FEDERAL ACQUISITION CIRCULAR

June 6, 2000

FAC 97-18

Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC) 97-18 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.

All Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) changes and other directive material contained in FAC 97-18 are effective June 6, 2000, except for Item VII, which is effective July 7, 2000, and Items II, III, IV, and V, which are effective August 7, 2000. Each rule is applicable to solicitations issued on or after the rule's effective date.

NOTE TO USERS: Pages included in this and future FACs are separated by effective dates. Please file these pages on their respective effective dates.

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FAC 97-18 LIST of SUBJECTS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>	Page
I	Rescission of Office of Federal Procurement Policy Letters	i
II	FAR Drafting Principles	i
III	Requirements Supporting Procurement of Recycled Products and Environmentally Preferable Services	i & ii
IV	General Records Schedules	ii
V	Federal Supply Schedules Small Business Opportunities	ii & iii
VI	Trade Agreements Thresholds	iii
VII	Restrictions on Acquisitions from Yugoslavia and Afghanistan	iii & iv
VIII	Applicability, Thresholds and Waiver of Cost Accounting Standards Coverage (Interim)	iv
IX	Technical Amendments	iv
	Looseleaf Corrections	v
	Revised FAR Index	v

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FAC 97-18 SUMMARY OF ITEMS

Item I-Rescission of Office of Federal Procurement Policy Letters (FAR Case 2000-605)

This final rule reflects editorial amendments removing unnecessary cross-references to policy letters that were rescinded by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) (65 FR 16968, March 30, 2000).

Replacement pages: 1-3 and 1-4; 9-21 and 9-22; 15-9 and 15-10; 22-39 and 22-40; 35-1 and 35-2; 37-9 and 37-10; 42-1 and 42-2; and 42-25 and 42-26.

Item II—FAR Drafting Principles (FAR Case 1999-610)

This final rule adds Federal Acquisition Regulation drafting principles to enhance a common understanding of the regulation among all members of the acquisition team and other users. This rule affects all contracting officers who use the FAR. The final rule adds drafting conventions in FAR 1.108 and amends 1.105-2, 52.101, 52.104, 52.105, and 52.200 to reflect current FAR drafting conventions.

Replacement pages: 1-1 thru 1-4; 1-7 thru 1-13; and 52-7 thru 52-12.

Item III—Requirements Supporting Procurement of Recycled Products and Environmentally Preferable Services (FAR Case 1998-015 (98-015))

This final rule implements Executive Order 13101, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition, dated September 14, 1998. This rule is significant for all contracting officers who buy supplies, including supplies that are furnished under a service contract. The rule rewrites text currently in the FAR based on earlier Executive orders, but reorganizes and relocates some of the text to conform to plain language guidelines for Government writing. The rewrite and reorganization should make the text easier to use and understand. The revisions also emphasize Executive branch policies for the acquisition of products containing recovered material and other environmentally preferable products and services. The rule—

• Revises FAR Subpart 7.1 to ensure that requirements for printing and writing paper meet minimum content requirements specified in the E.O.;

• Revises Subpart 11.3 to add definitions and special requirements to implement E.O. requirements and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations governing acquisitions of printing and writing paper, and to clarify that contracting

officers may include in solicitations additional information requirements when needed to determine if the offeror's product meets requirements for recycled content or related standards;

• Clarifies in Part 13 how the procurement requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6962, apply to micro-purchases and acquisitions that do not exceed \$100,000; and

• Reorganizes and revises Subparts 23.4 and 23.7 and associated clauses.

Replacement pages: 2-3 thru 2-5; 4-1 thru 4-4; 7-1 and 7-2; 11-1 and 11-2; 11-4.1 and 11-4.2 added; 13-3 thru 13-6; 23-1 thru 23-9 (23-10 removed); 52-1 thru 52-4; 52-19 and 52-20 (52-20.1 added); 52-29 and 52-30; 52-43 thru 52-44.4; 52-129 thru 52-132; Matrix 1 and Matrix 2; Matrix 5 and Matrix 6; and Matrix 23 and Matrix 24.

Item IV—General Records Schedules (FAR Case 1999-615)

This final rule implements National Archives and Records Administration General Records Schedule 3, Procurement, Supply, and Grants Records (NARA Schedule 3), dated December 15, 1998. This rule affects all contracting officers. The rule—

• Rewrites and reorganizes the text already in the FAR to make it easier to understand.

• Simplifies the retention table by grouping several categories of records that were previously treated as separate records under more generic record categories (<u>e.g.</u>, the contract file or the contract administration records).

• Deletes separate retention policy on signed original justifications and approvals, determinations and findings, and rejected engineering change proposals. Those records are retained with the contract files shown in blocks 2 through 7 of the new retention table.

• Deletes the separate retention period for contract status, expediting, and production surveillance records. Those records are retained with the contract administration records shown in block 7 of the new retention table.

Replacement pages: 4-1 and 4-2; 4-7 and 4-8; and 4-11 thru 4-13.

Item V—Federal Supply Schedules Small Business Opportunities (FAR Case 1998-609) (98-609))

This final rule amends the Federal Acquisition Regulation to ensure that small businesses holding contracts under the Federal Supply Schedules are afforded the maximum practicable opportunity to compete for and receive FSS purchases. This rule affects all ordering offices which place orders under Federal Supply Schedule contracts. The rule—

• Encourages ordering offices to consider the availability of small business concerns under the schedule and encourages ordering offices to consider small businesses when conducting evaluations before placing an order.

• Amends FAR Subpart 38.1 to reaffirm that the General Services Administration and agencies delegated the authority to establish a Federal Supply Schedule must comply with all statutory and regulatory requirements before issuance of a solicitation.

• Revises the FSS guidance in accordance with the plain language guidelines in a White House memorandum, Plain Language in Government Writing, dated June 1, 1998.

Replacement pages: 8-3 and 8-4; and 38-1.

Item VI-Trade Agreements Thresholds (FAR Case 2000-004)

This final rule amends FAR Subparts 25.2, 25.4, 25.6, and 25.11, and the clauses at 52.225-11 and 52.225-12 to implement new dollar thresholds for application of the Trade Agreements Act (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), as published by the U.S. Trade Representative in the <u>Federal Register</u> at 65 FR 17332, March 31, 2000. Contracting Officers must review the new thresholds when acquiring supplies, services, or construction, in order to select the appropriate contract clauses to implement the Buy American Act, Balance of Payments Program, trade agreements, and sanctions of European Union country end products and services.

Replacement pages: 25-7 and 25-8; 25-11 and 25-12; 25-17 thru 25-20; 52-143 thru 52-148.1; and Matrix 25 thru Matrix 27.

Item VII—Restrictions on Acquisitions from Yugoslavia and Afghanistan (FAR Case 1999-008)

This final rule amends FAR Subpart 25.7, section 25.1103, and the associated clauses at 52.212-5, 52.213-4, and 52.225-13, to implement Executive Orders 13121 and 13129. These Executive orders, as modified by Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) General Licenses Numbers 2 and 4, prohibit the importation into the United States of any goods or services from Serbia (excluding the territory of Kosovo) or the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban. As a matter of policy, the Government does not generally acquire, even for overseas use, supplies or services that cannot be imported lawfully into the United States. This rule primarily affects contracting officers making purchases overseas, for overseas use, because the Treasury Department already prohibits import of these restricted goods and services into the United States. The rule is particularly beneficial to contracting officers facing unusual circumstances overseas (such as location within a restricted territory), explicitly providing an exception for such circumstances.

Replacement pages: 25-17 thru 25-21; 52-43 thru 52-44.2; and 52-147 thru 52-148.1.

Item VIII—Applicability, Thresholds and Waiver of Cost Accounting Standards Coverage (FAR Case 2000-301)

This interim rule amends FAR Part 30, Cost Accounting Standards Administration, and the provision at FAR 52.230-1, Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification, to implement Section 802 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Pub. L. 106-65) and the Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) Board's interim rule, Applicability, Thresholds and Waiver of Cost Accounting Standards Coverage. The FAR rule revises policies affecting which contractors and subcontractors must comply with Cost Accounting Standards. The rule—

• Amends the provision at FAR 52.230-1, Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification, to remove the requirement that a contractor or subcontractor must have received at least one CAS-covered contract exceeding \$1 million ("trigger contract") to be subject to full CAS coverage, since the CAS Board removed this "trigger contract" amount from its corresponding solicitation provision, Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification, at 48 CFR 9903.201-3. The CAS Board established a new "trigger contract" dollar amount of \$7.5 million in the CAS applicability section of its regulations (48 CFR 9903.201-1) rather than in its solicitation provision. Since FAR 30.201-1 already references this section, no FAR changes were required to address the new "trigger contract" dollar amount;

• Increases the dollar threshold for full CAS coverage from \$25 million to \$50 million; and

• Adds procedures and conditions for agency waiver of the applicability of CAS.

Replacement pages: 30-1 thru 30-6; and 52-185 thru 52-188.

Item IX-Technical Amendments

These amendments update references and make editorial changes at sections 3.303, 5.204, 47.504, 49.601-1, and 49.601-2.

Replacement pages: 3-9 and 3-10; 5-3 and 5-4; 47-25 and 47-26; and 49-23 thru 49-26.

LOOSELEAF CORRECTIONS ONLY

The following corrections are made to the looseleaf version only of the FAR:

PART 1—FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

1. Page 1-5 is republished to correct the FAR segment "2.222-23" to read "52.222-23."

Replacement pages: 1-5 and 1-6.

PART 47-TRANSPORTATION

47.504 [Amendments merged]

2. The amendment to section 47.504(e) is effective on June 6, 2000. However, because of redesignation of 47.504(e) as 47.504(d) in FAC 97-17, which is effective June 26, 2000, these amendments have been merged.

Replacement pages: 47-25 and 47-26.

PART 52-SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

52.237-1 [Corrected]

3. The provision at 52.237-1 is corrected by removing the paragraph designation (a).

Replacement pages: 52-247 and 52-248.

FAR INDEX

The FAR Index is republished in its entirety to reflect revisions to FAR section headings and to include all definitions. A copy of the index is provided in the looseleaf version of the FAR.

Replacement pages: Index pages 1 thru 109 (pages 110 thru 129 are added).

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FAC 97-18 FILING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: The following pages reflect FAR rules and technical amendments that are effective on June 6, 2000.

Remove Pages	<u>Insert Pages</u>
1-3 thru 1-6	1-3 thru 1-6
3-9 and 3-10	3-9 and 3-10
5-3 and 5-4	5-3 and 5-4
9-21 and 9-22	9-21 and 9-22
15-9 and 15-10	15-9 and 15-10
22-39 and 22-40	22-39 and 22-40
25-7 and 25-8 25-11 and 25-12 25-17 thru 25-20	25-7 and 25-8 25-11 and 25-12 25-17 thru 25-20
30-1 thru 30-6	30-1 thru 30-6
35-1 and 35-2	35-1 and 35-2
37-9 and 37-10	37-9 and 37-10
42-1 and 42-2 42-25 and 42-26	42–1 and 42–2 42–25 and 42–26
47-25 and 47-26	47-25 and 47-26
49-23 thru 49-26	49-23 thru 49-26
52-143 thru 52-148.1 52-185 thru 52-188	52-143 thru 52-148.1 52-185 thru 52-188
52-247 and 52-248	52-247 and 52-248
Matrix 25 thru Matrix 27	Matrix 25 thru Matrix 27

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PART 1—FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

(2) To achieve efficient operations, the System must shift its focus from "risk avoidance" to one of "risk management." The cost to the taxpayer of attempting to eliminate all risk is prohibitive. The Executive Branch will accept and manage the risk associated with empowering local procurement officials to take independent action based on their professional judgment.

(3) The Government shall exercise discretion, use sound business judgment, and comply with applicable laws and regulations in dealing with contractors and prospective contractors. All contractors and prospective contractors shall be treated fairly and impartially but need not be treated the same.

(d) *Fulfill public policy objectives*. The System must support the attainment of public policy goals adopted by the Congress and the President. In attaining these goals, and in its overall operations, the process shall ensure the efficient use of public resources.

1.102-3 Acquisition Team.

The purpose of defining the Federal Acquisition Team (Team) in the Guiding Principles is to ensure that participants in the System are identified beginning with the customer and ending with the contractor of the product or service. By identifying the team members in this manner, teamwork, unity of purpose, and open communication among the members of the Team in sharing the vision and achieving the goal of the System are encouraged. Individual team members will participate in the acquisition process at the appropriate time.

1.102-4 Role of the Acquisition Team.

(a) Government members of the Team must be empowered to make acquisition decisions within their areas of responsibility, including selection, negotiation, and administration of contracts consistent with the Guiding Principles. In particular, the contracting officer must have the authority to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with law, to determine the application of rules, regulations, and policies, on a specific contract.

(b) The authority to make decisions and the accountability for the decisions made will be delegated to the lowest level within the System, consistent with law.

(c) The Team must be prepared to perform the functions and duties assigned. The Government is committed to provide training, professional development, and other resources necessary for maintaining and improving the knowledge, skills, and abilities for all Government participants on the Team, both with regard to their particular area of responsibility within the System, and their respective role as a team member. The contractor community is encouraged to do likewise.

(d) The System will foster cooperative relationships between the Government and its contractors consistent with its overriding responsibility to the taxpayers. (e) The FAR outlines procurement policies and procedures that are used by members of the Acquisition Team. If a policy or procedure, or a particular strategy or practice, is in the best interest of the Government and is not specifically addressed in the FAR, nor prohibited by law (statute or case law), Executive order or other regulation, Government members of the Team should not assume it is prohibited. Rather, absence of direction should be interpreted as permitting the Team to innovate and use sound business judgment that is otherwise consistent with law and within the limits of their authority. Contracting officers should take the lead in encouraging business process innovations and ensuring that business decisions are sound.

1.103 Authority.

(a) The development of the FAR System is in accordance with the requirements of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-400), as amended by Pub. L. 96-83.

(b) The FAR is prepared, issued, and maintained, and the FAR System is prescribed jointly by the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of General Services, and the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, under their several statutory authorities.

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 deals with a separate aspect of acquisition), subparts, sections, and subsections.

1.105-3

(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 shall consist of parenthetical alpha numerics reading from highest to lowest indenture as follows: lower case alphabet, Arabic numbers, lower case Roman numerals, and upper case alphabet. The following example is illustrative: (a)(1)(i)(A)

Subdivisions, below the 4th level, shall repeat the sequence. (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.

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

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
3.4	9000-0003
4.102	9000-0033
4.5	9000-0137
4.602	9000-0145
4.603	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	9000-0002
14.205-4(c)	9000-0037
14.214	9000-0105
14.407	9000-0038
14.5	9000-0041
15.2	9000-0037
15.209	9000-0034
15.4	9000-0013
15.404-1(f)	9000-0080
15.407-2	9000-0078
15.408	9000-0115
19.7	9000-0006
19.12	9000-0150
22.103	9000-0065
22.8	1215-0072
22.11	9000-0066
22.13	1215-0072
22.14	1215-0072
23.602	9000-0107
23.9	9000-0139
27.3	9000-0095
27.4	9000-0090
28.1	9000-0045
28.2	9000-0045
29.304	9000-0059
30.6	9000-0129

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FAC 97–18 JUNE 6, 2000

PART 1—FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

			1.1
FAR segment 31.205-46	OMB Control Number 9000-0079	FAR segment 52.214-16	OMB Control Number 9000-0044
31.205-46(a)(3)	9000-0088	52.214-21	9000-0039
32	9000-0035	52.214-26	9000-0034
32.000	9000-0138	52.214-28	9000-0013
32.1	9000-0070 and	52.215-2	9000-0034
52.1	9000-0138	52.215-1(c)(2)(iv)	9000-0048
32.2	9000-0138	52.215 1(d)	9000-0044
32.4	9000-0073	52.215-6	9000-0047
32.5	9000-0010 and	52.215-9	9000-0078
52.5	9000-0138	52.215-12	9000-0013
32.7	9000-0074	52.215-13	9000-0013
32.9	9000-0102	52.215-14	9000-0080
32.10	9000-0138	52.215-19	9000-0015
33	9000-0035	52.215-20	9000-0013
34.1	9000-0133	52.215-21	9000-0013
36.213-2	9000-0037	52.216-2	9000-0068
36.603	9000-0004 and	52.216-2	9000-0068
50.005	9000-0005	52.216-3	9000-0068
36.701	9000-0037	52.216-5	9000-00071
41.202(c)	9000-0125	52.216-6	9000-0071
42.205(f)	9000-0125	52.216-7	9000-0069
42.7	9000-0020	52.216-10	9000-0009
42.12	9000-0013	52.216-13	9000-0069
42.12	9000-0076	52.216-15	9000-0069
42.13	9000-0076	52.216-15	9000-0069
42.14	9000-0030	52.216-17	9000-0067
45	9000-0073	52.219-9	9000-0007 9000-0006
40	9000-0077 9000-0061	52.219-9	9000-0006
47 48	9000-0081	52.219-10	9000-0008
48	9000-0027 9000-0028	52.219-19	9000-0100
50	9000-0028	52.219-20	9000-0100
51.1	9000-0029 9000-0031	52.219-21	9000-0100
	9000-0031		9000-0150
51.2 52.203-2	9000-0032	52.219-23 52.219-25	9000-0150
52.203-2 52.203-7	9000-0018	52.222-2	9000-0150 9000-0065
			1215-0119
52.204-3	9000-0097	52.222-4	
52.204-6	9000-0145	52.222-6	1215-0140
52.207-3	9000-0114	52.222-8	1215-0149 and
52.208-8	9000-0113	52 222 11	1215-0017
52.208-9	9000-0113	52.222-11	9000-0014
52.209-1(b)	9000-0020	52.222-18	9000-0127
52.209-1(c)	9000-0083	52.222-21	1215-0072
52.209-5	9000-0094	52.222-22	1215-0072
52.209-6	9000-0094	52.222-23	1215-0072
52.210-8	9000-0018	52.222-25	1215-0072
52.210-9	9000-0016	52.222-26	1215-0072
52.210-10	9000-0017	52.222-27	1215-0072
52.212-1	9000-0043	52.222-35	1215-0072
52.212-2	9000-0043	52.222-36	1215-0072
52.212-3	9000-0136	52.222-41	1215-0017 and
52.214-14	9000-0047	50.000 15	1215-0150
52.214-15	9000-0044	52.222-46	9000-0066

1.106

FAC 97–16 MARCH 27, 2000

1.106

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

FAR segment	OMB Control Number	FAR segment	OMB Control Number
52.223-4	9000-0134	52.232-27	9000-0102
52.223-5	9000-0147	52.232-29	9000-0138
52.223-6(b)(5)	9000-0101	52.232-30	9000-0138
52.223-7	9000-0107	52.232-31	9000-0138
52.223-9	9000-0134	52.232-32	9000-0138
52.223-13	9000-0139	52.233-1	9000-0035
52.223-14	9000-0139	52.234-1	9000-0133
52.225-2	9000-0023 and	52.236-5	9000-0062
	9000-0024	52.236-13	1220-0029 and
52.225-4	9000-0130		9000-0060
52.225-6	9000-0025	52.236-15	9000-0058
52.225-8	9000-0022	52.236-19	9000-0064
52.225-9	9000-0141	52.241-1	9000-0126
52.225-11	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	52.242-12	9000-0056
52.227-17	9000-0090	52.243-1	9000-0026
52.227-18	9000-0090	52.243-2	9000-0026
52.227-19	9000-0090	52.243-3	9000-0026
52.227-20	9000-0090	52.243-4	9000-0026
52.227-21	9000-0090	52.243-6	9000-0026
52.227-22	9000-0090	52.243-7	9000-0026
52.227-23	9000-0090	52.245-2	9000-0075
52.228-1	9000-0045	52.245-3	9000-0075
52.228-2	9000-0045	52.245-5	9000-0075
52.228-12	9000-0135	52.245-7	9000-0075
52.228-13	9000-0045	52.245-8	9000-0075
52.228-15	9000-0045	52.245-9	9000-0075
52.228-16	9000-0045	52.245-10	9000-0075
52.229-2	9000-0059	52.245-11	9000-0075
52.230-6	9000-0129	52.245-16	9000-0075
52.232-1	9000-0070	52.245-17	9000-0075
52.232-2	9000-0070	52.245-18	9000-0075
52.232-3	9000-0070	52.246-2	9000-0077
52.232-4	9000-0070	52.246-3	9000-0077
52.232-5	9000-0070	52.246-4	9000-0077
52.232-6	9000-0070	52.246-5	9000-0077
52.232-7	9000-0070	52.246-6	9000-0077
52.232-8	9000-0070	52.246-7	9000-0077
52.232-9	9000-0070	52.246-8	9000-0077
52.232-10	9000-0070	52.246-10	9000-0077
52.232-11	9000-0070	52.246-12	9000-0077
52.232-12	9000-0073	52.246-15	9000-0077
52.232-13	9000-0010	52.247-2	9000-0053
52.232-14	9000-0010	52.247-29	9000-0061
52.232-15	9000-0010	52.247-20	9000-0061
52.232-15	9000-0010	52.247-30	9000-0061
52.232-10	9000-0074	52.247-31	9000-0061
54.434-40		52.247-32	9000-0061
52.232-21	9000-0074	7/ /// /= 33	9000-0050

request information from appropriate parties regarding the violation or possible violation when considered in the best interests of the Government.

(d) If the HCA or designee concludes that the prohibitions of section 27 of the Act have been violated, then the HCAor designee may direct the contracting officer to—

(1) If a contract has not been awarded—

(i) Cancel the procurement;

(ii) Disqualify an offeror; or

(iii) Take any other appropriate actions in the interests of the Government.

(2) If a contract has been awarded—

(i) Effect appropriate contractual remedies, including profit recapture as provided for in the clause at 52.203-10, Price or Fee Adjustment for Illegal or Improper Activity, or, if the contract has been rescinded under paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this subsection, recovery of the amount expended under the contract;

(ii) Void or rescind the contract with respect to which—

(A) The contractor or someone acting for the contractor has been convicted for an offense where the conduct constitutes a violation of subsections 27(a) or (b) of the Act for the purpose of either—

(1) Exchanging the information covered by such subsections for anything of value; or

(2) Obtaining or giving anyone a competitive advantage in the award of a Federal agency procurement contract; or

(B) The head of the agency, or designee, has determined, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, that the contractor or someone acting for the contractor has engaged in conduct constituting an offense punishable under subsection 27(e)(1) of the Act; or

(iii) Take any other appropriate actions in the best interests of the Government.

(3) Refer the matter to the agency suspension and debarment official.

(e) The HCA or designee shall recommend or direct an administrative or contractual remedy commensurate with the severity and effect of the violation.

(f) If the HCA or designee receiving information concerning a violation or possible violation determines that award is justified by urgent and compelling circumstances, or is otherwise in the interests of the Government, the HCA may authorize the contracting officer to award the contract or execute the contract modification after notification to the head of the agency in accordance with agency procedures.

(g) The HCA may delegate his or her authority under this subsection to an individual at least one organizational level above the contracting officer and of General Officer, Flag, Senior Executive Service, or equivalent rank.

3.104-11 Criminal and civil penalties, and further administrative remedies.

Criminal and civil penalties, and administrative remedies, may apply to conduct which violates the Act (see 3.104-4). See 33.102(f) for special rules regarding bid protests. See 3.104-10 for administrative remedies relating to contracts.

(a) An official who knowingly fails to comply with the requirements of 3.104-4 shall be subject to the penalties and administrative action set forth in subsection 27(e) of the Act.

(b) A bidder or offeror who engages in employment discussion with an official subject to the restrictions of 3.104-4, knowing that the official has not complied with 3.104-4(c)(1), shall be subject to the criminal, civil or administrative penalties set forth in subsection 27(e) of the Act.

(c) An official who refuses to terminate employment discussions (see 3.104-6) may be subject to agency administrative actions under 5 CFR 2635.604(d) if the official's disqualification from participation in a particular procurement interferes substantially with the individual's ability to perform assigned duties.

Subpart 3.2—Contractor Gratuities to Government Personnel

3.201 Applicability.

This subpart applies to all executive agencies, except that coverage concerning exemplary damages applies only to the Department of Defense (10 U.S.C. 2207).

3.202 Contract clause.

The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.203-3, Gratuities, in solicitations and contracts with a value exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold, except those for personal services and those between military departments or defense agencies and foreign governments that do not obligate any funds appropriated to the Department of Defense.

3.203 Reporting suspected violations of the Gratuities clause.

Agency personnel shall report suspected violations of the Gratuities clause to the contracting officer or other designated official in accordance with agency procedures. The agency reporting procedures shall be published as an implementation of this section 3.203 and shall clearly specify—

(a) What to report and how to report it; and

(b) The channels through which reports must pass, including the function and authority of each official designated to review them.

3.204

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

3.204 Treatment of violations.

(a) Before taking any action against a contractor, the agency head or a designee shall determine, after notice and hearing under agency procedures, whether the contractor, its agent, or another representative, under a contract containing the Gratuities clause—

(1) Offered or gave a gratuity (e.g.), an entertainment or gift) to an officer, official, or employee of the Government; and

(2) Intended by the gratuity to obtain a contract or favorable treatment under a contract (intent generally must be inferred).

(b) Agency procedures shall afford the contractor an opportunity to appear with counsel, submit documentary evidence, present witnesses, and confront any person the agency presents. The procedures should be as informal as practicable, consistent with principles of fundamental fairness.

(c) When the agency head or designee determines that a violation has occurred, the Government may—

(1) Terminate the contractor's right to proceed;

(2) Initiate debarment or suspension measures as set forth in Subpart 9.4; and

(3) Assess exemplary damages, if the contract uses money appropriated to the Department of Defense.

Subpart 3.3—Reports of Suspected Antitrust Violations

3.301 General.

(a) Practices that eliminate competition or restrain trade usually lead to excessive prices and may warrant criminal, civil, or administrative action against the participants. Examples of anticompetitive practices are collusive bidding, follow-the-leader pricing, rotated low bids, collusive price estimating systems, and sharing of the business.

(b) Contracting personnel are an important potential source of investigative leads for antitrust enforcement and should therefore be sensitive to indications of unlawful behavior by offerors and contractors. Agency personnel shall report, in accordance with agency regulations, evidence of suspected antitrust violations in acquisitions for possible referral to—

(1) The Attorney General under 3.303; and

(2) The agency office responsible for contractor debarment and suspension under Subpart 9.4.

3.302 Definitions.

"Identical bids" means bids for the same line item that are determined to be identical as to unit price or total line item amount, with or without the application of evaluation factors (*e.g.*, discount or transportation cost). "Line item" means an item of supply or service, specified in an invitation for bids, for which the bidder must bid a separate price.

3.303 Reporting suspected antitrust violations.

(a) Agencies are required by 41 U.S.C. 253b(i) and 10 U.S.C. 2305(b)(9) to report to the Attorney General any bids or proposals that evidence a violation of the antitrust laws. These reports are in addition to those required by Subpart 9.4.

(b) The antitrust laws are intended to ensure that markets operate competitively. Any agreement or mutual understanding among competing firms that restrains the natural operation of market forces is suspect. Paragraph (c) below identifies behavior patterns that are often associated with antitrust violations. Activities meeting the descriptions in paragraph (c) are not necessarily improper, but they are sufficiently questionable to warrant notifying the appropriate authorities, in accordance with agency procedures.

(c) Practices or events that may evidence violations of the antitrust laws include—

(1) The existence of an "industry price list" or "price agreement" to which contractors refer in formulating their offers;

(2) A sudden change from competitive bidding to identical bidding;

(3) Simultaneous price increases or follow-the-leader pricing;

(4) Rotation of bids or proposals, so that each competitor takes a turn in sequence as low bidder, or so that certain competitors bid low only on some sizes of contracts and high on other sizes;

(5) Division of the market, so that certain competitors bid low only for contracts let by certain agencies, or for contracts in certain geographical areas, or on certain products, and bid high on all other jobs;

(6) Establishment by competitors of a collusive price estimating system;

(7) The filing of a joint bid by two or more competitors when at least one of the competitors has sufficient technical capability and productive capacity for contract performance;

(8) Any incidents suggesting direct collusion among competitors, such as the appearance of identical calculation or spelling errors in two or more competitive offers or the submission by one firm of offers for other firms; and

(9) Assertions by the employees, former employees, or competitors of offerors, that an agreement to restrain trade exists.

(d) Identical bids shall be reported under this section if the agency has some reason to believe that the bids resulted from collusion.

PART 5—PUBLICIZING CONTRACTACTIONS

Superintendent of Documents Government Printing Office Washington, DC 20402 Telephone (202) 512-1800.

5.202 Exceptions.

The contracting officer need not submit the notice required by 5.201 when—

(a) The contracting officer determines that—

(1) The synopsis cannot be worded to preclude disclosure of an agency's needs and such disclosure would compromise the national security (*e.g.*, would result in disclosure of classified information). The fact that a proposed solicitation or contract action contains classified information, or that access to classified matter may be necessary to submit a proposal or perform the contract does not, in itself, justify use of this exception to synopsis;

(2) The proposed contract action is made under the conditions described in 6.302-2 (or, for purchases conducted using simplified acquisition procedures, if unusual and compelling urgency precludes competition to the maximum extent practicable) and the Government would be seriously injured if the agency complies with the time periods specified in 5.203;

(3) The proposed contract action is one for which either the written direction of a foreign government reimbursing the agency for the cost of the acquisition of the supplies or services for such government, or the terms of an international agreement or treaty between the United States and a foreign government, or international organizations, has the effect of requiring that the acquisition shall be from specified sources;

(4) The proposed contract action is expressly authorized or required by a statute to be made through another Government agency, including acquisitions from the Small Business Administration (SBA) using the authority of section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (but see 5.205(f)), or from a specific source such as a workshop for the blind under the rules of the Committee for the Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped;

(5) The proposed contract action is for utility services other than telecommunications services and only one source is available;

(6) The proposed contract action is an order placed under Subpart 16.5;

(7) The proposed contract action results from acceptance of a proposal under the Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982 (Pub. L. 97-219);

(8) The proposed contract action results from the acceptance of an unsolicited research proposal that demonstrates a unique and innovative concept (see 6.003) and publication of any notice complying with 5.207 would

improperly disclose the originality of thought or innovativeness of the proposed research, or would disclose proprietary information associated with the proposal. This exception does not apply if the proposed contract action results from an unsolicited research proposal and acceptance is based solely upon the unique capability of the source to perform the particular research services proposed (see 6.302-1(a)(2)(i));

(9) The proposed contract action is made for perishable subsistence supplies, and advance notice is not appropriate or reasonable;

(10) The proposed contract action is made under conditions described in 6.302-3, or 6.302-5 with regard to brand name commercial items for authorized resale, or 6.302-7, and advance notice is not appropriate or reasonable;

(11) The proposed contract action is made under the terms of an existing contract that was previously synopsized in sufficient detail to comply with the requirements of 5.207 with respect to the current proposed contract action;

(12) The proposed contract action is by a Defense agency and the proposed contract action will be made and performed outside the United States, its possessions, or Puerto Rico, and only local sources will be solicited. This exception does not apply to proposed contract actions subject to the Trade Agreements Act (see Subpart 25.4). This exception also does not apply to North American Free Trade Agreement proposed contract actions, which will be synopsized in accordance with agency regulations;

(13) The proposed contract action—

(i) Is for an amount not expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold;

(ii) Will be made through FACNET or another means that provides access to the notice of proposed contract action through the single, Governmentwide point of entry; and

(iii) Permits the public to respond to the solicitation electronically; or

(14) The proposed contract action is made under conditions described in 6.302-3 with respect to the services of an expert to support the Federal Government in any current or anticipated litigation or dispute.

(b) The head of the agency determines in writing, after consultation with the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, that advance notice is not appropriate or reasonable.

5.203 Publicizing and response time.

Whenever agencies are required to publish notice of proposed contract actions under 5.201, they shall proceed as follows:

(a) A notice of proposed contract action shall be published in the Commerce Business Daily at least 15 days

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

before issuance of a solicitation except that, for acquisitions of commercial items, the contracting officer may—

(1) Establish a shorter period for issuance of the solicitation; or

(2) Use the combined CBD synopsis/solicitation procedure (see 12.603).

(b) The contracting officer shall establish a solicitation response time that will afford potential offerors a reasonable opportunity to respond to each proposed contract action (including actions via FACNET or for which the notice of proposed contract action is accessible through the single, Governmentwide point of entry), in an amount estimated to be greater than \$25,000, but not greater than the simplified acquisition threshold; or each contract action for the acquisition of commercial items in an amount estimated to be greater than \$25,000. The contracting officer should consider the circumstances of the individual acquisition, such as the complexity, commerciality, availability, and urgency, when establishing the solicitation response time.

(c) Except for the acquisition of commercial items (see 5.203(b)), agencies shall allow at least a 30-day response time for receipt of bids or proposals from the date of issuance of a solicitation, if the proposed contract action is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.

(d) Agencies shall allow at least a 30 day response time from the date of publication of a proper notice of intent to contract for architect-engineer services or before issuance of an order under a basic ordering agreement or similar arrangement if the proposed contract action is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.

(e) Agencies shall allow at least a 45 day response time for receipt of bids or proposals from the date of publication of the notice required in 5.201 for proposed contract actions categorized as research and development if the proposed contract action is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.

(f) Nothing in this subpart prohibits officers or employees of agencies from responding to requests for information.

(g) Contracting officers may, unless they have evidence to the contrary, presume that notice has been published 10 days (6 days if electronically transmitted) following transmittal of the synopsis to the CBD. This presumption is based on the CBD's confirmation that publication does occur within these time frames. This presumption does not negate the mandatory waiting or response times specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section. Upon learning that a particular notice has not in fact been published within the presumed timeframes, contracting officers should consider whether the date for receipt of offers can be extended or whether circumstances have become sufficiently compelling to justify proceeding with the proposed contract action under the authority of 5.202(a)(2). (h) In addition to other requirements set forth in this section, for acquisitions subject to NAFTA or the Trade Agreements Act (see Subpart 25.4), the period of time between publication of the synopsis notice and receipt of offers shall be no less than 40 days. However, if the acquisition falls within a general category identified in an annual forecast, the availability of which is published in the CBD, the contracting officer may reduce this time period to as few as 10 days.

5.204 Presolicitation notices.

Contracting officers shall publicize presolicitation notices in the CBD (see 15.201 and 36.213-2). Synopsizing of a proposed contract action is required prior to issuance of any resulting solicitation (see 5.201 and 5.203).

5.205 Special situations.

(a) Research and development (R&D) advance notices. Contracting officers may publish in the CBD, advance notices of their interest in potential R&D programs whenever existing solicitation mailing lists do not include a sufficient number of concerns to obtain adequate competition. Advance notices shall not be used where security considerations prohibit such publication. Advance notices will enable potential sources to learn of R&D programs and provide these sources with an opportunity to submit information which will permit evaluation of their capabilities. Potential sources which respond to advance notices shall be added to the appropriate solicitation mailing list for subsequent solicitation. Advance notices shall be titled "Research and Development Sources Sought," cite the appropriate Numbered Note, and include the name and telephone number of the contracting officer or other contracting activity official from whom technical details of the project can be obtained. This will enable sources to submit information for evaluation of their R&D capabilities. Contracting officers shall synopsize all subsequent solicitations for R&D contracts, including those resulting from a previously synopsized advance notice, unless one of the exceptions in 5.202 applies.

(b) Federally Funded Research and Development Centers. Before establishing a Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) (see Part 35) or before changing its basic purpose and mission, the sponsor shall place at least three notices over a 90-day period in the *Commerce Business Daily* and the *Federal Register*, indicating the agency's intention to sponsor an FFRDC or change the basic purpose and mission of an FFRDC. The notice shall indicate the scope and nature of the effort to be performed and request comments. Notice is not required where action is required by law.

(c) *Special notices*. Contracting officers may publish in the CBD special notices of procurement matters such as

PART 9—CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATIONS

(c) Implements section 8141 of the 1989 Department of Defense Appropriation Act, Pub. L. 100-463, 102 Stat. 2270-47 (1988).

9.501 Definitions.

"Marketing consultant" means any independent contractor who furnishes advice, information, direction, or assistance to an offeror or any other contractor in support of the preparation or submission of an offer for a Government contract by that offeror. An independent contractor is not a marketing consultant when rendering—

(a) Services excluded in Subpart 37.2;

(b) Routine engineering and technical services (such as installation, operation, or maintenance of systems, equipment, software, components, or facilities);

(c) Routine legal, actuarial, auditing, and accounting services; and

(d) Training services.

"Organizational conflict of interest" means that because of other activities or relationships with other persons, a person is unable or potentially unable to render impartial assistance or advice to the Government, or the person's objectivity in performing the contract work is or might be otherwise impaired, or a person has an unfair competitive advantage.

9.502 Applicability.

(a) This subpart applies to contracts with either profit or nonprofit organizations, including nonprofit organizations created largely or wholly with Government funds.

(b) The applicability of this subpart is not limited to any particular kind of acquisition. However, organizational conflicts of interest are more likely to occur in contracts involving—

(1) Management support services;

(2) Consultant or other professional services;

(3) Contractor performance of or assistance in technical evaluations; or

(4) Systems engineering and technical direction work performed by a contractor that does not have overall contractual responsibility for development or production.

(c) An organizational conflict of interest may result when factors create an actual or potential conflict of interest on an instant contract, or when the nature of the work to be performed on the instant contract creates an actual or potential conflict of interest on a future acquisition. In the latter case, some restrictions on future activities of the contractor may be required.

(d) Acquisitions subject to unique agency organizational conflict of interest statutes are excluded from the requirements of this subpart.

9.503 Waiver.

The agency head or a designee may waive any general rule or procedure of this subpart by determining that its application in a particular situation would not be in the Government's interest. Any request for waiver must be in writing, shall set forth the extent of the conflict, and requires approval by the agency head or a designee. Agency heads shall not delegate waiver authority below the level of head of a contracting activity.

9.504 Contracting officer responsibilities.

(a) Using the general rules, procedures, and examples in this subpart, contracting officers shall analyze planned acquisitions in order to—

(1) Identify and evaluate potential organizational conflicts of interest as early in the acquisition process as possible; and

(2) Avoid, neutralize, or mitigate significant potential conflicts before contract award.

(b) Contracting officers should obtain the advice of counsel and the assistance of appropriate technical specialists in evaluating potential conflicts and in developing any necessary solicitation provisions and contract clauses (see 9.506).

(c) Before issuing a solicitation for a contract that may involve a significant potential conflict, the contracting officer shall recommend to the head of the contracting activity a course of action for resolving the conflict (see 9.506).

(d) In fulfilling their responsibilities for identifying and resolving potential conflicts, contracting officers should avoid creating unnecessary delays, burdensome information requirements, and excessive documentation. The contracting officer's judgment need be formally documented only when a substantive issue concerning potential organizational conflict of interest exists.

(e) The contracting officer shall award the contract to the apparent successful offeror unless a conflict of interest is determined to exist that cannot be avoided or mitigated. Before determining to withhold award based on conflict of interest considerations, the contracting officer shall notify the contractor, provide the reasons therefor, and allow the contractor a reasonable opportunity to respond. If the contracting officer finds that it is in the best interest of the United States to award the contract notwithstanding a conflict of interest, a request for waiver shall be submitted in accordance with 9.503. The waiver request and decision shall be included in the contract file.

9.505 General rules.

The general rules in 9.505-1 through 9.505-4 prescribe limitations on contracting as the means of avoiding, neutralizing, or mitigating organizational conflicts of interest that might otherwise exist in the stated situations. Some

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

illustrative examples are provided in 9.508. Conflicts may arise in situations not expressly covered in this section 9.505 or in the examples in 9.508. Each individual contracting situation should be examined on the basis of its particular facts and the nature of the proposed contract. The exercise of common sense, good judgment, and sound discretion is required in both the decision on whether a significant potential conflict exists and, if it does, the development of an appropriate means for resolving it. The two underlying principles are—

(a) Preventing the existence of conflicting roles that might bias a contractor's judgment; and

(b) Preventing unfair competitive advantage. In addition to the other situations described in this subpart, an unfair competitive advantage exists where a contractor competing for award of any Federal contract possesses—

(1) Proprietary information that was obtained from a Government official without proper authorization; or

(2) Source selection information (as defined in 3.104–3) that is relevant to the contract but is not available to all competitors, and such information would assist that contractor in obtaining the contract.

9.505-1 Providing systems engineering and technical direction.

(a) A contractor that provides systems engineering and technical direction for a system but does not have overall contractual responsibility for its development, its integration, assembly, and checkout, or its production shall not—

(1) Be awarded a contract to supply the system or any of its major components; or

(2) Be a subcontractor or consultant to a supplier of the system or any of its major components.

(b) Systems engineering includes a combination of substantially all of the following activities: determining specifications, identifying and resolving interface problems, developing test requirements, evaluating test data, and supervising design. Technical direction includes a combination of substantially all of the following activities: developing work statements, determining parameters, directing other contractors' operations, and resolving technical controversies. In performing these activities, a contractor occupies a highly influential and responsible position in determining a system's basic concepts and supervising their execution by other contractors. Therefore this contractor should not be in a position to make decisions favoring its own products or capabilities.

9.505-2 Preparing specifications or work statements.

(a)(1) If a contractor prepares and furnishes complete specifications covering nondevelopmental items, to be used in a competitive acquisition, that contractor shall not be

allowed to furnish these items, either as a prime contractor or as a subcontractor, for a reasonable period of time including, at least, the duration of the initial production contract. This rule shall not apply to—

(i) Contractors that furnish at Government request specifications or data regarding a product they provide, even though the specifications or data may have been paid for separately or in the price of the product; or

(ii) Situations in which contractors, acting as industry representatives, help Government agencies prepare, refine, or coordinate specifications, regardless of source, provided this assistance is supervised and controlled by Government representatives.

(2) If a single contractor drafts complete specifications for nondevelopmental equipment, it should be eliminated for a reasonable time from competition for production based on the specifications. This should be done in order to avoid a situation in which the contractor could draft specifications favoring its own products or capabilities. In this way the Government can be assured of getting unbiased advice as to the content of the specifications and can avoid allegations of favoritism in the award of production contracts.

(3) In development work, it is normal to select firms that have done the most advanced work in the field. These firms can be expected to design and develop around their own prior knowledge. Development contractors can frequently start production earlier and more knowledgeably than firms that did not participate in the development, and this can affect the time and quality of production, both of which are important to the Government. In many instances the Government may have financed the development. Thus, while the development contractor has a competitive advantage, it is an unavoidable one that is not considered unfair; hence no prohibition should be imposed.

(b)(1) If a contractor prepares, or assists in preparing, a work statement to be used in competitively acquiring a system or services—or provides material leading directly, predictably, and without delay to such a work statement—that contractor may not supply the system, major components of the system, or the services unless—

(i) It is the sole source;

(ii) It has participated in the development and design work; or

(iii) More than one contractor has been involved in preparing the work statement.

(2) Agencies should normally prepare their own work statements. When contractor assistance is necessary, the contractor might often be in a position to favor its own products or capabilities. To overcome the possibility of bias, contractors are prohibited from supplying a system or services acquired on the basis of work statements growing out

PART 15—CONTRACTING BY NEGOTIATION

15.210 Forms.

Prescribed forms are not required to prepare solicitations described in this part. The following forms may be used at the discretion of the contracting officer:

(a) Standard Form 33, Solicitation, Offer and Award, and Optional Form 308, Solicitation and Offer—Negotiated Acquisition, may be used to issue RFPs and RFIs.

(b) Standard Form 30, Amendment of Solicitation/ Modification of Contract, and Optional Form 309, Amendment of Solicitation, may be used to amend solicitations of negotiated contracts.

(c) Optional Form 17, Offer Label, may be furnished with each request for proposal.

Subpart 15.3—Source Selection

15.300 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures for selection of a source or sources in competitive negotiated acquisitions.

15.301 Definitions.

"Deficiency," as used in this subpart, is a material failure of a proposal to meet a Government requirement or a combination of significant weaknesses in a proposal that increases the risk of unsuccessful contract performance to an unacceptable level.

"Weakness," as used in this subpart, is a flaw in the proposal that increases the risk of unsuccessful contract performance. A "significant weakness" in the proposal is a flaw that appreciably increases the risk of unsuccessful contract performance.

15.302 Source selection objective.

The objective of source selection is to select the proposal that represents the best value.

15.303 Responsibilities.

(a) Agency heads are responsible for source selection. The contracting officer is designated as the source selection authority, unless the agency head appoints another individual for a particular acquisition or group of acquisitions.

(b) The source selection authority shall—

(1) Establish an evaluation team, tailored for the particular acquisition, that includes appropriate contracting, legal, logistics, technical, and other expertise to ensure a comprehensive evaluation of offers;

(2) Approve the source selection strategy or acquisition plan, if applicable, before solicitation release;

(3) Ensure consistency among the solicitation requirements, notices to offerors, proposal preparation instructions, evaluation factors and subfactors, solicitation provisions or contract clauses, and data requirements;

(4) Ensure that proposals are evaluated based solely on the factors and subfactors contained in the solicitation (10 U.S.C. 2305(b)(1) and 41 U.S.C. 253b(d)(3));

(5) Consider the recommendations of advisory boards or panels (if any); and

(6) Select the source or sources whose proposal is the best value to the Government (10 U.S.C. 2305(b)(4)(B) and 41 U.S.C. 253b(d)(3)).

(c) The contracting officer shall—

(1) After release of a solicitation, serve as the focal point for inquiries from actual or prospective offerors;

(2) After receipt of proposals, control exchanges with offerors in accordance with 15.306; and

(3) Award the contract(s).

15.304 Evaluation factors and significant subfactors.

(a) The award decision is based on evaluation factors and significant subfactors that are tailored to the acquisition.

(b) Evaluation factors and significant subfactors must-

(1) Represent the key areas of importance and emphasis to be considered in the source selection decision; and

(2) Support meaningful comparison and discrimination between and among competing proposals.

(c) The evaluation factors and significant subfactors that apply to an acquisition and their relative importance, are within the broad discretion of agency acquisition officials, subject to the following requirements:

(1) Price or cost to the Government shall be evaluated in every source selection (10 U.S.C. 2305(a)(3)(A)(ii) and 41 U.S.C. 253a(c)(1)(B)) (also see Part 36 for architectengineer contracts);

(2) The quality of the product or service shall be addressed in every source selection through consideration of one or more non-cost evaluation factors such as past performance, compliance with solicitation requirements, technical excellence, management capability, personnel qualifications, and prior experience (10 U.S.C. 2305(a)(3)(A)(i) and 41 U.S.C. 253a(c)(1)(A); and

(3)(i) Except as set forth in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section, past performance shall be evaluated in all source selections for negotiated competitive acquisitions expected to exceed \$1,000,000.

(ii) Except as set forth in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section, past performance shall be evaluated in all source selections for negotiated competitive acquisitions issued on or after January 1, 1999, for acquisitions expected to exceed \$100,000. Agencies should develop phase-in schedules that meet or exceed this schedule.

(iii) For solicitations involving bundling that offer a significant opportunity for subcontracting, the contracting officer must include a factor to evaluate past performance indicating the extent to which the offeror attained applicable goals for small business participation under contracts that required subcontracting plans (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(4)(G)(ii)).

(iv) Past performance need not be evaluated if the contracting officer documents the reason past performance is not an appropriate evaluation factor for the acquisition.

(4) The extent of participation of small disadvantaged business concerns in performance of the contract shall be evaluated in unrestricted acquisitions expected to exceed \$500,000 (\$1,000,000 for construction) subject to certain limitations (see 19.201 and 19.1202).

(5) For solicitations involving bundling that offer a significant opportunity for subcontracting, the contracting officer must include proposed small business subcontracting participation in the subcontracting plan as an evaluation factor (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(4)(G)(i)).

(d) All factors and significant subfactors that will affect contract award and their relative importance shall be stated clearly in the solicitation (10 U.S.C. 2305(a)(2)(A)(i) and 41 U.S.C. 253a(b)(1)(A)) (see 15.204-5(c)). The rating method need not be disclosed in the solicitation. The general approach for evaluating past performance information shall be described.

(e) The solicitation shall also state, at a minimum, whether all evaluation factors other than cost or price, when combined, are—

(1) Significantly more important than cost or price;

(2) Approximately equal to cost or price; or

(3) Significantly less important than cost or price (10 U.S.C. 2305(a)(3)(A)(iii) and 41 U.S.C. 253a(c)(1)(C)).

15.305 Proposal evaluation.

(a) Proposal evaluation is an assessment of the proposal and the offeror's ability to perform the prospective contract successfully. An agency shall evaluate competitive proposals and then assess their relative qualities solely on the factors and subfactors specified in the solicitation. Evaluations may be conducted using any rating method or combination of methods, including color or adjectival ratings, numerical weights, and ordinal rankings. The relative strengths, deficiencies, significant weaknesses, and risks supporting proposal evaluation shall be documented in the contract file.

(1) Cost or price evaluation. Normally, competition establishes price reasonableness. Therefore, when contracting on a firm-fixed-price or fixed-price with economic price adjustment basis, comparison of the proposed prices will usually satisfy the requirement to perform a price analysis, and a cost analysis need not be performed. In limited situations, a cost analysis (see 15.403-1(c)(1)(i)(B)) may be appropriate to establish reasonableness of the otherwise successful offeror's price. When contracting on a cost reimbursement basis, evaluations shall include a cost realism analysis to determine what the Government should

realistically expect to pay for the proposed effort, the offeror's understanding of the work, and the offeror's ability to perform the contract. (See 37.115 for uncompensated overtime evaluation.) The contracting officer shall document the cost or price evaluation.

(2) *Past performance evaluation*. (i) Past performance information is one indicator of an offeror's ability to perform the contract successfully. The currency and relevance of the information, source of the information, context of the data, and general trends in contractor's performance shall be considered. This comparative assessment of past performance information is separate from the responsibility determination required under Subpart 9.1.

(ii) The solicitation shall describe the approach for evaluating past performance, including evaluating offerors with no relevant performance history, and shall provide offerors an opportunity to identify past or current contracts (including Federal, State, and local government and private) for efforts similar to the Government requirement. The solicitation shall also authorize offerors to provide information on problems encountered on the identified contracts and the offeror's corrective actions. The Government shall consider this information, as well as information obtained from any other sources, when evaluating the offeror's past performance. The source selection authority shall determine the relevance of similar past performance information.

(iii) The evaluation should take into account past performance information regarding predecessor companies, key personnel who have relevant experience, or subcontractors that will perform major or critical aspects of the requirement when such information is relevant to the instant acquisition.

(iv) In the case of an offeror without a record of relevant past performance or for whom information on past performance is not available, the offeror may not be evaluated favorably or unfavorably on past performance.

(v) The evaluation should include the past performance of offerors in complying with subcontracting plan goals for small disadvantaged business (SDB) concerns (see Subpart 19.7), monetary targets for SDB participation (see 19.1202), and notifications submitted under 19.1202-4(b).

(3) *Technical evaluation*. When tradeoffs are performed (see 15.101-1), the source selection records shall include—

(i) An assessment of each offeror's ability to accomplish the technical requirements; and

(ii) A summary, matrix, or quantitative ranking, along with appropriate supporting narrative, of each technical proposal using the evaluation factors.

(4) *Cost information* Cost information may be provided to members of the technical evaluation team in accordance with agency procedures.

PART 22-APPLICATION OF LABOR LAWS TO GOVERNMENTACQUISITIONS

22.1020 Seniority lists.

If a contract is performed at a Federal facility where employees may be hired/retained by a succeeding contractor, the incumbent prime contractor is required to furnish a certified list of all service employees on the contractor's or subcontractor's payroll during the last month of the contract, together with anniversary dates of employment, to the contracting officer no later than 10 days before contract completion. (See paragraph (n) of the clause at 52.222-41, Service Contract Act of 1965, as amended.) At the commencement of the succeeding contract, the contracting officer shall provide a copy of the list to the successor contractor for determining employee eligibility for vacation or other fringe benefits which are based upon length of service, including service with predecessor contractors if such benefit is required by an applicable wage determination.

22.1021 Request for hearing.

(a) A contracting agency or other interested party may request a hearing on an issue presented in 22.1013(a). To obtain a hearing for the contracting agency, the contracting officer shall submit a written request through appropriate channels (ordinarily the agency labor advisor) to—

> Administrator, Wage and Hour Division Employment Standards Administration U.S. Department of Labor Washington, DC 20210

(b) A request for a substantial variance hearing shall include sufficient data to show that the rates at issue vary substantially from those prevailing for similar services in the locality. The request shall also include—

(1) The number of the wage determinations at issue;

(2) The name of the contracting agency whose contract is involved;

(3) A brief description of the services to be performed under the contract;

(4) The status of the procurement and any estimated procurement dates, such as bid opening, contract award, and commencement date of the contract or its follow-up option period;

(5) A statement of the applicant's case, setting forth in detail the reasons why the applicant believes that a substantial variance exists with respect to some or all of the wages and/or fringe benefits;

(6) Names and addresses (to the extent known) of interested parties; and

(7) Any other data required by the Administrator.

(c) A request for an arm's length hearing shall include—

(1) A statement of the applicant's case, setting forth in detail the reasons why the applicant believes that the wages and fringe benefits contained in the collective bargaining

agreement were not reached as a result of arm's length negotiations;

(2) A statement regarding the status of the procurement and any estimated procurement dates, such as bid opening, contract award, and commencement date of the contract or its follow-up option period; and

(3) Names and addresses (to the extent known) of interested parties.

(d) Unless the Administrator determines that extraordinary circumstances exist, the Administrator will not consider requests for a hearing unless received as follows:

(1) For sealed bid contracts, more than 10 days before the award of the contract; or

(2) For negotiated contracts and for contracts with provisions exceeding the initial term by option, before the commencement date of the contract or the follow-up option period.

22.1022 Withholding of contract payments.

Any violations of the clause at 52.222-41, Service Contract Act of 1965, as amended, renders the responsible contractor liable for the amount of any deductions, rebates, refunds, or underpayments (which includes nonpayment) of compensation due employees performing the contract. The contracting officer may withhold-or, upon written request of the Department of Labor from a level no lower than that of Assistant Regional Administrator, Wage and Hour Employment Standards Administration, Division, Department of Labor, shall withhold-the amount needed to pay such underpaid employees from accrued payments due the contractor on the contract, or on any other prime contract (whether subject to the Service Contract Act or not) with the contractor. The agency shall place the amount withheld in a deposit fund. Such withheld funds shall be transferred to the Department of Labor for disbursement to the underpaid employees on order of the Secretary (or authorized representatives), and Administrative Law Judge, or the Board of Service Contract Appeals. In addition, the Department of Labor has given blanket approval to forward withheld funds pending completion of an investigation or other administrative proceeding when disposition of withheld funds remains the final action necessary to close out a contract.

22.1023 Termination for default.

As provided by the Act, any contractor failure to comply with the requirements of the contract clauses related to the Act may be grounds for termination for default (see paragraph (k) of the clause at 52.222-41, Service Contract Act of 1965, as amended).

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

22.1024 Cooperation with the Department of Labor.

The contracting officer shall cooperate with Department of Labor representatives in the examination of records, interviews with service employees, and all other aspects of investigations undertaken by the Department. When asked, agencies shall furnish the Wage and Hour Administrator or a designee, any available information on contractors, subcontractors, their contracts, and the nature of the contract services. The contracting officer shall promptly refer, in writing to the appropriate regional office of the Department, apparent violations and complaints received. Employee complaints shall not be disclosed to the employer.

22.1025 Ineligibility of violators.

A list of persons or firms found to be in violation of the Act is contained in the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs (see 9.404). No Government contract may be awarded to any violator so listed because of a violation of the Act, or to any firm, corporation, partnership, or association in which the violator has a substantial interest, without the approval of the Secretary of Labor. This prohibition against award to an ineligible contractor applies to both prime and subcontracts.

22.1026 Disputes concerning labor standards.

Disputes concerning labor standards requirements of the contract are handled under paragraph (t) of the contract clause at 52.222-41, Service Contract Act of 1965, as amended, and not under the clause at 52.233-1, Disputes.

Subpart 22.11—Professional Employee Compensation

22.1101 Applicability.

The Service Contract Act of 1965 was enacted to ensure that Government contractors compensate their blue-collar service workers and some white-collar service workers fairly, but it does not cover bona fide executive, administrative, or professional employees.

22.1102 Definition.

"Professional employee" means any person meeting the definition of "employee employed in a bona fide . . . professional capacity" given in 29 CFR 541. The term embraces members of those professions having a recognized status based upon acquiring professional knowledge through prolonged study. Examples of these professions include accountancy, actuarial computation, architecture, dentistry, engineering, law, medicine, nursing, pharmacy, the sciences (such as biology, chemistry, and physics, and teaching). To be a professional employee, a person must not only be a professional but must be involved essentially in discharging professional duties.

22.1103 Policy, procedures, and solicitation provision.

All professional employees shall be compensated fairly and properly. Accordingly, the contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.222-46, Evaluation of Compensation for Professional Employees, in solicitations for negotiated service contracts when the contract amount is expected to exceed \$500,000 and the service to be provided will require meaningful numbers of professional employ-This provision requires that offerors submit for ees. evaluation a total compensation plan setting forth proposed salaries and fringe benefits for professional employees working on the contract. Supporting information will include data, such as recognized national and regional compensation surveys and studies of professional, public and private organizations, used in establishing the total compensation structure. Plans indicating unrealistically low professional employees compensation may be assessed adversely as one of the factors considered in making an award.

Subpart 22.12—Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers Under Certain Contracts

22.1200 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures for implementing Executive Order (E.O.) 12933 of October 20, 1994, Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers Under Certain Contracts, and Department of Labor regulations at 29 CFR Part 9.

22.1201 Statement of policy.

It is the policy of the Government that contracts for building services at public buildings shall require the contractor under a successor contract for performance of similar services at the same public building, to offer those employees (other than managerial or supervisory employees) under the predecessor contract, whose employment will be terminated as a result of the award of the successor contract, a right of first refusal to employment under the contract in positions for which they are qualified. E.O. 12933 states that there shall be no employment openings under the contract until such right of first refusal has been provided.

PART 25—FOREIGN ACQUISITION

Mica. Microprocessor chips (brought onto a Government construction site as separate units for incorporation into building systems during construction or repair and alteration of real property). Nickel, primary, in ingots, pigs, shots, cathodes, or similar forms; nickel oxide and nickel salts. Nitroguanidine (also known as picrite). Nux vomica, crude. Oiticica oil. Olive oil. Olives (green), pitted or unpitted, or stuffed, in bulk. Opium, crude. Oranges, mandarin, canned. Petroleum, crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products. Pine needle oil. Platinum and related group metals, refined, as sponge, powder, ingots, or cast bars. Pyrethrum flowers. Quartz crystals. Quebracho. Quinidine. Quinine. Rabbit fur felt. Radium salts, source and special nuclear materials. Rosettes. Rubber, crude and latex. Rutile. Santonin, crude. Secretin. Shellac. Silk, raw and unmanufactured. Spare and replacement parts for equipment of foreign manufacture, and for which domestic parts are not available. Spices and herbs, in bulk. Sugars, raw. Swords and scabbards. Talc, block, steatite. Tantalum. Tapioca flour and cassava. Tartar, crude; tartaric acid and cream of tartar in bulk. Tea in bulk. Thread, metallic (gold). Thyme oil. Tin in bars, blocks, and pigs. Triprolidine hydrochloride. Tungsten. Vanilla beans. Venom, cobra. Wax, carnauba. Wire glass.

Woods; logs, veneer, and lumber of the following species: Alaskan yellow cedar, angelique, balsa, ekki, greenheart, lignum vitae, mahogany, and teak.

Yarn, 50 Denier rayon.

(b) The determination in paragraph (a) of this section does not apply if the contracting officer learns before the time designated for receipt of bids in sealed bidding or final offers in negotiation that an article on the list is available domestically in sufficient and reasonably available quantities of a satisfactory quality. The contracting officer must amend the solicitation if purchasing the article, or if purchasing an end product that could contain such an article as a component, and must specify in all new solicitations that the article is available domestically and that offerors and contractors may not treat foreign components of the same class or kind as domestic components. In addition, the contracting officer must submit a copy of supporting documentation to the appropriate council identified in 1.201-1 in accordance with agency procedures, for possible removal of the article from the list.

25.105 Determining reasonableness of cost.

(a) The contracting officer—

(1) Must use the evaluation factors in paragraph (b) of this section unless the head of the agency makes a written determination that the use of higher factors is more appropriate. If the determination applies to all agency acquisitions, the agency evaluation factors must be published in agency regulations; and

(2) Must not apply evaluation factors to offers of eligible products if the acquisition is subject to a trade agreement under Subpart 25.4.

(b) If there is a domestic offer that is not the low offer, and the restrictions of the Buy American Act apply to the low offer, the contracting officer must determine the reasonableness of the cost of the domestic offer by adding to the price of the low offer, inclusive of duty—

(1) 6 percent, if the lowest domestic offer is from a large business concern; or

(2) 12 percent, if the lowest domestic offer is from a small business concern. The contracting officer must use this factor, or another factor established in agency regulations, in small business set-asides if the low offer is from a small business concern offering the product of a small business concern that is not a domestic end product (see Subpart 19.5).

(c) The price of the domestic offer is reasonable if it does not exceed the evaluated price of the low offer after addition of the appropriate evaluation factor in accordance with paragraph (a) or (b) of this section. (See evaluation procedures at Subpart 25.5.)

Subpart 25.2—Buy American Act— Construction Materials

25.200 Scope of subpart.

This subpart implements the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a - 10d) and Executive Order 10582, December 17, 1954. It applies to contracts for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work in the United States.

25.201 Policy.

Except as provided in 25.202, use only domestic construction materials in construction contracts performed in the United States.

25.202 Exceptions.

(a) When one of the following exceptions applies, the contracting officer may acquire foreign construction materials without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act:

(1) *Impracticable or inconsistent with public interest.* The head of the agency may determine that application of the restrictions of the Buy American Act to a particular construction material would be impracticable or would be inconsistent with the public interest. The public interest exception applies when an agency has an agreement with a foreign government that provides a blanket exception to the Buy American Act.

(2) *Nonavailability*. The head of the contracting activity may determine that a particular construction material is not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality. The determinations of nonavailability of the articles listed at 25.104(a) and the procedures at 25.104(b) also apply if any of those articles are acquired as construction materials.

(3) Unreasonable cost. The contracting officer concludes that the cost of domestic construction material is unreasonable in accordance with 25.204.

(b) *Determination and findings*. When a determination is made for any of the reasons stated in this section that certain foreign construction materials may be used, the contracting officer must list the excepted materials in the contract. The agency must make the findings justifying the exception available for public inspection.

(c) Acquisitions under trade agreements. For construction contracts with an estimated acquisition value of \$6,806,000 or more, see 25.403. If the acquisition value is \$7,068,419 or more, also see 25.405.

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

25.203 Preaward determinations.

(a) For any acquisition, an offeror may request from the contracting officer a determination concerning the inapplicability of the Buy American Act for specifically identified construction materials. The time for submitting the request is specified in the solicitation in paragraph (b) of either 52.225-10 or 52.225-12, whichever applies. The information and supporting data that must be included in the request are also specified in the solicitation in paragraphs (c) and (d) of either 52.225-9 or 52.225-11, whichever applies.

(b) Before award, the contracting officer must evaluate all requests based on the information provided and may supplement this information with other readily available information.

25.204 Evaluating offers of foreign construction material.

(a) Offerors proposing to use foreign construction material other than that listed by the Government in the applicable clause at 52.225-9, paragraph (b)(2), or 52.225-11, paragraph (b)(3), or excepted under the Trade Agreements Act or NAFTA (paragraph (b)(2) of 52.225-11), must provide the information required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of the respective clauses.

(b) Unless the head of the agency specifies a higher percentage, the contracting officer must add to the offered price 6 percent of the cost of any foreign construction material proposed for exception from the requirements of the Buy American Act based on the unreasonable cost of domestic construction materials. In the case of a tie, the contracting officer must give preference to an offer that does not include foreign construction material excepted at the request of the offeror on the basis of unreasonable cost.

(c) Offerors also may submit alternate offers based on use of equivalent domestic construction material to avoid possible rejection of the entire offer if the Government determines that an exception permitting use of a particular foreign construction material does not apply.

(d) If the contracting officer awards a contract to an offeror that proposed foreign construction material not listed in the applicable clause in the solicitation (paragraph (b)(2) of 52.225-9, or paragraph (b)(3) of 52.225-11), the contracting officer must add the excepted materials to the list in the contract clause.

25.205 Postaward determinations.

(a) If a contractor requests a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act after contract award, the contractor must explain why it could not request the determination before contract award or why the need for such determination otherwise was not reasonably foreseeable. If the contracting officer concludes that the

PART 25—FOREIGN ACQUISITION

(b)(1) Other services not covered by the Trade Agreements Act are—

(i) Dredging; and

(ii) Management and operation contracts to certain Government or privately owned facilities used for Government purposes, including Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs).

(2) Other services not covered by NAFTA are-

(i) ADP teleprocessing and timesharing services (D305), telecommunications network management services (D316), automated news services, data services or other information services (D317), and other ADP and telecommunications services (D399) (Federal Service Code from the Federal Procurement Data System Product/Service Code Manual indicated in parentheses);

(ii) Operation of all facilities by the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and all Government-owned research and development facilities or Government-owned environmental laboratories;

(iii) Maintenance, repair, modification, rebuilding and installation of equipment related to ships; and

(iv) Nonnuclear ship repair.

25.402 General.

The trade agreements waive the applicability of the Buy American Act or the Balance of Payments Program for some foreign supplies and construction materials from certain countries. The Trade Agreements Act and NAFTA specify procurement procedures designed to ensure fairness. The value of the acquisition is a determining factor in the applicability of the trade agreements. When the restrictions of the Buy American Act or the Balance of Payments Program are waived for eligible products, offers of such products (eligible offers) receive equal consideration with domestic offers. Under the Trade Agreements Act, only U.S.-made end products or eligible products may be acquired (also see 25.403(c)). See Subpart 25.5 for evaluation procedures for supply contracts subject to trade agreements.

25.403 Trade Agreements Act.

(a) *General*. The Agreement on Government Procurement of the Trade Agreements Act—

(1) Waives application of the Buy American Act and the Balance of Payments Program to the end products and construction materials of designated countries;

(2) Prohibits discriminatory practices based on foreign ownership;

(3) Restricts purchases to end products identified in 25.403(c);

(4) Requires certain procurement procedures designed to ensure fairness (see 25.408).

(b) *Thresholds*. (1) Except as provided in 25.401, the Trade Agreements Act applies to an acquisition for supplies or services if the estimated value of the acquisition is \$177,000 or more; the Trade Agreements Act applies to an acquisition for construction if the estimated value of the acquisition is \$6,806,000 or more. These dollar thresholds are subject to revision by the U.S. Trade Representative approximately every 2 years (see Executive Order 12260).

(2) To determine whether the Trade Agreements Act applies to the acquisition of products by lease, rental, or lease-purchase contract (including lease-to-ownership, or lease-with-option-to purchase), calculate the estimated acquisition value as follows:

(i) If a fixed-term contract of 12 months or less is contemplated, use the total estimated value of the acquisition.

(ii) If a fixed-term contract of more than 12 months is contemplated, use the total estimated value of the acquisition plus the estimated residual value of the leased equipment at the conclusion of the contemplated term of the contract.

(iii) If an indefinite-term contract is contemplated, use the estimated monthly payment multiplied by the total number of months that ordering would be possible under the proposed contract, *i.e.*, the initial ordering period plus any optional ordering periods.

(iv) If there is any doubt as to the contemplated term of the contract, use the estimated monthly payment multiplied by 48.

(3) The estimated value includes the value of all options.

(4) If, in any 12-month period, recurring or multiple awards for the same type of product or products are anticipated, use the total estimated value of these projected awards to determine whether the Trade Agreements Act applies. Do not divide any acquisition with the intent of reducing the estimated value of the acquisition below the dollar threshold of the Trade Agreements Act.

(c) *Purchase restriction.* (1) In acquisitions subject to the Trade Agreements Act, acquire only U.S.-made end products or eligible products (designated, Caribbean Basin, or NAFTA country end products) unless offers for such end products are either not received or are insufficient to fulfill the requirements.

(2) This restriction does not apply to purchases by the Department of Defense from a country with which it has entered into a reciprocal agreement, as provided in departmental regulations.

25.404 Caribbean Basin Trade Initiative.

Under the Caribbean Basin Trade Initiative, the United States Trade Representative has determined that, for

25.405

acquisitions subject to the Trade Agreements Act, Caribbean Basin country end products must be treated as eligible products. This determination is effective until September 30, 2000. The U.S. Trade Representative may extend these dates through a document in the *Federal Register*.

25.405 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

(a) An acquisition of supplies is not subject to NAFTA if the estimated value of the acquisition is \$25,000 or less. For acquisitions subject to NAFTA, evaluate offers of NAFTA country end products without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act or the Balance of Payments Program, except that for acquisitions with an estimated value of less than \$54,372, only Canadian end products are eligible products. Eligible products from NAFTA countries are entitled to the nondiscriminatory treatment of the Trade Agreements Act. NAFTA does not prohibit the purchase of other foreign end products.

(b) NAFTA applies to construction materials if the estimated value of the construction contract is \$7,068,419 or more.

(c) The procedures in 25.408 apply to the acquisition of NAFTA country services, other than services identified in 25.401. NAFTA country services are services provided by a firm established in a NAFTA country under service contracts with an estimated acquisition value of \$54,372 or more (\$7,068,419 or more for construction).

25.406 Israeli Trade Act.

Acquisitions of supplies by most agencies are subject to the Israeli Trade Act, if the estimated value of the acquisition is \$50,000 or more but does not exceed the Trade Agreements Act threshold for supplies (see 25.403(b)(1)). Agencies other than the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Department of Transportation, the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, the Federal Housing Finance Board, and the Office of Thrift Supervision must evaluate offers of Israeli end products without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act or the Balance of Payments Program. The Israeli Trade Act does not prohibit the purchase of other foreign end products.

25.407 Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft.

Under the authority of Section 303 of the Trade Agreements Act, the U.S. Trade Representative has waived the Buy American Act for civil aircraft and related articles, that meet the substantial transformation test of the Trade Agreements Act, from countries that are parties to the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft. Those countries are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Macao, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

25.408 Procedures.

(a) If the Trade Agreements Act or NAFTA applies (see 25.401), the contracting officer must—

(1) Comply with the requirements of 5.203, Publicizing and response time;

(2) Comply with the requirements of 5.207, Preparation and Transmittal of Synopses, including the appropriate "Numbered Note" (5.207(e)(2)) for contracts that are subject to the Trade Agreements Act;

(3) Not include technical requirements in solicitations solely to preclude the acquisition of eligible products;

(4) Specify in solicitations that offerors must submit offers in the English language and in U.S. dollars (see 52.214-34, Submission of Offers in the English Language, and 52.214-35, Submission of Offers in U.S. Currency, or paragraph (c)(5) of 52.215-1, Instruction to Offerors—Competitive Acquisitions); and

(5) Provide unsuccessful offerors from designated or NAFTA countries notice in accordance with 14.409-1 or 15.503.

(b) See Subpart 25.5 for evaluation procedures and examples.

Subpart 25.5—Evaluating Foreign Offers— Supply Contracts

25.501 General.

The contracting officer-

(a) Must apply the evaluation procedures of this subpart to each line item of an offer unless either the offer or the solicitation specifies evaluation on a group basis (see 25.503);

(b) May rely on the offeror's certification of end product origin when evaluating a foreign offer;

(c) Must identify and reject offers of end products that are prohibited or sanctioned in accordance with Subparts 25.6 and 25.7; and

(d) Must not use the Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program evaluation factors prescribed in this subpart to provide a preference for one foreign offer over another foreign offer.

25.502 Application.

(a) Unless otherwise specified in agency regulations, perform the following steps in the order presented:

(1) Eliminate all offers or offerors that are unacceptable for reasons other than price; e.g.,

PART 25—FOREIGN ACQUISITION

25.600 Scope of subpart.

This subpart implements sanctions imposed by the President pursuant to Section 305(g)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2515(g)(1)), on European Union (EU) member states that discriminate against U.S. products or services (sanctioned EU member states). This subpart does not apply to contracts for supplies or services awarded and performed outside the United States, or to the Department of Defense. For thresholds unique to individual agencies, see agency regulations.

25.601 Policy.

(a) Except as provided in 25.602, agencies must not award contracts for— $\,$

(1) Sanctioned EU country end products with an estimated acquisition value less than \$177,000;

(2) Sanctioned EU country construction with an estimated acquisition value less than \$6,806,000; or

(3) Sanctioned EU country services as follows (Federal Service Code or Category from the Federal Procurement Data System Product/Service Code Manual is indicated in parentheses):

(i) Service contracts regardless of acquisition value for—

(A) All transportation services, including launching services (all V codes, J019, J998, J999, and K019);

(B) Dredging (Y216 and Z216);

(C) Management and operation of certain Government or privately owned facilities used for Government purposes, including federally funded research and development centers (all M codes);

(D) Development, production or coproduction of program material for broadcasting, such as motion pictures (T006 and T016);

(E) Research and development (all A codes);

(F) Airport concessions (S203);

(G) Legal services (R418);

(H) Hotel and restaurant services (S203);

(I) Placement and supply of personnel services (V241 and V251);

(J) Investigation and security services (S206, S211, and R423);

(K) Education and training services (all U codes and R419);

(L) Health and social services (all O and G codes);

(M) Recreational, cultural, and sporting services (G003); or

(N) Telecommunications services (encompassing only voice telephony, telex, radio telephony, paging, and satellite services) (S1, D304, D305, D316, D317, and D399).

(ii) All other service contracts with an estimated acquisition value less than \$177,000.

(b) Determine the applicability of sanction thresholds in the manner provided at 25.403(b).

25.602 Exceptions.

(a) The sanctions in 25.601 do not apply to—

(1) Purchases at or below the simplified acquisition threshold awarded using simplified acquisition procedures;

(2) Total small business set-asides in accordance with 19.502-2;

(3) Contracts in support of U.S. national security interests; or

(4) Contracts for essential spare, repair, or replacement parts not otherwise available from nonsanctioned countries.

(b)(1) The head of the agency, without power of redelegation, may authorize the award of a contract or class of contracts for sanctioned EU country end products, services, and construction, the purchase of which is otherwise prohibited by 25.601(a), if the head of the agency determines that such action is necessary—

(i) In the public interest;

(ii) To avoid the restriction of competition in a manner that would limit the acquisition in question to, or would establish a preference for, the services, articles, materials, or supplies of a single manufacturer or supplier; or

(iii) Because there would be or are an insufficient number of potential or actual offerors to ensure the acquisition of services, articles, materials, or supplies of requisite quality at competitive prices.

(2) When the head of the agency makes a determination in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the agency must notify the U.S. Trade Representative within 30 days after contract award.

Subpart 25.7—Prohibited Sources

25.701 Restrictions.

(a) The Government generally does not acquire supplies or services that cannot be imported lawfully into the United States. Therefore, even for overseas use, agencies and their contractors and subcontractors must not acquire any supplies or services originating from sources within, or that were located in or transported from or through—

(1) Cuba (31 CFR part 515);

(2) Iran (31 CFR part 560);

(3) Iraq (31 CFR part 575);

(4) Libya (31 CFR part 550);

25.702

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(5) North Korea (31 CFR part 500); or(6) Sudan (31 CFR part 538).

(b) Agencies and their contractors and subcontractors must not acquire any supplies or services from entities controlled by the Government of Iraq or other specially designated nationals (31 CFR Chapter V, Appendix A).

25.702 Source of further information.

Questions concerning the restrictions in 25.701 should be referred to the—

Department of the Treasury Office of Foreign Assets Control Washington, DC 20220 (Telephone (202) 622-2520).

Subpart 25.8—Other International Agreements and Coordination

25.801 General.

Treaties and agreements between the United States and foreign governments affect the evaluation of offers from foreign entities and the performance of contracts in foreign countries.

25.802 Procedures.

(a) When placing contracts with contractors located outside the United States, for performance outside the United States, contracting officers must—

 Determine the existence and applicability of any international agreements and ensure compliance with these agreements; and

(2) Conduct the necessary advance acquisition planning and coordination between the appropriate U.S. executive agencies and foreign interests as required by these agreements.

(b) The Department of State publishes many international agreements in the "United States Treaties and Other International Agreements" series. Copies of this publication normally are available in overseas legal offices and U.S. diplomatic missions.

(c) Contracting officers must award all contracts with Taiwanese firms or organizations through the American Institute of Taiwan (AIT). AIT is under contract to the Department of State.

Subpart 25.9—Customs and Duties

25.900 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides policies and procedures for exempting from import duties certain supplies purchased under Government contracts.

25.901 Policy.

United States laws impose duties on foreign supplies imported into the customs territory of the United States. Certain exemptions from these duties are available to Government agencies. Agencies must use these exemptions when the anticipated savings to appropriated funds will outweigh the administrative costs associated with processing required documentation.

25.902 Procedures.

For regulations governing importations and duties, see the Customs Regulations issued by the U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury (19 CFR Chapter 1). Except as provided elsewhere in the Customs Regulations (see 19 CFR 10.100), all shipments of imported supplies purchased under Government contracts are subject to the usual Customs entry and examination requirements. Unless the agency obtains an exemption (see 25.903), those shipments are also subject to duty.

25.903 Exempted supplies.

(a) Subchapters VIII and X of Chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) list supplies for which exemptions from duty may be obtained when imported into the customs territory of the United States under a Government contract. For certain of these supplies, the contracting agency must certify to the Commissioner of Customs that they are for the purpose stated in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (see 19 CFR 10.102-104, 10.114, and 10.121 and 15 CFR part 301 for requirements and formats).

(b) Supplies (excluding equipment) for Governmentoperated vessels or aircraft may be withdrawn from any customs-bonded warehouse, from continuous customs custody elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, or from a foreign-trade zone, free of duty and internal revenue tax as provided in 19 U.S.C. 1309 and 1317. The contracting activity must cite this authority on the appropriate customs form when making purchases (see 19 CFR 10.59 - 10.65).

Subpart 25.10—Additional Foreign Acquisition Regulations

25.1001 Waiver of right to examination of records.

(a) *Policy*. The clause at 52.215-2, Audit and Records— Negotiation, prescribed at 15.209(b), and paragraph (d) of the clause at 52.212-5, Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders— Commercial Items, prescribed at 12.301(b)(4), implement 10 U.S.C. 2313 and 41 U.S.C. 254d. The basic clauses authorize examination of records by the Comptroller General.

PART 25—FOREIGN ACQUISITION

(1) Insert the appropriate basic clause, whenever possible, in negotiated contracts with foreign contractors.

(2) The contracting officer may use 52.215-2 with its Alternate III or 52.212-5 with its Alternate I after—

(i) Exhausting all reasonable efforts to include the basic clause;

(ii) Considering factors such as alternate sources of supply, additional cost, and time of delivery; and

(iii) The head of the agency has executed a determination and findings in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, with the concurrence of the Comptroller General. However, concurrence of the Comptroller General is not required if the contractor is a foreign government or agency thereof or is precluded by the laws of the country involved from making its records available for examination.

(b) *Determination and findings*. The determination and findings must—

(1) Identify the contract and its purpose, and identify if the contract is with a foreign contractor or with a foreign government or an agency of a foreign government;

(2) Describe the efforts to include the basic clause;

(3) State the reasons for the contractor's refusal to include the basic clause;

(4) Describe the price and availability of the supplies or services from the United States and other sources; and

(5) Determine that it will best serve the interest of the United States to use the appropriate alternate clause in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

25.1002 Use of foreign currency.

(a) Unless an international agreement or the Trade Agreements Act (see 25.408(a)(3)) requires a specific currency, contracting officers must determine whether solicitations for contracts to be entered into and performed outside the United States will require submission of offers in U.S. currency or a specified foreign currency. In unusual circumstances, the contracting officer may permit submission of offers in other than a specified currency.

(b) To ensure a fair evaluation of offers, solicitations generally should require all offers to be priced in the same currency. However, if the solicitation permits submission of offers in other than a specified currency, the contracting officer must convert the offered prices to U.S. currency for evaluation purposes. The contracting officer must use the current market exchange rate from a commonly used source in effect as follows:

(1) For acquisitions conducted using sealed bidding procedures, on the date of bid opening.

(2) For acquisitions conducted using negotiation procedures—

(i) On the date specified for receipt of offers, if award is based on initial offers; otherwise

(ii) On the date specified for receipt of final proposal revisions.

(c) If a contract is priced in foreign currency, the agency must ensure that adequate funds are available to cover currency fluctuations to avoid a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1341, 1342, 1511-1519).

Subpart 25.11—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

25.1101 Acquisition of supplies.

The following provisions and clauses apply to the acquisition of supplies and the acquisition of services involving the furnishing of supplies.

(a)(1) Insert the clause at 52.225-1, Buy American Act— Balance of Payments Program—Supplies, in solicitations and contracts with a value exceeding \$2,500 but not exceeding \$25,000; and in solicitations and contracts with a value exceeding \$25,000, if none of the clauses prescribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section apply, except if—

(i) The solicitation is restricted to domestic end products in accordance with Subpart 6.3;

(ii) The acquisition is for supplies for use within the United States and an exception to the Buy American Act applies (*e.g.*, nonavailability or public interest); or

(iii) The acquisition is for supplies for use outside the United States and an exception to the Balance of Payments Program applies.

(2) Insert the provision at 52.225-2, Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program Certificate, in solicitations containing the clause at 52.225-1.

(b)(1)(i) Insert the clause at 52.225-3, Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement—Israeli Trade Act—Balance of Payments Program, in solicitations and contracts with a value exceeding \$25,000 but less than \$177,000, unless—

(A) The acquisition is for the acquisition of supplies, or for services involving the furnishing of supplies, for use outside the United States, and the value of the acquisition is less than the simplified acquisition threshold; or

(B) The acquisition is exempt from the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Israeli Trade Act (see 25.401). For acquisitions of agencies not subject to the Israeli Trade Act (see 25.406), see agency regulations.

(ii) If the acquisition value exceeds \$25,000 but is less than \$50,000, use the clause with its Alternate I.

(iii) If the acquisition value is \$50,000 or more but less than \$54,372, use the clause with its Alternate II.

(2)(i) Insert the provision at 52.225-4, Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement—Israeli Trade Act—Balance of Payments Program Certificate, in solicitations containing the clause at 52.225-3.

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(ii) If the acquisition value exceeds \$25,000 but is less than \$50,000, use the provision with its Alternate I.

(iii) If the acquisition value is \$50,000 or more but less than \$54,372, use the provision with its Alternate II.

(c)(1) Insert the clause at 52.225-5, Trade Agreements, in solicitations and contracts valued at \$177,000 or more, if the Trade Agreements Act applies (see 25.401 and 25.403) and the agency has determined that the restrictions of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program are not applicable to U.S.-made end products, unless the acquisition is to be awarded and performed outside the United States in support of a contingency operation or a humanitarian or peacekeeping operation and does not exceed the increased simplified acquisition threshold of \$200,000. If the agency has not made such a determination, the contracting officer must follow agency procedures.

(2) Insert the provision at 52.225-6, Trade Agreements Certificate, in solicitations containing the clause at 52.225-5.

(d) Insert the provision at 52.225-7, Waiver of Buy American Act for Civil Aircraft and Related Articles, in solicitations for civil aircraft and related articles (see 25.407), if the acquisition value is less than \$177,000.

(e) Insert the clause at 52.225-8, Duty-Free Entry, in solicitations and contracts for supplies that may be imported into the United States and for which duty-free entry may be obtained in accordance with 25.903(a), if the value of the acquisition—

(1) Exceeds \$100,000; or

(2) Is \$100,000 or less, but the savings from waiving the duty is anticipated to be more than the administrative cost of waiving the duty. When used for acquisitions valued at \$100,000 or less, the contracting officer may modify paragraphs (b)(1) and (i)(2) of the clause to reduce the dollar figure.

25.1102 Acquisition of construction.

(a) Insert the clause at 52.225-9, Buy American Act— Balance of Payments Program—Construction Materials, in solicitations and contracts for construction valued at less than \$6,806,000.

(1) List in paragraph (b)(2) of the clause all foreign construction material excepted from the requirements of the Buy American Act.

(2) If the head of the agency determines that a higher percentage is appropriate, substitute the higher evaluation percentage in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of the clause.

(b)(1) Insert the provision at 52.225-10, Notice of Buy American Act/Balance of Payments Program Requirement— Construction Materials, in solicitations containing the clause at 52.225-9.

(2) If insufficient time is available to process a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy

American Act or Balance of Payments Program prior to receipt of offers, use the provision with its Alternate I.

(c) Insert the clause at 52.225-11, Buy American Act— Balance of Payments Program—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements, in solicitations and contracts valued at \$6,806,000 or more.

(1) List in paragraph (b)(3) of the clause all foreign construction material excepted from the requirements of the Buy American Act, other than designated country or NAFTA country construction material.

(2) If the head of the agency determines that a higher percentage is appropriate, substitute the higher evaluation percentage in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of the clause.

(3) For acquisitions valued at \$6,806,000 or more, but less than \$7,068,419, use the clause with its Alternate I.

(d)(1) Insert the provision at 52.225-12, Notice of Buy American Act/Balance of Payments Program Requirement— Construction Materials under Trade Agreements, in solicitations containing the clause at 52.225-11.

(2) If insufficient time is available to process a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program before receipt of offers, use the provision with its Alternate I.

(3) For acquisitions valued at \$6,806,000 or more, but less than \$7,068,419, use the clause with its Alternate II.

25.1103 Other provisions and clauses.

(a) *Restrictions on certain foreign purchases*. Insert the clause at 52.225-13, Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases, in solicitations and contracts with a value exceeding \$2,500.

(b) *Translations*. Insert the clause at 52.225-14, Inconsistency Between English Version and Translation of Contract, in solicitations and contracts if anticipating translation into another language.

(c) Sanctions. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, insert the clause at—

(i) 52.225-15, Sanctioned European Union Country End Products, in solicitations and contracts for supplies valued at less than \$177,000; or

(ii) 52.225-16, Sanctioned European Union Country Services, in solicitations and contracts for services—

(A) Listed in 25.601(a)(3)(i); or

(B) Valued at less than \$177,000.

(2) Do not insert the clauses in paragraph (c)(1) of this section in—

(i) Solicitations issued and contracts awarded by a contracting activity located outside of the United States, provided the supplies will be used or the services will be performed outside of the United States;

PART 30—COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

Sec.

30.000	Scope of part.
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Subpart 30.1—General

30.101 Cost Accounting Standards.

30.102 Cost Accounting Standards Board Publication.

Subpart 30.2—CAS Program Requirements

Contract requirements.
CAS applicability.
Types of CAS coverage.
Solicitation provisions.
Contract clauses.
Waiver.
Findings.
Cognizant Federal agency responsibilities.
Disclosure requirements.
General requirements.
Impracticality of submission.
Amendments and revisions.
Privileged and confidential information.
Filing Disclosure Statements.
Responsibilities.
Determinations.
Subcontractor Disclosure Statements.

Subpart 30.3—CAS Rules and Regulations [Reserved]

Subpart 30.4—Cost Accounting Standards [Reserved]

Subpart 30.5—Cost Accounting Standards for Educational Institutions [Reserved]

Subpart 30.6—CAS Administration

- 30.601 Responsibility.
- 30.602 Changes to disclosed or established cost accounting practices.
- 30.602-1 Equitable adjustments for new or modified standards.
- 30.602-2 Noncompliance with CAS requirements.
- 30.602-3 Voluntary changes.
- 30.603 Subcontract administration.

30.000 Scope of part.

This part describes policies and procedures for applying the Cost Accounting Standards Board (CASB) rules and regulations (48 CFR Chapter 99 (FAR Appendix)) to negotiated contracts and subcontracts. This part does not apply to sealed bid contracts or to any contract with a small business concern (see 48 CFR 9903.201-1(b) (FAR Appendix) for these and other exemptions).

Subpart 30.1—General

30.101 Cost Accounting Standards.

(a) Public Law 100-679 (41 U.S.C. 422) requires certain contractors and subcontractors to comply with Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) and to disclose in writing and follow consistently their cost accounting practices.

(b) Contracts that refer to this Part 30 for the purpose of applying the policies, procedures, standards and regulations promulgated by the CASB pursuant to Public Law 100-679, shall be deemed to refer to the CAS, and any other regulations promulgated by the CASB (see 48 CFR Chapter 99), all of which are hereby incorporated in this Part 30.

(c) The Appendix to the FAR loose-leaf edition contains—

(1) Cost Accounting Standards and Cost Accounting Standards Board Rules and Regulations Recodified by the Cost Accounting Standards Board at 48 CFR Chapter 99; and

(2) The following preambles:

(i) Part I—Preambles to the Cost Accounting Standards Published by the Cost Accounting Standards Board.

(ii) Part II—Preambles to the Related Rules and Regulations Published by the Cost Accounting Standards Board.

(iii) Part III—Preambles Published under the FAR System.

(d) The preambles are not regulatory but are intended to explain why the Standards and related Rules and Regulations were written, and to provide rationale for positions taken relative to issues raised in the public comments. The preambles are printed in chronological order to provide an administrative history.

30.102 Cost Accounting Standards Board Publication.

Copies of the CASB Standards and Regulations are printed in title 48 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Chapter 99, and may be obtained by writing the—

> Superintendent of Documents US Government Printing Office Washington, DC 20402

or by calling the Washington, DC, ordering desk at (202) 512-1800.

Subpart 30.2—CAS Program Requirements

30.201 Contract requirements.

Title 48 CFR 9903.201-1 (FAR Appendix) describes the rules for determining whether a proposed contract or sub-

30.201-1

contract is exempt from CAS. Negotiated contracts not exempt in accordance with 48 CFR 9903.201-1(b) shall be subject to CAS. A CAS-covered contract may be subject to either full or modified coverage. The rules for determining whether full or modified coverage applies are in 48 CFR 9903.201-2 (FAR Appendix).

30.201-1 CAS applicability.

See 48 CFR 9903.201-1 (FAR Appendix).

30.201-2 Types of CAS coverage.

See 48 CFR 9903.201-2 (FAR Appendix).

30.201-3 Solicitation provisions.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.230-1, Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification, in solicitations for proposed contracts subject to CAS as specified in 48 CFR 9903.201 (FAR Appendix).

(b) If an award to an educational institution is contemplated prior to July 1, 1997, the contracting officer shall insert the basic provision set forth at 52.230-1 with its Alternate I, unless the contract is to be performed by a Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) (see 48 CFR 9903.201-2(c)(5) (FAR Appendix)), or the provision at 48 CFR 9903.201-2(c)(6) (FAR Appendix) applies.

30.201-4 Contract clauses.

(a) *Cost accounting standards*. (1) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at FAR 52.230-2, Cost Accounting Standards, in negotiated contracts, unless the contract is exempted (see 48 CFR 9903.201-1 (FAR Appendix)), the contract is subject to modified coverage (see 48 CFR 9903.201-2 (FAR Appendix)), or the clause prescribed in paragraph (c) of this subsection is used.

(2) The clause at FAR 52.230-2 requires the contractor to comply with all CAS specified in 48 CFR 9904 (FAR Appendix), to disclose actual cost accounting practices (applicable to CAS-covered contracts only), and to follow disclosed and established cost accounting practices consistently.

(b) *Disclosure and consistency of cost accounting practices.* (1) Insert the clause at FAR 52.230-3, Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices, in negotiated contracts when the contract amount is over \$500,000, but less than \$50 million, and the offeror certifies it is eligible for and elects to use modified CAS coverage (see 48 CFR 9903.201-2 (FAR Appendix)), unless the clause prescribed in paragraph (c) of this subsection is used.

(2) The clause at FAR 52.230-3 requires the contractor to comply with 48 CFR 9904.401, 9904.402, 9904.405, and 9904.406 (FAR Appendix) to disclose (if it meets cer-

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

tain requirements) actual cost accounting practices, and to follow consistently its established cost accounting practices.

(c) *Consistency in cost accounting practices.* The contracting officer shall insert the clause at FAR 52.230-4, Consistency in Cost Accounting Practices, in negotiated contracts that are exempt from CAS requirements solely on the basis of the fact that the contract is to be awarded to a United Kingdom contractor and is to be performed substantially in the United Kingdom (see 48 CFR 9903.201-1(b)(12) (FAR Appendix)).

(d) Administration of cost accounting standards. (1) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at FAR 52.230-6, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards, in contracts containing any of the clauses prescribed in paragraphs (a), (b), or (e) of this subsection.

(2) The clause at FAR 52.230-6 specifies rules for administering CAS requirements and procedures to be followed in cases of failure to comply.

(e) Cost accounting standards—educational institutions. (1) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at FAR 52.230-5, Cost Accounting Standards—Educational Institution, in negotiated contracts awarded to educational institutions, unless the contract is exempted (see 48 CFR 9903.201-1 (FAR Appendix)), the contract is to be performed by an FFRDC (see 48 CFR 9903.201-2(c)(5) (FAR Appendix)), or the provision at 48 CFR 9903.201-2(c)(6) (FAR Appendix) applies.

(2) The clause at FAR 52.230-5 requires the educational institution to comply with all CAS specified in 48 CFR 9905 (FAR Appendix), to disclose actual cost accounting practices as required by 48 CFR 9903.202-1(f) (FAR Appendix), and to follow disclosed and established cost accounting practices consistently.

30.201-5 Waiver.

(a) The head of the agency—

(1) May waive the applicability of CAS for a particular contract or subcontract under the conditions listed in paragraph (b) of this subsection; and

(2) Must not delegate this waiver authority to any official in the agency below the senior contract policymaking level.

(b) The head of the agency may grant a waiver when one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The contract or subcontract value is less than \$15,000,000, and the head of the agency determines, in writing, that the segment of the contractor or subcontractor that will perform the contract or subcontract—

(i) Is primarily engaged in the sale of commercial items; and

(ii) Has no contracts or subcontracts that are subject to CAS.
PART 30—COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

(2) The head of the agency determines that exceptional circumstances exist whereby a waiver of CAS is necessary to meet the needs of the agency. Exceptional circumstances exist only when the benefits to be derived from waiving the CAS outweigh the risk associated with the waiver. The determination that exceptional circumstances exist must—

(i) Be set forth in writing; and

(ii) Include a statement of the specific circumstances that justify granting the waiver.

(c) When one of the conditions in paragraph (b) of this subsection exists, the request for waiver should include the following:

(1) The amount of the proposed award.

(2) A description of the contract or subcontract type (*e.g.*, firm-fixed-price, cost-reimbursement).

(3) Whether the segment(s) that will perform the contract or subcontract has CAS-covered contracts or subcontracts.

(4) A description of the item(s) being procured.

(5) When the contractor or subcontractor will not accept the contract or subcontract if CAS applies, a statement to that effect.

(6) Whether cost or pricing data will be obtained, and if so, a discussion of how the data will be used in negotiating the contract or subcontract price.

(7) The benefits to the Government of waiving CAS.

(8) The potential risk to the Government of waiving CAS.

(9) The date by which the waiver is needed.

(10) Any other information that may be useful in evaluating the request.

(d) When neither of the conditions in paragraph (b) of this subsection exists, the waiver request must be prepared in accordance with 48 CFR 9903.201-5(e) (FAR Appendix) and submitted to the CAS Board.

(e) Each agency must report any waivers granted under paragraph (a) of this subsection to the CAS Board, on a fiscal year basis, not later than 90 days after the close of the Government's fiscal year.

30.201-6 Findings.

See 48 CFR 9903.201-6 (FAR Appendix).

30.201-7 Cognizant Federal agency responsibilities. See 48 CFR 9903.201-7 (FAR Appendix).

30.202 Disclosure requirements.

30.202-1 General requirements.

See 48 CFR 9903.202-1 (FAR Appendix).

30.202-2 Impracticality of submission. See 48 CFR 9903.202-2 (FAR Appendix).

- **30.202-3** Amendments and revisions. See 48 CFR 9903.202-3 (FAR Appendix).
- **30.202-4 Privileged and confidential information.** See 48 CFR 9903.202-4 (FAR Appendix).
- **30.202-5** Filing Disclosure Statements. See 48 CFR 9903.202-5 (FAR Appendix).

30.202-6 Responsibilities.

(a) The contracting officer is responsible for determining when a proposed contract may require CAS coverage and for including the appropriate notice in the solicitation. The contracting officer must then ensure that the offeror has made the required solicitation certifications and that required Disclosure Statements are submitted. (Also see 48 CFR 9903.201-3 and 9903.202 (FAR Appendix).)

(b) The contracting officer shall not award a CAS-covered contract until the ACO has made a written determination that a required Disclosure Statement is adequate unless, in order to protect the Government's interest, the contracting officer waives the requirement for an adequacy determination before award. In this event, a determination of adequacy shall be required as soon as possible after the award.

(c) The cognizant auditor is responsible for conducting reviews of Disclosure Statements for adequacy and compliance.

(d) The cognizant ACO is responsible for determinations of adequacy and compliance of the Disclosure Statement.

30.202-7 Determinations.

(a) Adequacy determination. As prescribed by 48 CFR 9903.202-6 (FAR Appendix), the cognizant auditor shall conduct a review of the Disclosure Statement to ascertain whether it is current, accurate, and complete and shall report the results to the cognizant ACO, who shall determine whether or not it adequately describes the offeror's cost accounting practices. If the ACO identifies any areas of inadequacy, the ACO shall request a revised Disclosure Statement. If the Disclosure Statement is adequate, the ACO shall notify the offeror in writing, with copies to the cognizant auditor and contracting officer. The notice of adequacy shall state that a disclosed practice shall not, by virtue of such disclosure, be considered an approved practice for pricing proposals or accumulating and reporting contract performance cost data. Generally, the ACO shall furnish the contractor notification of adequacy or inadequacy within 30 days after the Disclosure Statement has been received by the ACO.

30.202-8

(b) *Compliance determination*. After the notification of adequacy, the cognizant auditor shall conduct a detailed compliance review to ascertain whether or not the disclosed practices comply with Part 31 and the CAS and shall advise the ACO of the results. The ACO shall take action regarding noncompliance with CAS under FAR 30.602-2. The ACO may require a revised Disclosure Statement and adjustment of the prime contract price or cost allowance. Noncompliance with Part 31 shall be processed separately, in accordance with normal administrative practices.

30.202-8 Subcontractor Disclosure Statements.

(a) When the Government requires determinations of adequacy or inadequacy, the ACO cognizant of the subcontractor shall provide such determination to the ACO cognizant of the prime contractor or next higher tier subcontractor. The ACO cognizant of higher tier subcontractors or prime contractors shall not reverse the determination of the ACO cognizant of the subcontractor.

(b) Any determination that it is impractical to secure a subcontractor's Disclosure Statement must be made in accordance with 48 CFR 9903.202-2 (FAR Appendix).

Subpart 30.3—CAS Rules and Regulations [Reserved]

NOTE: See 48 CFR 9903.3 (FAR Appendix B).

Subpart 30.4—Cost Accounting Standards [Reserved]

NOTE: See 48 CFR Part 9904 (FAR Appendix B).

Subpart 30.5—Cost Accounting Standards for Educational Institutions [Reserved]

NOTE: See 48 CFR Part 9905 (FAR Appendix B).

Subpart 30.6—CAS Administration

30.601 Responsibility.

(a) The cognizant ACO shall perform CAS administration for all contracts in a business unit notwithstanding retention of other administration functions by the contracting officer.

(b) Within 30 days after the award of any new contract or subcontract subject to CAS, the contracting officer, contractor, or subcontractor making the award shall request the cognizant ACO to perform administration for CAS matters (see Subpart 42.2).

30.602 Changes to disclosed or established cost accounting practices.

Adjustments to contracts and withholding amounts payable for CAS noncompliance, new standards, or voluntary changes are required only if the amounts involved are material. In determining materiality, the ACO shall use the criteria in 48 CFR 9903.305 (FAR Appendix). The ACO may forego action to require that a cost impact proposal be submitted or to adjust contracts, if the ACO determines the amount involved is immaterial. However, in the case of noncompliance issues, the ACO shall inform the contractor that—

(a) The Government reserves the right to make appropriate contract adjustments if, in the future, the ACO determines that the cost impact has become material; and

(b) The contractor is not excused from the obligation to comply with the applicable Standard or rules and regulations involved.

30.602-1 Equitable adjustments for new or modified standards.

(a) *New or modified standards*. (1) The provision at 52.230-1, Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification, requires offerors to state whether or not the award of the contemplated contract would require a change to established cost accounting practices affecting existing contracts and subcontracts. The contracting officer shall ensure that the contractor's response to the notice is made known to the ACO.

(2) Contracts and subcontracts containing the clause at FAR 52.230-2, Cost Accounting Standards, or FAR 52.230-5, Cost Accounting Standards—Educational Institution, may require equitable adjustments to comply with new or modified CAS. Such adjustments are limited to contracts and subcontracts awarded before the effective date of each new or modified standard. A new or modified standard becomes applicable prospectively to these contracts and subcontracts when a new contract or subcontract containing the clause at 52.230-2 or 52.230-5 is awarded on or after the effective date of the new or modified standard.

(3) Contracting officers shall encourage contractors to submit to the ACO any change in accounting practice in anticipation of complying with a new or modified standard as soon as practical after the new or modified Standard has been promulgated by the CASB.

(b) Accounting changes. (1) The clause at FAR 52.230-6, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards, requires the contractor to submit a description of any change in cost accounting practices required to comply with a new or modified CAS within 60 days (or other mutually agreed to date) after award of a contract requiring the change.

(2) The ACO, with the assistance of the auditor, shall review the proposed change concurrently for adequacy and compliance (see 30.202-7). If the description of the change meets both tests, the ACO shall notify the contractor and request submission of a cost impact proposal in accordance with FAR 30.602.

PART 30-COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

(c) *Contract price adjustments.* (1) The ACO shall promptly analyze the cost impact proposal with the assistance of the auditor, determine the impact, and negotiate the contract price adjustment on behalf of all Government agencies. The ACO shall invite contracting officers to participate in negotiations of adjustments when the price of any of their contracts may be increased or decreased by \$10,000 or more. At the conclusion of negotiations, the ACO shall—

(i) Execute supplemental agreements to contracts of the ACO's own agency (and, if additional funds are required, request them from the appropriate contracting officer);

(ii) Prepare a negotiation memorandum and send copies to cognizant auditors and contracting officers of other agencies having prime contracts affected by the negotiation (those agencies shall execute supplemental agreements in the amounts negotiated); and

(iii) Furnish copies of the memorandum indicating the effect on costs to the ACO of the next higher tier subcontractor or prime contractor, as appropriate, if a subcontract is to be adjusted. This memorandum shall be the basis for negotiation between the subcontractor and the next higher tier subcontractor or prime contractor and for execution of a supplemental agreement to the subcontract.

(2) If the parties fail to agree on the cost or price adjustment, the ACO may make a unilateral adjustment, subject to contractor appeal as provided in the clause at 52.233-1, Disputes.

(d) *Remedies for contractor failure to make required sub missions.* (1) If the contractor does not submit the accounting change description or the general dollar magnitude of the change or cost impact proposal (in the form and manner specified), the ACO, with the assistance of the auditor, shall estimate the general dollar magnitude of the cost impact on CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts. The ACO may then withhold an amount not to exceed 10 percent of each subsequent amount determined payable related to the contractor's CAS-covered prime contracts, up to the estimated general dollar magnitude of the cost impact, until the required submission is furnished by the contractor.

(2) If the contractor has not submitted the cost impact proposal before the total withheld amount reaches the estimated general dollar magnitude and the ACO determines that an adjustment is required (see 30.602), the ACO shall request the contractor to agree to the cost or price adjustment. The contractor shall also be advised that in the event no agreement on the cost or price adjustment is reached within 20 days, the ACO may make a unilateral adjustment, subject to contractor appeal as provided in the clause at 52.233-1, Disputes.

30.602-2 Noncompliance with CAS requirements.

(a) *Determination of noncompliance*. (1) Within 15 days of the receipt of a report of alleged noncompliance from the cognizant auditor, the ACO shall make an initial finding of compliance or noncompliance and advise the auditor.

(2) If an initial finding of noncompliance is made, the ACO shall immediately notify the contractor in writing of the exact nature of the noncompliance and allow the contractor 60 days within which to agree or to submit reasons why the existing practices are considered to be in compliance.

(3) If the contractor agrees with the initial finding of noncompliance, the ACO shall review the contractor submissions required by paragraph (a) of the clause at FAR 52.230-6, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards.

(4) If the contractor disagrees with the initial noncompliance finding, the ACO shall review the reasons why the contractor considers the existing practices to be in compliance and make a determination of compliance or noncompliance. If the ACO determines that the contractor's practices are in noncompliance, a written explanation shall be provided as to why the ACO disagrees with the contractor's rationale. The ACO shall notify the contractor and the auditor in writing of the determination. If the ACO makes a determination of noncompliance, the procedures in (b) through (d), as appropriate, shall be followed.

(b) *Accounting changes*. (1) The clause at FAR 52.230-6, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards, requires the contractor to submit a description of any cost accounting practice change needed to correct a noncompliance.

(2) The ACO shall review the proposed change concurrently for adequacy and compliance (see 30.202-7). If the description of the change meets both tests, the ACO shall notify the contractor and request submission of a cost impact proposal in accordance with FAR 30.602.

(c) *Contract price adjustments.* (1) The ACO shall request that the contractor submit a cost impact proposal within the time specified in the clause at FAR 52.230-6, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards.

(2) Upon receipt of the cost impact proposal, the ACO shall then follow the procedures in 30.602-1(c)(1). In accordance with the clause at 52.230-2, Cost Accounting Standards, or 52.230-5, Cost Accounting Standards— Educational Institution, the ACO shall include and separately identify, as part of the computation of the contract price adjustment(s), applicable interest on any increased costs paid to the contractor as a result of the noncompliance. Interest shall be computed from the date of overpayment to the time the adjustment is effected. If the costs were incurred and paid evenly over the fiscal years during which the noncompliance began may be considered the baseline for the computation of interest. An alternate equitable method should be used if the costs were not incurred

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

and paid evenly over the fiscal years during which the noncompliance occurred. Interest under 52.230-2 should be computed pursuant to Public Law 100-679.

(d) *Remedies for contractor failure to make required sub missions.* (1) If the contractor does not submit the accounting change description or the general dollar magnitude of the change or cost impact proposal (in the form and manner specified), the ACO, with the assistance of the cognizant auditor, shall estimate the general dollar magnitude of the cost impact on CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts. The ACO may then withhold an amount not to exceed 10 percent of each subsequent amount determined payable related to the contractor's CAS-covered prime contracts, up to the estimated general dollar magnitude of the cost impact until the required submission is furnished by the contractor.

(2) If the contractor has not submitted the cost impact proposal before the total withheld amount reaches the estimated general dollar magnitude and the ACO determines that an adjustment is required (see 30.602), the ACO shall notify the contractor and request agreement as to the cost or price adjustment together with any applicable interest as computed in accordance with 30.602-2(c)(2). The contractor shall also be advised that in the event no agreement on the cost or price adjustment is reached within 20 days, the ACO may make a unilateral adjustment, subject to contractor appeal, as provided in the clause at 52.233-1, Disputes.

(3) If the ACO determines that there is no material increase in costs as a result of the noncompliance, the ACO shall notify the contractor in writing that the contractor is in noncompliance, that corrective action should be taken, and that if such noncompliance subsequently results in materially increased costs to the Government, the provisions of the clause at 52.230-2, Cost Accounting Standards, 52.230-5, Cost Accounting Standards—Educational Institution, and/or the clause at 52.230-3, Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices, will be enforced.

30.602-3 Voluntary changes.

(a) *General.* (1) The contractor may voluntarily change its disclosed or established cost accounting practices.

(2) The contract price may be adjusted for voluntary changes. However, increased costs resulting from a voluntary change may be allowed only if the ACO determines that the change is desirable and not detrimental to the interest of the Government.

(b) Accounting changes. (1) The clause at FAR 52.230-6, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards, requires the contractor to notify the ACO and submit a description of any voluntary cost accounting practice change not less than 60 days (or such other date as may be mutually agreed to) before implementation of the voluntary change.

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(2) The ACO, with the assistance of the cognizant auditor, shall review the proposed change concurrently for adequacy and compliance (see 30.202-7). If the description of the change meets both tests, the ACO shall notify the contractor and request submission of a cost impact proposal in accordance with FAR 30.602.

(c) *Contract price adjustments.* (1) With the assistance of the auditor, the ACO shall promptly analyze the cost impact proposal to determine whether or not the proposed change will result in increased costs being paid by the Government. The ACO shall consider all of the contractor's affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts, but any cost changes to higher-tier subcontracts or contracts of other contractors over and above the cost of the subcontract adjustment shall not be considered.

(2) The ACO shall then follow the procedures in 30.602-1(c)(1).

(d) *Remedies for contractor failure to make required submissions.* (1) If the contractor does not submit the accounting change description or the general dollar magnitude of the change or cost impact proposal (in the form and manner specified), the ACO, with the assistance of the cognizant auditor, shall estimate the general dollar magnitude of the cost impact on CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts. The ACO may then withhold an amount not to exceed 10 percent of each subsequent amount determined payable related to the contractor's CAS-covered prime contracts up to the estimated general dollar magnitude of the cost impact, until the required submission is furnished by the contractor.

(2) If the contractor has not submitted the cost impact proposal before the total withheld amount reaches the estimated general dollar magnitude and the ACO determines that an adjustment is appropriate (see 30.602), the ACO shall request the contractor to agree to the cost or price adjustment. The contractor shall also be advised that, in the event no agreement on the cost or price adjustment is reached within 20 days, the ACO may make a unilateral adjustment subject to contractor appeal, as provided in the clause at 52.233-1, Disputes.

30.603 Subcontract administration.

When a negotiated CAS price adjustment or a determination of noncompliance is required at the subcontract level, the ACO cognizant of the subcontractor shall make the determination and advise the ACO cognizant of the prime contractor or next higher tier subcontractor of the decision. The ACOs cognizant of higher tier subcontractors or prime contractors shall not reverse the determination of the ACO cognizant of the subcontractor.

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FAC 97–18 JUNE 6, 2000

PART 35—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRACTING

Sec.	
35.000	Scope of part.
35.001	Definitions.
35.002	General.
35.003	Policy.
35.004	Publicizing requirements and expanding research and
	development sources.
35.005	Work statement.
35.006	Contracting methods and contract type.
35.007	Solicitations.
35.008	Evaluation for award.
35.009	Subcontracting research and development effort.
35.010	Scientific and technical reports.
35.011	Data.
35.012	Patent rights.
35.013	Insurance.
35.014	Government property and title.
35.015	Contracts for research with educational institutions
	and nonprofit organizations.
35.016	Broad agency announcement.
35.017	Federally Funded Research and Development
	Centers.
35.017-1	Sponsoring agreements.
35.017-2	Establishing or changing an FFRDC.
35.017-3	Using an FFRDC.
35.017-4	Reviewing FFRDC's.
35.017-5	Terminating an FFRDC.
35 017 6	Master list of FEDDC's

- 35.017-6 Master list of FFRDC's.
- 35.017-7 Limitation on the creation of new FFRDC's.

35.000 Scope of part.

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(a) This part prescribes policies and procedures of special application to research and development (R&D) contracting.

(b) R&D integral to acquisition of major systems is covered in Part 34. Independent research and development (IR&D) is covered at 31.205-18.

35.001 Definitions.

"Applied research" means the effort that (a) normally follows basic research, but may not be severable from the related basic research; (b) attempts to determine and exploit the potential of scientific discoveries or improvements in technology, materials, processes, methods, devices, or techniques; and (c) attempts to advance the state of the art. When being used by contractors in cost principle applications, this term does not include efforts whose principal aim is the design, development, or testing of specific items or services to be considered for sale; these efforts are within the definition of "development," given below.

"Basic research" means research directed toward increasing knowledge in science. The primary aim of basic research is a fuller knowledge or understanding of the subject under study, rather than any practical application of that knowledge.

"Broad agency announcement" means a general announcement of an agency's research interest including criteria for selecting proposals and soliciting the participation of all offerors capable of satisfying the Government's needs (see 6.102(d)(2)).

"Cost sharing," as used in this part, means an explicit arrangement under which the contractor bears some of the burden of reasonable, allocable, and allowable contract cost.

"Development," as used in this part, means the systematic use of scientific and technical knowledge in the design, development, testing, or evaluation of a potential new product or service (or of an improvement in an existing product or service) to meet specific performance requirements or objectives. It includes the functions of design engineering, prototyping, and engineering testing; it excludes subcontracted technical effort that is for the sole purpose of developing an additional source for an existing product.

"Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC's)," means activities that are sponsored under a broad charter by a Government agency (or agencies) for the purpose of performing, analyzing, integrating, supporting, and/or managing basic or applied research and/or development, and which receive 70 percent or more of their financial support from the Government; a long-term relationship is contemplated; most or all of the facilities are owned or funded by the Government; and the FFRDC has access to Government and supplier data, employees, and facilities beyond that which is common in a normal contractual relationship. The National Science Foundation maintains the master list of FFRDC's.

"Recoupment," as used in this part, means the recovery by the Government of Government-funded nonrecurring costs from contractors that sell, lease, or license the resulting products or technology to buyers other than the Federal Government.

35.002 General.

The primary purpose of contracted R&D programs is to advance scientific and technical knowledge and apply that knowledge to the extent necessary to achieve agency and national goals. Unlike contracts for supplies and services, most R&D contracts are directed toward objectives for which the work or methods cannot be precisely described in advance. It is difficult to judge the probabilities of success or required effort for technical approaches, some of which offer little or no early assurance of full success. The contracting process shall be used to encourage the best sources from the scientific and industrial community to become involved in the program and must provide an environment in which the work can be pursued with reasonable flexibility and minimum administrative burden.

35.003 Policy.

(a) Use of contracts. Contracts shall be used only when the principal purpose is the acquisition of supplies or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal Government. Grants or cooperative agreements should be used when the principal purpose of the transaction is to stimulate or support research and development for another public purpose.

(b) *Cost sharing*. Cost sharing policies (which are not otherwise required by law) under Government contracts shall be in accordance with 16.303, 42.707(a) and agency procedures.

(c) *Recoupment*. Recoupment not otherwise required by law shall be in accordance with agency procedures.

35.004 Publicizing requirements and expanding research and development sources.

(a) In order to obtain a broad base of the best contractor sources from the scientific and industrial community, agencies shall, in addition to following the requirements of Part 5, continually search for and develop information on sources (including small business concerns) competent to perform R&D work. These efforts should include—

(1) Early identification and publication of agency R&D needs and requirements, including publication in the Commerce Business Daily (see Part 5);

(2) Cooperation among technical personnel, contracting officers, and Government small business personnel early in the acquisition process; and

(3) Providing agency R&D points of contact for potential sources.

(b) See Subpart 9.7 for information regarding R&D pools and Subpart 9.6 for teaming arrangements.

35.005 Work statement.

(a) A clear and complete work statement concerning the area of exploration (for basic research) or the end objectives (for development and applied research) is essential. The work statement should allow contractors freedom to exercise innovation and creativity. Work statements must be individually tailored by technical and contracting personnel to attain the desired degree of flexibility for contractor creativity and the objectives of the R&D.

(b) In basic research the emphasis is on achieving specified objectives and knowledge rather than on achieving predetermined end results prescribed in a statement of specific performance characteristics. This emphasis applies particularly during the early or conceptual phases of the R&D effort.

(c) In reviewing work statements, contracting officers should ensure that language suitable for a level-of-effort approach, which requires the furnishing of technical effort and a report on the results, is not intermingled with language suitable for a task-completion approach, which often requires the development of a tangible end item designed to achieve specific performance characteristics. The wording of the work statement should also be consistent with the type and form of contract to be negotiated (see 16.207 and 16.306(d)). For example, the work statement for a costreimbursement contract promising the contractor's best efforts for a fixed term would be phrased differently than a work statement for a cost-reimbursement completion contract promising the contractor's best efforts for a defined task. Differences between work statements for fixed-price contracts and cost-reimbursement contracts should be even clearer.

(d) In preparing work statements, technical and contracting personnel shall consider and, as appropriate, provide in the solicitation—

(1) A statement of the area of exploration, tasks to be performed, and objectives of the research or development effort;

(2) Background information helpful to a clear understanding of the objective or requirement (*e.g.*, any known phenomena, techniques, methodology, or results of related work);

(3) Information on factors such as personnel, environment, and interfaces that may constrain the results of the effort;

(4) Reporting requirements and information on any additional items that the contractor is required to furnish (at specified intervals) as the work progresses;

(5) The type and form of contract contemplated by the Government and, for level-of-effort work statements, an estimate of applicable professional and technical effort involved; and

(6) Any other considerations peculiar to the work to be performed; for example, any design-to-cost requirements.

35.006 Contracting methods and contract type.

(a) In R&D acquisitions, the precise specifications necessary for sealed bidding are generally not available, thus making negotiation necessary. However, the use of negotiation in R&D contracting does not change the obligation to comply with Part 6.

(b) Selecting the appropriate contract type is the responsibility of the contracting officer. However, because of the importance of technical considerations in R&D, the choice

PART 37—SERVICE CONTRACTING

contracts also are excluded from the requirements of this subpart. However, good management practices and contract administration techniques should be used regardless of the contracting method.

37.503 Agency-head responsibilities.

The agency head or designee should ensure that-

(a) Requirements for services are clearly defined and appropriate performance standards are developed so that the agency's requirements can be understood by potential offerors and that performance in accordance with contract terms and conditions will meet the agency's requirements;

(b) Service contracts are awarded and administered in a manner that will provide the customer its supplies and services within budget and in a timely manner;

(c) Specific procedures are in place before contracting for services to ensure compliance with OFPP Policy Letter 92-1, Inherently Governmental Functions; and

(d) Strategies are developed and necessary staff training is initiated to ensure effective implementation of the policies in 37.102.

37.504 Contracting officials' responsibilities.

Contracting officials should ensure that "best practices" techniques are used when contracting for services and in contract management and administration (see OFPP Policy Letter 93-1).

Subpart 37.6—Performance-Based Contracting

37.600 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures for use of performance-based contracting methods.

37.601 General.

Performance-based contracting methods are intended to ensure that required performance quality levels are achieved and that total payment is related to the degree that services performed meet contract standards. Performance-based contracts—

(a) Describe the requirements in terms of results required rather than the methods of performance of the work;

(b) Use measurable performance standards (*i.e.*, terms of quality, timeliness, quantity, etc.) and quality assurance surveillance plans (see 46.103(a) and 46.401(a));

(c) Specify procedures for reductions of fee or for reductions to the price of a fixed-price contract when services are not performed or do not meet contract requirements (see 46.407); and

(d) Include performance incentives where appropriate.

37.602 Elements of performance-based contracting.

37.602-1 Statements of work.

(a) Generally, statements of work shall define requirements in clear, concise language identifying specific work to be accomplished. Statements of work must be individually tailored to consider the period of performance, deliverable items, if any, and the desired degree of performance flexibility (see 11.106). In the case of task order contracts, the statement of work for the basic contract need only define the scope of the overall contract (see 16.504(a)(4)(iii)). The statement of work for each task issued under a task order contract shall comply with paragraph (b) of this subsection. To achieve the maximum benefits of performance-based contracting, task order contracts should be awarded on a multiple award basis (see 16.504(c) and 16.505(b)).

(b) When preparing statements of work, agencies shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) Describe the work in terms of "what" is to be the required output rather than either "how" the work is to be accomplished or the number of hours to be provided (see 11.002(a)(2) and 11.101);

(2) Enable assessment of work performance against measurable performance standards;

(3) Rely on the use of measurable performance standards and financial incentives in a competitive environment to encourage competitors to develop and institute innovative and cost-effective methods of performing the work; and

(4) Avoid combining requirements into a single acquisition that is too broad for the agency or a prospective contractor to manage effectively.

37.602-2 Quality assurance.

Agencies shall develop quality assurance surveillance plans when acquiring services (see 46.103 and 46.401(a)). These plans shall recognize the responsibility of the contractor (see 46.105) to carry out its quality control obligations and shall contain measurable inspection and acceptance criteria corresponding to the performance standards contained in the statement of work. The quality assurance surveillance plans shall focus on the level of performance required by the statement of work, rather than the methodology used by the contractor to achieve that level of performance.

37.602-3 Selection procedures.

Agencies shall use competitive negotiations when appropriate to ensure selection of services that offer the best value to the Government, cost and other factors considered (see 15.304).

37.602-4

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

37.602-4 Contract type.

Contract types most likely to motivate contractors to perform at optimal levels shall be chosen (see Subpart 16.1 and, for research and development contracts, see 35.006). To the maximum extent practicable, performance incentives, either positive or negative or both, shall be incorporated into the contract to encourage contractors to increase efficiency and maximize performance (see Subpart 16.4). These incentives shall correspond to the specific performance standards in the quality assurance surveillance plan and shall be capable of being measured objectively. Fixed-price contracts are generally appropriate for services that can be defined objectively and for which the risk of performance is manageable (see Subpart 16.1).

37.602-5 Follow-on and repetitive requirements.

When acquiring services that previously have been provided by contract, agencies shall rely on the experience gained from the prior contract to incorporate performancebased contracting methods to the maximum extent practicable. This will facilitate the use of fixed-price contracts for such requirements for services. (See 7.105 for requirement to address performance-based contracting strategies in acquisition plans. See also 16.104(k).)

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FAC 97-04 APRIL 24, 1998

PART 42—CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION AND AUDIT SERVICES

Sec.	
42.000	Scope of part.
42.001	Definitions.
42.002	Interagency agreements.
42.003	Cognizant Federal agency.
	Subpart 42.1—Contract Audit Services
42.101	Contract audit responsibilities.
42.102	Assignment of contract audit services.
42.103	Contract audit services directory.
լ Տոհ	opart 42.2—Contract Administration Services
42.201	Contract administration responsibilities.
42.201	Assignment of contract administration.
42.202	Contract administration services directory.
42.205	Contract administration services directory.
Subpar	t 42.3—Contract Administration Office Functions
42.301	General.
42.302	Contract administration functions.
	Subpart 42.4—Correspondence and Visits
42.401	Contract correspondence.
42.402	Visits to contractors' facilities.
42.403	Evaluation of contract administration offices.
12 500	Subpart 42.5—Postaward Orientation
42.500 42.501	Scope of subpart. General.
42.501	
	Selecting contracts for postaward orientation. Postaward conferences.
42.503	
42.503-1	Postaward conference arrangements.
42.503-2	Postaward conference procedure.
42.503-3	Postaward conference report.
42.504	Postaward letters.
42.505	Postaward subcontractor conferences.
Subpart 4	2.6—Corporate Administrative Contracting Officer
42.601	General.
42.602	Assignment and location.
42.603	Responsibilities.
	Subpart 42.7—Indirect Cost Rates
42.700	Scope of subpart.
42.701	Definitions.
42.702	Purpose.
42.703	General.
42.703-1	Policy.
42.703-2	Certificate of indirect costs.
42.704	Billing rates.
42.705	Final indirect cost rates.
42.705-1	Contracting officer determination procedure.
42.705-2	Auditor determination procedure.
42.705-3	Educational institutions.

42.705-4 State and local governments.

42.705-5	Nonprofit organizations other than educational and
	state and local governments.
42.706	Distribution of documents.
42.707	Cost-sharing rates and limitations on indirect cost rates.
42.708	Quick-closeout procedure.
42.709	Scope.
42.709-1	General.
42.709-2	Responsibilities.
42.709-3	Assessing the penalty.
42.709-4	Computing interest.
42.709-5	Waiver of the penalty.

42.709-6 Contract clause.

Subpart 42.8—Disallowance of Costs

42.800	Scope of subpart.
42.801	Notice of intent to disallow costs.
42.802	Contract clause.
42.803	Disallowing costs after incurrence.

Subpart 42.9—Bankruptcy

42.900	Scope of subpart.
42.901	General.
42.902	Procedures.
42.903	Solicitation provision and contract clause.

Subpart 42.10—[Reserved]

Subpart 42.11—Production Surveillance and Reporting

42.1101	General.
42.1102	Applicability.
42.1103	Policy.
42.1104	Surveillance requirements.
42.1105	Assignment of criticality designator.
42.1106	Reporting requirements.
42.1107	Contract clause.

Subpart 42.12—Novation and Change-of-Name Agreements

- 42.1200 Scope of subpart.
- 42.1201 Definitions.
- 42.1202 Responsibility for executing agreements.
- 42.1203 Processing agreements.
- 42.1204 Applicability of novation agreements.
- 42.1205 Agreement to recognize contractor's change of name.

Subpart 42.13—Suspension of Work, Stop-Work Orders, and Government Delay of Work

42.1301	General.
42.1302	Suspension of work.
42.1303	Stop-work orders.
42.1304	Government delay of work.
42.1305	Contract clauses.

Subpart 42.14—Traffic and Transportation Management

42.1401 General.

42.000

42.1402 Volume movements within the continental United States. 42.1403 Shipping documents covering f.o.b. origin shipments. 42.1404 Shipments by parcel post or other classes of mail. 42.1404-1 Parcel post eligible shipments. 42.1404-2 Contract clauses. 42.1405 Discrepancies incident to shipment of supplies. 42.1406 Report of shipment (REPSHIP). 42.1406-1 Advance notice.

42.1406-2 Contract clause.

Subpart 42.15—Contractor Performance Information

42.1500	Scope of subpart
42.1501	General.
42.1502	Policy.
42.1503	Procedures.

Subpart 42.16—Small Business Contract Administration 42.1601 General.

Subpart 42.17—Forward Pricing Rate Agreements 42.1701 Procedures.

42.000 Scope of part.

This part prescribes policies and procedures for assigning and performing contract administration and contract audit services.

42.001 Definitions.

As used in this part—

"Cognizant Federal agency" means the Federal agency that, on behalf of all Federal agencies, is responsible for establishing final indirect cost rates and forward pricing rates, if applicable, and administering cost accounting standards for all contracts in a business unit.

"Responsible audit agency" means the agency that is responsible for performing all required contract audit services at a business unit (as defined in 31.001).

42.002 Interagency agreements.

(a) Agencies shall avoid duplicate audits, reviews, inspections, and examinations of contractors or subcontractors, by more than one agency, through the use of interagency agreements.

(b) Subject to the fiscal regulations of the agencies and applicable interagency agreements, the requesting agency shall reimburse the servicing agency for rendered services in accordance with the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535).

(c) When an interagency agreement is established, the agencies are encouraged to consider establishing procedures for the resolution of issues that may arise under the agreement.

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

42.003 Cognizant Federal agency.

(a) For contractors other than educational institutions and nonprofit organizations, the cognizant Federal agency normally will be the agency with the largest dollar amount of negotiated contracts, including options. For educational institutions and nonprofit organizations, the cognizant Federal agency is established according to Subsection G.11 of OMB Circular A-21, Cost Principles for Educational Institutions, and Attachment A, Subsection E.2, of OMB Circular A-122, Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations, respectively.

(b) Once a Federal agency assumes cognizance for a contractor, it should remain cognizant for at least 5 years to ensure continuity and ease of administration. If, at the end of the 5-year period, another agency has the largest dollar amount of negotiated contracts, including options, the two agencies shall coordinate and determine which will assume cognizance. However, if circumstances warrant it and the affected agencies agree, cognizance may transfer prior to the expiration of the 5-year period.

Subpart 42.1—Contract Audit Services

42.101 Contract audit responsibilities.

(a) The auditor is responsible for-

(1) Submitting information and advice to the requesting activity, based on the auditor's analysis of the contractor's financial and accounting records or other related data as to the acceptability of the contractor's incurred and estimated costs;

(2) Reviewing the financial and accounting aspects of the contractor's cost control systems; and

(3) Performing other analyses and reviews that require access to the contractor's financial and accounting records supporting proposed and incurred costs.

(b) Normally, for contractors other than educational institutions and nonprofit organizations, the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) is the responsible Government audit agency. However, there may be instances where an agency other than DCAA desires cognizance of a particular contractor. In those instances, the two agencies shall agree on the most efficient and economical approach to meet contract audit requirements. For educational institutions and nonprofit organizations, audit cognizance will be determined according to the provisions of OMB Circular A-133, Audits of Institutions of Higher Education and Other Non-Profit Institutions.

42.102 Assignment of contract audit services.

(a) As provided in agency procedures or interagency agreements, contracting officers may request audit services directly from the responsible audit agency cited in the Directory of Federal Contract Audit Offices. The audit agency regulations. DOD activities report to the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) under the Defense Traffic Management Regulation (DTMR). Civilian agen-

Traffic Management Command (MTMC) under the Defense Traffic Management Regulation (DTMR). Civilian agencies report to GSA, Office of Transportation, or other designated offices under the Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), specifically 41 CFR 101-40.305-2.

(b) Reporting of volume movements permits MTMC and GSA transportation personnel to determine the reasonableness of applicable current rates and, when appropriate, to negotiate adjusted or modified rates.

42.1403 Shipping documents covering f.o.b. origin shipments.

(a) Except as provided in 47.303-17, when a contract specifies delivery of supplies f.o.b. origin with transportation costs to be paid by the Government, the contractor shall make shipments on U.S. Government bills of lading (GBL's), or on other shipping documents prescribed by MTMC in the case of seavan containers, furnished by the CAO or the appropriate agency transportation office. Each agency shall establish appropriate procedures by which the contractor shall obtain GBL's. The contracting officer shall not authorize the contractor to ship on commercial bills of lading for conversion to GBL's unless delivery is extremely urgent and GBL's are not readily available.

(b) The possible application of reduced rates under section 10721 of the Interstate Commerce Act for shipments on commercial bills of lading and the Commercial Bill of Lading Notations clause are discussed at 47.104.

(c)(1) The limited authority for the use of commercial forms and procedures to acquire freight or express transportation for small shipments of a recurring nature when transportation costs do not exceed \$100, is prescribed in the Transportation Documentation and Audit Regulation, specifically 41 CFR 101-41.304-2.

(2) For DOD shipments, corresponding guidance is in Chapter 32 of the DTMR.

42.1404 Shipments by parcel post or other classes of mail.

42.1404-1 Parcel post eligible shipments.

(a)(1) Use of parcel post or other classes of mail permits direct movements from source of supply to the user, without the intermediate documentation that is required when supplies are transported through depots or air or water terminals. However, the use of parcel post and other classes of mail shall be confined to deliveries of mailable matter that meet the size, weight, and distance limitations prescribed by the U.S. Postal Service. Parcel post eligible shipments for overseas destinations will not be sent via Small Package Delivery services or parcel post to CONUS military air or water terminals. These shipments will be mailed through the APO or FPO to the overseas user. Contractors shall not divide delivery quantities into mailable parcels for the purpose of avoiding shipments by other modes of transportation.

(2) When parcel post or other classes of mail are used by contractors, they shall prepay the postage costs by using their own mailing labels or stamps and include prepaid postage costs as separate items in the invoices for supplies shipped.

(b)(1) Authority for contractors to use indicia mail may be obtained by submitting Postal Service (PS) Form 3601, Application to Mail Without Affixing Postage Stamps, to the U.S. Postal Service for approval following agency procedures. If approval is granted, the agency shall follow the U.S. Postal Service permit requirements.

(2) When indicia mail is used, the contractor will be provided with a completed PS Form 3601 and official penalty permit imprint mailing labels, envelopes, or cards printed on the top right side in a rectangular box: Postage and Fees Paid (first line); Government Agency Name (second line); and, the proper permit imprint number (G-000) on the third line. These must also bear in the upper left corner in every case the printed return address of the agency concerned above the printed phrases "Official Business" and "Penalty for Private Use, \$300." The name and address of a private person or firm shall not be shown.

(c) When a contractor uses the contractor's own label for making a shipment to a post office servicing military and other agency consignees outside the United States, the contractor shall stamp or imprint the parcel immediately above the label in 1/4 inch block letters with (i) the name of the agency and (ii) the words "Official Mail-Contents for Official Use-Exempt from Customs Requirements." This permits identification and expedites handling within the postal system. Use of this marking does not eliminate the requirement for payment of postage by the contractor when so required by the contract or when the contractor is to be reimbursed for the cost of postage.

(d) Contractors may not insure shipments at Government expense for the purpose of recovery in case of loss and/or damage, except that minimum insurance required for the purposes of obtaining receipts at point of origin and upon delivery is authorized.

42.1404-2 Contract clauses.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.242-10, F.o.b. Origin—Government Bills of Lading or Prepaid Postage, in solicitations and contracts when f.o.b. origin shipments are to be made using Government bills of lading or prepaid postage.

(b) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.242-11, F.o.b. Origin—Government Bills of Lading or Indicia Mail, in solicitations and contracts when f.o.b. origin

42.1405

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

shipments are to be made using Government bills of lading or indicia mail, if indicia mail has been authorized by the U.S. Postal Service.

42.1405 Discrepancies incident to shipment of supplies.

(a) Discrepancies incident to shipment include overage, shortage, loss, damage, and other discrepancies between the quantity and/or condition of supplies received from commercial carriers and the quantity and/or condition of these supplies as shown on the covering bill of lading or other transportation document. Regulations and procedures for reporting and adjusting discrepancies in Government shipments are in Subpart 40.7 of the Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR 101-40.7). (Military installations shall consult "Reporting of Transportation Discrepancies in Shipments," AR 55-38, NAVSUP INST 4610.33C, AFR 75-18, MCO P4610.19D, DLAR 4500.15.)

(b) Generally, when the place of delivery is f.o.b. origin, the Government consignee at destination is also accountable for the supplies, and all claims or reports dealing with discrepancies shall be initiated at that point in accordance with the property accountability regulations of the agency concerned.

(c) If supplies are acquired on an f.o.b. destination basis, any claim arising from a discrepancy occurring in transit is a matter for settlement between the contractor and the carrier. However, the Government consignee shall—

(1) Notify the carrier of the discrepancy by noting the exception on the carrier's delivery receipt; and

(2) Furnish all available data to the CAO or appropriate agency office, which shall promptly transmit the data to the contractor.

42.1406 Report of shipment (REPSHIP).

42.1406-1 Advance notice.

Military (and as required, civilian agency) storage and distribution points, depots, and other receiving activities require advance notice of shipments en route from contractors' plants. Generally, this notification is required only for classified material; sensitive, controlled, and certain other protected material; explosives, and some other hazardous materials; selected shipments requiring movement control; or minimum carload or truckload shipments. It facilitates arrangements for transportation control, labor, space, and use of materials handling equipment at destination. Also, timely receipt of notices by the consignee transportation office precludes the incurring of demurrage and vehicle detention charges.

42.1406-2 Contract clause.

The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.242-12, Report of Shipment (REPSHIP), in solicitations and contracts when advance notice of shipment is required for safety or security reasons, or where carload or truckload shipments will be made to DoD installations or, as required, to civilian agency facilities.

Subpart 42.15—Contractor Performance Information

42.1500 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides policies and establishes responsibilities for recording and maintaining contractor performance information. This subpart does not apply to procedures used by agencies in determining fees under award or incentive fee contracts. However, the fee amount paid to contractors should be reflective of the contractor's performance and the past performance evaluation should closely parallel the fee determinations.

42.1501 General.

Past performance information is relevant information, for future source selection purposes, regarding a contractor's actions under previously awarded contracts. It includes, for example, the contractor's record of conforming to contract requirements and to standards of good workmanship; the contractor's record of forecasting and controlling costs; the contractor's adherence to contract schedules, including the administrative aspects of performance; the contractor's history of reasonable and cooperative behavior and commitment to customer satisfaction; and generally, the contractor's business-like concern for the interest of the customer.

42.1502 Policy.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, agencies shall prepare an evaluation of contractor performance for each contract in excess of \$1,000,000 (regardless of the date of contract award) and for each contract in excess of \$100,000 beginning not later than January 1, 1998 (regardless of the date of contract award), at the time the work under the contract is completed. In addition, interim evaluations should be prepared as specified by the agencies to provide current information for source selection purposes, for contracts with a period of performance, including options, exceeding one year. This evaluation is generally for the entity, division, or unit that performed the contract. The content and format of performance evaluations shall be established in accordance with agency procedures and

PART 47-TRANSPORTATION

time on a scheduled flight from origin to destination airport by foreign-flag air carrier is 3 hours or less and service by a U.S.-flag air carrier would involve twice such traveltime.

47.403-2 Air transport agreements between the United States and foreign governments.

Nothing in the guidelines of the Comptroller General (see 47.403) shall preclude, and no penalty shall attend, the use of a foreign-flag air carrier that provides transportation under an air transport agreement between the United States and a foreign government, the terms of which are consistent with the international aviation policy goals at 49 U.S.C. 1502(b) and provide reciprocal rights and benefits.

47.403-3 Disallowance of expenditures.

(a) Agencies shall disallow expenditures for U.S. Government-financed commercial international air transportation on foreign-flag air carriers unless there is attached to the appropriate voucher a memorandum adequately explaining why service by U.S.-flag air carriers was not available, or why it was necessary to use foreign-flag air carriers.

(b) When the travel is by indirect route or the traveler otherwise fails to use available U.S.-flag air carrier service, the amount to be disallowed against the traveler is based on the loss of revenues suffered by U.S.-flag air carriers as determined under the following formula, which is prescribed and more fully explained in 56 Comp. Gen. 209 (1977):

47.405 Contract clause.

The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.247-63, Preference for U.S.-Flag Air Carriers, in solicitations and contracts whenever it is possible that U.S. Government-financed international air transportation of personnel (and their personal effects) or property will occur in the performance of the contract. This clause does not apply to contracts awarded using the simplified acquisition procedures in Part 13 or contracts for commercial items (see Part 12).

Subpart 47.5—Ocean Transportation by **U.S.-Flag Vessels**

47.500 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes policy and procedures for giving preference to U.S.-flag vessels when transportation of supplies by ocean vessel is required. This subpart does not apply to the Department of Defense (DoD). Policy and procedures applicable to DoD appear in DFARS subpart 247.5.

47.501 Definitions.

"Dry bulk carrier" means a vessel used primarily for the carriage of shipload lots of homogeneous unmarked nonliquid cargoes such as grain, coal, cement, and lumber.

"Dry cargo liner" means a vessel used for the carriage of heterogeneous marked cargoes in parcel lots. However, any

Sum of U.Sflag carrier segment mileage, authorized Sum of all segment mileage, authorized	X Minus	Fare payable by Government
Sum of U.Sflag carrier segment mileage, traveled Sum of all segment mileage, traveled	X	Through fare payed

(c) The justification requirement is satisfied by the contractor's use of a statement similar to the one contained in the clause at 52.247-63, Preference for U.S.-Flag Air Carriers. (See 47.405.)

47.404 Air freight forwarders.

(a) Agencies may use air freight forwarders that are engaged in international air transportation (49 U.S.C. 1301(24)(c)) for U.S. Government-financed movements of property. The rule on disallowance of expenditures in 47.403-3(a) applies also to the air carriers used by these international air freight forwarders.

(b) Agency personnel shall inform international air freight forwarders that to facilitate prompt payments of their bills, they shall submit with their bills-

(1) A copy of the airway bill or manifest showing the air carriers used; and

(2) Justification for the use of foreign-flag air carriers similar to the one shown in the clause at 52.247-63, Preference for U.S.-Flag Air Carriers.

cargo may be carried in these vessels, including part cargoes of dry bulk items or, when carried in deep tanks, bulk liquids such as petroleum and vegetable oils.

"Foreign-flag vessel" means any vessel of foreign registry including vessels owned by U.S. citizens but registered in a nation other than the United States.

"Government vessel," as used in this subpart, means a vessel owned by the U.S. Government and operated directly by the Government or for the Government by an agent or contractor, including a privately owned U.S.-flag vessel under bareboat charter to the Government.

"Privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessel," as used in this subpart, means a vessel-

(a) Registered and operated under the laws of the United States,

(b) Used in commercial trade of the United States,

(c) Owned and operated by U.S. citizens, including a vessel under voyage or time charter to the Government, and

(d) A Government-owned vessel under bareboat charter to, and operated by, U.S. citizens.

47.502

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

"Tanker" means a vessel used primarily for the carriage of bulk liquid cargoes such as liquid petroleum products, vegetable oils, and molasses.

"U.S.-flag vessel," as used in this subpart, when used independently means either a Government vessel or a privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessel.

47.502 Policy.

(a) The policy of the United States regarding the use of U.S.-flag vessels is stated in the following acts:

(1) The Cargo Preference Act of 1904 (10 U.S.C. 2631), which requires the Department of Defense to use only U.S.-flag vessels for ocean transportation of supplies for the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps unless those vessels are not available at fair and reasonable rates.

(2) The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 (46 U.S.C. 1101), which declares it is the policy of the United States to foster the development and encourage the maintenance of its merchant marine.

(3) The Cargo Preference Act of 1954 (46 U.S.C. 1241(b), which is Section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act). Under this Act, Government agencies acquiring, either within or outside the United States, supplies that may require ocean transportation shall ensure that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of these supplies (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) is transported on privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels to the extent that such vessels are available at rates that are fair and reasonable for U.S.-flag commercial vessels. This applies when the supplies are—

(i) Acquired for the account of the United States;

(ii) Furnished to, or for the account of, a foreign nation without provision for reimbursement;

(iii) Furnished for the account of a foreign nation in connection with which the United States advances funds or credits, or guarantees the convertibility of foreign currencies; or

(iv) Acquired with advance of funds, loans, or guaranties made by or on behalf of the United States.

(b) Additional policies providing preference for the use of U.S.-flag vessels are contained in—

(1) 10 U.S.C. 2634 for the transportation of privately-owned vehicles belonging to service members when making permanent change of station moves;

(2) 46 U.S.C. 1241(a) for official business travel by officers and employees of the United States and for the transportation of their personal effects; and

(3) 46 U.S.C. 1241(e) for the transportation of motor vehicles owned by Government personnel when transportation is at Government expense or otherwise authorized by law.

(c) The provisions of the Cargo Preference Act of 1954 may be temporarily waived when the Congress, the

President, or the Secretary of Defense declares that an emergency justifying a temporary waiver exists and so notifies the appropriate agency or agencies.

47.503 Applicability.

(a) Except as stated in paragraph (b) of this section and in 47.504, the Cargo Preference Acts of 1904 and 1954 described in 47.502(a) apply to the following cargoes:

(1) Supplies owned by the Government and in the possession of— $\!\!\!$

(i) The Government;

(ii) A contractor; or

(iii) A subcontractor at any tier.

(2) Supplies for use of the Government that are contracted for and require subsequent delivery to a Government activity but are not owned by the Government at the time of shipment.

(3) Supplies not owned by the Government at the time of shipment that are to be transported for distribution to foreign assistance programs, but only if these supplies are not acquired or contracted for with local currency funds (see 47.504(b)).

(b) Government-owned supplies to be shipped commercially that are—

(1) In the possession of a department, a contractor, or a subcontractor at any tier and

(2) For use of military departments shall be transported exclusively in privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels if such vessels are available at rates that are fair and reasonable for U.S.-flag commercial vessels.

(c) The 50-percent requirement shall not prevent the use of privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels for transportation of up to 100 percent of the cargo subject to the Cargo Preference Act of 1954.

47.504 Exceptions.

The policy and procedures in this subpart do not apply to the following:

(a) Shipments aboard vessels of the Panama Canal Commission or as required or authorized by law or treaty.

(b) Ocean transportation between foreign countries of supplies purchased with foreign currencies made available, or derived from funds that are made available, under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2353).

(c) Shipments of classified supplies when the classification prohibits the use of non-Government vessels.

(d) Beginning May 1, 1996, subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial items or commercial components (see 12.504(a)(11)). This exception does not apply to grants-inaid shipments, such as agricultural and food-aid shipments, to shipments covered under Export-Import Bank loans or guarantees, and to subcontracts under Government contracts or agreements for ocean transportation services.

PART 49—TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS

amount is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold. The contracting officer may use the clause when the contract amount is at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, if appropriate (*e.g.*, if the acquisition involves items with a history of unsatisfactory quality).

(2) *Transportation*. If the contract is for transportation or transportation-related services, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

(b) *Research and development*. The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.249-9, Default (Fixed-Price Research and Development), in solicitations and contracts for research and development when a fixed-price contract is contemplated and the contract amount is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold, except those with educational or nonprofit institutions on a no-profit basis. The contracting officer may use the clause when the contract amount is at or below the simplified acquisition threshold;, if appropriate (*e.g.*, if the contracting officer believes that key personnel essential to the work may be devoted to other programs).

(c)(1) Construction. The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.249-10, Default (Fixed-Price Construction), in solicitations and contracts for construction, when a fixed-price contract is contemplated and the contract amount is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold. The contracting officer may use the clause when the contract amount is at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, if appropriate (*e.g.*, if completion dates are essential).

(2) *Dismantling and demolition*. If the contract is for dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

(3) *National emergencies*. If the contract is to be awarded during a period of national emergency, the contracting officer may use the clause—

(i) With its Alternate II when a fixed-price contract for construction is contemplated, or

(ii) With its Alternate III when a contract for dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements is contemplated.

49.505 Other termination clauses.

(a) *Facilities*. The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.249-11, Termination of Work (Consolidated Facilities or Facilities Acquisition), in consolidated facilities contracts and facilities acquisition contracts. If the contract is with an agency of the U.S. Government or with State, local, or foreign governments or their agencies, and if the contracting officer determines that the requirement to pay interest on excess partial payments is inappropriate, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

(b) *Personal service contracts*. The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.249-12, Termination (Personal Services), in solicitations and contracts for personal services (see Part 37).

(c) *Failure to perform.* The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.249-13, Failure to Perform, in facilities contracts, except facilities use contracts with nonprofit educational institutions.

(d) *Excusable delays.* The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.249-14, Excusable Delays, in solicitations and contracts for supplies, services, construction, and research and development on a fee basis, when a costreimbursement contract is contemplated. The contracting officer shall also insert the clause in time-and-material contracts, labor-hour contracts, consolidated facilities contracts, and facilities acquisition contracts.

(e) *Communication service contracts*. This regulation does not prescribe a clause for the cancellation or termination of orders under communication service contracts with common carriers because of special agency requirements that apply to these services. An appropriate clause, however, shall be prescribed at agency level, within those agencies contracting for these services.

Subpart 49.6—Contract Termination Forms and Formats

49.601 Notice of termination for convenience.

(See 49.402-3(g) for notice of termination for default.)

49.601-1 Telegraphic notice.

(a) *Complete termination*. The following telegraphic notice is suggested for use if a supply contract is being completely terminated for convenience. If appropriately modified, the notice may be used for other than supply contracts.

Date _____

XYZ Corporation New York, NY 12345

Contract No. _ _ is completely terminated under clause _____ [insert "immeeffective _ , 20 diately" or "on or "as soon as you have delivered, including prior deliveries, the following items:" (list)]. Immediately stop all work, terminate subcontracts, and place no further orders except to the extent [insert if applicable "necessary to complete items not terminated or"] that you or a subcontractor wish to retain and continue for your own account any work-in-process or other materials. Telegraph similar instructions to all subcontractors and suppliers. Detailed instructions follow.

(Contracting Officer)

(b) *Partial termination*. The following telegraphic notice is suggested for use if a supply contract is being partially terminated for convenience. If appropriately modified, the notice may be used for other than supply contracts.

Date ____

XYZ Corporation New York, NY 12345

Contract No.______ is partially terminated under clause ______, effective ______ [insert "immediately" or "on ______, 20____"]. Reduce items to be delivered as follows: [insert instructions]. Immediately stop all work, terminate subcontracts, and place no further orders except as necessary to perform the portion not terminated or that you or a subcontractor wish to retain and continue for your account any work-in-process or other materials. Telegraph similar instructions to all subcontractors and suppliers. Detailed instructions follow.

(Contracting Officer)

49.601-2 Letter notice.

The following letter notice of termination is suggested for use if a contract for supplies is being terminated for convenience. With appropriate modifications, it may be used in terminating contracts for other than supplies and in terminating subcontracts. This notice shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested. If no prior telegraphic notice was issued, use the alternate notice that follows this notice.

NOTICE OF TERMINATION TO PRIME CONTRACTORS

[At the top of the notice, set out all special details relating to the particular termination; e.g., name and address of company, contract number of terminated contract, items, etc.]

(a) *Effective date of termination.* This confirms the Government's telegram to you dated ______, 20____, terminating ______ *[insert* "completely" or "in part"] Contract No.______ (referred to as "the contract") for the Government's convenience under the clause entitled ______ *[insert title of appropriate termination clause].* The termination is effective on the date and in the manner stated in the telegram.

(b) *Cessation of work and notification to immediate subcontractors.* You shall take the following steps:

(1) Stop all work, make no further shipments, and place no further orders relating to the contract, except for—

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(i) The continued portion of the contract, if any;

(ii) Work-in-process or other materials that you may wish to retain for your own account; or

(iii) Work-in-process that the Contracting Officer authorizes you to continue (A) for safety precautions, (B) to clear or avoid damage to equipment, (C) to avoid immediate complete spoilage of work-in-process having a definite commercial value, or (D) to prevent any other undue loss to the Government. (If you believe this authorization is necessary or advisable, immediately notify the Contracting Officer by telephone or personal conference and obtain instructions.)

(2) Keep adequate records of your compliance with subparagraph (b)(1) of this section showing the—

(i) Date you received the Notice of Termination;

(ii) Effective date of the termination; and

(iii) Extent of completion of performance on the effective date.

(3) Furnish notice of termination to each immediate subcontractor and supplier that will be affected by this termination. In the notice—

(i) Specify your Government contract number;

(ii) State whether the contract has been terminated completely or partially;

(iii) Provide instructions to stop all work, make no further shipments, place no further orders, and terminate all subcontracts under the contract, subject to the exceptions in subparagraph (b)(1) of this section;

(iv) Provide instructions to submit any settlement proposal promptly; and

(v) Request that similar notices and instructions be given to its immediate subcontractors.

(4) Notify the Contracting Officer of all pending legal proceedings that are based on subcontracts or purchase orders under the contract, or in which a lien has been or may be placed against termination inventory to be reported to the Government. Also, promptly notify the Contracting Officer of any such proceedings that are filed after receipt of this Notice.

(5) Take any other action required by the Contracting Officer or under the Termination clause in the contract.

(c) *Termination inventory*. (1) As instructed by the Contracting Officer, transfer title and deliver to the Government all termination

PART 49—TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS

inventory of the following types or classes, including subcontractor termination inventory that you have the right to take: [Contracting Officer insert proper identification or "None"].

(2) To settle your proposal, it will be necessary to establish that all prime and subcontractor termination inventory has been properly accounted for. For detailed information, see Part 45.

(d) *Settlements with subcontractors.* You remain liable to your subcontractors and suppliers for proposals arising because of the termination of their subcontracts or orders. You are requested to settle these settlement proposals as promptly as possible. For purposes of reimbursement by the Government, settlements will be governed by the provisions of Part 49.

(e) *Completed end items.* (1) Notify the Contracting Officer of the number of items completed under the contract and still on hand and arrange for their delivery or other disposal (see 49.205).

(2) Invoice acceptable completed end items under the contract in the usual way and do not include them in the settlement proposal.

(f) *Patents*. If required by the contract, promptly forward the following to the Contracting Officer:

(1) Disclosure of all inventions, discoveries, and patent applications made in the performance of the contract.

(2) Instruments of license or assignment on all inventions, discoveries, and patent applications made in the performance of the contract.

(g) *Employees affected.* (1) If this termination, together with other outstanding terminations, will necessitate a significant reduction in your work force, you are urged to—

(i) Promptly inform the local State Employment Service of your reduction-in-force schedule in numbers and occupations, so that the Service can take timely action in assisting displaced workers;

(ii) Give affected employees maximum practical advance notice of the employment reduction and inform them of the facilities and services available to them through the local State Employment Service offices;

(iii) Advise affected employees to file applications with the State Employment Service to qualify for unemployment insurance, if necessary;

(iv) Inform officials of local unions having agreements with you of the impending reduction-in-force; and

(v) Inform the local Chamber of Commerce and other appropriate organizations

which are prepared to offer practical assistance in finding employment for displaced workers of the impending reduction-in-force.

(2) If practicable, urge subcontractors to take similar actions to those described in subparagraph (1) of this section.

(h) Administrative. The contract administration office named in the contract will identify the Contracting Officer who will be in charge of the settlement of this termination and who will, upon request, provide the necessary settlement forms. Matters not covered by this notice should be brought to the attention of the undersigned.

(i) Please acknowledge receipt of this notice as provided below.

(Contracting Officer)

(Name of Office)

(Address)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF NOTICE

The undersigned acknowledges receipt of a signed copy of this notice on ______, 20_____. Two signed copies of this notice are returned.

(Name of Contractor)

Ву ___

(Title)

(Name)

(End of notice)

Alternate notice. If no prior telegraphic notice was issued, substitute the following paragraph (a) for paragraph (a) of the notice above:

(a) Effective date of termination. You are notified that Contract No. ______ (referred to as "the contract") is terminated ______ [insert "completely" or "in part"] for the Government's convenience under the clause entitled ______ [insert title of appropriate termination clause]. The termination is effective ______ [insert either "immediately upon receipt of this Notice" or "on _____, 20___," or "as soon as you have delivered, including prior deliveries, the following items:" (list)]. Reduce items to be delivered as follows: [insert instructions].

49.602 Forms for settlement of terminated contracts.

The standard forms listed below shall be used for settling terminated prime contracts. The forms at 49.602-1 and 49.602-2 may also be used for settling terminated subcontracts. Standard forms are illustrated in Subpart 53.3.

49.602-1 Termination settlement proposal forms.

(a) Standard Form 1435, Settlement Proposal (Inventory Basis), shall be used to submit settlement proposals resulting from the termination of fixed-price contracts if the proposals are computed on an inventory basis (see 49.206-2(a)).

(b) Standard Form 1436, Settlement Proposal (Total Cost Basis), shall be used to submit settlement proposals resulting from the termination of fixed-price contracts if the proposals are computed on a total cost basis (see 49.206-2(b)).

(c) Standard Form 1437, Settlement Proposal for Cost-Reimbursement Type Contracts, shall be used to submit settlement proposals resulting from the termination of cost-reimbursement contracts (see 49.302).

(d) Standard Form 1438, Settlement Proposal (Short Form), shall be used to submit settlement proposals resulting from the termination of fixed-price contracts if the total proposal is less than \$10,000 (see 49.206-1(d)).

49.602-2 Inventory schedule forms.

The following forms shall be used to support settlement proposals submitted on the forms specified in 49.602-1(a), (b), and (c) (see 45.606):

(a) Standard Form 1426, Inventory Schedule A (Metals in Mill Product Form), and Standard Form 1427, Inventory Schedule A—Continuation Sheet (Metals in Mill Product Form).

(b) Standard Form 1428, Inventory Schedule B, and Standard Form 1429, Inventory Schedule B—Continuation Sheet (used for reporting raw materials, purchased parts, finished components, finished product, plant equipment, and miscellaneous inventory).

(c) Standard Form 1430, Inventory Schedule C— (Work-in-Process), and Standard Form 1431, Inventory Schedule C—Continuation Sheet (Work-in-Process).

(d) Standard Form 1432, Inventory Schedule D (Special Tooling and Special Test Equipment), and Standard Form 1433, Inventory Schedule D—Continuation Sheet (Special Tooling and Special Test Equipment).

(e) Standard Form 1434, Termination Inventory Schedule E (Short Form for use with SF 1438 only).

49.602-3 Schedule of accounting information.

Standard Form 1439, Schedule of Accounting Information, shall be filed in support of a settlement proposal unless the proposal is filed on Standard Form 1438, Settlement Proposal (Short Form) (see 49.206-1(e)). Standard Form 1440, Application for Partial Payment, shall be used to apply for partial payments (see 49.112-1).

49.602-5 Settlement agreement.

Standard Form 30 (SF 30), Amendment of Solicitation/Modification of Contract, shall be used to execute a settlement agreement (see 49.109-1).

49.603 Formats for termination for convenience settlement agreements.

The formats to be used for termination for convenience settlement agreements should be substantially as shown in this section (see 49.109). Termination contracting officers (TCO's) may, however, modify the contents of these agreements to conform with special termination clauses prescribed or authorized by their agencies (*e.g.*, see 49.501 and 49.505(e)).

49.603-1 Fixed price contracts—complete termination.

[Insert the following in Block 14 of SF 30 for settlements of fixed-price contracts completely terminated.]

(a) This supplemental agreement settles the settlement proposal resulting from the Notice of Termination dated _____.

(b) The parties agree to the following:

(1) The Contractor certifies that all contract termination inventory (including scrap) has been retained or acquired by the contractor, sold to third parties, returned to suppliers, delivered to or stored for the Government, or otherwise properly accounted for, and that all proceeds and retention credits have been used in arriving at this agreement.

(2) The Contractor certifies that each immediate subcontractor, whose settlement proposal is included in the proposal settled by this agreement, has furnished the contractor a certificate stating—

(i) That all subcontract termination inventory (including scrap) has been retained or acquired by the subcontractor, sold to third parties, returned to suppliers, delivered to or stored for the government, or otherwise properly accounted for, and that all proceeds and retention credits were used in arriving at the settlement of the subcontract, and

(ii) That the subcontractor has received a similar certificate from each immediate subcontractor whose proposal was included in its proposal.

(3) The contractor certifies that all items of termination inventory, the costs of which

FAC 97–15 FEBRUARY 25, 2000

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

[List name, address, telephone number, and contact for suppliers surveyed. Attach copy of response; if oral, attach summary.] [Include other applicable supporting information.]

[* Include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued).]

(End of clause)

52.225-10 Notice of Buy American Act/Balance of Payments Program Requirement—Construction Materials.

As prescribed in 25.1102(b)(1), insert the following provision:

NOTICE OF BUY AMERICAN ACT/BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROGRAM REQUIREMENT—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS (FEB 2000)

(a) *Definitions*. "Construction material," "domestic construction material," and "foreign construction material," as used in this provision, are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—Construction Materials" (Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.225-9).

(b) *Requests for determinations of inapplicability*. An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program should submit the request to the Contracting Officer in time to allow a determination before submission of offers. The offeror shall include the information and applicable supporting data required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of the clause at FAR 52.225-9 in the request. If an offeror has not requested a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program before submitting its offer, or has not received a response to a previous request, the offeror shall include the information and supporting data in the offer.

(c) *Evaluation of offers*. (1) The Government will evaluate an offer requesting exception to the requirements of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program, based on claimed unreasonable cost of domestic construction material, by adding to the offered price the appropriate percentage of the cost of such foreign construction material, as specified in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of the clause at FAR 52.225-9.

(2) If evaluation results in a tie between an offeror that requested the substitution of foreign construction material based on unreasonable cost and an offeror that did not request an exception, the Contracting Officer will award to the offeror that did not request an exception based on unreasonable cost.

(d) Alternate offers. (1) When an offer includes foreign construction material not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(2) of the clause at FAR 52.225-9, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic construction material.

(2) If an alternate offer is submitted, the offeror shall submit a separate Standard Form 1442 for the alternate offer, and a separate price comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of the clause at FAR 52.225-9 for the offer that is based on the use of any foreign construction material for which the Government has not yet determined an exception applies.

(3) If the Government determines that a particular exception requested in accordance with paragraph (c) of the clause at FAR 52.225-9 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic construction material, and the offeror shall be required to furnish such domestic construction material. An offer based on use of the foreign construction material for which an exception was requested—

(i) Will be rejected as nonresponsive if this acquisition is conducted by sealed bidding; or

(ii) May be accepted if revised during negotiations.

(End of provision)

Alternate I (Feb 2000). As prescribed in 25.1102(b)(2), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:

(b) Requests for determinations of inapplicability. An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program shall submit the request with its offer, including the information and applicable supporting data required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of the clause at FAR 52.225-9.

52.225-11 Buy American Act—Balance of Payments **Program**—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements.

As prescribed in 25.1102(c), insert the following clause:

BUY AMERICAN ACT—BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROGRAM— CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS UNDER TRADE AGREEMENTS (Feb 2000)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause-

"Component" means any article, material, or supply incorporated directly into construction materials.

"Construction material" means an article, material, or supply brought to the construction site by the Contractor or 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 end product.

"Designated country" means any of the following countries:

Aruba Korea, Republic of Austria Bangladesh Lesotho Belgium Liechtenstein Benin Luxembourg Bhutan Malawi Botswana Maldives Burkina Faso Mali Burundi Mozambique Canada Nepal Netherlands Cape Verde Central African Niger Republic Chad Norway Portugal Comoros Denmark Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe Djibouti Sierra Leone Equatorial Guinea Finland Singapore France Somalia Gambia Spain Germany Sweden Greece Switzerland Guinea Tanzania U.R. Guinea-Bissau Togo Haiti Tuvalu Hong Kong Uganda Ireland United Kingdom Israel Vanuatu Italy Western Samoa Japan Yemen

"Designated country construction material" means a construction material that-

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a designated 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 designated country into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

"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 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.

FEDERALACOUISITION REGULATION

Kiribati

"Foreign construction material" means a construction material other than a domestic construction material.

"North American Free Trade Agreement country" means Canada or Mexico.

"North American Free Ttrade Agreement country construction material" means a construction material that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) 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 NAFTA country into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

"United States" means the 50 States and the District of Columbia, U.S. territories and possessions, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other place subject to U.S. jurisdiction, but does not include leased bases.

(b) *Construction materials*. (1) This clause implements the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a - 10d) and the Balance of Payments Program by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In addition, the Contracting Officer has determined that the Trade Agreements Act and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) apply to this acquisition. Therefore, the Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program restrictions are waived for designated country and NAFTA country construction materials.

(2) The Contractor shall use only domestic, designated country, or NAFTA country construction material in performing this contract, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this clause.

(3) The requirement in paragraph (b)(2) of this clause does not apply to the construction materials or components listed by the Government as follows:

[Contracting Officer to list applicable excepted materials or indicate "none"]

(4) The Contracting Officer may add other foreign construction material to the list in paragraph (b)(3) of this clause if the Government determines that—

(i) The cost of domestic construction material would be unreasonable. The cost of a particular domestic construction material subject to the restrictions of the Buy American Act is unreasonable when the cost of such material exceeds the cost of foreign material by more than 6 percent. For determination of unreasonable cost under the Balance of Payments Program, the Contracting Officer will use a factor of 50 percent;

(ii) The application of the restriction of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program to a particular construction material would be impracticable or inconsistent with the public interest; or (iii) The construction material is not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality.

(c) Request for determination of inapplicability of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program. (1)(i) Any Contractor request to use foreign construction material in accordance with paragraph (b)(4) of this clause shall include adequate information for Government evaluation of the request, including—

(A) A description of the foreign and domestic construction materials;

(B) Unit of measure;

(C) Quantity;

(D) Price;

(E) Time of delivery or availability;

(F) Location of the construction project;

(G) Name and address of the proposed supplier;

and

(H) A detailed justification of the reason for use of foreign construction materials cited in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this clause.

(ii) A request based on unreasonable cost shall include a reasonable survey of the market and a completed price comparison table in the format in paragraph (d) of this clause.

(iii) The price of construction material shall include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free certificate may be issued).

(iv) Any Contractor request for a determination submitted after contract award shall explain why the Contractor could not reasonably foresee the need for such determination and could not have requested the determination before contract award. If the Contractor does not submit a satisfactory explanation, the Contracting Officer need not make a determination.

(2) If the Government determines after contract award that an exception to the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program applies and the Contracting Officer and the Contractor negotiate adequate consideration, the Contracting Officer will modify the contract to allow use of the foreign construction material. However, when the basis for the exception is the unreasonable price of a domestic construction material, adequate consideration is not less than the differential established in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this clause.

(3) Unless the Government determines that an exception to the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program applies, use of foreign construction material is noncompliant with the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program.

(d) *Data*. To permit evaluation of requests under paragraph (c) of this clause based on unreasonable cost, the

52.225-12

Contractor shall include the following information and any applicable supporting data based on the survey of suppliers: FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

PRICE COMPARISON

<u>Construction</u>			
Material	Unit of		Price_
Description	Measure	Quantity	(Dollars)*
Item 1:			
Foreign construction			
material			
Domestic construction			
material			
Item 2:			
Foreign construction			
material			
Domestic construction			
material			

[List name, address, telephone number, and contact for suppliers surveyed. Attach copy of response; if oral, attach summary.]

[Include other applicable supporting information.]

[* Include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued).]

(End of clause)

Alternate I (June 2000). As prescribed in 25.1102(c)(3), delete the definitions of "North American Free Trade Agreement country" and "North American Free Trade Agreement country construction material" from the definitions in paragraph (a) of the basic clause and substitute the following paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) for paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of the basic clause:

(b) *Construction materials*. (1) This clause implements the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d) and the Balance of Payments Program by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In addition, the Contracting Officer has determined that the Trade Agreements Act applies to this acquisition. Therefore, the Buy American Act and Balance of Payments Program restrictions are waived for designated country construction materials.

(2) The Contractor shall use only domestic or designated country construction material in performing this contract, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this clause.

52.225-12 Notice of Buy American Act/Balance of Payments Program Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements.

As prescribed in 25.1102(d)(1), insert the following provision:

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

NOTICE OF BUY AMERICAN ACT/BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROGRAM REQUIREMENT—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS UNDER TRADE AGREEMENTS (FEB 2000)

(a) *Definitions.* "Construction material," "designated country construction material," "domestic construction material," "foreign construction material," and "NAFTA country construction material," as used in this provision, are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements" (Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.225-11).

(b) *Requests for determination of inapplicability*. An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program should submit the request to the Contracting Officer in time to allow a determination before submission of offers. The offeror shall include the information and applicable supporting data required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225-11 in the request. If an offeror has not requested a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program before submitting its offer, or has not received a response to a previous request, the offeror shall include the information and supporting data in the offer.

(c) *Evaluation of offers*. (1) The Government will evaluate an offer requesting exception to the requirements of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program, based on claimed unreasonable cost of domestic construction materials, by adding to the offered price the appropriate percentage of the cost of such foreign construction material, as specified in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of FAR clause 52.225-11.

(2) If evaluation results in a tie between an offeror that requested the substitution of foreign construction material based on unreasonable cost and an offeror that did not request an exception, the Contracting Officer will award to the offeror that did not request an exception based on unreasonable cost.

(d) Alternate offers. (1) When an offer includes foreign construction material, other than designated country or NAFTA country construction material, that is not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(3) of FAR clause 52.225-11, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic, designated country, or NAFTA country construction material.

(2) If an alternate offer is submitted, the offeror shall submit a separate Standard Form 1442 for the alternate offer, and a separate price comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225-11 for the offer that is based on the use of any foreign construction material for which the Government has not yet determined an exception applies.

FAC 97–18 JUNE 6, 2000

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

(3) If the Government determines that a particular exception requested in accordance with paragraph (c) of FAR clause 52.225-11 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic, designated country, or NAFTA country construction material, and the offeror shall be required to furnish such domestic, designated country, or NAFTA country construction material. An offer based on use of the foreign construction material for which an exception was requested—

(i) Will be rejected as nonresponsive if this acquisition is conducted by sealed bidding; or

(ii) May be accepted if revised during negotiations.

(End of provision)

Alternate I (Feb 2000). As prescribed in 25.1102(d)(2), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:

(b) *Requests for determination of inapplicability*. An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program shall submit the request with its offer, including the information and applicable supporting data required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225-11.

Alternate II (June2000). As prescribed in 25.1102(d)(3), substitute the following paragraphs (a) and (d) for paragraphs (a) and (d) of the basic provision:

(a) *Definitions*. "Construction material," "designated country construction material," "domestic construction material," and "foreign construction material," as used in this provision, are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements" (Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.225-11).

(d) Alternate offers. (1) When an offer includes foreign construction material, other than designated country construction material, that is not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(3) of FAR clause 52.225-11, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic or designated country construction material.

(2) If an alternate offer is submitted, the offeror shall submit a separate Standard Form 1442 for the alternate offer, and a separate price comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225-11 for the offer that is based on the use of any foreign construction material for which the Government has not yet determined an exception applies. (3) If the Government determines that a particular exception requested in accordance with paragraph (c) of FAR clause 52.225-11 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic or designated country construction material, and the offeror shall be required to furnish such domestic or designated country construction material. An offer based on use of the foreign construction material for which an exception was requested—

(i) Will be rejected as nonresponsive if this acquisition is conducted by sealed bidding; or

(ii) May be accepted if revised during negotiations.

52.225-13 Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases.

As prescribed in 25.1103(a), insert the following clause:

RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN FOREIGN PURCHASES (FEB 2000)

(a) The Contractor shall not acquire, for use in the performance of this contract, any supplies or services originating from sources within, or that were located in or transported from or through, countries whose products are banned from importation into the United States under regulations of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury. Those countries are Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, and Sudan.

(b) The Contractor shall not acquire for use in the performance of this contract any supplies or services from entities controlled by the government of Iraq.

(c) The Contractor shall insert this clause, including this paragraph (c), in all subcontracts.

(End of clause)

52.225-14 Inconsistency between English Version and Translation of Contract.

As prescribed at 25.1103(b), insert the following clause:

INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN ENGLISH VERSION AND TRANSLATION OF CONTRACT (FEB 2000)

In the event of inconsistency between any terms of this contract and any translation into another language, the English language meaning shall control.

(End of clause)

52.225-15 Sanctioned European Union Country End Products.

As prescribed in 25.1103(c), insert the following clause:

Sanctioned European Union Country End Products (Feb 2000)

52.225-16

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause-

"Sanctioned European Union country end product" means an article that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a sanctioned European Union (EU) member state; or

(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a sanctioned EU member state 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 the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

"Sanctioned European Union member state" means Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, or the United Kingdom.

(b) The Contractor shall not deliver any sanctioned European Union country end products under this contract.

(End of clause)

52.225-16 Sanctioned European Union Country Services.

As prescribed in 25.1103(c), insert the following clause:

SANCTIONED EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRY SERVICES (Feb 2000)

(a) *Definition.* "Sanctioned European Union member state," as used in this clause, means Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, or the United Kingdom.

(b) The Contractor shall not perform services under this contract in a sanctioned European Union member state. This prohibition does not apply to subcontracts.

(End of clause)

52.225-17 Evaluation of Foreign Currency Offers.

As prescribed in 25.1103(d), insert the following provision:

EVALUATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY OFFERS (FEB 2000)

If the Government receives offers in more than one currency, the Government will evaluate offers by converting the foreign currency to United States currency using [*Contracting Officer to insert source of rate*] in effect as follows: (a) For acquisitions conducted using sealed bidding procedures, on the date of bid opening.

(b) For acquisitions conducted using negotiation procedures—

(1) On the date specified for receipt of offers, if award is based on initial offers; otherwise

(2) On the date specified for receipt of proposal revisions.

(End of provision)

52.226-1 Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises.

As prescribed in 26.104, insert the following clause:

UTILIZATION OF INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIAN-OWNED ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES (JUNE 2000)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause:

"Indian" means any person who is a member of any Indian tribe, band, group, pueblo, or community that is recognized by the Federal Government as eligible for services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in accordance with 25 U.S.C. 1452(c) and any "Native" as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601).

"Indian organization" means the governing body of any Indian tribe or entity established or recognized by the governing body of an Indian tribe for the purposes of 25 U.S.C., chapter 17.

"Indian-owned economic enterprise" means any Indian-owned (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) commercial, industrial, or business activity established or organized for the purpose of profit, provided that Indian ownership constitutes not less than 51 percent of the enterprise.

"Indian tribe" means any Indian tribe, band, group, pueblo, or community, including native villages and native groups (including corporations organized by Kenai, Juneau, Sitka, and Kodiak) as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, that is recognized by the Federal Government as eligible for services from BIAin accordance with 25 U.S.C. 1452(c).

"Interested party" means a prime contractor or an actual or prospective offeror whose direct economic interest would be affected by the award of a subcontract or by the failure to award a subcontract.

(b) The Contractor shall use its best efforts to give Indian organizations and Indian-owned economic enterprises (25 U.S.C. 1544) the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in the subcontracts it awards to the fullest extent consistent with efficient performance of its contract.

(1) The Contracting Officer and the Contractor, acting in good faith, may rely on the representation of an Indian

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

organization or Indian-owned economic enterprise as to its eligibility, unless an interested party challenges its status or the Contracting Officer has independent reason to question that status. In the event of a challenge to the representation of a subcontractor, the Contracting Officer will refer the matter to the—

> U.S. Department of the Interior
> Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
> Attn: Chief, Division of Contracting and Grants Administration
> 1849 C Street, NW,
> MS-2626-MIB
> Washington, DC 20240-4000.

The BIA will determine the eligibility and notify the Contracting Officer. No incentive payment will be made within 50 working days of subcontract award or while a challenge is pending. If a subcontractor is determined to be an ineligible participant, no incentive payment will be made under the Indian Incentive Program.

(2) The Contractor may request an adjustment under the Indian Incentive Program to the following:

(i) The estimated cost of a cost-type contract.

(ii) The target cost of a cost-plus-incentive-fee prime contract.

(iii) The target cost and ceiling price of a fixedprice incentive prime contract.

(iv) The price of a firm-fixed-price prime contract.

(3) The amount of the adjustment to the prime contract is 5 percent of the estimated cost, target cost, or firm-fixed-price included in the subcontract initially awarded to the Indian organization or Indian-owned economic enterprise.

(4) The Contractor has the burden of proving the amount claimed and must assert its request for an adjustment prior to completion of contract performance.

(c) The Contracting Officer, subject to the terms and conditions of the contract and the availability of funds, will authorize an incentive payment of 5 percent of the amount paid to the subcontractor. The Contracting Officer will seek funding in accordance with agency procedures.

(End of clause)

52.226-2 Historically Black College or University and Minority Institution Representation.

As prescribed in 26.304, insert the following provision:

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITYAND MINORITY INSTITUTION REPRESENTATION (MAY 1997)

(a) Definitions. As used in this provision-

"Historically Black College or University" means an institution determined by the Secretary of Education to meet the requirements of 34 CFR 608.2. For the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Coast Guard, the term also includes any nonprofit research institution that was an integral part of such a college or university before November 14, 1986.

"Minority Institution" means an institution of higher education meeting the requirements of Section 1046(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1135d-5(3)) which, for the purpose of this provision, includes a Hispanic-serving institution of higher education as defined in Section 316(b)(1) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)(1)).

(b) Representation. The offeror represents that it-

 \Box is \Box is not a Historically Black College or University;

 \Box is \Box is not a Minority Institution.

(End of provision)

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PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

may be expected to result in either an increase or decrease in the contract price and shall take appropriate action as the Contracting Officer directs. The contract price shall be equitably adjusted to cover the costs of action taken by the Contractor at the direction of the Contracting Officer, including any interest, penalty, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

(End of clause)

52.229-7 Taxes—Fixed-Price Contracts with Foreign Governments.

As prescribed in 29.402-1(b), insert the following clause:

TAXES—FIXED-PRICE CONTRACTS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS (JAN 1991)

(a) "Contract date," as used in this clause, means the date set for bid opening or, if this is a negotiated contract or a modification, the effective date of this contract or modification.

(b) The contract price, including the prices in any subcontracts under this contract, does not include any tax or duty that the Government of the United States and the Government of _____ [insert name of the foreign govern ment] have agreed shall not apply to expenditures made by the United States in _____ [insert name of country], or any tax or duty not applicable to this contract or any subcontracts under this contract, pursuant to the laws of ______ [insert name of country]. If any such tax or duty has been included in the contract price, through error or otherwise, the contract price shall be correspondingly reduced.

(c) If, after the contract date, the Government of the United States and the Government of _____ [*insert name of the foreign government*] agree that any tax or duty included in the contract price shall not apply to expenditures by the United States in _____ [*insert name of country*], the contract price shall be reduced accordingly.

(d) No adjustment shall be made in the contract price under this clause unless the amount of the adjustment exceeds \$250.

(End of clause)

52.229-8 Taxes—Foreign Cost-Reimbursement Contracts.

As prescribed in 29.402-2(a), insert the following clause:

TAXES—FOREIGN COST-REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACTS (Mar 1990)

(a) Any tax or duty from which the United States Government is exempt by agreement with the Government of _____ [*insert name of the foreign government*], or from which the Contractor or any subcontractor under this contract is exempt under the laws of _____ [*insert name of country*], shall not constitute an allowable cost under this contract.

(b) If the Contractor or subcontractor under this contract obtains a foreign tax credit that reduces its Federal income tax liability under the United States Internal Revenue Code (Title 26, U.S. Code) because of the payment of any tax or duty that was reimbursed under this contract, the amount of the reduction shall be paid or credited at the time of such offset to the Government of the United States as the Contracting Officer directs.

(End of clause)

52.229-9 Taxes—Cost-Reimbursement Contracts with Foreign Governments.

As prescribed in 29.402-2(b), insert the following clause:

TAXES—COST-REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACTS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS (MAR 1990)

(a) Any tax or duty from which the United States Government is exempt by agreement with the Government of _____ [*insert name of the foreign government*], or from which any subcontractor under this contract is exempt under the laws of _____ [*insert name of country*], shall not constitute an allowable cost under this contract.

(b) If any subcontractor obtains a foreign tax credit that reduces its Federal income tax liability under the United States Internal Revenue Code (Title 26, U.S. Code) because of the payment of any tax or duty that was reimbursed under this contract, the amount of the reduction shall be paid (not credited to the contract) to the Treasurer of the United States at the time the Federal income tax return is filed.

(End of clause)

52.229-10 State of New Mexico Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax.

As prescribed in 29.401-6(b), insert the following clause:

STATE OF NEW MEXICO GROSS RECEIPTS AND COMPENSATING TAX (OCT 1988)

(a) Within thirty (30) days after award of this contract, the Contractor shall advise the State of New Mexico of this contract by registering with the State of New Mexico, Taxation and Revenue Department, Revenue Division, pursuant to the Tax Administration Act of the State of New Mexico and shall identify the contract number.

(b) The Contractor shall pay the New Mexico gross receipts taxes, pursuant to the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act of New Mexico, assessed against the contract fee and costs paid for performance of this contract, or of any part or portion thereof, within the State of New

FAC 97-18 JUNE 6, 2000

52.230-1

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

Mexico. The allowability of any gross receipts taxes or local option taxes lawfully paid to the State of New Mexico by the Contractor or its subcontractors will be determined in accordance with the Allowable Cost and Payment clause of this contract except as provided in paragraph (d) of this clause.

(c) The Contractor shall submit applications for Nontaxable Transaction Certificates, Form CSR-3C, to the:

State of New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept. Revenue Division PO Box 630 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87509

When the Type 15 Nontaxable Transaction Certificate is issued by the Revenue Division, the Contractor shall use these certificates strictly in accordance with this contract, and the agreement between the (*_____) and the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

(d) The Contractor shall provide Type 15 Nontaxable Transaction Certificates to each vendor in New Mexico selling tangible personal property to the Contractor for use in the performance of this contract. Failure to provide a Type 15 Nontaxable Transaction Certificate to vendors will result in the vendor's liability for the gross receipt taxes and those taxes, which are then passed on to the Contractor, shall not be reimbursable as an allowable cost by the Government.

(e) The Contractor shall pay the New Mexico compensating user tax for any tangible personal property which is purchased pursuant to a Nontaxable Transaction Certificate if such property is not used for Federal purposes.

(f) Out-of-state purchase of tangible personal property by the Contractor which would be otherwise subject to compensation tax shall be governed by the principles of this clause. Accordingly, compensating tax shall be due from the contractor only if such property is not used for Federal purposes.

(g) The (*_____) may receive information regarding the Contractor from the Revenue Division of the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department and, at the discretion of the (*______), may participate in any matters or proceedings pertaining to this clause or the above-mentioned Agreement. This shall not preclude the Contractor from having its own representative nor does it obligate the (*_____) to represent its Contractor.

(h) The Contractor agrees to insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (h), in each subcontract which meets the criteria in 29.401-6(b)(1) through (3) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation, 48 CFR Part 29.

(i) Paragraphs (a) through (h) of this clause shall be null and void should the Agreement referred to in paragraph (c) of this clause be terminated; provided, however, that such termination shall not nullify obligations already incurred prior to the date of termination.

[*Insert appropriate agency name in blanks.]

(End of clause)

52.230-1 Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification.

As prescribed in 30.201-3, insert the following provision:

COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOTICES AND CERTIFICATION (JUNE 2000)

Note: This notice does not apply to small businesses or foreign governments. This notice is in three parts, identified by Roman numerals I through III.

Offerors shall examine each part and provide the requested information in order to determine Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) requirements applicable to any resultant contract.

If the offeror is an educational institution, Part II does not apply unless the contemplated contract will be subject to full or modified CAS coverage pursuant to 48 CFR 9903.201-2(c)(5) or 9903.201-2(c)(6), respectively.

I. DISCLOSURE STATEMENT—COST ACCOUNTING PRACTICES AND CERTIFICATION

(a) Any contract in excess of \$500,000 resulting from this solicitation will be subject to the requirements of the Cost Accounting Standards Board (48 CFR Chapter 99), except for those contracts which are exempt as specified in 48 CFR 9903.201-1.

(b) Any offeror submitting a proposal which, if accepted, will result in a contract subject to the requirements of 48 CFR Chapter 99 must, as a condition of contracting, submit a Disclosure Statement as required by 48 CFR 9903.202. When required, the Disclosure Statement must be submitted as a part of the offeror's proposal under this solicitation unless the offeror has already submitted a Disclosure Statement disclosing the practices used in connection with the pricing of this proposal. If an applicable Disclosure Statement has already been submitted, the offeror may satisfy the requirement for submission by providing the information requested in paragraph (c) of Part I of this provision.

CAUTION: In the absence of specific regulations or agreement, a practice disclosed in a Disclosure Statement shall not, by virtue of such disclosure, be deemed to be a proper, approved, or agreed-to practice for pricing proposals or accumulating and reporting contract performance cost data.

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

(c) Check the appropriate box below:

 \Box (1) Certificate of Concurrent Submission of Disclosure Statement. The offeror hereby certifies that, as a part of the offer, copies of the Disclosure Statement have been submitted as follows:

(i) Original and one copy to the cognizant Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) or cognizant Federal agency official authorized to act in that capacity (Federal official), as applicable; and

(ii) One copy to the cognizant Federal auditor.

(Disclosure must be on Form No. CASB DS-1 or CASB DS-2, as applicable. Forms may be obtained from the cognizant ACO or Federal official and/or from the loose-leaf version of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.)

Date of Disclosure Statement:

Name and Address of Cognizant ACO or Federal Official Where Filed:

The offeror further certifies that the practices used in estimating costs in pricing this proposal are consistent with the cost accounting practices disclosed in the Disclosure Statement.

☐ (2) *Certificate of Previously Submitted Disclosure Statement.* The offeror hereby certifies that the required Disclosure Statement was filed as follows:

Date of Disclosure Statement:

Name and Address of Cognizant ACO or Federal Official Where Filed: _____

The offeror further certifies that the practices used in estimating costs in pricing this proposal are consistent with the cost accounting practices disclosed in the applicable Disclosure Statement.

□ (3) Certificate of Monetary Exemption. The offeror hereby certifies that the offeror, together with all divisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates under common control, did not receive net awards of negotiated prime contracts and subcontracts subject to CAS totaling \$50 million or more in the cost accounting period immediately preceding the period in which this proposal was submitted. The offeror further certifies that if such status changes before an award resulting from this proposal, the offeror will advise the Contracting Officer immediately.

 \Box (4) Certificate of Interim Exemption. The offeror hereby certifies that (i) the offeror first exceeded the monetary exemption for disclosure, as defined in (3) of this subsection, in the cost accounting period immediately preceding the period in which this offer was submitted and (ii) in accordance with 48 CFR 9903.202-1, the offeror is not yet required to submit a Disclosure Statement. The offeror further certifies that if an award resulting from this proposal has not been made within 90 days after the end of that

period, the offeror will immediately submit a revised certificate to the Contracting Officer, in the form specified under subparagraph (c)(1) or (c)(2) of Part I of this provision, as appropriate, to verify submission of a completed Disclosure Statement.

CAUTION: Offerors currently required to disclose because they were awarded a CAS-covered prime contract or subcontract of \$50 million or more in the current cost accounting period may not claim this exemption (4). Further, the exemption applies only in connection with proposals submitted before expiration of the 90-day period following the cost accounting period in which the monetary exemption was exceeded.

II. COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS—ELIGIBILITY FOR MODIFIED CONTRACT COVERAGE

If the offeror is eligible to use the modified provisions of 48 CFR 9903.201-2(b) and elects to do so, the offeror shall indicate by checking the box below. Checking the box below shall mean that the resultant contract is subject to the Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices clause in lieu of the Cost Accounting Standards clause.

☐ The offeror hereby claims an exemption from the Cost Accounting Standards clause under the provisions of 48 CFR 9903.201-2(b) and certifies that the offeror is eligible for use of the Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices clause because during the cost accounting period immediately preceding the period in which this proposal was submitted, the offeror received less than \$50 million in awards of CAS-covered prime contracts and subcontracts. The offeror further certifies that if such status changes before an award resulting from this proposal, the offeror will advise the Contracting Officer immediately.

CAUTION: An offeror may not claim the above eligibility for modified contract coverage if this proposal is expected to result in the award of a CAS-covered contract of \$50 million or more or if, during its current cost accounting period, the offeror has been awarded a single CAS-covered prime contract or subcontract of \$50 million or more.

III. ADDITIONAL COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO EXISTING CONTRACTS

The offeror shall indicate below whether award of the contemplated contract would, in accordance with subparagraph (a)(3) of the Cost Accounting Standards clause, require a change in established cost accounting practices affecting existing contracts and subcontracts.

□ YES □ NO

(End of provision)

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

Alternate I (Apr 1996). As prescribed in 30.201-3(b), add the following subparagraph (c)(5) to Part I of the basic provision:

 \Box (5) *Certificate of Disclosure Statement Due Date by Educational Institution*. If the offeror is an educational institution that, under the transition provisions of 48 CFR 9903.202-1(f), is or will be required to submit a Disclosure Statement after receipt of this award, the offeror hereby certifies that (check one and complete):

☐ (i) A Disclosure Statement Filing Due Date of ______ has been established with the cognizant Federal agency.

☐ (ii) The Disclosure Statement will be submitted within the 6-month period ending _____ months after receipt of this award.

Name and Address of Cognizant ACO or Federal Official Where Disclosure Statement is to be Filed: ______

52.230-2 Cost Accounting Standards.

As prescribed in 30.201-4(a), insert the following clause:

COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (APR 1998)

(a) Unless the contract is exempt under 48 CFR 9903.201-1 and 9903.201-2, the provisions of 48 CFR Part 9903 are incorporated herein by reference and the Contractor, in connection with this contract, shall—

(1) (*CAS-covered Contracts Only*) By submission of a Disclosure Statement, disclose in writing the Contractor's cost accounting practices as required by 48 CFR 9903.202-1 through 9903.202-5, including methods of distinguishing direct costs from indirect costs and the basis used for allocating indirect costs. The practices disclosed for this contract shall be the same as the practices currently disclosed and applied on all other contracts and subcontracts being performed by the Contractor and which contain a Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) clause. If the Contractor has notified the Contracting Officer that the Disclosure Statement contains trade secrets and commercial or financial information which is privileged and confidential, the Disclosure Statement shall be protected and shall not be released outside of the Government.

(2) Follow consistently the Contractor's cost accounting practices in accumulating and reporting contract performance cost data concerning this contract. If any change in cost accounting practices is made for the purposes of any contract or subcontract subject to CAS requirements, the change must be applied prospectively to this contract and the Disclosure Statement must be amended accordingly. If the contract price or cost allowance of this contract is affected by such changes, adjustment shall be made in accordance with subparagraph (a)(4) or (a)(5) of this clause, as appropriate.

(3) Comply with all CAS, including any modifications and interpretations indicated thereto contained in 48 CFR Part 9904, in effect on the date of award of this contract or, if the Contractor has submitted cost or pricing data, on the date of final agreement on price as shown on the Contractor's signed certificate of current cost or pricing data. The Contractor shall also comply with any CAS (or modifications to CAS) which hereafter become applicable to a contract or subcontract of the Contractor. Such compliance shall be required prospectively from the date of applicability to such contract or subcontract.

(4)(i) Agree to an equitable adjustment as provided in the Changes clause of this contract if the contract cost is affected by a change which, pursuant to subparagraph (a)(3) of this clause, the Contractor is required to make to the Contractor's established cost accounting practices.

(ii) Negotiate with the Contracting Officer to determine the terms and conditions under which a change may be made to a cost accounting practice, other than a change made under other provisions of subparagraph (a)(4) of this clause; provided that no agreement may be made under this provision that will increase costs paid by the United States.

(iii) When the parties agree to a change to a cost accounting practice, other than a change under subdivision (a)(4)(i) of this clause, negotiate an equitable adjustment as provided in the Changes clause of this contract.

(5) Agree to an adjustment of the contract price or cost allowance, as appropriate, if the Contractor or a subcontractor fails to comply with an applicable Cost Accounting Standard, or to follow any cost accounting practice consistently and such failure results in any increased costs paid by the United States. Such adjustment shall provide for recovery of the increased costs to the United States, together with interest thereon computed at the annual rate established under section 6621 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6621) for such period, from the time the payment by the United States was made to the time the adjustment is effected. In no case shall the Government recover costs greater than the increased cost to the Government, in the aggregate, on the relevant contracts sub-

52.230-2

52.237-1 Site Visit.

As prescribed in 37.110(a), insert the following provision:

SITE VISIT (APR 1984)

Offerors or quoters are urged and expected to inspect the site where services are to be performed and to satisfy themselves regarding all general and local conditions that may affect the cost of contract performance, to the extent that the information is reasonably obtainable. In no event shall failure to inspect the site constitute grounds for a claim after contract award.

(End of provision)

52.237-2 Protection of Government Buildings, Equipment, and Vegetation.

As prescribed in 37.110(b), insert the following clause in solicitations and contracts for services to be performed on Government installations, unless a construction contract is contemplated:

PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT, AND VEGETATION (APR 1984)

The Contractor shall use reasonable care to avoid damaging existing buildings, equipment, and vegetation on the Government installation. If the Contractor's failure to use reasonable care causes damage to any of this property, the Contractor shall replace or repair the damage at no expense to the Government as the Contracting Officer directs. If the Contractor fails or refuses to make such repair or replacement, the Contractor shall be liable for the cost, which may be deducted from the contract price.

(End of clause)

52.237-3 Continuity of Services.

As prescribed in 37.110(c), insert the following clause:

CONTINUITY OF SERVICES (JAN 1991)

(a) The Contractor recognizes that the services under this contract are vital to the Government and must be continued without interruption and that, upon contract expiration, a successor, either the Government or another contractor, may continue them. The Contractor agrees to—

(1) Furnish phase-in training; and

(2) Exercise its best efforts and cooperation to effect an orderly and efficient transition to a successor.

(b) The Contractor shall, upon the Contracting Officer's written notice, (1) furnish phase-in, phase-out services for up to 90 days after this contract expires and (2) negotiate in good faith a plan with a successor to determine the nature

and extent of phase-in, phase-out services required. The plan shall specify a training program and a date for transferring responsibilities for each division of work described in the plan, and shall be subject to the Contracting Officer's approval. The Contractor shall provide sufficient experienced personnel during the phase-in, phase-out period to ensure that the services called for by this contract are maintained at the required level of proficiency.

(c) The Contractor shall allow as many personnel as practicable to remain on the job to help the successor maintain the continuity and consistency of the services required by this contract. The Contractor also shall disclose necessary personnel records and allow the successor to conduct on-site interviews with these employees. If selected employees are agreeable to the change, the Contractor shall release them at a mutually agreeable date and negotiate transfer of their earned fringe benefits to the successor.

(d) The Contractor shall be reimbursed for all reasonable phase-in, phase-out costs (*i.e.*, costs incurred within the agreed period after contract expiration that result from phase-in, phase-out operations) and a fee (profit) not to exceed a pro rata portion of the fee (profit) under this contract.

(End of clause)

52.237-4 Payment by Government to Contractor.

As prescribed in 37.304(a), insert the following clause in solicitations and contracts solely for dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements whenever the contracting officer determines that the Government shall make payment to the contractor in addition to any title to property that the contractor may receive under the contract:

PAYMENT BY GOVERNMENT TO CONTRACTOR (APR 1984)

(a) In _____ [insert "full" if Alternate I is used; other - wise insert "partial"] consideration of the performance of the work called for in the Schedule, the Government will pay to the Contractor _____ [fill in amount].

(b) The Government shall make progress payments monthly as the work proceeds, or at more frequent intervals as determined by the Contracting Officer, on estimates approved by the Contracting Officer. Except as provided in paragraph (c) below, in making progress payments the Contracting Officer shall retain 10 percent of the estimated payment until final completion and acceptance of the contract work. However, if the Contracting Officer finds that satisfactory progress was achieved during any period for which a progress payment is to be made, the Contracting Officer may authorize such payment in full, without retaining a percentage. Also, on completion and acceptance of each unit or division for which the price is stated separately, the Contracting Officer may authorize full payment for that unit or division without retaining a percentage.

(c) When the work is substantially completed, the Contracting Officer shall retain an amount considered adequate for the protection of the Government and, at the Contracting Officer's discretion, may release all or a portion of any excess amount.

(d) In further consideration of performance, the Contractor shall receive title to all property to be dismantled or demolished that is not specifically designated as being retained by the Government. The title shall vest in the Contractor immediately upon the Government's issuing the notice of award, or if a performance bond is to be furnished after award, upon the Government's issuance of a notice to proceed with the work. The Government shall not be responsible for the condition of, or any loss or damage to, the property. If the Contractor does not wish to remove from the site any of the property acquired, the Contractor permission to leave the property on the premises. As a condition to the granting of this permission, the Contractor agrees to waive any right, title, claim, or interest in and to the property.

(e) Upon completion and acceptance of all work and receipt of a properly executed voucher, the Government shall make final payment of the amount due the Contractor under this contract. If requested, the Contractor shall release all claims against the Government arising under this contract, other than any claims the Contractor specifically excepts, in stated amounts, from operation of this release.

(End of clause)

Alternate I (Apr 1984). If the contracting officer determines that the Government shall retain all material resulting from the dismantling or demolition work, delete paragraph (d) from the basic clause and renumber the remaining paragraphs.

52.237-5 Payment by Contractor to Government.

As prescribed in 37.304(b), insert the following clause in solicitations and contracts for dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements whenever the contractor is to receive title to dismantled or demolished property and a net amount of compensation is due to the Government, except if the contracting officer determines that it would be advantageous to the Government for the contractor to pay in increments and the Government to transfer title to the contractor for increments of property only upon receipt of those payments:

PAYMENT BY CONTRACTOR TO GOVERNMENT (APR 1984)

(a) The Contractor shall receive title to all property to be dismantled, demolished, or removed under this contract and

not specifically designated in the Schedule as being retained by the Government. The title shall vest in the Contractor immediately upon the Government's issuing the notice of award, or if a performance bond is to be furnished, upon the Government's issuing a notice to proceed with the work. The Government shall not be responsible for the condition of, or any loss or damage to, the property.

(b) The Contractor shall promptly remove from the site all property acquired by the Contractor. The Government shall not permit storage of property on the site beyond the completion date. If the Contractor does not wish to remove from the site any of the property acquired, the Contracting Officer may, upon written request, grant the Contractor permission to leave the property on the premises. As a condition of the granting of the permission, the Contractor agrees to waive any right, title, claim, or interest in and to the property.

(c) The Contractor shall perform the work called for under this contract and within _____ days of receipt of notice of award, unless otherwise provided in the Schedule and before proceeding with the work, shall pay _____ [*fill in amount*]. Checks shall be made payable to the office designated in the contract and shall be forwarded to the Contracting Officer.

(End of clause)

52.237-6 Incremental Payment by Contractor to Government.

As prescribed in 37.304(c), insert the following clause in solicitations and contracts for dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements—

(a) If the Contractor is to receive title to dismantled or demolished property and a net amount of compensation is due the Government; and

(b) If the Contracting Officer determines that it would be advantageous to the Government for the Contractor to pay in increments, and for the Government to transfer title to the Contractor for increments of property, only upon receipt of those payments:

INCREMENTAL PAYMENT BY CONTRACTOR TO GOVERNMENT (Apr 1984)

(a) The Contractor shall perform the work called for under this contract and within _____ days of receipt of notice of award, unless otherwise provided in the Schedule, and before proceeding with the work, shall pay _____ [*fill in amount*]. Thereafter, the Contractor shall make payment to the Government in the amount and frequency specified in the Schedule. Checks shall be made payable to the office designated in the contract and shall be forwarded to the Contracting Officer.

FAC 97-15 FEBRUARY 25, 2000

	PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																						
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PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED	OR	IBR	UCF	FP	CR	FP	CR	FP	CR	FP	CR	т&м	LMV	COM	DDR	A& E	FAC	IND	TRN	SAP	UTL	CI
	IN	с			SUP	SUP	R& D	R& D	SVC	SVC	CON	CON	LH		SVC				DEL			SVC	
	25.1101																						
Alternate I	(b)(1)(ii)	С	Yes	I	A	A							A	A					A		A		A
	25.1101																						
Alternate II	(b)(1)(iii)	С	Yes	I	A	А							A	A					А		А		A
	(0)(1)(11)		100	-																			
52.225-4 Buy American Act—																							
North American Free Trade																							
Agreement—Israeli Trade	05 1101																						
Act—Balance of Payments Program Certificate.	25.1101 (b)(2)(i)	Р	No	К	A	A							A	A					A		А		
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Alternate I	(b)(2)(ii)	P	No	К	A	А							А	A					А		А		
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52.225-5 Trade Agreements.	(c)(1)	С	Yes	I	А	А													А		A		A
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52.225-6 Trade Agreements	25.1101																						
Certificate.	(c)(2)	Р	No	K	A	A													A		A		
52.225-7 Waiver of Buy American Act for Civil Aircraft and																							
Related Articles.	25.1101(d)	P	Yes	L	A	А	А	А											А		A		A
Termed Anteres.	20.1101(0)	-	100	<u>ц</u>		11	11	17															11
52.225-8 Duty-Free Entry.	25.1101(e)	С	Yes	I	A	А	А	A					А	A	A				А		A		A
52.225-9 Buy American Act—																							
Balance of Payments Program—Construction																							
Materials.	25.1102(a)	С	No								А	А											
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FAC 97-18 JUNE 6, 2000

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52.225-10 Notice of Buy American Act/Balance of Payments Program																							
Requirement—Construction Materials.	25.1102 (b)(1)	P	No								A	А											
Materials.	(0)(1)	P	NO			-	-				A	A											
Alternate I	25.1102 (b)(2)	P	No								A	A											
52.225-11 Buy American Act— Balance of Payments Program—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements.	25.1102 (c)	С	No								A	A											
Alternate I	25.1102 (c)(3)	С	No								A	A											
52.225-12 Notice of Buy American Act/Balance of Payments Program Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements.	25.1102 (d)(1)	Ρ	No								А	А											
Alternate I	25.1102 (d)(2)	P	No								A	A											
Alternate II	25.1102 (d)(3)	P	No								A	A											
52.225-13 Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases.	25.1103(a)	С	Yes	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
52.225-14 Inconsistency Between English Version and Translation of Contract.	25.1103(b)	С	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

					PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																		
PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBD IN	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
	r –		<u> </u>											<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>							
52.225-15 Sanctioned European Union Country End Products.	25.1103(c)	С	Yes	I	A	A															A		
52.225-16 Sanctioned European Union Country Services.	25.1103(c)	С	Yes	I			R	R	A	A	A	A			A	A	A	A	A	R	A	A	A
52.225-17 Evaluation of Foreign Currency Offers.	25.1103(d)	P	Yes	М	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
52.226-1 Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian- Owned Economic Enterprises.	26.104	С	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	
52.226-2 Historically Black College or University and Minority Institution Representation.	26.304	P	No	K	A	А	А	A	A	A			А		А				A		A		
52.227-1 Authorization and Consent.	27.201-2(a)	С	Yes	I	A	A			A		A	A			A	A	A	A	A		0		
Alternate I	27.201-2(b)	С	Yes	I			A	A			A	A			A		A	A					

[The next page is Matrix 29.]

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FAC 97-18 FILING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: The following pages reflect final rule amendments that are effective on July 6, 2000.

Remove Pages	<u>Insert Pages</u>
25-17 thru 25-21	25-17 thru 25-21
52-43 thru 52-44.2 52-147 thru 52-148.1	52-43 thru 52-44.2 52-147 thru 52-148.1

Reverse Blank

Subpart 25.6—Trade Sanctions

25.600 Scope of subpart.

This subpart implements sanctions imposed by the President pursuant to Section 305(g)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2515(g)(1)), on European Union (EU) member states that discriminate against U.S. products or services (sanctioned EU member states). This subpart does not apply to contracts for supplies or services awarded and performed outside the United States, or to the Department of Defense. For thresholds unique to individual agencies, see agency regulations.

25.601 Policy.

(a) Except as provided in 25.602, agencies must not award contracts for—

(1) Sanctioned EU country end products with an estimated acquisition value less than \$177,000;

(2) Sanctioned EU country construction with an estimated acquisition value less than \$6,806,000; or

(3) Sanctioned EU country services as follows (Federal Service Code or Category from the Federal Procurement Data System Product/Service Code Manual is indicated in parentheses):

(i) Service contracts regardless of acquisition value for—

(A) All transportation services, including launching services (all Vcodes, J019, J998, J999, and K019);

(B) Dredging (Y216 and Z216);

(C) Management and operation of certain Government or privately owned facilities used for Government purposes, including federally funded research and development centers (all M codes);

(D) Development, production or coproduction of program material for broadcasting, such as motion pictures (T006 and T016);

(E) Research and development (all A codes);

(F) Airport concessions (S203);

(G) Legal services (R418);

(H) Hotel and restaurant services (S203);

(I) Placement and supply of personnel services (V241 and V251);

(J) Investigation and security services (S206, S211, and R423);

(K) Education and training services (all U codes and R419);

(L) Health and social services (all O and G codes);

(M) Recreational, cultural, and sporting services (G003); or

(N) Telecommunications services (encompassing only voice telephony, telex, radio telephony,

paging, and satellite services) (S1, D304, D305, D316, D317, and D399).

(ii) All other service contracts with an estimated acquisition value less than \$177,000.

(b) Determine the applicability of sanction thresholds in the manner provided at 25.403(b).

25.602 Exceptions.

(a) The sanctions in 25.601 do not apply to—

(1) Purchases at or below the simplified acquisition threshold awarded using simplified acquisition procedures;

(2) Total small business set-asides in accordance with 19.502-2;

(3) Contracts in support of U.S. national security interests; or

(4) Contracts for essential spare, repair, or replacement parts not otherwise available from nonsanctioned countries.

(b)(1) The head of the agency, without power of redelegation, may authorize the award of a contract or class of contracts for sanctioned EU country end products, services, and construction, the purchase of which is otherwise prohibited by 25.601(a), if the head of the agency determines that such action is necessary—

(i) In the public interest;

(ii) To avoid the restriction of competition in a manner that would limit the acquisition in question to, or would establish a preference for, the services, articles, materials, or supplies of a single manufacturer or supplier; or

(iii) Because there would be or are an insufficient number of potential or actual offerors to ensure the acquisition of services, articles, materials, or supplies of requisite quality at competitive prices.

(2) When the head of the agency makes a determination in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the agency must notify the U.S. Trade Representative within 30 days after contract award.

Subpart 25.7—Prohibited Sources

25.701 Restrictions.

(a)(1) The Government generally does not acquire supplies or services that cannot be imported lawfully into the United States. Therefore, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, even for overseas use, agencies and their contractors and subcontractors must not acquire any supplies or services originating from sources within, or that were located in or transported from or through—

(i) Cuba (31 CFR part 515);
(ii) Iran (31 CFR part 560);
(iii) Iraq (31 CFR part 575);
(iv) Libya (31 CFR part 550);

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(v) North Korea (31 CFR part 500);

(vi) Sudan (31 CFR part 538);

(vii) Territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban (Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999, Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With the Taliban); or

(viii) Serbia, excluding the territory of Kosovo (Executive Order 13121 of April 30, 1999, Blocking Property of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro, and Prohibiting Trade Transactions Involving the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Response to the Situation in Kosovo).

(2)(i) Unless agency procedures require a higher level of approval, the contracting officer may, in unusual circumstances, acquire for use outside the United States supplies and services restricted in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. Examples of unusual circumstances are an emergency or when the supplies or services are not otherwise available and a substitute is not acceptable.

(ii) The contracting officer must provide documentation in the contract file whenever this exception is used.

(b) Agencies and their contractors and subcontractors must not acquire any supplies or services from entities controlled by the Government of Iraq or other specially designated nationals (31 CFR Chapter V, Appendix A).

25.702 Source of further information.

Refer questions concerning the restrictions in 25.701 to the—

Department of the Treasury Office of Foreign Assets Control Washington, DC 20220 (Telephone (202) 622-2520).

Subpart 25.8—Other International Agreements and Coordination

25.801 General.

Treaties and agreements between the United States and foreign governments affect the evaluation of offers from foreign entities and the performance of contracts in foreign countries.

25.802 Procedures.

(a) When placing contracts with contractors located outside the United States, for performance outside the United States, contracting officers must—

(1) Determine the existence and applicability of any international agreements and ensure compliance with these agreements; and

(2) Conduct the necessary advance acquisition planning and coordination between the appropriate U.S. executive agencies and foreign interests as required by these agreements.

(b) The Department of State publishes many international agreements in the "United States Treaties and Other International Agreements" series. Copies of this publication normally are available in overseas legal offices and U.S. diplomatic missions.

(c) Contracting officers must award all contracts with Taiwanese firms or organizations through the American Institute of Taiwan (AIT). AIT is under contract to the Department of State.

Subpart 25.9—Customs and Duties

25.900 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides policies and procedures for exempting from import duties certain supplies purchased under Government contracts.

25.901 Policy.

United States laws impose duties on foreign supplies imported into the customs territory of the United States. Certain exemptions from these duties are available to Government agencies. Agencies must use these exemptions when the anticipated savings to appropriated funds will outweigh the administrative costs associated with processing required documentation.

25.902 Procedures.

For regulations governing importations and duties, see the Customs Regulations issued by the U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury (19 CFR Chapter 1). Except as provided elsewhere in the Customs Regulations (see 19 CFR 10.100), all shipments of imported supplies purchased under Government contracts are subject to the usual Customs entry and examination requirements. Unless the agency obtains an exemption (see 25.903), those shipments are also subject to duty.

25.903 Exempted supplies.

(a) Subchapters VIII and X of Chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) list supplies for which exemptions from duty may be obtained when imported into the customs territory of the United States under a Government contract. For certain of these supplies, the contracting agency must certify to the Commissioner of Customs that they are for the purpose stated in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (see 19 CFR 10.102-104, 10.114, and 10.121 and 15 CFR part 301 for requirements and formats).

PART 25—FOREIGN ACQUISITION

(b) Supplies (excluding equipment) for Governmentoperated vessels or aircraft may be withdrawn from any customs-bonded warehouse, from continuous customs custody elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, or from a foreign-trade zone, free of duty and internal revenue tax as provided in 19 U.S.C. 1309 and 1317. The contracting activity must cite this authority on the appropriate customs form when making purchases (see 19 CFR 10.59 - 10.65).

Subpart 25.10—Additional Foreign Acquisition Regulations

25.1001 Waiver of right to examination of records.

(a) *Policy*. The clause at 52.215-2, Audit and Records— Negotiation, prescribed at 15.209(b), and paragraph (d) of the clause at 52.212-5, Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders— Commercial Items, prescribed at 12.301(b)(4), implement 10 U.S.C. 2313 and 41 U.S.C. 254d. The basic clauses authorize examination of records by the Comptroller General.

(1) Insert the appropriate basic clause, whenever possible, in negotiated contracts with foreign contractors.

(2) The contracting officer may use 52.215-2 with its Alternate III or 52.212-5 with its Alternate I after—

(i) Exhausting all reasonable efforts to include the basic clause;

(ii) Considering factors such as alternate sources of supply, additional cost, and time of delivery; and

(iii) The head of the agency has executed a determination and findings in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, with the concurrence of the Comptroller General. However, concurrence of the Comptroller General is not required if the contractor is a foreign government or agency thereof or is precluded by the laws of the country involved from making its records available for examination.

(b) *Determination and findings*. The determination and findings must—

(1) Identify the contract and its purpose, and identify if the contract is with a foreign contractor or with a foreign government or an agency of a foreign government;

(2) Describe the efforts to include the basic clause;

(3) State the reasons for the contractor's refusal to include the basic clause;

(4) Describe the price and availability of the supplies or services from the United States and other sources; and

(5) Determine that it will best serve the interest of the United States to use the appropriate alternate clause in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

25.1002 Use of foreign currency.

(a) Unless an international agreement or the Trade Agreements Act (see 25.408(a)(3)) requires a specific

currency, contracting officers must determine whether solicitations for contracts to be entered into and performed outside the United States will require submission of offers in U.S. currency or a specified foreign currency. In unusual circumstances, the contracting officer may permit submission of offers in other than a specified currency.

(b) To ensure a fair evaluation of offers, solicitations generally should require all offers to be priced in the same currency. However, if the solicitation permits submission of offers in other than a specified currency, the contracting officer must convert the offered prices to U.S. currency for evaluation purposes. The contracting officer must use the current market exchange rate from a commonly used source in effect as follows:

(1) For acquisitions conducted using sealed bidding procedures, on the date of bid opening.

(2) For acquisitions conducted using negotiation procedures—

(i) On the date specified for receipt of offers, if award is based on initial offers; otherwise

(ii) On the date specified for receipt of final proposal revisions.

(c) If a contract is priced in foreign currency, the agency must ensure that adequate funds are available to cover currency fluctuations to avoid a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1341, 1342, 1511-1519).

Subpart 25.11—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

25.1101 Acquisition of supplies.

The following provisions and clauses apply to the acquisition of supplies and the acquisition of services involving the furnishing of supplies.

(a)(1) Insert the clause at 52.225-1, Buy American Act— Balance of Payments Program—Supplies, in solicitations and contracts with a value exceeding \$2,500 but not exceeding \$25,000; and in solicitations and contracts with a value exceeding \$25,000, if none of the clauses prescribed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section apply, except if—

(i) The solicitation is restricted to domestic end products in accordance with Subpart 6.3;

(ii) The acquisition is for supplies for use within the United States and an exception to the Buy American Act applies (*e.g.*, nonavailability or public interest); or

(iii) The acquisition is for supplies for use outside the United States and an exception to the Balance of Payments Program applies.

(2) Insert the provision at 52.225-2, Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program Certificate, in solicitations containing the clause at 52.225-1.

(b)(1)(i) Insert the clause at 52.225-3, Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement—Israeli Trade Act—Balance of Payments Program, in solicitations and contracts with a value exceeding \$25,000 but less than \$177,000, unless—

(A) The acquisition is for the acquisition of supplies, or for services involving the furnishing of supplies, for use outside the United States, and the value of the acquisition is less than the simplified acquisition threshold; or

(B) The acquisition is exempt from the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Israeli Trade Act (see 25.401). For acquisitions of agencies not subject to the Israeli Trade Act (see 25.406), see agency regulations.

(ii) If the acquisition value exceeds \$25,000 but is less than \$50,000, use the clause with its Alternate I.

(iii) If the acquisition value is \$50,000 or more but less than \$54,372, use the clause with its Alternate II.

(2)(i) Insert the provision at 52.225-4, Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement—Israeli Trade Act—Balance of Payments Program Certificate, in solicitations containing the clause at 52.225-3.

(ii) If the acquisition value exceeds \$25,000 but is less than \$50,000, use the provision with its Alternate I.

(iii) If the acquisition value is \$50,000 or more but less than \$54,372, use the provision with its Alternate II.

(c)(1) Insert the clause at 52.225-5, Trade Agreements, in solicitations and contracts valued at \$177,000 or more, if the Trade Agreements Act applies (see 25.401 and 25.403) and the agency has determined that the restrictions of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program are not applicable to U.S.-made end products, unless the acquisition is to be awarded and performed outside the United States in support of a contingency operation or a humanitarian or peacekeeping operation and does not exceed the increased simplified acquisition threshold of \$200,000. If the agency has not made such a determination, the contracting officer must follow agency procedures.

(2) Insert the provision at 52.225-6, Trade Agreements Certificate, in solicitations containing the clause at 52.225-5.

(d) Insert the provision at 52.225-7, Waiver of Buy American Act for Civil Aircraft and Related Articles, in solicitations for civil aircraft and related articles (see 25.407), if the acquisition value is less than \$177,000.

(e) Insert the clause at 52.225-8, Duty-Free Entry, in solicitations and contracts for supplies that may be imported into the United States and for which duty-free entry may be obtained in accordance with 25.903(a), if the value of the acquisition—

(1) Exceeds \$100,000; or

(2) Is \$100,000 or less, but the savings from waiving the duty is anticipated to be more than the administrative cost of waiving the duty. When used for acquisitions valued at \$100,000 or less, the contracting officer may modify paragraphs (b)(1) and (i)(2) of the clause to reduce the dollar figure.

25.1102 Acquisition of construction.

(a) Insert the clause at 52.225-9, Buy American Act— Balance of Payments Program—Construction Materials, in solicitations and contracts for construction valued at less than \$6,806,000.

(1) List in paragraph (b)(2) of the clause all foreign construction material excepted from the requirements of the Buy American Act.

(2) If the head of the agency determines that a higher percentage is appropriate, substitute the higher evaluation percentage in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of the clause.

(b)(1) Insert the provision at 52.225-10, Notice of Buy American Act/Balance of Payments Program Requirement—Construction Materials, in solicitations containing the clause at 52.225-9.

(2) If insufficient time is available to process a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program prior to receipt of offers, use the provision with its Alternate I.

(c) Insert the clause at 52.225-11, Buy American Act— Balance of Payments Program—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements, in solicitations and contracts valued at \$6,806,000 or more.

(1) List in paragraph (b)(3) of the clause all foreign construction material excepted from the requirements of the Buy American Act, other than designated country or NAFTA country construction material.

(2) If the head of the agency determines that a higher percentage is appropriate, substitute the higher evaluation percentage in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of the clause.

(3) For acquisitions valued at \$6,806,000 or more, but less than \$7,068,419, use the clause with its Alternate I.

(d)(1) Insert the provision at 52.225-12, Notice of Buy American Act/Balance of Payments Program Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements, in solicitations containing the clause at 52.225-11.

(2) If insufficient time is available to process a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program before receipt of offers, use the provision with its Alternate I.

(3) For acquisitions valued at \$6,806,000 or more, but less than \$7,068,419, use the clause with its Alternate II.

25.1103 Other provisions and clauses.

(a) *Restrictions on certain foreign purchases*. Insert the clause at 52.225-13, Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases, in solicitations and contracts with a value exceeding \$2,500, unless an exception applies (see 25.701(a)(2)).

PART 25—FOREIGN ACQUISITION

(b) *Translations*. Insert the clause at 52.225-14, Inconsistency Between English Version and Translation of Contract, in solicitations and contracts if anticipating translation into another language.

(c) *Sanctions*. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, insert the clause at—

(i) 52.225-15, Sanctioned European Union Country End Products, in solicitations and contracts for supplies valued at less than \$177,000; or

(ii) 52.225-16, Sanctioned European Union Country Services, in solicitations and contracts for services—

(A) Listed in 25.601(a)(3)(i); or

(B) Valued at less than \$177,000.

(2) Do not insert the clauses in paragraph (c)(1) of this section in—

(i) Solicitations issued and contracts awarded by a contracting activity located outside of the United States,

provided the supplies will be used or the services will be performed outside of the United States;

(ii) Purchases at or below the simplified acquisition threshold awarded using simplified acquisition procedures;

(iii) Total small business set-asides;

(iv) Contracts in support of U.S. national security interests;

(v) Contracts for essential spare, repair, or replacement parts available only from sanctioned EU member states; or

(vi) Contracts for which the head of the agency has made a determination in accordance with 25.602(b).

(d) *Foreign currency offers*. Insert the provision at 52.225-17, Evaluation of Foreign Currency Offers, in solicitations that permit the use of other than a specified currency. Insert in the provision the source of the rate to be used in the evaluation of offers.

* * * * * *

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PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

Government upon acceptance, regardless of when or where the Government takes physical possession.

(p) *Limitation of liability*. Except as otherwise provided by an express or implied warranty, the Contractor will not be liable to the Government for consequential damages resulting from any defect or deficiencies in accepted items.

(q) *Other compliances*. The Contractor shall comply with all applicable Federal, State and local laws, executive orders, rules and regulations applicable to its performance under this contract.

(r) Compliance with laws unique to Government contracts. The Contractor agrees to comply with 31 U.S.C. 1352 relating to limitations on the use of appropriated funds to influence certain Federal contracts; 18 U.S.C. 431 relating to officials not to benefit; 40 U.S.C. 327, et seq., Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act; 41 U.S.C. 51-58, Anti-Kickback Act of 1986; 41 U.S.C. 265 and 10 U.S.C. 2409 relating to whistleblower protections; 49 U.S.C. 40118, Fly American; and 41 U.S.C. 423 relating to procurement integrity.

(s) *Order of precedence*. Any inconsistencies in this solicitation or contract shall be resolved by giving precedence in the following order:

(1) The schedule of supplies/services.

(2) The Assignments, Disputes, Payments, Invoice, Other Compliances, and Compliance with Laws Unique to Government Contracts paragraphs of this clause.

(3) The clause at 52.212-5.

(4) Addenda to this solicitation or contract, including any license agreements for computer software.

- (5) Solicitation provisions if this is a solicitation.
- (6) Other paragraphs of this clause.
- (7) The Standard Form 1449.
- (8) Other documents, exhibits, and attachments.
- (9) The specification.

(End of clause)

52.212-5 Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders— Commercial Items.

As prescribed in 12.301(b)(4), insert the following clause:

CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT STATUTES OR EXECUTIVE ORDERS—

Commercial Items (July 2000)

(a) The Contractor shall comply with the following FAR clauses, which are incorporated in this contract by reference, to implement provisions of law or executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items:

(1) 52.222-3, Convict Labor (E.O. 11755).

(2) 52.233-3, Protest after Award (31 U.S.C. 3553).

(b) The Contractor shall comply with the FAR clauses in this paragraph (b) which the contracting officer has indicated as being incorporated in this contract by reference to implement provisions of law or executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items or components:

[Contracting Officer shall check as appropriate.]

- (1) 52.203-6, Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the Government, with Alternate I (41 U.S.C. 253g and 10 U.S.C. 2402).
- (2) 52.219-3, Notice of Total HUBZone Small Business Set-Aside (Jan 1999).
- (3) 52.219-4, Notice of Price Evaluation Preference for HUBZone Small Business Concerns (Jan 1999) (if the offeror elects to waive the preference, it shall so indicate in its offer).
- (4)(i) 52.219-5, Very Small Business Set-Aside (Pub. L. 103-403, section 304, Small Business Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1994).
 - (ii) Alternate I to 52.219-5.
 - ____ (iii) Alternate II to 52.219-5.
- ____ (5) 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns (15 U.S.C. 637 (d)(2) and (3)).
- (6) 52.219-9, Small Business Subcontracting Plan (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(4)).
- ____ (7) 52.219-14, Limitations on Subcontracting (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(14)).
- (8)(i) 52.219-23, Notice of Price Evaluation Adjustment for Small Disadvantaged Business Concerns (Pub. L. 103-355, section 7102, and 10 U.S.C. 2323) (if the offeror elects to waive the adjustment, it shall so indicate in its offer).

(ii)____ Alternate I of 52.219-23.

- (9) 52.219-25, Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program—Disadvantaged Status and Reporting (Pub. L. 103-355, section 7102, and 10 U.S.C. 2323).
- (10) 52.219-26, Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program—Incentive Subcontracting (Pub. L. 103-355, section 7102, and 10 U.S.C. 2323).
- ____(11) 52.222-21, Prohibition of Segregated Facilities (Feb 1999)
- (12) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (E.O. 11246).
- (13) 52.222-35, Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (38 U.S.C. 4212).

52.212-5

- (14) 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities (29 U.S.C. 793).
- (15) 52.222-37, Employment Reports on Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (38 U.S.C. 4212).
- (16) 52.225-1, Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—Supplies (41 U.S.C. 10a -10d).
- (17)(i) 52.225-3, Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement—Israeli Trade Act—Balance of Payments Program (41 U.S.C. 10a - 10d, 19 U.S.C. 3301 note, 19 U.S.C. 2112 note).
- (ii) Alternate I of 52.225-3.
- ____ (iii) Alternate II of 52.225-3.
- (18) 52.225-5, Trade Agreements (19 U.S.C. 2501, *et seq.*, 19 U.S.C. 3301 note).
- (19) 52.225-13, Restriction on Certain Foreign Purchases (E.O. 12722, 12724, 13059, 13067, 13121, and 13129).
- (20) 52.225-15, Sanctioned European Union Country End Products (E.O. 12849).
- (21) 52.225-16, Sanctioned European Union Country Services (E.O. 12849).
- (22) 52.232-33, Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer—Central Contractor Registration (31 U.S.C. 3332).
- (23) 52.232-34, Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer—Other than Central Contractor Registration (31 U.S.C. 3332).
- (24) 52.232-36, Payment by Third Party (31 U.S.C. 3332).
- (25) 52.239-1, Privacy or Security Safeguards (5 U.S.C. 552a).
- (26)(i) 52.247-64, Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (46 U.S.C. 1241).
 - (ii) Alternate I of 52.247-64.

(c) The Contractor shall comply with the FAR clauses in this paragraph (c), applicable to commercial services, which the Contracting Officer has indicated as being incorporated in this contract by reference to implement provisions of law or executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items or components:

[Contracting Officer check as appropriate.]

- (1) 52.222-41, Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended (41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq*.).
- (2) 52.222-42, Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).
- (3) 52.222-43, Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(Multiple Year and Option Contracts) (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).

- (4) 52.222-44, Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq*.).
- (5) 52.222-47, SCA Minimum Wages and Fringe Benefits Applicable to Successor Contract Pursuant to Predecessor Contractor Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) (41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).
 - (6) 52.222-50, Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers (Executive Order 12933).

(d) *Comptroller General Examination of Record*. The Contractor shall comply with the provisions of this paragraph (d) if this contract was awarded using other than sealed bid, is in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold, and does not contain the clause at 52.215-2, Audit and Records—Negotiation.

(1) The Comptroller General of the United States, or an authorized representative of the Comptroller General, shall have access to and right to examine any of the Contractor's directly pertinent records involving transactions related to this contract.

(2) The Contractor shall make available at its offices at all reasonable times the records, materials, and other evidence for examination, audit, or reproduction, until 3 years after final payment under this contract or for any shorter period specified in FAR Subpart 4.7, Contractor Records Retention, of the other clauses of this contract. If this contract is completely or partially terminated, the records relating to the work terminated shall be made available for 3 years after any resulting final termination settlement. Records relating to appeals under the disputes clause or to litigation or the settlement of claims arising under or relating to this contract shall be made available until such appeals, litigation, or claims are finally resolved.

(3) As used in this clause, records include books, documents, accounting procedures and practices, and other data, regardless of type and regardless of form. This does not require the Contractor to create or maintain any record that the Contractor does not maintain in the ordinary course of business or pursuant to a provision of law.

(e) Notwithstanding the requirements of the clauses in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this clause, the Contractor is not required to include any FAR clause, other than those listed below (and as may be required by an addenda to this paragraph to establish the reasonableness of prices under Part 15), in a subcontract for commercial items or commercial components—

(1) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (E.O. 11246);

(2) 52.222-35, Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (38 U.S.C. 4212);

(3) 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities (29 U.S.C. 793); and

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

(4) 52.247-64, Preference for Privately-Owned U.S. Flag Commercial Vessels (46 U.S.C. 1241) (flow down not required for subcontracts awarded beginning May 1, 1996).

(End of clause)

Alternate I (Feb 2000). As prescribed in 12.301(b)(4), delete paragraph (d) from the basic clause, redesignate paragraph (e) as paragraph (d), and revise the reference to "paragraphs (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this clause" in the redesignated paragraph (d) to read "paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this clause".

52.213-1 Fast Payment Procedure.

As prescribed in 13.404, insert the following clause:

FAST PAYMENT PROCEDURE (FEB 1998)

(a) *General.* The Government will pay invoices based on the Contractor's delivery to a post office or common carrier (or, if shipped by other means, to the point of first receipt by the Government).

(b) *Responsibility for supplies*. (1) Title to the supplies passes to the Government upon delivery to—

(i) A post office or common carrier for shipment to the specific destination; or

(ii) The point of first receipt by the Government, if shipment is by means other than Postal Service or common carrier.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of the contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement, the Contractor shall—

(i) Assume all responsibility and risk of loss for supplies not received at destination, damaged in transit, or not conforming to purchase requirements; and

(ii) Replace, repair, or correct those supplies promptly at the Contractor's expense, if instructed to do so by the Contracting Officer within 180 days from the date title to the supplies vests in the Government.

(c) *Preparation of invoice*. (1) Upon delivery to a post office or common carrier (or, if shipped by other means, the point of first receipt by the Government), the Contractor shall—

(i) Prepare an invoice as provided in this contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement; and

(ii) Display prominently on the invoice "FAST PAY."

(2) If the purchase price excludes the cost of transportation, the Contractor shall enter the prepaid shipping cost on the invoice as a separate item. The Contractor shall not include the cost of parcel post insurance. If transportation charges are stated separately on the invoice, the Contractor shall retain related paid freight bills or other transportation billings paid separately for a period of 3 years and shall furnish the bills to the Government upon request.

(3) If this contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement requires the preparation of a receiving report, the Contractor shall prepare the receiving report on the prescribed form or, alternatively, shall include the following information on the invoice, in addition to that required in paragraph (c)(1) of this clause:

(i) A statement in prominent letters "NO RECEIVING REPORT PREPARED."

(ii) Shipment number.

(iii) Mode of shipment.

(iv) At line item level-

(A) National stock number and/or manufacturer's part number;

(B) Unit of measure;

(C) Ship-To Point;

(D) Mark-For Point, if in the contract; and

(E) FEDSTRIP/MILSTRIP document number, if in the contract.

(4) If this contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement does not require preparation of a receiving report on a prescribed form, the Contractor shall include on the invoice the following information at the line item level, in addition to that required in paragraph (c)(1) of this clause:

(i) Ship-To Point.

(ii) Mark-For Point.

(iii) FEDSTRIP/MILSTRIP document number, if in the contract.

(5) Where a receiving report is not required, the Contractor shall include a copy of the invoice in each shipment.

(d) *Certification of invoice*. The Contractor certifies by submitting an invoice to the Government that the supplies being billed to the Government have been shipped or delivered in accordance with shipping instructions issued by the ordering officer, in the quantities shown on the invoice, and that the supplies are in the quantity and of the quality designated by the contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement.

(e) *Fast pay container identification*. The Contractor shall mark all outer shipping containers "FAST PAY."

(End of clause)

52.213-2 Invoices.

As prescribed in 13.302-5(b), insert the following clause:

INVOICES (APR 1984)

The Contractor's invoices must be submitted before payment can be made. The Contractor will be paid on the basis of the invoice, which must state(a) The starting and ending dates of the subscription delivery; and

(b) Either that orders have been placed in effect for the addressees required, or that the orders will be placed in effect upon receipt of payment.

(End of clause)

52.213-3 Notice to Supplier.

As prescribed in 13.302-5(c), insert the following clause:

NOTICE TO SUPPLIER (APR 1984)

This is a firm order ONLY if your price does not exceed the maximum line item or total price in the Schedule. Submit invoices to the Contracting Officer. If you cannot perform in exact accordance with this order, WITHHOLD PERFORMANCE, and notify the Contracting Officer immediately, giving your quotation.

(End of clause)

52.213-4 Terms and Conditions—Simplified Acquisitions (Other Than Commercial Items).

As prescribed in 13.302-5(d), insert the following clause:

TERMS AND CONDITIONS—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITIONS (OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL ITEMS) (JULY 2000)

(a) The Contractor shall comply with the following Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clauses that are incorporated by reference:

(1) The clauses listed below implement provisions of law or Executive order:

(i) 52.222-3, Convict Labor (Aug 1996) (E.O. 11755).

(ii) 52.225-13, Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases (July 2000) (E.O.'s 12722, 12724, 13059, 13067, 13121, and 13129).

(iii) 52.233-3, Protest After Award (Aug 1996) (31 U.S.C. 3553).

(2) Listed below are additional clauses that apply:

(i) 52.232-1, Payments (APR 1984).

(ii) 52.232-8, Discounts for Prompt Payment (MAY 1997).

(iii) 52.232-11, Extras (Apr 1984).

(iv) 52.232-25, Prompt Payment (Jun 1997).

(v) 52.233-1, Disputes (DEC 1998).

(vi) 52.244-6, Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components (OCT 1998).

(vii) 52.253-1, Computer Generated Forms (JAN 1991).

(b) The Contractor shall comply with the following FAR clauses, incorporated by reference, unless the circumstances do not apply:

(1) The clauses listed below implement provisions of law or Executive order:

(i) 52.222-20, Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (DEC 1996) (41 U.S.C. 35-45) (Applies to supply contracts over \$10,000 in the United States).

(ii) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (FEB 1999) (E.O. 11246) (Applies to contracts over \$10,000).

(iii) 52.222-35, Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (APR 1998) (38 U.S.C. 4212) (Applies to contracts over \$10,000).

(iv) 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities (JUN 1998) (29 U.S.C. 793) (Applies to contracts over \$10,000).

(v) 52.222-37, Employment Reports on Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (JAN 1999) (38 U.S.C. 4212) (Applies to contracts over \$10,000).

(vi) 52.222-41, Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended (MAY 1989) (41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*) (Applies to service contracts over \$2,500).

(vii) 52.223-5, Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know Information (APR 1998) (E.O. 12856) (Applies to services performed on Federal facilities).

(viii) 52.225-1, Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—Supplies (FEB 2000) (41 U.S.C. 10a -10d) (Applies to contracts for supplies, and to contracts for services involving the furnishing of supplies, for use within the United States if the value of the supply contract or supply portion of a service contract exceeds the micro-purchase threshold and the acquisition—

(A) Is set aside for small business concerns; or

(B) Cannot be set aside for small business concerns (see 19.502-2), and does not exceed \$25,000).

(ix) 52.232-33, Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer—Central Contractor Registration (May 1999). (Applies when the payment will be made by electronic funds transfer (EFT) and the payment office uses the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database as its source of EFT information.)

(x) 52.232-34, Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer—Other than Central Contractor Registration (May 1999). (Applies when the payment will be made by EFT and the payment office does not use the CCR database as its source of EFT information.)

(xi) 52.247-64, Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (June 2000) (46 U.S.C. 1241). (Applies to supplies transported by ocean vessels.)

(2) Listed below are additional clauses that may apply:

FAC 97–18 JULY 6, 2000

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

(3) If the Government determines that a particular exception requested in accordance with paragraph (c) of FAR clause 52.225-11 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic, designated country, or NAFTA country construction material, and the offeror shall be required to furnish such domestic, designated country, or NAFTA country construction material. An offer based on use of the foreign construction material for which an exception was requested—

(i) Will be rejected as nonresponsive if this acquisition is conducted by sealed bidding; or

(ii) May be accepted if revised during negotiations.

(End of provision)

Alternate I (Feb 2000). As prescribed in 25.1102(d)(2), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:

(b) *Requests for determination of inapplicability*. An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of the Buy American Act or Balance of Payments Program shall submit the request with its offer, including the information and applicable supporting data required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225-11.

Alternate II (June 2000). As prescribed in 25.1102(d)(3), substitute the following paragraphs (a) and (d) for paragraphs (a) and (d) of the basic provision:

(a) *Definitions.* "Construction material," "designated country construction material," "domestic construction material," and "foreign construction material," as used in this provision, are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements" (Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.225-11).

(d) Alternate offers. (1) When an offer includes foreign construction material, other than designated country construction material, that is not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(3) of FAR clause 52.225-11, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic or designated country construction material.

(2) If an alternate offer is submitted, the offeror shall submit a separate Standard Form 1442 for the alternate offer, and a separate price comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225-11 for the offer that is based on the use of any foreign construction material for which the Government has not yet determined an exception applies. (3) If the Government determines that a particular exception requested in accordance with paragraph (c) of FAR clause 52.225-11 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic or designated country construction material, and the offeror shall be required to furnish such domestic or designated country construction material. An offer based on use of the foreign construction material for which an exception was requested—

(i) Will be rejected as nonresponsive if this acquisition is conducted by sealed bidding; or

(ii) May be accepted if revised during negotiations.

52.225-13 Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases.

As prescribed in 25.1103(a), insert the following clause:

RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN FOREIGN PURCHASES (JULY 2000)

(a) The Contractor shall not acquire, for use in the performance of this contract, any supplies or services originating from sources within, or that were located in or transported from or through, countries whose products are banned from importation into the United States under regulations of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury. Those countries are Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban, and Serbia (excluding the territory of Kosovo).

(b) The Contractor shall not acquire for use in the performance of this contract any supplies or services from entities controlled by the government of Iraq.

(c) The Contractor shall insert this clause, including this paragraph (c), in all subcontracts.

(End of clause)

52.225-14 Inconsistency between English Version and Translation of Contract.

As prescribed at 25.1103(b), insert the following clause:

INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN ENGLISH VERSION AND TRANSLATION OF CONTRACT (FEB 2000)

In the event of inconsistency between any terms of this contract and any translation into another language, the English language meaning shall control.

(End of clause)

52.225-15 Sanctioned European Union Country End Products.

As prescribed in 25.1103(c), insert the following clause:

Sanctioned European Union Country End Products (Feb 2000)

52.225-16

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause-

"Sanctioned European Union country end product" means an article that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a sanctioned European Union (EU) member state; or

(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a sanctioned EU member state 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 the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

"Sanctioned European Union member state" means Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, or the United Kingdom.

(b) The Contractor shall not deliver any sanctioned European Union country end products under this contract.

(End of clause)

52.225-16 Sanctioned European Union Country Services.

As prescribed in 25.1103(c), insert the following clause:

SANCTIONED EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRY SERVICES (FEB 2000)

(a) *Definition.* "Sanctioned European Union member state," as used in this clause, means Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, or the United Kingdom.

(b) The Contractor shall not perform services under this contract in a sanctioned European Union member state. This prohibition does not apply to subcontracts.

(End of clause)

52.225-17 Evaluation of Foreign Currency Offers.

As prescribed in 25.1103(d), insert the following provision:

EVALUATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY OFFERS (FEB 2000)

If the Government receives offers in more than one currency, the Government will evaluate offers by converting the foreign currency to United States currency using [*Contracting Officer to insert source of rate*] in effect as follows: (a) For acquisitions conducted using sealed bidding procedures, on the date of bid opening.

(b) For acquisitions conducted using negotiation procedures—

(1) On the date specified for receipt of offers, if award is based on initial offers; otherwise

(2) On the date specified for receipt of proposal revisions.

(End of provision)

52.226-1 Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises.

As prescribed in 26.104, insert the following clause:

UTILIZATION OF INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIAN-OWNED ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES (JUNE 2000)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause:

"Indian" means any person who is a member of any Indian tribe, band, group, pueblo, or community that is recognized by the Federal Government as eligible for services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in accordance with 25 U.S.C. 1452(c) and any "Native" as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601).

"Indian organization" means the governing body of any Indian tribe or entity established or recognized by the governing body of an Indian tribe for the purposes of 25 U.S.C., chapter 17.

"Indian-owned economic enterprise" means any Indian-owned (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) commercial, industrial, or business activity established or organized for the purpose of profit, provided that Indian ownership constitutes not less than 51 percent of the enterprise.

"Indian tribe" means any Indian tribe, band, group, pueblo, or community, including native villages and native groups (including corporations organized by Kenai, Juneau, Sitka, and Kodiak) as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, that is recognized by the Federal Government as eligible for services from BIAin accordance with 25 U.S.C. 1452(c).

"Interested party" means a prime contractor or an actual or prospective offeror whose direct economic interest would be affected by the award of a subcontract or by the failure to award a subcontract.

(b) The Contractor shall use its best efforts to give Indian organizations and Indian-owned economic enterprises (25 U.S.C. 1544) the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in the subcontracts it awards to the fullest extent consistent with efficient performance of its contract.

(1) The Contracting Officer and the Contractor, acting in good faith, may rely on the representation of an Indian

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

organization or Indian-owned economic enterprise as to its eligibility, unless an interested party challenges its status or the Contracting Officer has independent reason to question that status. In the event of a challenge to the representation of a subcontractor, the Contracting Officer will refer the matter to the—

> U.S. Department of the Interior
> Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
> Attn: Chief, Division of Contracting and Grants Administration
> 1849 C Street, NW,
> MS-2626-MIB
> Washington, DC 20240-4000.

The BIA will determine the eligibility and notify the Contracting Officer. No incentive payment will be made within 50 working days of subcontract award or while a challenge is pending. If a subcontractor is determined to be an ineligible participant, no incentive payment will be made under the Indian Incentive Program.

(2) The Contractor may request an adjustment under the Indian Incentive Program to the following:

(i) The estimated cost of a cost-type contract.

(ii) The target cost of a cost-plus-incentive-fee prime contract.

(iii) The target cost and ceiling price of a fixedprice incentive prime contract.

(iv) The price of a firm-fixed-price prime contract.

(3) The amount of the adjustment to the prime contract is 5 percent of the estimated cost, target cost, or firm-fixed-price included in the subcontract initially awarded to the Indian organization or Indian-owned economic enterprise.

(4) The Contractor has the burden of proving the amount claimed and must assert its request for an adjustment prior to completion of contract performance.

(c) The Contracting Officer, subject to the terms and conditions of the contract and the availability of funds, will authorize an incentive payment of 5 percent of the amount paid to the subcontractor. The Contracting Officer will seek funding in accordance with agency procedures.

(End of clause)

52.226-2 Historically Black College or University and Minority Institution Representation.

As prescribed in 26.304, insert the following provision:

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITYAND MINORITY INSTITUTION REPRESENTATION (MAY 1997)

(a) Definitions. As used in this provision-

"Historically Black College or University" means an institution determined by the Secretary of Education to meet the requirements of 34 CFR 608.2. For the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Coast Guard, the term also includes any nonprofit research institution that was an integral part of such a college or university before November 14, 1986.

"Minority Institution" means an institution of higher education meeting the requirements of Section 1046(3) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1135d-5(3)) which, for the purpose of this provision, includes a Hispanic-serving institution of higher education as defined in Section 316(b)(1) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)(1)).

(b) Representation. The offeror represents that it-

 \Box is \Box is not a Historically Black College or University;

 \Box is \Box is not a Minority Institution.

(End of provision)

[The next page is 52-149.]

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FAC 97-18 FILING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: The following pages reflect final rule amendments that are effective on August 7, 2000.

Remove Pages	<u>Insert Pages</u>
1-1 thru 1-4 1-7 thru 1-13	1-1 thru 1-4 1-7 thru 1-13
2-3 thru 2-5	2-3 thru 2-5
4-1 thru 4-4 4-7 and 4-8 4-11 thru 4-13	4-1 thru 4-4 4-7 and 4-8 4-11 thru 4-13
7-1 and 7-2	7-1 and 7-2
8-3 and 8-4	8-3 and 8-4
11-1 and 11-2 11-4.1	11-1 and 11-2 11-4.1 and 11-4.2
13-3 thru 13-6	13-3 thru 13-6
23-1 thru 23-10	23-1 thru 23-9
38-1	38-1
52-1 thru 52-4 52-7 thru 52-12 52-19 and 52-20 52-29 and 52-30 52-43 thru 52-44.4 52-129 thru 52-132	52-1 thru 52-4 52-7 thru 52-12 52-19 thru 52-20.1 52-29 and 52-30 52-43 thru 52-44.4 52-129 thru 52-132
Matrix 1 and Matrix 2 Matrix 5 and Matrix 6 Matrix 23 and Matrix 24	Matrix 1 and Matrix 2 Matrix 5 and Matrix 6 Matrix 23 and Matrix 24
Index 1 thru 109	Index 1 thru 129

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FAC 97–18 AUGUST 7, 2000

PART 1—FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

Sec.

1.000	Scope of p	bart
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Subpart 1.1—Purpose, Authority, Issuance

1.101	Purpose.
1.102	Statement of guiding principles for the Federal
	Acquisition System.
1.102-1	Discussion.
1.102-2	Performance standards.
1.102-3	Acquisition Team.
1.102-4	Role of the Acquisition Team.
1.103	Authority.
1.104	Applicability.
1.105	Issuance.
1.105-1	Publication and code arrangement.
1.105-2	Arrangement of regulations.
1.105-3	Copies.
1.106	OMB Approval Under the Paperwork Reduction Act.
1.107	Certifications.
1.108	FAR conventions.

FAR conventions.

Subpart 1.2—Administration

- 1.201 Maintenance of the FAR.
- 1.201-1 The two councils.
- 1.201-2 FAR Secretariat.
- Agency compliance with the FAR. 1.202

Subpart 1.3—Agency Acquisition Regulations

- 1.301 Policy.
- 1.302 Limitations.
- 1.303 Publication and codification.
- 1.304 Agency control and compliance procedures.

Subpart 1.4—Deviations from the FAR

- Scope of subpart. 1.400
- 1.401 Definition.
- 1.402 Policy.
- 1.403 Individual deviations.
- 1.404 Class deviations.
- 1.405 Deviations pertaining to treaties and executive agreements.

Subpart 1.5—Agency and Public Participation

- 1.501 Solicitation of agency and public views.
- 1.501-1 Definition.
- 1.501-2 Opportunity for public comments.
- 1.501-3 Exceptions.
- 1.502 Unsolicited proposed revisions.
- 1.503 Public meetings.

Subpart 1.6—Career Development, Contracting Authority, and Responsibilities

- 1.601 General.
- 1.602 Contracting officers.

1.602-1	Authority.
1.602-2	Responsibilities.
1.602-3	Ratification of unauthorized commitments.
1.603	Selection, appointment, and termination of
	appointment.
1.603-1	General.
1.603-2	Selection.
1.603-3	Appointment.
1.603-4	Termination.
	Subpart 1.7—Determinations and Findings
1.700	Scope of subpart.
1.701	Definition.

1.702 General. 1.703 Class determinations and findings.

- 1.704 Content.
- 1.705 Supersession and modification.
- 1.706 Expiration.
- Signatory authority. 1.707

1.000 Scope of part.

This part sets forth basic policies and general information about the Federal Acquisition Regulations System including purpose, authority, applicability, issuance, arrangement, numbering, dissemination, implementation, supplementation, maintenance, administration, and deviation. Subparts 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4 prescribe administrative procedures for maintaining the FAR System.

Subpart 1.1—Purpose, Authority, Issuance

1.101 Purpose.

The Federal Acquisition Regulations System is established for the codification and publication of uniform policies and procedures for acquisition by all executive agencies. The Federal Acquisition Regulations System consists of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), which is the primary document, and agency acquisition regulations that implement or supplement the FAR. The FAR System does not include internal agency guidance of the type described in 1.301(a)(2).

1.102 Statement of guiding principles for the Federal Acquisition System.

(a) The vision for the Federal Acquisition System is to deliver on a timely basis the best value product or service to the customer, while maintaining the public's trust and fulfilling public policy objectives. Participants in the acquisition process should work together as a team and should be empowered to make decisions within their area of responsibility.

(b) The Federal Acquisition System will—

(1) Satisfy the customer in terms of cost, quality, and timeliness of the delivered product or service by, for example—

(i) Maximizing the use of commercial products and services;

(ii) Using contractors who have a track record of successful past performance or who demonstrate a current superior ability to perform; and

(iii) Promoting competition;

(2) Minimize administrative operating costs;

(3) Conduct business with integrity, fairness, and openness; and

(4) Fulfill public policy objectives.

(c) The Acquisition Team consists of all participants in Government acquisition including not only representatives of the technical, supply, and procurement communities but also the customers they serve, and the contractors who provide the products and services.

(d) The role of each member of the Acquisition Team is to exercise personal initiative and sound business judgment in providing the best value product or service to meet the customer's needs. In exercising initiative, Government members of the Acquisition Team may assume if a specific strategy, practice, policy or procedure is in the best interests of the Government and is not addressed in the FAR, nor prohibited by law (statute or case law), Executive order or other regulation, that the strategy, practice, policy or procedure is a permissible exercise of authority.

1.102-1 Discussion.

(a) *Introduction.* The statement of Guiding Principles for the Federal Acquisition System (System) represents a concise statement designed to be user-friendly for all participants in Government acquisition. The following discussion of the principles is provided in order to illuminate the meaning of the terms and phrases used. The framework for the System includes the Guiding Principles for the System and the supporting policies and procedures in the FAR.

(b) *Vision.* All participants in the System are responsible for making acquisition decisions that deliver the best value product or service to the customer. Best value must be viewed from a broad perspective and is achieved by balancing the many competing interests in the System. The result is a system which works better and costs less.

1.102-2 Performance standards.

(a) Satisfy the customer in terms of cost, quality, and timeliness of the delivered product or service.

(1) The principal customers for the product or service provided by the System are the users and line managers, acting on behalf of the American taxpayer.

(2) The System must be responsive and adaptive to customer needs, concerns, and feedback. Implementation of

acquisition policies and procedures, as well as consideration of timeliness, quality, and cost throughout the process, must take into account the perspective of the user of the product or service.

(3) When selecting contractors to provide products or perform services, the Government will use contractors who have a track record of successful past performance or who demonstrate a current superior ability to perform.

(4) The Government must not hesitate to communicate with the commercial sector as early as possible in the acquisition cycle to help the Government determine the capabilities available in the commercial marketplace. The Government will maximize its use of commercial products and services in meeting Government requirements.

(5) It is the policy of the System to promote competition in the acquisition process.

(6) The System must perform in a timely, high quality, and cost-effective manner.

(7) All members of the Team are required to employ planning as an integral part of the overall process of acquiring products or services. Although advance planning is required, each member of the Team must be flexible in order to accommodate changing or unforeseen mission needs. Planning is a tool for the accomplishment of tasks, and application of its discipline should be commensurate with the size and nature of a given task.

(b) Minimize administrative operating costs.

(1) In order to ensure that maximum efficiency is obtained, rules, regulations, and policies should be promulgated only when their benefits clearly exceed the costs of their development, implementation, administration, and enforcement. This applies to internal administrative processes, including reviews, and to rules and procedures applied to the contractor community.

(2) The System must provide uniformity where it contributes to efficiency or where fairness or predictability is essential. The System should also, however, encourage innovation, and local adaptation where uniformity is not essential.

(c) Conduct business with integrity, fairness, and openness.

(1) An essential consideration in every aspect of the System is maintaining the public's trust. Not only must the System have integrity, but the actions of each member of the Team must reflect integrity, fairness, and openness. The foundation of integrity within the System is a competent, experienced, and well-trained, professional workforce. Accordingly, each member of the Team is responsible and accountable for the wise use of public resources as well as acting in a manner which maintains the public's trust. Fairness and openness require open communication among team members, internal and external customers, and the public.

PART 1—FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

(2) To achieve efficient operations, the System must shift its focus from "risk avoidance" to one of "risk management." The cost to the taxpayer of attempting to eliminate all risk is prohibitive. The Executive Branch will accept and manage the risk associated with empowering local procurement officials to take independent action based on their professional judgment.

(3) The Government shall exercise discretion, use sound business judgment, and comply with applicable laws and regulations in dealing with contractors and prospective contractors. All contractors and prospective contractors shall be treated fairly and impartially but need not be treated the same.

(d) *Fulfill public policy objectives*. The System must support the attainment of public policy goals adopted by the Congress and the President. In attaining these goals, and in its overall operations, the process shall ensure the efficient use of public resources.

1.102-3 Acquisition Team.

The purpose of defining the Federal Acquisition Team (Team) in the Guiding Principles is to ensure that participants in the System are identified beginning with the customer and ending with the contractor of the product or service. By identifying the team members in this manner, teamwork, unity of purpose, and open communication among the members of the Team in sharing the vision and achieving the goal of the System are encouraged. Individual team members will participate in the acquisition process at the appropriate time.

1.102-4 Role of the Acquisition Team.

(a) Government members of the Team must be empowered to make acquisition decisions within their areas of responsibility, including selection, negotiation, and administration of contracts consistent with the Guiding Principles. In particular, the contracting officer must have the authority to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with law, to determine the application of rules, regulations, and policies, on a specific contract.

(b) The authority to make decisions and the accountability for the decisions made will be delegated to the lowest level within the System, consistent with law.

(c) The Team must be prepared to perform the functions and duties assigned. The Government is committed to provide training, professional development, and other resources necessary for maintaining and improving the knowledge, skills, and abilities for all Government participants on the Team, both with regard to their particular area of responsibility within the System, and their respective role as a team member. The contractor community is encouraged to do likewise.

(d) The System will foster cooperative relationships between the Government and its contractors consistent with its overriding responsibility to the taxpayers. (e) The FAR outlines procurement policies and procedures that are used by members of the Acquisition Team. If a policy or procedure, or a particular strategy or practice, is in the best interest of the Government and is not specifically addressed in the FAR, nor prohibited by law (statute or case law), Executive order or other regulation, Government members of the Team should not assume it is prohibited. Rather, absence of direction should be interpreted as permitting the Team to innovate and use sound business judgment that is otherwise consistent with law and within the limits of their authority. Contracting officers should take the lead in encouraging business process innovations and ensuring that business decisions are sound.

1.103 Authority.

(a) The development of the FAR System is in accordance with the requirements of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-400), as amended by Pub. L. 96-83.

(b) The FAR is prepared, issued, and maintained, and the FAR System is prescribed jointly by the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of General Services, and the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, under their several statutory authorities.

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.

1.105-3

(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)(1)(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.

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

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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:

by the OMB. The follow	ving ONIB control numbers
FAR segment	OMB Control Numbe
3.103	9000-0018
3.4	9000-0003
4.102	9000-0033
4.5	9000-0137
4.602	9000-0145
4.603	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	9000-0002
14.205-4(c)	9000-0037
14.214	9000-0105
14.407	9000-0038
14.5	9000-0041
15.2	9000-0037
15.209	9000-0034
15.4	9000-0013
15.404-1(f)	9000-0080
15.407-2	9000-0078
15.408	9000-0115
19.7	9000-0006
19.12	9000-0150
22.103	9000-0065
22.8	1215-0072
22.11	9000-0066
22.13	1215-0072
22.14	1215-0072
23.602	9000-0107
23.9	9000-0139
27.3	9000-0095
27.4	9000-0090
28.1	9000-0045
28.2	9000-0045
29.304	9000-0059
30.6	9000-0129

FAC 97–18 AUGUST 7, 2000

PART 1-FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

FAR segment	OMB Control Number	FAR segment	OMB Control Number
52.247-35	9000-0061	SF 1426	9000-0015
52.247-36	9000-0061	SF 1427	9000-0015
52.247-37	9000-0061	SF 1428	9000-0015
52.247-38	9000-0061	SF 1429	9000-0015
52.247-39	9000-0061	SF 1430	9000-0015
52.247-40	9000-0061	SF 1431	9000-0015
52.247-41	9000-0061	SF 1432	9000-0015
52.247-42	9000-0061	SF 1433	9000-0015
52.247-43	9000-0061	SF 1434	9000-0015
52.247-44	9000-0061	SF 1435	9000-0012
52.247-48	9000-0061	SF 1436	9000-0012
52.247-51	9000-0057	SF 1437	9000-0012
52.247-53	9000-0055	SF 1438	9000-0012
52.247-57	9000-0061	SF 1439	9000-0012
52.247-63	9000-0054	SF 1440	9000-0012
52.247-64	9000-0061	SF 1443	9000-0010
52.248-1	9000-0027	SF 1444	9000-0089
52.248-2	9000-0027	SF 1445	9000-0089
52.248-3	9000-0027	SF 1446	9000-0089
52.249-2	9000-0028	SF 1449	9000-0136
52.249-3	9000-0028	OF 312	9000-0150
52.249-5	9000-0028		
52.249-6	9000-0028	1.107 Certification	IS.
52.249-11	9000-0028		ith Section 29 of the Office of Federal
52.250-1	9000-0029		Act (41 U.S.C. 425), as amended by
53.236-1(a)	9000-0037	•	Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (Public Law
SF 24	9000-0045		uirement for a certification by a contrac-
SF 25	9000-0045		ot be included in this chapter unless—
SF 25-A	9000-0045		ion requirement is specifically imposed
SF 28	9000-0001	by statute; or	
SF 34	9000-0045	•	fication for such certification is pro-
SF 35	9000-0045		istrator for Federal Procurement Policy
SF 129	9000-0002	by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council, and t	
SF 254	9000-0004	-	ves in writing the inclusion of such cer-
SF 255	9000-0005	tification requirement	-
SF 273	9000-0045		
SF 274	9000-0045	1.108 FAR conven	tions.
SF 275	9000-0045		provide guidance for inter-
SF 294	9000-0006	preting the FAR:	
SF 295	9000-0007		rms. Definitions in Part 2 apply to the
SF 1403	9000-0011		less specifically defined in another part,
SF 1404	9000-0011	U	rovision, or clause. Words or terms
SF 1405	9000-0011		ic part, subpart, section, provision, or
SF 1406	9000-0011	-	aning when used in that part, subpart,
SF 1407	9000-0011		or clause. Undefined words retain their
SF 1408	9000-0011	common dictionary	
SF 1413	9000-0014	•	<i>f authority</i> . Each authority is delegable
SF 1416	9000-0045		tated otherwise (see 1.102-4(b)).
SF 1417	9000-0037	1 ,	olds. Unless otherwise specified, a spe-
SF 1418	9000-0045		d for the purpose of applicability is the
SF 1423	9000-0015		llar value of the action, including the
SF 1423 SF 1424	9000-0015		ptions. If the action establishes a maxi-

1.201-1

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

mum 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.

Subpart 1.2—Administration

1.201 Maintenance of the FAR.

1.201-1 The two councils.

(a) Subject to the authorities discussed in 1.103, revisions to the FAR will be prepared and issued through the coordinated action of two councils, the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (DAR Council) and the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council (CAA Council). Members of these councils shall—

(1) Represent their agencies on a full-time basis;

(2) Be selected for their superior qualifications in terms of acquisition experience and demonstrated professional expertise; and

(3) Be funded by their respective agencies.

(b) The chairperson of the CAA Council shall be the representative of the Administrator of General Services. The other members of this council shall be one each representative from the—

(1) Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Health and Human Services, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, and Treasury; and

(2) Environmental Protection Agency, Social Security Administration, Small Business Administration, and Department of Veterans Affairs.

(c) The Director of the DAR Council shall be the representative of the Secretary of Defense. The operation of the DAR Council will be as prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Membership shall include representatives of the military Departments, the Defense Logistics Agency, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(d) Responsibility for processing revisions to the FAR is apportioned by the two councils so that each council has cognizance over specified parts or subparts.

(e) Each council shall be responsible for-

(1) Agreeing on all revisions with the other council;

(2) Submitting to the FAR Secretariat (see 1.201-2) the information required under paragraphs 1.501-2(b) and (e) for publication in the *Federal Register* of a notice soliciting comments on a proposed revision to the FAR;

(3) Considering all comments received in response to notice of proposed revisions;

(4) Arranging for public meetings;

(5) Preparing any final revision in the appropriate FAR format and language; and

(6) Submitting any final revision to the FAR Secretariat for publication in the *Federal Register* and printing for distribution.

1.201-2 FAR Secretariat.

(a) The General Services Administration is responsible for establishing and operating the FAR Secretariat to print, publish, and distribute the FAR through the *Code of Federal Regulations* system (including a loose-leaf edition with periodic updates).

(b) Additionally, the FAR Secretariat shall provide the two councils with centralized services for—

(1) Keeping a synopsis of current FAR cases and their status;

(2) Maintaining official files;

(3) Assisting parties interested in reviewing the files on completed cases; and

(4) Performing miscellaneous administrative tasks pertaining to the maintenance of the FAR.

1.202 Agency compliance with the FAR.

Agency compliance with the FAR (see 1.304) is the responsibility of the Secretary of Defense (for the military departments and defense agencies), the Administrator of General Services (for civilian agencies other than NASA), and the Administrator of NASA (for NASA activities).

Subpart 1.3—Agency Acquisition Regulations

1.301 Policy.

(a)(1) Subject to the authorities in paragraph (c) of this section and other statutory authority, an agency head may issue or authorize the issuance of agency acquisition regulations that implement or supplement the FAR and incorporate, together with the FAR, agency policies, proce-

dures, contract clauses, solicitation provisions, and forms that govern the contracting process or otherwise control the relationship between the agency, including any of its suborganizations, and contractors or prospective contractors.

(2) Subject to the authorities in paragraph (c) of this section and other statutory authority, an agency head may issue or authorize the issuance of internal agency guidance at any organizational level (*e.g.*, designations and delegations of authority, assignments of responsibilities, work-flow procedures, and internal reporting requirements).

(b) Agency heads shall establish procedures to ensure that agency acquisition regulations are published for comment in the Federal Register in conformance with the procedures in Subpart 1.5 and as required by section 22 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 418b), and other applicable statutes, when they have a significant effect beyond the internal operating procedures of the agency or have a significant cost or administrative impact on contractors or offerors. However, publication is not required for issuances that merely implement or supplement higher level issuances that have previously undergone the public comment process, unless such implementation or supplementation results in an additional significant cost or administrative impact on contractors or offerors or effect beyond the internal operating procedures of the issuing organization. Issuances under 1.301(a)(2) need not be publicized for public comment.

(c) When adopting acquisition regulations, agencies shall ensure that they comply with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*) as implemented in 5 CFR 1320 (see 1.106) and the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*). Normally, when a law requires publication of a proposed regulation, the Regulatory Flexibility Act applies and agencies must prepare written analyses, or certifications as provided in the law.

(d) Agency acquisition regulations implementing or supplementing the FAR are, for—

(1) The military departments and defense agencies, issued subject to the authority of the Secretary of Defense;

(2) NASA activities, issued subject to the authorities of the Administrator of NASA; and

(3) The civilian agencies other than NASA, issued by the heads of those agencies subject to the overall authority of the Administrator of General Services or independent authority the agency may have.

1.302 Limitations.

Agency acquisition regulations shall be limited to-

(a) Those necessary to implement FAR policies and procedures within the agency; and

(b) Additional policies, procedures, solicitation provisions, or contract clauses that supplement the FAR to satisfy the specific needs of the agency.

1.303 Publication and codification.

(a) Agency-wide acquisition regulations shall be published in the *Federal Register* as required by law, shall be codified under an assigned chapter in Title 48, *Code of Federal Regulations*, and shall parallel the FAR in format, arrangement, and numbering system (but see 1.105-1(c)). Coverage in an agency acquisition regulation that implements a specific part, subpart, section, or subsection of the FAR shall be numbered and titled to correspond to the appropriate FAR number and title. Supplementary material for which there is no counterpart in the FAR shall be codified using chapter, part, subpart, section, or subsection numbers of 70 and up (*e.g.*, for the Department of Interior, whose assigned chapter number in Title 48 is 14, Part 1470, Subpart 1401.70, section 1401.370, or subsection 1401.301-70).

(b) Issuances under 1.301(a)(2) need not be published in the *Federal Register*.

1.304 Agency control and compliance procedures.

(a) Under the authorities of 1.301(d), agencies shall control and limit issuance of agency acquisition regulations and, in particular, local agency directives that restrain the flexibilities found in the FAR, and shall establish formal procedures for the review of these documents to assure compliance with this Part 1.

(b) Agency acquisition regulations shall not-

(1) Unnecessarily repeat, paraphrase, or otherwise restate material contained in the FAR or higher-level agency acquisition regulations; or

(2) Except as required by law or as provided in Subpart 1.4, conflict or be inconsistent with FAR content.

(c) Agencies shall evaluate all regulatory coverage in agency acquisition regulations to determine if it could apply to other agencies. Coverage that is not peculiar to one agency shall be recommended for inclusion in the FAR.

Subpart 1.4—Deviations from the FAR

1.400 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes the policies and procedures for authorizing deviations from the FAR. Exceptions pertaining to the use of forms prescribed by the FAR are covered in Part 53 rather than in this subpart.

1.401 Definition.

"Deviation" means any one or combination of the following:

(a) The issuance or use of a policy, procedure, solicitation provision (see definition in 52.101(a)), contract clause (see definition in 52.101(a)), method, or practice of conducting acquisition actions of any kind at any stage of the acquisition process that is inconsistent with the FAR. (b) The omission of any solicitation provision or contract clause when its prescription requires its use.

(c) The use of any solicitation provision or contract clause with modified or alternate language that is not authorized by the FAR (see definitions of "modification" and "alternate" in 52.101(a)).

(d) The use of a solicitation provision or contract clause prescribed by the FAR on a "substantially as follows" or "substantially the same as" basis (see definitions in 52.101(a)), if such use is inconsistent with the intent, principle, or substance of the prescription or related coverage on the subject matter in the FAR.

(e) The authorization of lesser or greater limitations on the use of any solicitation provision, contract clause, policy, or procedure prescribed by the FAR.

(f) The issuance of policies or procedures that govern the contracting process or otherwise control contracting relationships that are not incorporated into agency acquisition regulations in accordance with 1.301(a).

1.402 Policy.

Unless precluded by law, executive order, or regulation, deviations from the FAR may be granted as specified in this subpart when necessary to meet the specific needs and requirements of each agency. The development and testing of new techniques and methods of acquisition should not be stifled simply because such action would require a FAR deviation. The fact that deviation authority is required should not, of itself, deter agencies in their development and testing of new techniques and acquisition methods. Refer to 31.101 for instructions concerning deviations pertaining to the subject matter of Part 31, Contract Cost Principles and Procedures. Deviations are not authorized with respect to 30.201-3 and 30.201-4, or the requirements of the Cost Accounting Standards Board (CASB) rules and regulations (48 CFR Chapter 99 (FAR Appendix)). Refer to 30.201-5 for instructions concerning waivers pertaining to Cost Accounting Standards.

1.403 Individual deviations.

Individual deviations affect only one contracting action, and, unless 1.405(e) is applicable, may be authorized by agency heads or their designees. The justification and agency approval shall be documented in the contract file.

1.404 Class deviations.

Class deviations affect more than one contracting action. When it is known that a class deviation will be required on a permanent basis, an agency should propose an appropriate FAR revision to cover the matter. For civilian agencies other than NASA, a copy of each approved class deviation shall be furnished to the FAR Secretariat. (a) For civilian agencies except NASA, class deviations may be authorized by agency heads or their designees, unless 1.405(e) is applicable. Delegation of this authority shall not be made below the head of a contracting activity. Authorization of class deviations by agency officials is subject to the following limitations:

(1) An agency official who may authorize a class deviation, before doing so, shall consult with the chairperson of the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council (CAA Council), unless that agency official determines that urgency precludes such consultation.

(2) Recommended revisions to the FAR shall be transmitted to the FAR Secretariat by agency heads or their designees for authorizing class deviations.

(b) For DOD, class deviations shall be controlled, processed, and approved in accordance with the Defense FAR Supplement.

(c) For NASA, class deviations shall be controlled and approved by the Associate Administrator for Procurement. Deviations shall be processed in accordance with agency regulations.

1.405 Deviations pertaining to treaties and executive agreements.

(a) "Executive agreements," as used in this section, means Government-to-Government agreements, including agreements with international organizations, to which the United States is a party.

(b) Any deviation from the FAR required to comply with a treaty to which the United States is a party is authorized, unless the deviation would be inconsistent with FAR coverage based on a law enacted after the execution of the treaty.

(c) Any deviation from the FAR required to comply with an executive agreement is authorized unless the deviation would be inconsistent with FAR coverage based on law.

(d) For civilian agencies other than NASA, a copy of the text deviation authorized under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section shall be transmitted to the FAR Secretariat through a central agency control point.

(e) For civilian agencies other than NASA, if a deviation required to comply with a treaty or an executive agreement is not authorized by paragraph (b) or (c) of this section, then the request for deviation shall be processed through the FAR Secretariat to the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council.

Subpart 1.5—Agency and Public Participation

1.501 Solicitation of agency and public views.

1.501-1 Definition.

"Significant revisions," as used in this subpart, means revisions that alter the substantive meaning of any coverage

PART 1—FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

in the FAR System having a significant cost or administrative impact on contractors or offerors, or significant effect beyond the internal operating procedures of the issuing agency. This expression, for example, does not include editorial, stylistic, or other revisions that have no impact on the basic meaning of the coverage being revised.

1.501-2 Opportunity for public comments.

(a) Views of agencies and nongovernmental parties or organizations will be considered in formulating acquisition policies and procedures.

(b) The opportunity to submit written comments on proposed significant revisions shall be provided by placing a notice in the *Federal Register*. Each of these notices shall include—

(1) The text of the revision or, if it is impracticable to publish the full text, a summary of the proposal;

(2) The address and telephone number of the individual from whom copies of the revision, in full text, can be requested and to whom comments thereon should be addressed; and

(3) When 1.501-3(b) is applicable, a statement that the revision is effective on a temporary basis pending completion of the public comment period.

(c) A minimum of 30 days and, normally, at least 60 days will be given for the receipt of comments.

1.501-3 Exceptions.

(a) Comments need not be solicited when the proposed coverage does not constitute a significant revision.

(b) Advance comments need not be solicited when urgent and compelling circumstances make solicitation of comments impracticable prior to the effective date of the coverage, such as when a new statute must be implemented in a relatively short period of time. In such case, the coverage shall be issued on a temporary basis and shall provide for at least a 30 day public comment period.

1.502 Unsolicited proposed revisions.

Consideration shall also be given to unsolicited recommendations for revisions that have been submitted in writing with sufficient data and rationale to permit their evaluation.

1.503 Public meetings.

Public meetings may be appropriate when a decision to adopt, amend, or delete FAR coverage is likely to benefit from significant additional views and discussion.

Subpart 1.6—Career Development, Contracting Authority, and Responsibilities

1.601 General.

(a) Unless specifically prohibited by another provision of law, authority and responsibility to contract for authorized supplies and services are vested in the agency head. The agency head may establish contracting activities and delegate broad authority to manage the agency's contracting functions to heads of such contracting activities. Contracts may be entered into and signed on behalf of the Government only by contracting officers. In some agencies, a relatively small number of high level officials are designated contracting officers solely by virtue of their positions. Contracting officers below the level of a head of a contracting activity shall be selected and appointed under 1.603.

(b) Agency heads may mutually agree to-

(1) Assign contracting functions and responsibilities from one agency to another; and

(2) Create joint or combined offices to exercise acquisition functions and responsibilities.

1.602 Contracting officers.

1.602-1 Authority.

(a) Contracting officers have authority to enter into, administer, or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings. Contracting officers may bind the Government only to the extent of the authority delegated to them. Contracting officers shall receive from the appointing authority (see 1.603-1) clear instructions in writing regarding the limits of their authority. Information on the limits of the contracting officers' authority shall be readily available to the public and agency personnel.

(b) No contract shall be entered into unless the contracting officer ensures that all requirements of law, executive orders, regulations, and all other applicable procedures, including clearances and approvals, have been met.

1.602-2 Responsibilities.

Contracting officers are responsible for ensuring performance of all necessary actions for effective contracting, ensuring compliance with the terms of the contract, and safeguarding the interests of the United States in its contractual relationships. In order to perform these responsibilities, contracting officers should be allowed wide latitude to exercise business judgment. Contracting officers shall—

(a) Ensure that the requirements of 1.602-1(b) have been met, and that sufficient funds are available for obligation;

(b) Ensure that contractors receive impartial, fair, and equitable treatment; and

(c) Request and consider the advice of specialists in audit, law, engineering, transportation, and other fields, as appropriate.

1.602-3 Ratification of unauthorized commitments.

(a) *Definitions*.

"Ratification," as used in this subsection, means the act of approving an unauthorized commitment by an official who has the authority to do so.

"Unauthorized commitment," as used in this subsection, means an agreement that is not binding solely because the Government representative who made it lacked the authority to enter into that agreement on behalf of the Government.

(b) *Policy*. (1) Agencies should take positive action to preclude, to the maximum extent possible, the need for ratification actions. Although procedures are provided in this section for use in those cases where the ratification of an unauthorized commitment is necessary, these procedures may not be used in a manner that encourages such commitments being made by Government personnel.

(2) Subject to the limitations in paragraph (c) of this subsection, the head of the contracting activity, unless a higher level official is designated by the agency, may ratify an unauthorized commitment.

(3) The ratification authority in subparagraph (b)(2) of this subsection may be delegated in accordance with agency procedures, but in no case shall the authority be delegated below the level of chief of the contracting office.

(4) Agencies should process unauthorized commitments using the ratification authority of this subsection instead of referring such actions to the General Accounting Office for resolution. (See 1.602-3(d).)

(5) Unauthorized commitments that would involve claims subject to resolution under the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 should be processed in accordance with Subpart 33.2, Disputes and Appeals.

(c) *Limitations*. The authority in subparagraph (b)(2) of this subsection may be exercised only when—

(1) Supplies or services have been provided to and accepted by the Government, or the Government otherwise has obtained or will obtain a benefit resulting from performance of the unauthorized commitment;

(2) The ratifying official has the authority to enter into a contractual commitment;

(3) The resulting contract would otherwise have been proper if made by an appropriate contracting officer;

(4) The contracting officer reviewing the unauthorized commitment determines the price to be fair and reasonable;

(5) The contracting officer recommends payment and legal counsel concurs in the recommendation, unless agency procedures expressly do not require such concurrence;

(6) Funds are available and were available at the time the unauthorized commitment was made; and

(7) The ratification is in accordance with any other limitations prescribed under agency procedures.

(d) *Nonratifiable commitments*. Cases that are not ratifiable under this subsection may be subject to resolution as

1-12 (FAC 97–18)

recommended by the General Accounting Office under its claim procedure (GAO Policy and Procedures Manual for Guidance of Federal Agencies, Title 4, Chapter 2), or as authorized by FAR Part 50. Legal advice should be obtained in these cases.

1.603 Selection, appointment, and termination of appointment.

1.603-1 General.

Subsection 414(4) of title 41, United States Code, requires agency heads to establish and maintain a procurement career management program and a system for the selection, appointment, and termination of appointment of contracting officers. Agency heads or their designees may select and appoint contracting officers and terminate their appointments. These selections and appointments shall be consistent with Office of Federal Procurement Policy's (OFPP) standards for skill-based training in performing contracting and purchasing duties as published in OFPP Policy Letter No. 92-3, Procurement Professionalism Program Policy—Training for Contracting Personnel, June 24, 1992.

1.603-2 Selection.

In selecting contracting officers, the appointing official shall consider the complexity and dollar value of the acquisitions to be assigned and the candidate's experience, training, education, business acumen, judgment, character, and reputation. Examples of selection criteria include—

(a) Experience in Government contracting and administration, commercial purchasing, or related fields;

(b) Education or special training in business administration, law, accounting, engineering, or related fields;

(c) Knowledge of acquisition policies and procedures, including this and other applicable regulations;

(d) Specialized knowledge in the particular assigned field of contracting; and

(e) Satisfactory completion of acquisition training courses.

1.603-3 Appointment.

(a) Contracting officers shall be appointed in writing on an SF 1402, Certificate of Appointment, which shall state any limitations on the scope of authority to be exercised, other than limitations contained in applicable law or regulation. Appointing officials shall maintain files containing copies of all appointments that have not been terminated.

(b) Agency heads are encouraged to delegate micro-purchase authority to individuals who are employees of an executive agency or members of the Armed Forces of the United States who will be using the supplies or services being purchased. Individuals delegated this authority are not required to be appointed on an SF 1402, but shall be appointed in writing in accordance with agency procedures.

1.603-4 Termination.

Termination of a contracting officer appointment will be by letter, unless the Certificate of Appointment contains other provisions for automatic termination. Terminations may be for reasons such as reassignment, termination of employment, or unsatisfactory performance. No termination shall operate retroactively.

Subpart 1.7—Determinations and Findings

1.700 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes general policies and procedures for the use of determinations and findings (D&F's). Requirements for specific types of D&F's can be found with the appropriate subject matter.

1.701 Definition.

"Determination and Findings" means a special form of written approval by an authorized official that is required by statute or regulation as a prerequisite to taking certain contracting actions. The "determination" is a conclusion or decision supported by the "findings." The findings are statements of fact or rationale essential to support the determination and must cover each requirement of the statute or regulation.

1.702 General.

(a) A D&F shall ordinarily be for an individual contract action. Unless otherwise prohibited, class D&F's may be executed for classes of contract actions (see 1.703). The approval granted by a D&F is restricted to the proposed contract action(s) reasonably described in that D&F. D&F's may provide for a reasonable degree of flexibility. Furthermore, in their application, reasonable variations in estimated quantities or prices are permitted, unless the D&F specifies otherwise.

(b) When an option is anticipated, the D&F shall state the approximate quantity to be awarded initially and the extent of the increase to be permitted by the option.

1.703 Class determinations and findings.

(a) A class D&F provides authority for a class of contracting actions. A class may consist of contracting actions for the same or related supplies or services or other contracting actions that require essentially identical justification.

(b) The findings in a class D&F shall fully support the proposed action either for the class as a whole or for each action. A class D&F shall be for a specified period, with the expiration date stated in the document.

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(c) The contracting officer shall ensure that individual actions taken pursuant to the authority of a class D&F are within the scope of the D&F.

1.704 Content.

Each D&F shall set forth enough facts and circumstances to clearly and convincingly justify the specific determination made. As a minimum, each D&F shall include, in the prescribed agency format, the following information:

(a) Identification of the agency and of the contracting activity and specific identification of the document as a "Determination and Findings."

(b) Nature and/or description of the action being approved.

(c) Citation of the appropriate statute and/or regulation upon which the D&F is based.

(d) Findings that detail the particular circumstances, facts, or reasoning essential to support the determination. Necessary supporting documentation shall be obtained from appropriate requirements and technical personnel.

(e) A determination, based on the findings, that the proposed action is justified under the applicable statute or regulation.

(f) Expiration date of the D&F, if required (see 1.706).

(g) The signature of the official authorized to sign the D&F (see 1.707) and the date signed.

1.705 Supersession and modification.

(a) If a D&F is superseded by another D&F, that action shall not render invalid any action taken under the original D&F prior to the date of its supersession.

(b) A modification of the D&F will not require cancellation of the solicitation if the D&F, as modified, supports the contracting action.

1.706 Expiration.

Expiration dates are required for class D&F's and are optional for individual D&F's. Authority to act under an individual D&F expires when it is exercised or on an expiration date specified in the document, whichever occurs first. Authority to act under a class D&F expires on the expiration date specified in the document. When a solicitation has been furnished to prospective offerors before the expiration date, the authority under the D&F will continue until award of the contract(s) resulting from the solicitation.

1.707 Signatory authority.

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When a D&F is required, it shall be signed by the appropriate official in accordance with agency regulations. Authority to sign or delegate signature authority for the various D&F's is as shown in the applicable FAR part.

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PART 2-DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND TERMS

31 U.S.C. 6301, *et seq.* For discussion of various types of contracts, see Part 16.

"Contract administration office" means an office that performs-

(a) Assigned postaward functions related to the administration of contracts; and

(b) Assigned preaward functions.

"Contracting" means purchasing, renting, leasing, or otherwise obtaining supplies or services from nonfederal sources. Contracting includes description (but not determination) of supplies and services required, selection and solicitation of sources, preparation and award of contracts, and all phases of contract administration. It does not include making grants or cooperative agreements.

"Contracting activity" means an element of an agency designated by the agency head and delegated broad authority regarding acquisition functions.

"Contracting office" means an office that awards or executes a contract for supplies or services and performs postaward functions not assigned to a contract administration office.

"Contracting officer" means a person with the authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings. The term includes certain authorized representatives of the contracting officer acting within the limits of their authority as delegated by the contracting officer. "Administrative contracting officer (ACO)" refers to a contracting officer who is administering contracts. "Termination contracting officer (TCO)" refers to a contracting officer who is settling terminated contracts. A single contracting officer may be responsible for duties in any or all of these areas. Reference in this regulation to administrative contracting officer or termination contracting officer does not—

(a) Require that a duty be performed at a particular office or activity; or

(b) Restrict in any way a contracting officer in the performance of any duty properly assigned.

"Day" means, unless otherwise specified, a calendar day.

"Delivery order" means an order for supplies placed against an established contract or with Government sources.

"Electronic commerce" means electronic techniques for accomplishing business transactions including electronic mail or messaging, World Wide Web technology, electronic bulletin boards, purchase cards, electronic funds transfer, and electronic data interchange.

"End product" means supplies delivered under a line item of a Government contract.

"Energy-efficient product" means a product in the upper 25 percent of efficiency for all similar products or, if there are applicable Federal appliance or equipment efficiency standards, a product that is at least 10 percent more efficient than the minimum Federal standard. "Environmentally preferable" means products or services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose. This comparison may consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or disposal of the product or service.

"Executive agency" means an executive department, a military department, or any independent establishment within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 101, 102, and 104(1), respectively, and any wholly owned Government corporation within the meaning of 31 U.S.C. 9101.

"Facsimile" means electronic equipment that communicates and reproduces both printed and handwritten material. If used in conjunction with a reference to a document; *e.g.*, facsimile bid, the terms refers to a document (in the example given, a bid) that has been transmitted to and received by the Government via facsimile.

"Federal Acquisition Computer Network (FACNET) Architecture" is a Governmentwide system that provides universal user access, employs nationally and internationally recognized data formats, and allows the electronic data interchange of acquisition information between the private sector and the Federal Government. FACNET qualifies as the single, Governmentwide point of entry pending designation by the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP).

"Federal agency" means any executive agency or any independent establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government (except the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Architect of the Capitol, and any activities under the Architect's direction).

"Head of the agency" (also called "agency head") means the Secretary, Attorney General, Administrator, Governor, Chairperson, or other chief official of an executive agency, unless otherwise indicated, including any deputy or assistant chief official of an executive agency; and the term "authorized representative" means any person, persons, or, board (other than the contracting officer) authorized to act for the head of the agency or Secretary.

"Head of the contracting activity" includes the official who has overall responsibility for managing the contracting activity.

"In writing" or "written" means any worded or numbered expression which can be read, reproduced, and later communicated, and includes electronically transmitted and stored information.

"Information technology" means any equipment, or interconnected system(s) or subsystem(s) of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the agency.

(a) For purposes of this definition, equipment is used by an agency if the equipment is used by the agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the agency which—

(1) Requires the use of such equipment; or

(2) Requires the use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product.

(b) The term "information technology" includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources.

(c) The term "information technology" does not include—

(1) Any equipment that is acquired by a contractor incidental to a contract; or

(2) Any equipment that contains imbedded information technology that is used as an integral part of the product, but the principal function of which is not the acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information. For example, HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) equipment such as thermostats or temperature control devices, and medical equipment where information technology is integral to its operation, are not information technology.

"Major system" means that combination of elements that will function together to produce the capabilities required to fulfill a mission need. The elements may include hardware, equipment, software, or any combination thereof, but exclude construction or other improvements to real property. A system shall be considered a major system if—

(a) The Department of Defense is responsible for the system and the total expenditures for research, development, test, and evaluation for the system are estimated to be more than \$115,000,000 (based on fiscal year 1990 constant dollars) or the eventual total expenditure for the acquisition exceeds \$540,000,000 (based on fiscal year 1990 constant dollars);

(b) A civilian agency is responsible for the system and total expenditures for the system are estimated to exceed \$750,000 (based on fiscal year 1980 constant dollars) or the dollar threshold for a "major system" established by the agency pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-109, entitled "Major System Acquisitions," whichever is greater; or

(c) The system is designated a "major system" by the head of the agency responsible for the system (10 U.S.C. 2302 and 41 U.S.C. 403).

"Market research" means collecting and analyzing information about capabilities within the market to satisfy agency needs.

"May" denotes the permissive. However, the words "no person may . . ." mean that no person is required, authorized, or permitted to do the act described.

"Micro-purchase" means an acquisition of supplies or services (except construction), the aggregate amount of which does not exceed \$2,500, except that in the case of construction, the limit is \$2,000.

"Micro-purchase threshold" means \$2,500.

"National defense" means any activity related to programs for military or atomic energy production or construction, military assistance to any foreign nation, stockpiling, or space.

"Nondevelopmental item" means—

(a) Any previously developed item of supply used exclusively for governmental purposes by a Federal agency, a State or local government, or a foreign government with which the United States has a mutual defense cooperation agreement;

(b) Any item described in paragraph (a) of this definition that requires only minor modification or modifications of a type customarily available in the commercial marketplace in order to meet the requirements of the procuring department or agency; or

(c) Any item of supply being produced that does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) or (b) solely because the item is not yet in use.

"Offer" means a response to a solicitation that, if accepted, would bind the offeror to perform the resultant contract. Responses to invitations for bids (sealed bidding) are offers called "bids" or "sealed bids;" responses to requests for proposals (negotiation) are offers called "proposals;" responses to requests for quotations (negotiation) are not offers and are called "quotes." For unsolicited proposals, see Subpart 15.6.

"Pollution prevention" means any practice that-

(a)(1) Reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and

(2) Reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, and contaminants;

(b) Reduces or eliminates the creation of pollutants through increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources; or

(c) Protects natural resources by conservation.

"Possessions" include the Virgin Islands, Johnston Island, American Samoa, Guam, Wake Island, Midway Island, and the Guano Islands, but does not include Puerto Rico, leased bases, or trust territories.

PART 2-DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND TERMS

"Recovered material" means waste materials and byproducts recovered or diverted from solid waste, but the term does not include those materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process. For use in Subpart 11.3 for paper and paper products, see the definition at 11.301.

"Senior procurement executive" means the individual appointed pursuant to section 16(3) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 414(3)) who is responsible for management direction of the acquisition system of the executive agency, including implementation of the unique acquisition policies, regulations, and standards of the executive agency.

"Shall" denotes the imperative.

"Signature" or "signed" means the discrete, verifiable symbol of an individual which, when affixed to a writing with the knowledge and consent of the individual, indicates a present intention to authenticate the writing. This includes electronic symbols.

"Simplified acquisition procedures" means the methods prescribed in Part 13 for making purchases of supplies or services.

"Simplified acquisition threshold" means 100,000, except that in the case of any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made, outside the United States in support of a contingency operation (as defined in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13)) or a humanitarian or peacekeeping operation (as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2302(8) and 41 U.S.C. 259(d)), the term means 200,000.

"Supplies" means all property except land or interest in land. It includes (but is not limited to) public works, buildings, and facilities; ships, floating equipment, and vessels of every character, type, and description, together with parts and accessories; aircraft and aircraft parts, accessories, and equipment; machine tools; and the alteration or installation of any of the foregoing. "Task order" means an order for services placed against an established contract or with Government sources.

"United States", when used in a geographic sense, means the 50 States and the District of Columbia, except as follows:

(1) For use in Subpart 22.8, see the definition at 22.801.

(2) For use in Subpart 22.10, see the definition at 22.1001.

(3) For use in Part 25, see the definition at 25.003.

(4) For use in Subpart 47.4, see the definition at 47.401.

"Virgin material" means—

(a) Previously unused raw material, including previously unused copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, iron, other metal or metal ore; or

(b) Any undeveloped resource that is, or with new technology will become, a source of raw materials.

"Waste reduction" means preventing or decreasing the amount of waste being generated through waste prevention, recycling, or purchasing recycled and environmentally preferable products.

Subpart 2.2—Contract Clause

2.201 Contract clause.

The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.202–1, Definitions, in solicitations and contracts except when the contract is not expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold. If the contract is for personal services, construction, architect-engineer services, or dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I. Additional definitions may be included, provided they are consistent with the clause and the FAR.

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PART 4—ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Sec.

Subpart 4.1—Contract Execution

- 4.101 Contracting officer's signature.
- 4.102 Contractor's signature.
- 4.103 Contract clause.

Subpart 4.2—Contract Distribution

4.201	Procedures.
4.202	Agency distribution requirements.

4.203 Taxpayer identification information.

Subpart 4.3—Paper Documents

4.300	Scope of subpart.	
4.301	Definition.	
4.302	Policy.	
4.303	Contract clause.	

Subpart 4.4—Safeguarding Classified Information Within

4.401	Definitions.
4.402	General.
4.403	Responsibilities of contracting officers.
4.404	Contract clause.

Subpart 4.5—Electronic Commerce in Contracting

- 4.500 Scope of subpart.
- 4.501 Definitions.
- 4.502 Policy.

Subpart 4.6—Contract Reporting

- 4.600 Scope of subpart.
- 4.601 Record requirements.
- 4.602 Federal Procurement Data System.
- 4.603 Solicitation provisions.

Subpart 4.7—Contractor Records Retention

4.700	Scope of subpart.
4.701	Purpose.
4.702	Applicability.
4.703	Policy.
4.704	Calculation of retention periods.
4.705	Specific retention periods.
4.705-1	Financial and cost accounting records.
4.705-2	Construction contracts pay administration records.

4.705-3 Acquisition and supply records.

Subpart 4.8—Government Contract Files

- 4.800 Scope of subpart.
- 4.801 General.

4.802	Contract files.	
4.803	Contents of contract files.	
4.804	Closeout of contract files.	
4.804-1	Closeout by the office administering the contract.	
4.804-2	Closeout of the contracting office files if another	
	office administers the contract.	
4.804-3	Closeout of paying office contract files.	
4.804-4	Physically completed contracts.	
4.804-5	Procedures for closing out contract files.	
4.805	Storage, handling, and disposal of contract files.	
Subpart 4.9—Taxpayer Identification Number Information		
4.900	Scope of subpart.	
4.901	Definitions.	
4.902	General.	

- 4.903 Reporting contract information to the IRS.
- 4.904 Reporting payment information to the IRS.
- 4.905 Solicitation provision.

Subpart 4.10—Contract Line Items

4.1001 Policy.

4.000 Scope of part.

This part prescribes policies and procedures relating to the administrative aspects of contract execution, contractorsubmitted paper documents, distribution, reporting, retention, and files.

Subpart 4.1—Contract Execution

4.101 Contracting officer's signature.

Only contracting officers shall sign contracts on behalf of the United States. The contracting officer's name and official title shall be typed, stamped, or printed on the contract. The contracting officer normally signs the contract after it has been signed by the contractor. The contracting officer shall ensure that the signer(s) have authority to bind the contractor (see specific requirements in 4.102 of this subpart).

4.102 Contractor's signature.

(a) *Individuals*. A contract with an individual shall be signed by that individual. A contract with an individual doing business as a firm shall be signed by that individual, and the signature shall be followed by the individual's typed, stamped, or printed name and the words, "an individual doing business as _____" [*insert name of firm*].

(b) *Partnerships*. A contract with a partnership shall be signed in the partnership name. Before signing for the Government, the contracting officer shall obtain a list of all

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

partners and ensure that the individual(s) signing for the partnership have authority to bind the partnership.

(c) *Corporations*. A contract with a corporation shall be signed in the corporate name, followed by the word "by" and the signature and title of the person authorized to sign. The contracting officer shall ensure that the person signing for the corporation has authority to bind the corporation.

(d) *Joint venturers*. A contract with joint venturers may involve any combination of individuals, partnerships, or corporations. The contract shall be signed by each participant in the joint venture in the manner prescribed in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section for each type of participant. When a corporation is participating, the contracting officer shall verify that the corporation is authorized to participate in the joint venture.

(e) *Agents*. When an agent is to sign the contract, other than as stated in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, the agent's authorization to bind the principal must be established by evidence satisfactory to the contracting officer.

4.103 Contract clause.

The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.204-1, Approval of Contract, in solicitations and contracts if required by agency procedures.

Subpart 4.2—Contract Distribution

4.201 Procedures.

Contracting officers shall distribute copies of contracts or modifications within 10 working days after execution by all parties. As a minimum, the contracting officer shall—

(a) Distribute simultaneously one signed copy or reproduction of the signed contract to the contractor and the paying office;

(b) When a contract is assigned to another office for contract administration (see Subpart 42.2), provide to that office—

(1) One copy or reproduction of the signed contract and of each modification; and

(2) A copy of the contract distribution list, showing those offices that should receive copies of modifications, and any changes to the list as they occur;

(c) Distribute one copy to each accounting and finance office (funding office) whose funds are cited in the contract;

(d) When the contract is not assigned for administration but contains a Cost Accounting Standards clause, provide one copy of the contract to the cognizant administrative contracting officer and mark the copy "*For Cost Accounting Standards Administration Only*" (see 30.601(b));

(e) Provide one copy of each contract or modification that requires audit service to the appropriate field audit

office listed in the "Directory of Federal Contract Audit Offices" (copies of this directory can be ordered from the—

U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Document Washington, DC 20402

referencing stock numbers 008-007-03189-9 and 008-007-03190-2 for Volumes I and II, respectively); and

(f) Provide copies of contracts and modifications to those organizations required to perform contract administration support functions (*e.g.*, when manufacturing is performed at multiple sites, the contract administration office cognizant of each location).

4.202 Agency distribution requirements.

Agencies shall limit additional distribution requirements to the minimum necessary for proper performance of essential functions. When contracts are assigned for administration to a contract administration office located in an agency different from that of the contracting office (see Part 42), the two agencies shall agree on any necessary distribution in addition to that prescribed in 4.201 above.

4.203 Taxpayer identification information.

(a) If the contractor has furnished a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) when completing the solicitation provision at 52.204-3, Taxpayer Identification, or paragraph (b) of the solicitation provision at 52.212-3, Offeror Representations and Certifications—Commercial Items, the contracting officer shall, unless otherwise provided in agency procedures, attach a copy of the completed solicitation provision as the last page of the copy of the contract sent to the payment office.

(b) If the TIN or type of organization is derived from a source other than the provision at 52.204-3 or 52.212-3(b), the contracting officer shall annotate the last page of the contract or order forwarded to the payment office to state the contractor's TIN and type of organization, unless this information is otherwise provided to the payment office in accordance with agency procedures.

(c) If the contractor provides its TIN or type of organization to the contracting officer after award, the contracting officer shall forward the information to the payment office within 7 days of its receipt.

(d) *Federal Supply Schedule contracts.* Each contracting officer that places an order under a Federal Supply Schedule contract (see Subpart 8.4) shall provide the TIN and type of organization information to the payment office in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) Basic ordering agreements and indefinite-delivery contracts (other than Federal Supply Schedule contracts).(1) Each contracting officer that issues a basic ordering agreement or indefinite-delivery contract (other than a
PART 4—ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Federal Supply Schedule contract) shall provide to contracting officers placing orders under the agreement or contract—

(i) A copy of the agreement or contract with a copy of the completed solicitation provision at 52.204-3 or 52.212-3(b) as the last page of the agreement or contract; or

(ii) The contractor's TIN and type of organization information.

(2) Each contracting officer that places an order under a basic ordering agreement or indefinite-delivery contract (other than a Federal Supply Schedule contract) shall provide the TIN and type of organization information to the payment office in accordance with paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

Subpart 4.3—Paper Documents

4.300 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides policies and procedures on contractor-submitted paper documents.

4.301 Definition.

"Printed or copied double-sided," as used in this subpart, means printing or reproducing a document so that information is on both sides of a sheet of paper.

4.302 Policy.

When electronic commerce methods (see 4.502) are not being used, a contractor should submit paper documents to the Government relating to an acquisition printed or copied double-sided on recycled paper whenever practicable. If the contractor cannot print or copy double-sided, it should print or copy single-sided on recycled paper.

4.303 Contract clause.

Insert the clause at 52.204-4, Printed or Copied Double-Sided on Recycled Paper, in solicitations and contracts that exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.

Subpart 4.4—Safeguarding Classified Information Within Industry

4.401 Definitions.

"Classified acquisition" means an acquisition that consists of one or more contracts in which offerors would be required to have access to classified information (Confidential, Secret, or Top Secret) to properly submit an offer or quotation, to understand the performance requirements of a classified contract under the acquisition, or to perform the contract.

"Classified contract" means any contract that requires, or will require, access to classified information (Confidential, Secret, or Top Secret) by the contractor or its employees in the performance of the contract. A contract may be a classified contract even though the contract document is not classified.

"Classified information" means any information or material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics, that is owned by, produced by or for, or under the control of the United States Government, and determined pursuant to Executive Order 12356, April 2, 1982 (47 FR 14874, April 6, 1982) or prior orders to require protection against unauthorized disclosure, and is so designated.

4.402 General.

(a) Executive Order 12829, January 6, 1993 (58 FR 3479, January 8, 1993), entitled "National Industrial Security Program" (NISP), establishes a program to safeguard Federal Government classified information that is released to contractors, licensees, and grantees of the United States Government. Executive Order 12829 amends Executive Order 10865, February 20, 1960 (25 FR 1583, February 25, 1960), entitled "Safeguarding Classified Information Within Industry," as amended by Executive Order 10909, January 17, 1961 (26 FR 508, January 20, 1961).

(b) The National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM) incorporates the requirements of these Executive orders. The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with all affected agencies and with the concurrence of the Secretary of Energy, the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Director of Central Intelligence, is responsible for issuance and maintenance of this Manual. The following DOD publications implement the program:

(1) National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM) (DOD 5220.22-M).

(2) Industrial Security Regulation (ISR) (DOD 5220.22-R).

(c) Procedures for the protection of information relating to foreign classified contracts awarded to U.S. industry, and instructions for the protection of U.S. information relating to classified contracts awarded to foreign firms, are prescribed in Chapter 10 of the NISPOM.

(d) Part 27—Patents, Data, and Copyrights, contains policy and procedures for safeguarding classified information in patent applications and patents.

4.403 Responsibilities of contracting officers.

(a) *Presolicitation phase*. Contracting officers shall review all proposed solicitations to determine whether access to classified information may be required by offerors, or by a contractor during contract performance.

(1) If access to classified information of another agency may be required, the contracting officer shall—

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(i) Determine if the agency is covered by the NISP;

(ii) Follow that agency's procedures for determining the security clearances of firms to be solicited.

(2) If the classified information required is from the contracting officer's agency, the contracting officer shall follow agency procedures.

(b) Solicitation phase. Contracting officers shall-

(1) Ensure that the classified acquisition is conducted as required by the NISP or agency procedures, as appropriate; and

(2) Include—

(i) An appropriate Security Requirements clause in the solicitation (see 4.404); and

(ii) As appropriate, in solicitations and contracts when the contract may require access to classified information, a requirement for security safeguards in addition to those provided in the clause (52.204-2, Security Requirements).

(c) *Award phase*. Contracting officers shall inform contractors and subcontractors of the security classifications and requirements assigned to the various documents, materials, tasks, subcontracts, and components of the classified contract as follows:

(1) Agencies covered by the NISP shall use the Contract Security Classification Specification, DD Form 254. The contracting officer, or authorized representative, is the approving official for the form and shall ensure that it is prepared and distributed in accordance with the ISR.

(2) Contracting officers in agencies not covered by the NISP shall follow agency procedures.

4.404 Contract clause.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.204-2, Security Requirements, in solicitations and contracts when the contract may require access to classified information, unless the conditions specified in paragraph (d) below apply.

(b) If a cost contract (see 16.302) for research and development with an educational institution is contemplated, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate I.

(c) If a construction or architect-engineer contract where employee identification is required for security reasons is contemplated, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate II.

(d) If the contracting agency is not covered by the NISP and has prescribed a clause and alternates that are substantially the same as those at 52.204-2, the contracting officer shall use the agency-prescribed clause as required by agency procedures.

Subpart 4.5—Electronic Commerce in Contracting

4.500 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides policy and procedures for the establishment and use of electronic commerce in Federal acquisition as required by Section 30 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) Act (41 U.S.C. 426).

4.501 Definitions.

"Electronic data interchange (EDI)," as used in this subpart, means a technique for electronically transferring and storing formatted information between computers utilizing established and published formats and codes, as authorized by the applicable Federal Information Processing Standards.

"Single, Governmentwide point of entry," as used in this subpart, means the one point of entry to be designated by the Administrator of the OFPP that will allow the private sector to electronically access procurement opportunities Governmentwide.

4.502 Policy.

(a) The Federal Government shall use electronic commerce whenever practicable or cost-effective. The use of terms commonly associated with paper transactions (*e.g.*, "copy," "document," "page," "printed," "sealed envelope," and "stamped") shall not be interpreted to restrict the use of electronic commerce. Contracting officers may supplement electronic transactions by using other media to meet the requirements of any contract action governed by the FAR (*e.g.*, transmit hard copy of drawings).

(b) Agencies may exercise broad discretion in selecting the hardware and software that will be used in conducting electronic commerce. However, as required by Section 30 of the OFPPAct (41 U.S.C. 426), the head of each agency, after consulting with the Administrator of OFPP, shall ensure that systems, technologies, procedures, and processes used by the agency to conduct electronic commerce—

(1) Are implemented uniformly throughout the agency, to the maximum extent practicable;

(2) Are implemented only after considering the full or partial use of existing infrastructures, (*e.g.*, the Federal Acquisition Computer Network (FACNET));

(3) Facilitate access to Government acquisition opportunities by small business concerns, small disadvantaged business concerns, and women-owned small business concerns;

4.404

and

PART 4—ADMINISTRATIVEMATTERS

(2) The contractor or subcontractor maintains an effective indexing system to permit timely and convenient access to the imaged records.

(3) The contractor or subcontractor retains the original records for a minimum of one year after imaging to permit periodic validation of the imaging systems.

(d) If the information described in paragraph (a) of this section is maintained on a computer, contractors shall retain the computer data on a reliable medium for the time periods prescribed. Contractors may transfer computer data in machine readable form from one reliable computer medium to another. Contractors' computer data retention and transfer procedures shall maintain the integrity, reliability, and security of the original computer data. Contractors shall also retain an audit trail describing the data transfer. For the record retention time periods prescribed, contractors shall not destroy, discard, delete, or write over such computer data.

4.704 Calculation of retention periods.

(a) The retention periods in 4.705 are calculated from the end of the contractor's fiscal year in which an entry is made charging or allocating a cost to a Government contract or subcontract. If a specific record contains a series of entries, the retention period is calculated from the end of the contractor's fiscal year in which the final entry is made. The contractor should cut off the records in annual blocks and retain them for block disposal under the prescribed retention periods.

(b) When records generated during a prior contract are relied upon by a contractor for cost or pricing data in negotiating a succeeding contract, the prescribed periods shall run from the date of the succeeding contract.

(c) If two or more of the record categories described in 4.705 are interfiled and screening for disposal is not practical, the contractor shall retain the entire record series for the longest period prescribed for any category of records.

4.705 Specific retention periods.

The contractor shall retain the records identified in 4.705-1 through 4.705-3 for the periods designated, provided retention is required under 4.702. Records are identified in this subpart in terms of their purpose or use and not by specific name or form number. Although the descriptive identifications may not conform to normal contractor usage or filing practices, these identifications apply to all contractor records that come within the description.

4.705-1 Financial and cost accounting records.

(a) Accounts receivable invoices, adjustments to the accounts, invoice registers, carrier freight bills, shipping orders, and other documents which detail the material or services billed on the related invoices: Retain 4 years.

(b) Material, work order, or service order files, consisting of purchase requisitions or purchase orders for material or services, or orders for transfer of material or supplies: Retain 4 years.

(c) Cash advance recapitulations, prepared as posting entries to accounts receivable ledgers for amounts of expense vouchers prepared for employees' travel and related expenses: Retain 4 years.

(d) Paid, canceled, and voided checks, other than those issued for the payment of salary and wages: Retain 4 years.

(e) Accounts payable records to support disbursements of funds for materials, equipment, supplies, and services, containing originals or copies of the following and related documents: remittance advices and statements, vendors' invoices, invoice audits and distribution slips, receiving and inspection reports or comparable certifications of receipt and inspection of material or services, and debit and credit memoranda: Retain 4 years.

(f) Labor cost distribution cards or equivalent documents: Retain 2 years.

(g) Petty cash records showing description of expenditures, to whom paid, name of person authorizing payment, and date, including copies of vouchers and other supporting documents: Retain 2 years.

4.705-2 Construction contracts pay administration records.

(a) Payroll sheets, registers, or their equivalent, of salaries and wages paid to individual employees for each payroll period; change slips; and tax withholding statements: Retain 3 years after completion of contract, unless contract performance is the subject of enforcement action.

(b) Clock cards or other time and attendance cards: Retain 2 years.

(c) Paid checks, receipts for wages paid in cash, or other evidence of payments for services rendered by employees: Retain 2 years.

4.705-3 Acquisition and supply records.

(a) Store requisitions for materials, supplies, equipment, and services: Retain 2 years.

(b) Work orders for maintenance and other services: Retain 4 years.

(c) Equipment records, consisting of equipment usage and status reports and equipment repair orders: Retain 4 years.

(d) Expendable property records, reflecting accountability for the receipt and use of material in the performance of a contract: Retain 4 years.

(e) Receiving and inspection report records, consisting of reports reflecting receipt and inspection of supplies, equipment, and materials: Retain 4 years.

4.800

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(f) Purchase order files for supplies, equipment, material, or services used in the performance of a contract; supporting documentation and backup files including, but not limited to, invoices, and memoranda; *e.g.*, memoranda of negotiations showing the principal elements of subcontract price negotiations (see 52.244-2): Retain 4 years.

(g) Production records of quality control, reliability, and inspection: Retain 4 years.

Subpart 4.8—Government Contract Files

4.800 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes requirements for establishing, maintaining, and disposing of contract files.

4.801 General.

(a) The head of each office performing contracting, contract administration, or paying functions shall establish files containing the records of all contractual actions.

(b) The documentation in the files (see 4.803) shall be sufficient to constitute a complete history of the transaction for the purpose of—

(1) Providing a complete background as a basis for informed decisions at each step in the acquisition process;

(2) Supporting actions taken;

(3) Providing information for reviews and investigations; and

(4) Furnishing essential facts in the event of litigation or congressional inquiries.

(c) The files to be established include—

(1) A file for cancelled solicitations;

(2) A file for each contract; and

(3) A file such as a contractor general file, containing documents relating—for example—to—

(i) No specific contract;

(ii) More than one contract; or

(iii) The contractor in a general way (*e.g.*, contractor's management systems, past performance, or capabilities).

4.802 Contract files.

(a) A contract file should generally consist of—

(1) The contracting office contract file, which shall document the basis for the acquisition and the award, the assignment of contract administration (including payment responsibilities), and any subsequent actions taken by the contracting office;

(2) The contract administration office contract file, which shall document actions reflecting the basis for and the performance of contract administration responsibilities; and (3) The paying office contract file, which shall document actions prerequisite to, substantiating, and reflecting contract payments.

(b) Normally, each file should be kept separately; however, if appropriate, any or all of the files may be combined; *e.g.*, if all functions or any combination of the functions are performed by the same office.

(c) Files shall be maintained at organizational levels that shall ensure—

(1) Effective documentation of contract actions;

(2) Ready accessibility to principal users;

(3) Minimal establishment of duplicate and working files;

(4) The safeguarding of classified documents; and

(5) Conformance with agency regulations for file location and maintenance.

(d) If the contract files or file segments are decentralized (e.g., by type or function) to various organizational elements or to other outside offices, responsibility for their maintenance shall be assigned. A central control and, if needed, a locator system should be established to ensure the ability to locate promptly any contract files.

(e) Contents of contract files that are contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information as defined in 3.104-3 shall be protected from disclosure to unauthorized persons (see 3.104-5).

(f) Agencies may retain contract files in any medium (paper, electronic, microfilm, etc.) or any combination of media, as long as the requirements of this subpart are satisfied.

4.803 Contents of contract files.

The following are examples of the records normally contained, if applicable, in contract files:

(a) *Contracting office contract file.* (1) Purchase request, acquisition planning information, and other presolicitation documents.

(2) Justifications and approvals, determinations and findings, and associated documents.

(3) Evidence of availability of funds.

(4) Synopsis of proposed acquisition as published in the Commerce Business Daily or reference thereto.

(5) The list of sources solicited, and a list of any firms or persons whose requests for copies of the solicitation were denied, together with the reasons for denial.

(6) Set-aside decision.

(7) Government estimate of contract price.

(8) A copy of the solicitation and all amendments thereto.

(9) Security requirements and evidence of required clearances.

(10) A copy of each offer or quotation, the related abstract, and records of determinations concerning late

PART 4—ADMINISTRATIVEMATTERS

4.805

(12) Contract audit is completed;

(13) Contractor's closing statement is completed;

(14) Contractor's final invoice has been submitted; and

(15) Contract funds review is completed and excess funds deobligated.

(b) When the actions in paragraph (a) of this subsection have been verified, the contracting officer administering the contract must ensure that a contract completion statement, containing the following information, is prepared:

(1) Contract administration office name and address (if different from the contracting office).

(2) Contracting office name and address.

(3) Contract number.

(4) Last modification number.

(5) Last call or order number.

(6) Contractor name and address.

(7) Dollar amount of excess funds, if any.

(8) Voucher number and date, if final payment has been made.

(9) Invoice number and date, if the final approved invoice has been forwarded to a disbursing office of another agency or activity and the status of the payment is unknown.

(10) A statement that all required contract administration actions have been fully and satisfactorily accomplished.

(11) Name and signature of the contracting officer.

(12) Date.

(c) When the statement is completed, the contracting officer must ensure that—

(1) The signed original is placed in the contracting office contract file (or forwarded to the contracting office for placement in the files if the contract administration office is different from the contracting office); and

(2) A signed copy is placed in the appropriate contract administration file if administration is performed by a contract administration office.

4.805 Storage, handling, and disposal of contract files.

(a) Agencies must prescribe procedures for the handling, storing, and disposing of contract files. These procedures

must take into account documents held in all types of media, including microfilm and various electronic media. Agencies may change the original medium to facilitate storage as long as the requirements of Part 4, law, and other regulations are satisfied. The process used to create and store records must record and reproduce the original document, including signatures and other written and graphic images completely, accurately, and clearly. Data transfer, storage, and retrieval procedures must protect the original data from alteration. Unless law or other regulations require signed originals to be kept, they may be destroyed after the responsible agency official verifies that record copies on alternate media and copies reproduced from the record copy are accurate, complete, and clear representations of the originals. Agency procedures for contract file disposal must include provisions that the documents specified in paragraph (b) of this section may not be destroyed before the times indicated, and may be retained longer if the responsible agency official determines that the files have future value to the Government. When original documents have been converted to alternate media for storage, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section also apply to the record copies in the alternate media.

(b) If administrative records are mixed with program records and cannot be economically segregated, the entire file should be kept for the period of time approved for the program records. Similarly, if documents described in the following table are part of a subject or case file that documents activities that are not described in the table, they should be treated in the same manner as the files of which they are a part. The retention periods for acquisitions at or below the simplified acquisition threshold also apply to acquisitions conducted prior to July 3, 1995, that used small purchase procedures. The retention periods for acquisitions above the simplified acquisition threshold also apply to acquisitions conducted prior to July 3, 1995, that used other than small purchase procedures.

DOCUMENT	RETENTION PERIOD	DOCUMENT	RETENTION PERIOD
(1) Records pertaining to Contract Disputes Act actions.	6 years and 3 months after final action or decision for files created prior to October 1, 1979. 1 year after final action or decision for files created on or after October 1, 1979.	(9) Data submitted to the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS). Electronic data file maintained by fiscal year, containing unclassified records of all procurements other than simplified acquisitions, and information required under 4.601.	5 years after submittal to FPDS.
(2) Contracts (and related records or documents, including successful proposals) exceeding the simpli- fied acquisition threshold for other than construction.	6 years and 3 months after final payment.	(10) Investigations, cases pending or in litigation (including protests), or similar matters.	Until final clearance or settlement or, if related to a document identi- fied in $(b)(1) - (9)$, for the retentior period specified for the related doc- ument, whichever is later.
(3) Contracts (and related records or documents, including successful proposals) at or below the simpli- fied acquisition threshold for other than construction.	3 years after final payment.	Subpart 4.9—Taxpayeı Inforr	
(4) Construction contracts:		4.900 Scope of subpart.	
(i) Above \$2,000.	6 years and 3 months after final payment.	ing—	ties and procedures for obtain
(ii) \$2,000 or less.	3 years after final payment.	(a) Taxpayer Identification that may be used for debt coll	n Number (TIN) information lection purposes: and
(iii) Related records or docu- ments, including successful proposals, except for contractor's payrolls (see (b)(4)(iv)).	Same as contract file.	•	and payment information for office for Internal Revenue
 (iv) Contractor's payrolls sub- mitted in accordance with Department of Labor regulations, with related certifications, anti- kickback affidavits, and other related papers. (5) Solicited and unsolicited unsuc- cessful offers, quotations, bids, and 	3 years after contract completion unless contract performance is the subject of an enforcement action on that date.	corporate entity that owns or corporations that files its Fec consolidated basis, and of wh "Taxpayer Identification N	deral income tax returns on a ich the offeror is a member. Jumber (TIN)," as used in this
proposals:		subpart, means the number re	
(i) Relating to contracts above the simplified acquisition thresh- old.	If filed separately from contract file, until contract is completed. Otherwise, the same as related con- tract file.	by the offeror in reporting i The TIN may be either a S Employer Identification Num	ocial Security Number or a
(ii) Relating to contracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.	1 year after date of award or until final payment, whichever is later.	4.902 General. (a) <i>Debt collection.</i> 31 Contractor doing business with	U.S.C. 7701(c) requires each a Government agency to fur
(6) Files for canceled solicitations.	5 years after cancellation.	nish its TIN to that agency. 3	1 U.S.C. 3325(d) requires th
(7) Other copies of procurement file records used by component ele- ments of a contracting office for administrative purposes.	Upon termination or completion.	Government to include, with pared by the Government pay a disbursing official, the TII payment under the voucher.	when to ffice and submitted to N of the contractor receiving
(8) Documents pertaining gener- ally to the contractor as described at 4.801(c)(3).	Until superseded or obsolete.	Government to collect and amounts arising out of the cor Government.	l report on any delinquer

PART 4—ADMINISTRATIVEMATTERS

4.903 Reporting contract information to the IRS.

(a) 26 U.S.C. 6050M, as implemented in 26 CFR, requires heads of Federal executive agencies to report certain information to the IRS.

(b)(1) The required information applies to contract modifications—

(i) Increasing the amount of a contract awarded before January 1, 1989, by \$50,000 or more; and

(ii) Entered into on or after April 1, 1990.

(2) The reporting requirement also applies to certain contracts and modifications thereto in excess of \$25,000 entered into on or after January 1, 1989.

(c) The information to report is-

- (1) Name, address, and TIN of the contractor;
- (2) Name and TIN of the common parent (if any);
- (3) Date of the contract action;
- (4) Amount obligated on the contract action; and
- (5) Estimated contract completion date.

(d) Transmit the information to the IRS through the Federal Procurement Data System (see Subpart 4.6 and implementing instructions).

4.904 Reporting payment information to the IRS.

26 U.S.C. 6041 and 6041A, as implemented in 26 CFR, in part, require payors, including Government agencies, to report to the IRS, on Form 1099, payments made to certain contractors. 26 U.S.C. 6109 requires a contractor to provide its TIN if a Form 1099 is required. The payment office is responsible for submitting reports to the IRS.

4.905 Solicitation provision.

The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.204-3, Taxpayer Identification, in solicitations that are not conducted under the procedures of Part 12, unless the TIN, type of organization, and common parent information for each offeror will be obtained from some other source (*e.g.*, centralized database) in accordance with agency procedures.

Subpart 4.10—Contract Line Items

4.1001 Policy.

Contracts may identify the items or services to be acquired as separately identified line items. Contract line items should provide unit prices or lump sum prices for separately identifiable contract deliverables, and associated delivery schedules or performance periods. Line items may be further subdivided or stratified for administrative purposes (*e.g.*, to provide for traceable accounting classification citations).

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PART 7—ACQUISITION PLANNING

Sec.

7.000 Scope of part.

Subpart 7.1—Acquisition Plans

Subpart 7.1—Acquisition I lans		
7.101	Definitions.	
7.102	Policy.	
7.103	Agency-head responsibilities.	
7.104	General procedures.	
7.105	Contents of written acquisition plans.	
7.106	Additional requirements for major systems.	
7.107	Additional requirements for acquisitions involving	
	bundling of contract requirements.	

Subpart 7.2—Planning for the Purchase of Supplies in Economic Quantities

7.200	Scope of subpart
7.201	[Reserved]
7.202	Policy.

- 7.203 Solicitation provision.
- 7.204 Responsibilities of contracting officers.

Subpart 7.3—Contractor Versus Government Performance

7.300	Scope of subpart.
7.301	Policy.
7.302	General.
7.303	Determining availability of private commercial
	sources.
7.304	Procedures.
7.305	Solicitation provisions and contract clause.
7.306	Evaluation.
7.307	Appeals.

Subpart 7.4—Equipment Lease or Purchase

- 7.400 Scope of subpart.
- 7.401 Acquisition considerations.
- 7.402 Acquisition methods.
- 7.403 General Services Administration assistance.
- 7.404 Contract clause.

Subpart 7.5—Inherently Governmental Functions

- 7.500 Scope of subpart.
- 7.501 Definition.
- 7.502 Applicability.
- 7.503 Policy.

7.000 Scope of part.

This part prescribes policies and procedures for-

(a) Developing acquisition plans;

(b) Determining whether to use commercial or Government resources for acquisition of supplies or services;

(c) Deciding whether it is more economical to lease equipment rather than purchase it; and

(d) Determining whether functions are inherently governmental.

Subpart 7.1—Acquisition Plans

7.101 Definitions.

"Acquisition planning" means the process by which the efforts of all personnel responsible for an acquisition are coordinated and integrated through a comprehensive plan for fulfilling the agency need in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost. It includes developing the overall strategy for managing the acquisition.

"Acquisition streamlining," as used in this subpart, means any effort that results in more efficient and effective use of resources to design and develop, or produce quality systems. This includes ensuring that only necessary and cost-effective requirements are included, at the most appropriate time in the acquisition cycle, in solicitations and resulting contracts for the design, development, and production of new systems, or for modifications to existing systems that involve redesign of systems or subsystems.

"Design-to-cost" is a concept that establishes cost elements as management goals to achieve the best balance between life-cycle cost, acceptable performance, and schedule. Under this concept, cost is a design constraint during the design and development phases and a management discipline throughout the acquisition and operation of the system or equipment.

"Life-cycle cost" means the total cost to the Government of acquiring, operating, supporting, and (if applicable) disposing of the items being acquired.

"Planner," as used in this subpart, means the designated person or office responsible for developing and maintaining a written plan, or for the planning function in those acquisitions not requiring a written plan.

7.102 Policy.

(a) Agencies shall perform acquisition planning and conduct market research (see Part 10) for all acquisitions in order to promote and provide for—

(1) Acquisition of commercial items or, to the extent that commercial items suitable to meet the agency's needs are not available, nondevelopmental items, to the maximum extent practicable (10 U.S.C. 2377 and 41 U.S.C. 251, *et seq.*); and

(2) Full and open competition (see Part 6) or, when full and open competition is not required in accordance with Part 6, to obtain competition to the maximum extent practicable, with due regard to the nature of the supplies or services to be acquired (10 U.S.C. 2301(a)(5) and 41 U.S.C. 253a(a)(1)).

(b) This planning shall integrate the efforts of all personnel responsible for significant aspects of the acquisition.

7.103

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

The purpose of this planning is to ensure that the Government meets its needs in the most effective, economical, and timely manner. Agencies that have a detailed acquisition planning system in place that generally meets the requirements of 7.104 and 7.105 need not revise their system to specifically meet all of these requirements.

7.103 Agency-head responsibilities.

The agency head or a designee shall prescribe procedures for—

(a) Promoting and providing for full and open competition (see Part 6) or, when full and open competition is not required in accordance with Part 6, for obtaining competition to the maximum extent practicable, with due regard to the nature of the supplies and services to be acquired (10 U.S.C. 2301(a)(5) and 41 U.S.C. 253a(a)(1)).

(b) Encouraging offerors to supply commercial items, or to the extent that commercial items suitable to meet the agency needs are not available, nondevelopmental items in response to agency solicitations (10 U.S.C. 2377 and 41 U.S.C. 251, *et seq.*); and

(c) Ensuring that acquisition planners address the requirement to specify needs, develop specifications, and to solicit offers in such a manner to promote and provide for full and open competition with due regard to the nature of the supplies and services to be acquired (10 U.S.C. 2305(a)(1)(A) and 41 U.S.C. 253a(a)(1)). (See Part 6 and 10.002.)

(d) Establishing criteria and thresholds at which increasingly greater detail and formality in the planning process is required as the acquisition becomes more complex and costly, specifying those cases in which a written plan shall be prepared.

(e) Writing plans either on a system basis or on an individual contract basis, depending upon the acquisition.

(f) Ensuring that the principles of this subpart are used, as appropriate, for those acquisitions that do not require a written plan as well as for those that do.

(g) Designating planners for acquisitions.

(h) Reviewing and approving acquisition plans and revisions to these plans.

(i) Establishing criteria and thresholds at which designto-cost and life-cycle-cost techniques will be used.

(j) Establishing standard acquisition plan formats, if desired, suitable to agency needs; and

(k) Waiving requirements of detail and formality, as necessary, in planning for acquisitions having compressed delivery or performance schedules because of the urgency of the need.

(l) Assuring that the contracting officer, prior to contracting, reviews:

(1) The acquisition history of the supplies and services; and

(2) A description of the supplies, including, when necessary for adequate description, a picture, drawing, diagram, or other graphic representation.

(m) Ensuring that agency planners include use of the metric system of measurement in proposed acquisitions in accordance with 15 U.S.C. 205b (see 11.002(b)) and agency metric plans and guidelines.

(n) Ensuring that agency planners-

(1) Specify needs for printing and writing paper consistent with the minimum content standards specified in section 505 of Executive Order 13101 of September 14, 1998, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition (see 11.303); and

(2) Comply with the policy in 11.002(d) regarding procurement of products containing recovered materials, and environmentally preferable and energy-efficient products and services.

(o) Making a determination, prior to issuance of a solicitation for advisory and assistance services involving the analysis and evaluation of proposals submitted in response to a solicitation, that a sufficient number of covered personnel with the training and capability to perform an evaluation and analysis of proposals submitted in response to a solicitation are not readily available within the agency or from another Federal agency in accordance with the guidelines at 37.204.

(p) Ensuring that no purchase request is initiated or contract entered into that would result in the performance of an inherently governmental function by a contractor and that all contracts are adequately managed so as to ensure effective official control over contract performance.

(q) Ensuring that knowledge gained from prior acquisitions is used to further refine requirements and acquisition strategies. For services, greater use of performance-based contracting methods and, therefore, fixed-price contracts (see 37.602-5) should occur for follow-on acquisitions.

(r) Ensuring that acquisition planners, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) Structure contract requirements to facilitate competition by and among small business concerns; and

(2) Avoid unnecessary and unjustified bundling that precludes small business participation as contractors (see 7.107) (15 U.S.C. 631(j)).

7.104 General procedures.

(a) Acquisition planning should begin as soon as the agency need is identified, preferably well in advance of the fiscal year in which contract award is necessary. In developing the plan, the planner shall form a team consisting of all those who will be responsible for significant aspects of the acquisition, such as contracting, fiscal, legal, and technical personnel. The planner should review previous plans for similar acquisitions and discuss them with the key personnel involved in those acquisitions. At key dates specified

FAC 97-18 AUGUST 7, 2000

PART 8-REQUIRED SOURCES OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

8.404

Indefinite delivery contracts (including requirements contracts) are established with commercial firms to provide supplies and services at stated prices for given periods of time. Similar systems of schedule-type contracting are used for military items managed by the Department of Defense. These systems are not included in the Federal Supply Schedule program covered by this subpart.

(b) The GSA schedule contracting office issues publications, entitled Federal Supply Schedules, containing the information necessary for placing delivery orders with schedule contractors. Ordering offices issue delivery orders directly to the schedule contractors for the required supplies and services. Ordering offices may request copies of schedules by completing GSA Form 457, FSS Publications Mailing List Application, and mailing it to the—

> GSACentralized Mailing List Service (7CAFL) P.O. Box 6477 Fort Worth, TX 76115.

Copies of GSA Form 457 also may be obtained from this address.

(c) GSAoffers an on-line shopping service called "GSA Advantage!" that enables ordering offices to search product specific information (*i.e.*, national stock number, part number, common name), review delivery options, place orders directly with contractors (or ask GSAto place orders on the agency's behalf), and pay contractors for orders using the Governmentwide commercial purchase card (or pay GSA). Ordering offices may access the "GSA Advantage!" shopping service by connecting to the Internet and using a web browser to connect to the Acquisition Reform Network (http://www.arnet.gov) or the GSA, Federal Supply Service (FSS) Home Page (http://www.fss.gsa.gov). For more information or assistance, contact GSA at Internet e-mail address: gsa.advantage@gsa.gov.

8.402 Applicability.

Procedures in this subpart apply to orders placed against Federal Supply Schedules. Occasionally, GSA may establish special ordering procedures. The affected Federal Supply Schedules will outline these procedures.

8.403 [Reserved]

8.404 Using schedules.

(a) *General*. Parts 13 and 19 do not apply to orders placed against Federal Supply Schedules, except for the provision at 13.303-2(c)(3). Orders placed against a Multiple Award Schedule (MAS), using the procedures in this subpart, are considered to be issued using full and open competition (see 6.102(d)(3)). Therefore, ordering offices need not seek further competition, synopsize the requirement, make a separate determination of fair and reasonable

pricing, or consider small business programs. GSA has already determined the prices of items under schedule contracts to be fair and reasonable. By placing an order against a schedule using the procedures in this section, the ordering office has concluded that the order represents the best value and results in the lowest overall cost alternative (considering price, special features, administrative costs, etc.) to meet the Government's needs.

(b) Ordering procedures for optional use schedules—(1) Orders at or below the micro-purchase threshold. Place orders at or below the micro-purchase threshold with any Federal Supply Schedule contractor.

(2) Orders exceeding the micro-purchase threshold but not exceeding the maximum order threshold. Place orders with the schedule contractor that can provide the supply or service that represents the best value. Before placing an order, consider reasonably available information about the supply or service offered under MAS contracts by using the GSA Advantage! on-line shopping service, or by reviewing the catalogs or pricelists of at least three schedule contractors (see 8.404(b)(6)). Select the delivery and other options available under the schedule that meet the agency's needs. When selecting the supply or service representing the best value, the ordering office may consider—

(i) Special features of the supply or service required for effective program performance;

(ii) Trade-in considerations;

(iii) Probable life of the item selected as compared with that of a comparable item;

(iv) Warranty considerations;

(v) Maintenance availability;

(vi) Past performance; and

(vii) Environmental and energy efficiency considerations.

(3) Orders exceeding the maximum order threshold. Each schedule contract has an established maximum order threshold. This threshold represents the point where it is advantageous for the ordering office to seek a price reduction. In addition to following the procedures in paragraph (b)(2) of this section and before placing an order that exceeds the maximum order threshold—

(i) Review additional schedule contractors' catalogs or pricelists, or use the GSA Advantage! on-line shopping service;

(ii) Based upon the initial evaluation, generally seek price reductions from the schedule contractor(s) appearing to provide the best value (considering price and other factors); and

(iii) After seeking price reductions, place the order with the schedule contractor that provides the best value and results in the lowest overall cost alternative (see 8.404(a)). If further price reductions are not offered, an order may still

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

be placed, if the ordering office determines that it is appropriate.

(4) Blanket purchase agreements (BPAs). Agencies may establish BPAs (see 13.303-2(c)(3)) when following the ordering procedures in this subpart. All schedule contracts contain BPA provisions. Ordering offices may use BPAs to establish accounts with contractors to fill recurring requirements. BPAs should address ordering frequency, invoicing, discounts, and delivery locations and times.

(5) *Price reductions*. In addition to the circumstances in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, there may be other reasons to request a price reduction. For example, seek a price reduction when the supply or service is available elsewhere at a lower price or when establishing a BPA to fill recurring requirements. The potential volume of orders under BPAs, regardless of the size of the individual order, offer the opportunity to secure greater discounts. Schedule contractors are not required to pass on to all schedule users a price reduction extended only to an individual agency for a specific order.

(6) *Small business*. When conducting evaluations and before placing an order, consider including, if available, one or more small, women-owned small, and/or small disadvantaged business schedule contractor(s). Orders placed against the schedules may be credited toward the ordering agency's small business goals. For orders exceeding the micro-purchase threshold, ordering offices should give preference to the items of small business concerns when two or more items at the same delivered price will satisfy the requirement.

(7) *Documentation*. Orders should be documented, at a minimum, by identifying the contractor the item was purchased from, the item purchased, and the amount paid. If an agency requirement in excess of the micro-purchase threshold is defined so as to require a particular brand name, product, or a feature of a product peculiar to one manufacturer, thereby precluding consideration of a product manufactured by another company, the ordering office shall include an explanation in the file as to why the particular brand name, product, or feature is essential to satisfy the agency's needs.

(c) Ordering procedures for mandatory use schedules. (1) This paragraph (c) applies only to orders against schedule contracts with mandatory users. When ordering from multiple-award schedules, mandatory users shall also follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(2) In the case of mandatory schedules, ordering offices shall not solicit bids, proposals, quotations, or otherwise test the market solely for the purpose of seeking alternative sources to Federal Supply Schedules.

(3) Schedules identify executive agencies required to use them as mandatory sources of supply. The single-award schedule shall be used as a primary source and the multipleaward schedule as a secondary source. Mandatory use of schedules is not a requirement if—

(i) The schedule contractor is unable to satisfy the ordering office's urgent delivery requirement;

(ii) The order is below the minimum order thresholds;

(iii) The order is above the maximum order limitation;

(iv) The consignee is located outside the area of geographical coverage stated in the schedule; and

(v) A lower price for an identical item (*i.e.*, same make and model) is available from another source.

(4) Absence of follow-on award. Ordering offices, after any consultation required by the schedule, are not required to forego or postpone their legitimate needs pending the award or renewal of any schedule contract.

8.404-1—8.404-2 [Reserved]

8.404-3 Requests for waivers.

(a) When an ordering office that is a mandatory user under a schedule determines that items available from the schedule will not meet its specific needs, but similar items from another source will, it shall submit a request for waiver to the—

Commissioner Federal Supply Service (F) GSA Washington, DC 20406

except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection. Requests shall contain the following information:

(1) A complete description of the required items, whenever possible; *e.g.*, descriptive literature such as cuts, illustrations, drawings, and brochures that explain the characteristics and/or construction.

(2) A comparison of prices and the technical differences between the requested item and the schedule item, identifying as a minimum the—

(i) Inadequacies of the schedule item to perform required functions; and

(ii) Technical, economic, or other advantages of the item requested.

(3) Quantity required.

(4) Estimated annual usage or a statement that the requirement is nonrecurrent or unpredictable.

(b) Ordering offices shall not initiate action to acquire similar items from nonschedule sources until a request for

FAC 97–18 AUGUST 7, 2000

PART 11—DESCRIBING AGENCY NEEDS

Sec.

11.000 Scope of part.

- 11.001 Definitions.
- 11.002 Policy.

Subpart 11.1—Selecting and Developing Requirements Documents

- 11.101 Order of precedence for requirements documents.
- 11.102 Standardization program.
- 11.103 Market acceptance.
- 11.104 Use of brand name or equal purchase descriptions.
- 11.105 Items peculiar to one manufacturer.
- 11.106 Purchase descriptions for service contracts.
- 11.107 Solicitation provision.

Subpart 11.2—Using and Maintaining Requirements Documents

- 11.201 Identification and availability of specifications.
- 11.202 Maintenance of standardization documents.
- 11.203 Customer satisfaction.
- 11.204 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

Subpart 11.3—Acceptable Material

- 11.301 Definitions.
- 11.302 Policy.
- 11.303 Special requirements for printing and writing paper.
- 11.304 Contract clause.

Subpart 11.4—Delivery or Performance Schedules

- 11.401 General.
- 11.402 Factors to consider in establishing schedules.
- 11.403 Supplies or services.
- 11.404 Contract clauses.

Subpart 11.5—Liquidated Damages

- 11.501 General.
- 11.502 Policy.
- 11.503 Procedures.
- 11.504 Contract clauses.

Subpart 11.6—Priorities and Allocations

11.600 Scope of subpart.
11.601 Definitions.
11.602 General.
11.603 Procedures.
11.604 Solicitation provision and contract clause.

- Subpart 11.7—Variation in Quantity 11.701 Supply contracts.
- 11.702 Construction contracts.
- 11.703 Contract clauses.

Subpart 11.8—Testing

11.801 Preaward in-use evaluation.

11.000 Scope of part.

This part prescribes policies and procedures for describing agency needs.

11.001 Definitions.

As used in this part—

"Reconditioned" means restored to the original normal operating condition by readjustments and material replacement.

"Remanufactured" means factory rebuilt to original specifications.

11.002 Policy.

(a) In fulfilling requirements of 10 U.S.C. 2305(a)(1), 10 U.S.C. 2377, 41 U.S.C. 253a(a), and 41 U.S.C. 264b, agencies shall—

(1) Specify needs using market research in a manner designed to—

(i) Promote full and open competition (see Part 6), or maximum practicable competition when using simplified acquisition procedures, with due regard to the nature of the supplies or services to be acquired; and

(ii) Only include restrictive provisions or conditions to the extent necessary to satisfy the needs of the agency or as authorized by law.

(2) To the maximum extent practicable, ensure that acquisition officials—

(i) State requirements with respect to an acquisition of supplies or services in terms of—

(A) Functions to be performed;

- (B) Performance required; or
- (C) Essential physical characteristics;

(ii) Define requirements in terms that enable and encourage offerors to supply commercial items, or, to the extent that commercial items suitable to meet the agency's needs are not available, nondevelopmental items, in response to the agency solicitations;

(iii) Provide offerors of commercial items and nondevelopmental items an opportunity to compete in any acquisition to fill such requirements;

(iv) Require prime contractors and subcontractors at all tiers under the agency contracts to incorporate commercial items or nondevelopmental items as components of items supplied to the agency; and

(v) Modify requirements in appropriate cases to ensure that the requirements can be met by commercial items or, to the extent that commercial items suitable to meet the agency's needs are not available, nondevelopmental items. (b) The Metric Conversion Act of 1975, as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 205a, *et seq.*), designates the metric system of measurement as the preferred system of weights and measures for United States trade and commerce, and it requires that each agency use the metric system of measurement in its acquisitions, except to the extent that such use is impracticable or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to United States firms. Requiring activities are responsible for establishing guidance implementing this policy in formulating their requirements for acquisitions.

(c) To the extent practicable and consistent with Subpart 9.5, potential offerors should be given an opportunity to comment on agency requirements or to recommend application and tailoring of requirements documents and alternative approaches. Requiring agencies should apply specifications, standards, and related documents initially for guidance only, making final decisions on the application and tailoring of these documents as a product of the design and development process. Requiring agencies should not dictate detailed design solutions prematurely (see 7.101 and 7.105(a)(8)).

(d) The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901, *et seq.*), Executive Order 12902 of March 8, 1994, Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation at Federal Facilities, and Executive Order 13101 of September 14, 1998, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition, establish requirements for the procurement of products containing recovered materials, and environmentally preferable and energy-efficient products and services. Executive agencies must consider use of recovered materials, environmentally preferable purchasing criteria developed by the EPA, and environmental objectives (see 23.703(b)) when—

(1) Developing, reviewing, or revising Federal and military specifications, product descriptions (including commercial item descriptions), and standards;

(2) Describing Government requirements for supplies and services; and

(3) Developing source selection factors.

Subpart 11.1—Selecting and Developing Requirements Documents

11.101 Order of precedence for requirements documents.

(a) Agencies may select from existing requirements documents, modify or combine existing requirements documents, or create new requirements documents to meet agency needs, consistent with the following order of precedence:

- (1) Documents mandated for use by law.
- (2) Performance-oriented documents.
- (3) Detailed design-oriented documents.

(4) Standards, specifications and related publications issued by the Government outside the Defense or Federal series for the non-repetitive acquisition of items.

(b) Agencies should prepare product descriptions to achieve maximum practicable use of recovered material, other materials that are environmentally preferable, and products that are energy-efficient (see Subparts 23.4 and 23.7).

(c) In accordance with OMB Circular A-119, "Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities," agencies must use voluntary consensus standards, when they exist, in lieu of Government-unique standards, except where inconsistent with law or otherwise impractical. The private sector manages and administers voluntary consensus standards. Such standards are not mandated by law (*e.g.*, industry standards such as ISO 9000).

11.102 Standardization program.

Agencies shall select existing requirements documents or develop new requirements documents that meet the needs of the agency in accordance with the guidance contained in the Federal Standardization Manual, FSPM-0001, and, for DoD components, DoD 4120.3-M, Defense Standardization Program Policies and Procedures. The Federal Standardization Manual may be obtained from the General Services Administration (see address in 11.201(d)(1)). DoD 4120.3-M may be obtained from DoD (see address in 11.201(d)(2)).

11.103 Market acceptance.

(a) Section 8002(c) of Pub. L. 103-355 provides that, in accordance with agency procedures, the head of an agency may, under appropriate circumstances, require offerors to demonstrate that the items offered—

(1) Have either—

(i) Achieved commercial market acceptance; or

(ii) Been satisfactorily supplied to an agency under current or recent contracts for the same or similar requirements; and

(2) Otherwise meet the item description, specifications, or other criteria prescribed in the public notice and solicitation.

(b) Appropriate circumstances may, for example, include situations where the agency's minimum need is for an item that has a demonstrated reliability, performance or product

PART 11-DESCRIBING AGENCY NEEDS

(d) The contracting officer shall insert a provision substantially the same as the provision at 52.211-4, Availability for Examination of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, in solicitations that cite specifications that are not listed in the Index and are available for examination at a specified location.

Subpart 11.3—Acceptable Material

11.301 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

"Postconsumer material" means a material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been discarded for disposal or recovery, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of "recovered material". For paper and paper products, postconsumer material means "postconsumer fiber" defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as—

(1) Paper, paperboard, and fibrous materials from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item, including: used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards; and used cordage; or

(2) All paper, paperboard, and fibrous materials that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste; but not

(3) Fiber derived from printers' over-runs, converters'scrap, and over-issue publications.

"Recovered material" for paper and paper products, is defined by EPA in its Comprehensive Procurement Guideline as "recovered fiber" and means the following materials:

(1) Postconsumer fiber.

(2) Manufacturing wastes such as-

(i) Dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel into smaller rolls or rough sheets) including: envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations; bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes; and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and

(ii) Repulped finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufactur-

ers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others.

11.302 Policy.

(a) Agencies must not require virgin material or supplies composed of or manufactured using virgin material unless compelled by law or regulation or unless virgin material is vital for safety or meeting performance requirements of the contract.

(b)(1) When acquiring other than commercial items, agencies must require offerors to identify used, reconditioned, or remanufactured supplies; or unused former Government surplus property proposed for use under the contract. These supplies or property may not be used in contract performance unless authorized by the contracting officer.

(2) When acquiring commercial items, the contracting officer must consider the customary practices in the industry for the item being acquired. The contracting officer may require offerors to provide information on used, reconditioned, or remanufactured supplies, or unused former Government surplus property proposed for use under the contract. The request for the information must be included in the solicitation, and to the maximum extent practicable must be limited to information or standards consistent with normal commercial practices.

(c) When the contracting officer needs additional information to determine whether supplies meet minimum recovered material standards stated in the solicitation, the contracting officer may require offerors to submit additional information on the recycled content or related standards. The request for the information must be included in the solicitation. When acquiring commercial items, limit the information to the maximum extent practicable to that available under normal commercial practices.

11.303 Special requirements for printing and writing paper.

(a) Section 505 of Executive Order 13101, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition, establishes minimum recovered material content standards for agency purchases of printing and writing paper. Section 505 requires that 100 percent of an agency's purchases of printing and writing paper must meet or exceed one of the minimum content standards specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) For high-speed copier paper, offset paper, forms bond, computer printout paper, carbonless paper, file folders, white wove envelopes, writing and office paper, book paper, cotton fiber paper, and cover stock, the minimum content standard must be no less than 30 percent postconsumer materials. If paper containing 30 percent postconsumer material is not reasonably available, does not

11.304

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

meet reasonable performance requirements, or is only available at an unreasonable price, then the agency must purchase paper containing no less than 20 percent postconsumer material.

11.304 Contract clause.

Insert the clause at 52.211-5, Material Requirements, in solicitations and contracts for supplies that are not commercial items.

Subpart 11.4—Delivery or Performance Schedules

11.401 General.

(a) The time of delivery or performance is an essential contract element and shall be clearly stated in solicitations. Contracting officers shall ensure that delivery or performance schedules are realistic and meet the requirements of the acquisition. Schedules that are unnecessarily short or difficult to attain—

(1) Tend to restrict competition,

(2) Are inconsistent with small business policies, and

(3) May result in higher contract prices.

(b) Solicitations shall, except when clearly unnecessary, inform bidders or offerors of the basis on which their bids

PART 13—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

by proceeding with the work to the point where substantial performance has occurred.

(c) If the Government issues an order resulting from a quotation, the Government may (by written notice to the supplier, at any time before acceptance occurs) withdraw, amend, or cancel its offer. (See 13.302-4 for procedures on termination or cancellation of purchase orders.)

13.005 Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 list of inapplicable laws.

(a) The following laws are inapplicable to all contracts and subcontracts (if otherwise applicable to subcontracts) at or below the simplified acquisition threshold:

(1) 41 U.S.C. 57(a) and (b) (Anti-Kickback Act of 1986). (Only the requirement for the incorporation of the contractor procedures for the prevention and detection of violations, and the contractual requirement for contractor cooperation in investigations are inapplicable.)

(2) 40 U.S.C. 270a (Miller Act). (Although the Miller Act does not apply to contracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, alternative forms of payment protection for suppliers of labor and material (see 28.102) are still required if the contract exceeds \$25,000.)

(3) 40 U.S.C. 327 - 333 (Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act—Overtime Compensation).

(4) 41 U.S.C. 701(a)(1) (Section 5152 of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988), except for individuals.

(5) 42 U.S.C. 6962 (Solid Waste Disposal Act). (The requirement to provide an estimate of recovered material utilized in contract performance does not apply unless the contract value exceeds \$100,000.)

(6) 10 U.S.C. 2306(b) and 41 U.S.C. 254(a) (Contract Clause Regarding Contingent Fees).

(7) 10 U.S.C. 2313 and 41 U.S.C. 254(c) (Authority to Examine Books and Records of Contractors).

(8) 10 U.S.C. 2402 and 41 U.S.C. 253g (Prohibition on Limiting Subcontractor Direct Sales to the United States).

(9) 15 U.S.C. 631 note (HUBZone Act of 1997), except for 15 U.S.C. 657a(b)(2)(B), which is optional for the agencies subject to the requirements of the Act.

(b) The Federal Acquisition Regulatory (FAR) Council will include any law enacted after October 13, 1994, that sets forth policies, procedures, requirements, or restrictions for the acquisition of property or services, on the list set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. The FAR Council may make exceptions when it determines in writing that it is in the best interest of the Government that the enactment should apply to contracts or subcontracts not greater than the simplified acquisition threshold.

(c) The provisions of paragraph (b) of this section do not apply to laws that—

(1) Provide for criminal or civil penalties; or

(2) Specifically state that notwithstanding the language of Section 4101, Public Law 103-355, the enactment will be applicable to contracts or subcontracts in amounts not greater than the simplified acquisition threshold.

(d) Any individual may petition the Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), to include any applicable provision of law not included on the list set forth in paragraph (a) of this section unless the FAR Council has already determined in writing that the law is applicable. The Administrator, OFPP, will include the law on the list in paragraph (a) of this section unless the FAR Council makes a determination that it is applicable within 60 days of receiving the petition.

13.006 Inapplicable provisions and clauses.

While certain statutes still apply, pursuant to Public Law 103-355, the following provisions and clauses are inapplicable to contracts and subcontracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold:

(a) 52.203-5, Covenant Against Contingent Fees.

(b) 52.203-6, Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the Government.

(c) 52.203-7, Anti-Kickback Procedures.

(d) 52.215-2, Audits and Records—Negotiation.

(e) 52.222-4, Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act—Overtime Compensation.

(f) 52.223-6, Drug-Free Workplace, except for individuals.

(g) 52.223-9, Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products.

Subpart 13.1—Procedures

13.101 General.

(a) In making purchases, contracting officers shall—

(1) Comply with the policy in 7.202 relating to economic purchase quantities, when practicable;

(2) Satisfy the procedures described in Subpart 19.6 with respect to Certificates of Competency before rejecting a quotation, oral or written, from a small business concern determined to be nonresponsible (see Subpart 9.1); and

(3) Provide for the inspection of supplies or services as prescribed in 46.404.

(b) In making purchases, contracting officers should-

(1) Include related items (such as small hardware items or spare parts for vehicles) in one solicitation and make award on an "all-or-none" or "multiple award" basis provided suppliers are so advised when quotations or offers are requested;

(2) Incorporate provisions and clauses by reference in solicitations and in awards under requests for quotations, provided the requirements in 52.102 are satisfied;

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(3) Make maximum effort to obtain trade and prompt payment discounts (see 14.408-3). Prompt payment discounts shall not be considered in the evaluation of quotations; and

(4) Use bulk funding to the maximum extent practicable. Bulk funding is a system whereby the contracting officer receives authorization from a fiscal and accounting officer to obligate funds on purchase documents against a specified lump sum of funds reserved for the purpose for a specified period of time rather than obtaining individual obligational authority on each purchase document. Bulk funding is particularly appropriate if numerous purchases using the same type of funds are to be made during a given period.

13.102 Source list.

(a) Each contracting office should maintain a source list (or lists, if more convenient). A list of new supply sources may be obtained from the Procurement Marketing and Access Network (PRO-Net) of the Small Business Administration. The list should identify the status of each source (when the status is made known to the contracting office) in the following categories:

- (1) Small business.
- (2) Small disadvantaged business.
- (3) Women-owned small business.

(b) The status information may be used as the basis to ensure that small business concerns are provided the maximum practicable opportunities to respond to solicitations issued using simplified acquisition procedures.

13.103 Use of standing price quotations.

Authorized individuals do not have to obtain individual quotations for each purchase. Standing price quotations may be used if—

(a) The pricing information is current; and

(b) The Government obtains the benefit of maximum discounts before award.

13.104 Promoting competition.

The contracting officer shall promote competition to the maximum extent practicable to obtain supplies and services from the source whose offer is the most advantageous to the Government, considering the administrative cost of the purchase.

(a) The contracting officer shall not-

(1) Solicit quotations based on personal preference; or

(2) Restrict solicitation to suppliers of well-known and widely distributed makes or brands.

(b) If using simplified acquisition procedures and not using either FACNET or providing access to the notice of proposed contract action through the single, Governmentwide point of entry, maximum practicable competition ordinarily can be obtained by soliciting quotations or offers from sources within the local trade area. Unless the contract action requires synopsis pursuant to 5.101 and an exception under 5.202 is not applicable, consider solicitation of at least three sources to promote competition to the maximum extent practicable. Whenever practicable, request quotations or offers from two sources not included in the previous solicitation.

13.105 Synopsis and posting requirements.

(a) The contracting officer shall comply with the public display and synopsis requirements of 5.101 and 5.203 unless—

(1)(i) FACNET is used for an acquisition at or below the simplified acquisition threshold; or

(ii) The single, Governmentwide point of entry is used at or below the simplified acquisition threshold for providing widespread public notice of acquisition opportunities and offerors are provided a means of responding to the solicitation electronically; or

(2) An exception in 5.202 applies.

(b) When acquiring commercial items, the contracting officer may use a combined synopsis/solicitation. In such cases, a separate solicitation is not required. The contracting officer must include enough information to permit suppliers to develop quotations or offers.

13.106 Soliciting competition, evaluation of quotations oroffers, award and documentation.

13.106-1 Soliciting competition.

(a) *Considerations*. In soliciting competition, the contracting officer shall consider the guidance in 13.104 and the following before requesting quotations or offers:

(1)(i) The nature of the article or service to be purchased and whether it is highly competitive and readily available in several makes or brands, or is relatively noncompetitive.

(ii) An electronic commerce method that employs widespread electronic public notice is not available; and

(iii) The urgency of the proposed purchase.

(iv) The dollar value of the proposed purchase.

(v) Past experience concerning specific dealers'

(2) When soliciting quotations or offers, the contracting officer shall notify potential quoters or offerors of the basis on which award will be made (price alone or price and other factors, *e.g.*, past performance and quality). Contracting officers are encouraged to use best value. Solicitations are not required to state the relative importance assigned to each evaluation factor and subfactor, nor are they required to include subfactors.

(b) *Soliciting from a single source.* (1) For purchases not exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold, contracting officers may solicit from one source if the contracting officer determines that the circumstances of the contract

PART 13—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

action deem only one source reasonably available (*e.g.*, urgency, exclusive licensing agreements, or industrial mobilization).

(2) For sole source acquisitions of commercial items in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold conducted pursuant to Subpart 13.5, the requirements at 13.501(a) apply.

(c) *Soliciting orally*. (1) The contracting officer shall solicit quotations orally to the maximum extent practicable, if—

(i) The acquisition does not exceed the simplified acquisition threshold;

(ii) Oral solicitation is more efficient than soliciting through available electronic commerce alternatives; and

(iii) Notice is not required under 5.101.

(2) However, an oral solicitation may not be practicable for contract actions exceeding \$25,000 unless covered by an exception in 5.202.

(d) *Written solicitations*. If obtaining electronic or oral quotations is uneconomical or impracticable, the contracting officer should issue paper solicitations for contract actions likely to exceed \$25,000. The contracting officer shall issue a written solicitation for construction requirements exceeding \$2,000.

(e) Use of options. Options may be included in solicitations, provided the requirements of Subpart 17.2 are met and the aggregate value of the acquisition and all options does not exceed the dollar threshold for use of simplified acquisition procedures.

(f) *Inquiries.* An agency should respond to inquiries received through any medium (including FACNET) if doing so would not interfere with the efficient conduct of the acquisition. For an acquisition conducted through FAC-NET, an agency must respond to telephonic or facsimile inquiries only if it is unable to receive inquiries through FACNET.

13.106-2 Evaluation of quotations or offers.

(a) *General.* (1) The contracting officer shall evaluate quotations or offers—

(i) In an impartial manner; and

(ii) Inclusive of transportation charges from the shipping point of the supplier to the delivery destination.

(2) Quotations or offers shall be evaluated on the basis established in the solicitation.

(3) All quotations or offers shall be considered (see paragraph (b) of this subsection).

(b) *Evaluation procedures.* (1) The contracting officer has broad discretion in fashioning suitable evaluation procedures. The procedures prescribed in Parts 14 and 15 are not mandatory. At the contracting officer's discretion, one or more, but not necessarily all, of the evaluation procedures in Part 14 or 15 may be used.

(2) If using price and other factors, ensure that quotations or offers can be evaluated in an efficient and minimally burdensome fashion. Formal evaluation plans and establishing a competitive range, conducting discussions, and scoring quotations or offers are not required. Contracting offices may conduct comparative evaluations of offers. Evaluation of other factors, such as past performance—

(i) Does not require the creation or existence of a formal data base; and

(ii) May be based on information such as the contracting officer's knowledge of and previous experience with the supply or service being acquired, customer surveys, or other reasonable basis.

(3) For acquisitions conducted using FACNET or a method that permits electronic response to the solicitation, the contracting officer may—

(i) After preliminary consideration of all quotations or offers, identify from all quotations or offers received one that is suitable to the user, such as the lowest priced brand name product, and quickly screen all lower priced quotations or offers based on readily discernible value indicators, such as past performance, warranty conditions, and maintenance availability; or

(ii) Where an evaluation is based only on price and past performance, make an award based on whether the lowest priced of the quotations or offers having the highest past performance rating possible represents the best value when compared to any lower priced quotation or offer.

13.106-3 Award and documentation.

(a) *Basis for award*. Before making award, the contracting officer must determine that the proposed price is fair and reasonable.

(1) Whenever possible, base price reasonableness on competitive quotations or offers.

(2) If only one response is received, include a statement of price reasonableness in the contract file. The contracting officer may base the statement on—

(i) Market research;

(ii) Comparison of the proposed price with prices found reasonable on previous purchases;

(iii) Current price lists, catalogs, or advertisements. However, inclusion of a price in a price list, catalog, or advertisement does not, in and of itself, establish fairness and reasonableness of the price;

(iv) A comparison with similar items in a related industry;

(v) The contracting officer's personal knowledge of the item being purchased;

(vi) Comparison to an independent Government estimate; or

(vii) Any other reasonable basis.

13.201

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(3) Occasionally an item can be obtained only from a supplier that quotes a minimum order price or quantity that either unreasonably exceeds stated quantity requirements or results in an unreasonable price for the quantity required. In these instances, the contracting officer should inform the requiring activity of all facts regarding the quotation or offer and ask it to confirm or alter its requirement. The file shall be documented to support the final action taken.

(b) *File documentation and retention*. Keep documentation to a minimum. Purchasing offices shall retain data supporting purchases (paper or electronic) to the minimum extent and duration necessary for management review purposes (see Subpart 4.8). The following illustrate the extent to which quotation or offer information should be recorded:

(1) *Oral solicitations.* The contracting office should establish and maintain records of oral price quotations in order to reflect clearly the propriety of placing the order at the price paid with the supplier concerned. In most cases, this will consist merely of showing the names of the suppliers contacted and the prices and other terms and conditions quoted by each.

(2) *Written solicitations* (see 2.101). For acquisitions not exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold, limit written records of solicitations or offers to notes or abstracts to show prices, delivery, references to printed price lists used, the supplier or suppliers contacted, and other pertinent data.

(3) Special situations. Include additional statements—

(i) Explaining the absence of competition if only one source is solicited and the acquisition does not exceed the simplified acquisition threshold (does not apply to an acquisition of utility services available from only one source); or

(ii) Supporting the award decision if other than price-related factors were considered in selecting the supplier.

(c) *Notification*. For acquisitions that do not exceed the simplified acquisition threshold and for which automatic notification is not provided through FACNET or an electronic commerce method that employs widespread electronic public notice, notification to unsuccessful suppliers shall be given only if requested or required by 5.301.

(d) *Request for information*. If a supplier requests information on an award that was based on factors other than price alone, a brief explanation of the basis for the contract award decision shall be provided (see 15.503(b)(2)).

(e) *Taxpayer Identification Number*. If an oral solicitation is used, the contracting officer shall ensure that the copy of the award document sent to the payment office is annotated with the contractor's Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) and type of organization (see 4.203), unless this information will be obtained from some other source (*e.g.*, centralized database). The contracting officer shall disclose to the contractor that the TIN may be used by the Government to collect and report on any delinquent amounts arising out of the contractor's relationship with the Government (31 U.S.C. 7701(c)(3)).

Subpart 13.2—Actions At or Below the Micro-Purchase Threshold

13.201 General.

(a) Agency heads are encouraged to delegate micro-purchase authority (see 1.603-3).

(b) The Governmentwide commercial purchase card shall be the preferred method to purchase and to pay for micro-purchases (see 2.101).

(c) Purchases at or below the micro-purchase threshold may be conducted using any of the methods described in Subpart 13.3, provided the purchaser is authorized and trained, pursuant to agency procedures, to use those methods.

(d) Micro-purchases do not require provisions or clauses, except as provided at 32.1110. This paragraph takes precedence over any other FAR requirement to the contrary, but does not prohibit the use of any clause.

(e) The requirements in Part 8 apply to purchases at or below the micro-purchase threshold.

(f) The procurement requirements in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6962) and Executive Order 13101 of September 14, 1998, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition, apply to purchases at or below the micro-purchase threshold (see Subpart 23.4).

13.202 Purchase guidelines.

(a) *Solicitation, evaluation of quotations, and award.* (1) To the extent practicable, micro-purchases shall be distributed equitably among qualified suppliers.

(2) Micro-purchases may be awarded without soliciting competitive quotations if the contracting officer or individual appointed in accordance with 1.603-3(b) considers the price to be reasonable.

(3) The administrative cost of verifying the reasonableness of the price for purchases may more than offset potential savings from detecting instances of overpricing. Therefore, action to verify price reasonableness need only be taken if—

(i) The contracting officer or individual appointed in accordance with 1.603-3(b) suspects or has information to indicate that the price may not be reasonable (*e.g.*, comparison to the previous price paid or personal knowledge of the supply or service); or

(ii) Purchasing a supply or service for which no comparable pricing information is readily available (*e.g.*, a

FAC 97-18 AUGUST 7, 2000

PART 23—ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVATION, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

Sec.

23.000	Scope	of	nart
25.000	beope	O1	part

Subpart 23.1—[Reserved]

Subpart 23.2—Energy Conservation

- 23.201 Authorities.23.202 Definitions.
- 23.203 Policy.

Subpart 23.3—Hazardous Material Identification and Material Safety Data

- 23.300 Scope of subpart.
- 23.301 Definition.
- 23.302 Policy.
- 23.303 Contract clause.

Subpart 23.4—Use of Recovered Materials

23.400	Scope of subpart.
23.401	Definition.
23.402	Authorities.
23.403	Policy.
23.404	Agency affirmative procurement programs.
23.405	Procedures.
23.406	Solicitation provision and contract clause.

Subpart 23.5—Drug-Free Workplace

23.500	Scope of subpart.
23.501	Applicability.
23.502	Authority.
23.503	Definitions.
23.504	Policy.
23.505	Contract clause.
23.506	Suspension of payments, termination of contract, and
	debarment and suspension actions.

Subpart 23.6—Notice of Radioactive Material

- 23.601 Requirements.
- 23.602 Contract clause.

Subpart 23.7—Contracting for Environmentally Preferable and Energy-Efficient Products and Services

1	23.700	Scope.
1	23.701	Definition.
2	23.702	Authorities.
2	23.703	Policy.
2	23.704	Application to Government-owned or -leased facilities.
2	23.705	Contract clause.

Subpart 23.8—Ozone-Depleting Substances

- 23.800 Scope of subpart.
- 23.801 Authorities.

23.802	Definition.
23.803	Policy.
23.804	Contract clauses.

Subpart 23.9—Toxic Chemical Release Reporting

 23.902 General. 23.903 Applicability. 23.904 Definition. 23.905 Policy. 23.906 Requirements. 23.907 Solicitation provision and contract clause. 	23.901	Purpose.
23.904Definition.23.905Policy.23.906Requirements.	23.902	General.
23.905Policy.23.906Requirements.	23.903	Applicability.
23.906 Requirements.	23.904	Definition.
1	23.905	Policy.
23.907 Solicitation provision and contract clause.	23.906	Requirements.
	23.907	Solicitation provision and contract clause.

Subpart 23.10—Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements

23.1001	Purpose.
23.1002	Applicability.
23.1003	Definition.
23.1004	Requirements.
23.1005	Contract clause.

23.000 Scope of part.

This part prescribes acquisition policies and procedures supporting the Government's program for ensuring a drugfree workplace and for protecting and improving the quality of the environment through pollution control, energy conservation, identification of hazardous material, and use of recovered materials.

Subpart 23.1—[Reserved]

Subpart 23.2—Energy Conservation

23.201 Authorities.

(a) Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6361(a)(1)) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901, *et seq.*).

(b) National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253 and 8262g).

(c) Executive Order 11912, April 13, 1976.

(d) Executive Order 12759, Sections 3, 9, and 10, April 17, 1991.

(e) Executive Order 12902, March 8, 1994.

23.202 Definitions.

"Consumer product" means any article (other than an automobile, as defined in section 501(1) of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act) that—

(a) Consumes energy; and

(b) Is distributed in commerce for personal use or consumption by individuals.

"Covered product" means a consumer product of one of the following types:

(a) Central air conditioners.

(b) Clothes dryers.

(c) Clothes washers.

(d) Dishwashers.

(e) Freezers.

(f) Furnaces.

(g) Home heating equipment, not including furnaces.

(h) Humidifiers and dehumidifiers.

(i) Kitchen ranges and ovens.

(j) Refrigerators and refrigerator-freezers.

(k) Room air conditioners.

(1) Television sets.

(m) Water heaters.

(n) Any other type of product that the Secretary of Energy classifies as a covered product under 42 U.S.C. 6292(b).

"Energy efficiency standard" means a performance standard that—

(a) Prescribes a minimum level of energy efficiency for a covered product, determined by test procedures prescribed under 42 U.S.C. 6293; and

(b) Includes any other requirements that the Secretary of Energy may prescribe under 42 U.S.C. 6295(c).

"Energy use and efficiency label" means a label provided by a manufacturer of a covered product under 42 U.S.C. 6296.

"Manufacture" means to manufacture, produce, assemble, or import.

"Manufacturer," as used in this part, means any business that, or person who, manufactures a consumer product.

23.203 Policy.

Agencies shall consider energy-efficiency in the procurement of products and services. Energy conservation and efficiency data shall be considered along with estimated cost and other relevant factors in the preparation of plans, drawings, specifications, and other product descriptions.

Subpart 23.3—Hazardous Material Identification and Material Safety Data

23.300 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures for acquiring deliverable items, other than ammunition and explosives, that require the furnishing of data involving hazardous materials. Agencies may prescribe special procedures for ammunition and explosives.

23.301 Definition.

"Hazardous material" is defined in the latest version of Federal Standard No. 313 (Federal Standards are sold to the public and Federal agencies throughGeneral Services Administration Specifications Unit (3FBP-W) 7th & D Sts. SW Washington, DC 20407

23.302 Policy.

(a) The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is responsible for issuing and administering regulations that require Government activities to apprise their employees of—

(1) All hazards to which they may be exposed;

(2) Relative symptoms and appropriate emergency treatment; and

(3) Proper conditions and precautions for safe use and exposure.

(b) To accomplish this objective, it is necessary to obtain certain information relative to the hazards which may be introduced into the workplace by the supplies being acquired. Accordingly, offerors and contractors are required to submit hazardous materials data whenever the supplies being acquired are identified as hazardous materials. The latest version of Federal Standard No. 313 (Material Safety Data Sheet, Preparation and Submission of) includes criteria for identification of hazardous materials.

(c) Hazardous material data (Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)) are required—

(1) As specified in the latest version of Federal Standard No. 313 (including revisions adopted during the term of the contract);

(2) For any other material designated by a Government technical representative as potentially hazardous and requiring safety controls.

(d) MSDS's must be submitted—

(1) By the apparent successful offeror prior to contract award if hazardous materials are expected to be used during contract performance.

(2) For agencies other than the Department of Defense, again by the contractor with the supplies at the time of delivery.

(e) The contracting officer shall provide a copy of all MSDS's received to the safety officer or other designated individual.

23.303 Contract clause.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.223-3, Hazardous Material Identification and Material Safety Data, in solicitations and contracts if the contract will require the delivery of hazardous materials as defined in 23.301.

(b) If the contract is awarded by an agency other than the Department of Defense, the contracting officer shall use the clause at 52.223-3 with its Alternate I.

Subpart 23.4—Use of Recovered Materials

23.400 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures for acquiring Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-designated products through affirmative procurement programs required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. 6962) and Executive Order 13101 of September 14, 1998, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition.

23.401 Definition.

"EPA-designated product," as used in this subpart, means a product-

(1) That is or can be made with recovered material;

(2) That is listed by EPA in a procurement guideline (40 CFR part 247); and

(3) For which EPA has provided purchasing recommendations in a related Recovered Materials Advisory Notice (RMAN).

23.402 Authorities.

(a) The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. 6962, requires agencies responsible for drafting or reviewing specifications used in agency acquisitions to-

(1) Eliminate from those specifications any requirement excluding the use of recovered materials or requiring products to be manufactured from virgin materials; and

Require, for EPA-designated products, using (2)recovered materials to the maximum extent practicable without jeopardizing the intended end use of the item.

(b) RCRA also requires-

(1) EPA to prepare guidelines on the availability, sources, and potential uses of recovered materials and associated products, including solid waste management services; and

(2) Agencies to develop and implement affirmative procurement programs for EPA-designated products within 1 year after EPA's designation.

(c) Executive Order 13101 requires that the agency head-

(1) Work to increase and expand markets for recovered materials through greater Government preference and demand for such products consistent with the demands of efficiency and cost-effectiveness; and

(2) Develop and implement affirmative procurement programs in accordance with direction in RCRA and the Executive order.

23.403 Policy.

Government policy on the use of recovered materials considers cost, availability of competition, and performance. The objective is to acquire competitively, in a cost-effective manner, products that meet reasonable performance requirements and that are composed of the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable.

23.404 Agency affirmative procurement programs.

(a) For EPA-designated products, an agency must establish an affirmative procurement program, if the agency's purchases meet the threshold in 23.405(a). Technical or requirements personnel and procurement personnel are responsible for the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of affirmative procurement programs. Agency affirmative procurement programs must include-

(1) A recovered materials preference program;

(2) An agency promotion program;

(3) A program for requiring reasonable estimates, certification, and verification of recovered material used in the performance of contracts; and

(4) Annual review and monitoring of the effectiveness of the program.

(b) Agency affirmative procurement programs must require that 100 percent of purchases of EPA-designated products contain recovered material, unless the item cannot be acquired-

(1) Competitively within a reasonable time frame;

(2) Meeting appropriate performance standards; or

(3) At a reasonable price.

(c) Agency affirmative procurement programs must provide guidance for purchases of EPA-designated products at or below the micro-purchase threshold.

23.405 Procedures.

(a) These procedures apply to all agency acquisitions of EPA-designated products, including micro-purchases, if-

(1) The price of the product exceeds \$10,000; or

(2) The aggregate amount paid for products, or for functionally equivalent products, in the preceding fiscal year was \$10,000 or more. RCRA requires that an agency include micro-purchases in determining if the aggregate amount paid was \$10,000 or more. However, it is not recommended that an agency track micro-purchases unless it intends to claim an exemption from the requirement to establish an affirmative procurement program in the following fiscal year.

(b) Contracting officers should refer to EPA's list of EPA-designated products (available via the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/cpg/) and to their agencies' affirmative procurement programs when purchasing supplies that con-

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

tain recovered material or services that could include supplies that contain recovered material.

(c) The contracting officer must place in the contract file a written justification if an acquisition of EPA-designated products above the micro-purchase threshold does not contain recovered material. If the agency has designated an Environmental Executive, the contracting officer must give a copy of the written justification to that official. The contracting officer must base the justification on the inability to acquire the product—

- (1) Competitively within a reasonable period of time;
- (2) At reasonable prices; or

(3) To reasonable performance standards in the specifications, provided a written determination by technical or requirements personnel of the performance standard's reasonableness is included with the justification. The technical and requirements personnel must base their determination on National Institute of Standards and Technology guidelines, if available.

(d) Agencies must establish procedures for consolidating and reporting contractor estimates required by the clause at 52.223-9, Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products.

23.406 Solicitation provision and contract clause.

(a) Insert the provision at 52.223-4, Recovered Material Certification, in solicitations that are for, or specify the use of, recovered materials.

(b) Insert the clause at 52.223-9, Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products, in solicitations and contracts exceeding \$100,000 that include the provision at 52.223-4. If technical personnel advise that estimates can be verified, use the clause with its Alternate I.

Subpart 23.5—Drug-Free Workplace

23.500 Scope of subpart.

This subpart implements the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690).

23.501 Applicability.

This subpart applies to all contracts including contracts with 8(a) contractors under FAR Subpart 19.8 and modifications which require a justification and approval (see Subpart 6.3) except—

(a) Contracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold; however, the requirements of this subpart shall apply to contracts of any value if the contract is awarded to an individual;

(b) Contracts for the acquisition of commercial items (see Part 12);

(c) Contracts or those parts of contracts that are to be performed outside of the United States, its territories, and its possessions;

(d) Contracts by law enforcement agencies, if the head of the law enforcement agency or designee involved determines that application of this subpart would be inappropriate in connection with the law enforcement agency's undercover operations; or

(e) Where application would be inconsistent with the international obligations of the United States or with the laws and regulations of a foreign country.

23.502 Authority.

Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690).

23.503 Definitions.

"Controlled substance," as used in this subpart, means a controlled substance in schedules I through V of section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812), and as further defined in regulation at 21 CFR 1308.11—1308.15.

"Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes.

"Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of any controlled substance.

"Drug-free workplace" means the site(s) for the performance of work done by the contractor in connection with a specific contract at which employees of the contractor are prohibited from engaging in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance.

"Employee" means an employee of a contractor directly engaged in the performance of work under a Government contract. "Directly engaged" is defined to include all direct cost employees and any other contract employee who has other than a minimal impact or involvement in contract performance.

"Individual" means an offeror/contractor that has no more than one employee including the offeror/contractor.

23.504 Policy.

(a) No offeror other than an individual shall be considered a responsible source (see 9.104-1(g) and 19.602-1(a)(2)(i)) for a contract that exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold, unless it agrees that it will provide a drug-free workplace by—

(1) Publishing a statement notifying its employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the contractor's workplace, and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violations of such prohibition;

(2) Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform its employees about—

(i) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

(ii) The contractor's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;

(iii) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and

(iv) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;

(3) Providing all employees engaged in performance of the contract with a copy of the statement required by subparagraph (a)(1) of this section;

(4) Notifying all employees in writing in the statement required by subparagraph (a)(1) of this section, that as a condition of employment on a covered contract, the employee will—

(i) Abide by the terms of the statement; and

(ii) Notify the employer in writing of the employee's conviction under a criminal drug statute for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than 5 days after such conviction;

(5) Notifying the contracting officer in writing within 10 days after receiving notice under subdivision (a)(4)(ii) of this section, from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. The notice shall include the position title of the employee;

(6) Within 30 days after receiving notice under subparagraph (a)(4) of this section of a conviction, taking one of the following actions with respect to any employee who is convicted of a drug abuse violation occurring in the workplace:

(i) Taking appropriate personnel action against such employee, up to and including termination; or

(ii) Requiring such employee to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

(7) Making a good faith effort to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of subparagraphs (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this section.

(b) No individual shall be awarded a contract of any dollar value unless that individual agrees not to engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance while performing the contract.

(c) For a contract of 30 days or more performance duration, the contractor shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section within 30 days after contract award, unless the contracting officer agrees in writing that circumstances warrant a longer period of time to comply. Before granting such an extension, the contracting officer shall consider such factors as the number of contractor employees at the worksite, whether the contractor has or must develop a drug-free workplace program, and the number of contractor worksites. For contracts of less than 30 days performance duration, the contractor shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section as soon as possible, but in any case, by a date prior to when performance is expected to be completed.

23.505 Contract clause.

(a) Contracting officers shall insert the clause at 52.223-6, Drug-Free Workplace, except as provided in paragraph(b) of this section, in solicitations and contracts—

(1) Of any dollar value if the contract is expected to be awarded to an individual; or

(2) Expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold if the contract is expected to be awarded to other than an individual.

(b) Contracting officers shall not insert the clause at 52.223-6, Drug-Free Workplace, in solicitations and contracts, if—

(1) The resultant contract is to be performed entirely outside of the United States, its territories, and its possessions;

(2) The resultant contract is for law enforcement agencies, and the head of the law enforcement agency or designee involved determines that application of the requirements of this subpart would be inappropriate in connection with the law enforcement agency's undercover operations; or

(3) Inclusion of these requirements would be inconsistent with the international obligations of the United States or with the laws and regulations of a foreign country.

23.506 Suspension of payments, termination of contract, and debarment and suspension actions.

(a) After determining in writing that adequate evidence to suspect any of the causes at paragraph (d) of this section exists, the contracting officer may suspend contract payments in accordance with the procedures at 32.503-6(a)(1).

(b) After determining in writing that any of the causes at paragraph (d) of this section exist, the contracting officer may terminate the contract for default.

(c) Upon initiating action under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the contracting officer shall refer the case to the agency suspension and debarment official, in accordance with agency procedures, pursuant to Subpart 9.4.

(d) The specific causes for suspension of contract payments, termination of a contract for default, or suspension and debarment are—

(1) The contractor has failed to comply with the requirements of the clause at 52.223-6, Drug-Free Workplace; or

(2) The number of contractor employees convicted of violations of criminal drug statutes occurring in the work-place indicates that the contractor has failed to make a good faith effort to provide a drug-free workplace.

(e) A determination under this section to suspend contract payments, terminate a contract for default, or debar or suspend a contractor may be waived by the agency head for a particular contract, in accordance with agency procedures, only if such waiver is necessary to prevent a severe disruption of the agency operation to the detriment of the Federal Government or the general public (see Subpart 9.4). The waiver authority of the agency head cannot be delegated.

Subpart 23.6—Notice of Radioactive Material

23.601 Requirements.

(a) The clause at 52.223-7, Notice of Radioactive Materials, requires the contractor to notify the contracting officer prior to delivery of radioactive material.

(b) Upon receipt of the notice, the contracting officer shall notify receiving activities so that appropriate safe-guards can be taken.

(c) The clause permits the contracting officer to waive the notification if the contractor states that the notification on prior deliveries is still current. The contracting officer may waive the notice only after consultation with cognizant technical representatives.

(d) The contracting officer is required to specify in the clause at 52.223-7, the number of days in advance of delivery that the contractor will provide notification. The determination of the number of days should be done in coordination with the installation/facility radiation protection officer (RPO). The RPO is responsible for insuring the proper license, authorization or permit is obtained prior to receipt of the radioactive material.

23.602 Contract clause.

The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.223–7, Notice of Radioactive Materials, in solicitations and contracts for supplies which are, or which contain— (a) radioactive material requiring specific licensing under regulations issued pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954; or (b) radioactive material not requiring specific licensing in which the specific activity is greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram or the activity per item equals or exceeds 0.01 microcuries. Such supplies include, but are not limited to, aircraft, ammunition, missiles, vehicles, electronic tubes, instrument panel gauges, compasses and identification markers.

Subpart 23.7—Contracting for Environmentally Preferable and Energy-Efficient Products and Services

23.700 Scope.

This subpart prescribes policies for obtaining environmentally preferable and energy-efficient products and services.

23.701 Definition.

"Biobased product," as used in this subpart, means a commercial or industrial product (other than food or feed) that utilizes biological products or renewable domestic agricultural (plant, animal, and marine) or forestry materials.

23.702 Authorities.

(a) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. 6901, *et seq.*).

(b) National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8262g).

(c) Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101, *et seq.*).

(d) Executive Order 12856, of August 3, 1993, Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements.

(e) Executive Order 12902, of March 8, 1994, Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation at Federal Facilities.

(f) Executive Order 13101 of September 14, 1998, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition.

23.703 Policy.

Agencies must—

(a) Implement cost-effective contracting preference programs favoring the acquisition of environmentally preferable and energy-efficient products and services; and

(b) Employ acquisition strategies that affirmatively implement the following environmental objectives:

(1) Maximize the utilization of environmentally preferable products and services (based on EPA-issued guidance).

(2) Maximize the utilization of energy-efficient products.

(3) Eliminate or reduce the generation of hazardous waste and the need for special material processing (including special handling, storage, treatment, and disposal).

(4) Promote the use of nonhazardous and recovered materials.

(5) Realize life-cycle cost savings.

(6) Promote cost-effective waste reduction when creating plans, drawings, specifications, standards, and other

PART 23—ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVATION, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE 23.902

product descriptions authorizing material substitutions, extensions of shelf-life, and process improvements. (7) Consider the use of biobased products.

23.704 Application to Government-owned or -leased facilities.

Executive Order 13101, Section 701, requires that contracts for contractor operation of a Government-owned or -leased facility and contracts for support services at a Government-owned or -operated facility include provisions that obligate the contractor to comply with the requirements of the order. Compliance includes developing programs to promote and implement cost-effective waste reduction and affirmative procurement programs required by 42 U.S.C. 6962 for all products designated in EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (40 CFR part 247).

23.705 Contract clause.

Insert the clause at 52.223-10, Waste Reduction Program, in all solicitations and contracts for contractor operation of Government-owned or -leased facilities and all solicitations and contracts for support services at Government-owned or -operated facilities.

Subpart 23.8—Ozone-Depleting Substances

23.800 Scope of subpart.

This subpart sets forth policies and procedures for the acquisition of items which contain, use, or are manufactured with ozone-depleting substances.

23.801 Authorities.

(a) Title VI of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7671, et seq.).

(b) Executive Order 12843, April 21, 1993.

(c) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, Protection of Stratospheric Ozone (40 CFR Part 82).

23.802 Definition.

"Ozone-depleting substance" means-

(a) Any substance designated as Class I by EPA (40 CFR Part 82), including but not limited to chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform; or

(b) Any substance designated as Class II by EPA (40 CFR Part 82), including but not limited to hydrochlorofluo-rocarbons.

23.803 Policy.

(a) It is the policy of the Federal Government that Federal agencies—

(1) Implement cost-effective programs to minimize the procurement of materials and substances that contribute to the depletion of stratospheric ozone; and

(2) Give preference to the procurement of alternative chemicals, products, and manufacturing processes that reduce overall risks to human health and the environment by lessening the depletion of ozone in the upper atmosphere.

(b) In preparing specifications and purchase descriptions, and in the acquisition of supplies and services, agencies shall ensure that acquisitions—

(1) Comply with the requirements of Title VI of the Clean Air Act, Executive Order 12843, and 40 CFR 82.84(a)(2), (3), (4), and (5); and

(2) Substitute safe alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, as identified under 42 U.S.C. 7671k, to the maximum extent practicable, as provided in 40 CFR 82.84(a)(1), except in the case of Class I substances being used for specified essential uses, as identified under 40 CFR 82.4(r).

23.804 Contract clauses.

Except for contracts to be performed outside the United States, its possessions, and Puerto Rico, the contracting officer shall insert the clause at:

(a) 52.223-11, Ozone-Depleting Substances, in solicitations and contracts for ozone-depleting substances or for supplies that may contain or be manufactured with ozonedepleting substances.

(b) 52.223-12, Refrigeration Equipment and Air Conditioners, in solicitations and contracts for services when the contract includes the maintenance, repair, or disposal of any equipment or appliance using ozone-depleting substances as a refrigerant, such as air conditioners, including motor vehicles, refrigerators, chillers, or freezers.

Subpart 23.9—Toxic Chemical Release Reporting

23.901 Purpose.

This subpart implements the requirements of Executive Order (E.O.) 12969 of August 8, 1995, Federal Acquisition and Community Right-To-Know. (See also EPA Notice, "Guidance Implementing Executive Order 12969" (60 FR 50738, September 29, 1995).)

23.902 General.

(a) The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) and the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA) established programs to protect public health and the environment by providing the public with important information on the toxic chemicals being released

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

by manufacturing facilities into the air, land, and water in its communities.

(b) Under EPCRA section 313 (42 U.S.C. 11023), and PPA section 6607 (42 U.S.C. 13106), the owner or operator of certain manufacturing facilities is required to submit annual reports on toxic chemical releases and waste management activities to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the States.

23.903 Applicability.

(a) This subpart applies to all competitive contracts expected to exceed \$100,000 (including all options) and competitive 8(a) contracts.

(b) This subpart does not apply to-

(1) Acquisitions of commercial items as defined in Part 2; or

(2) Contractor facilities located outside the United States. (The United States, as used in this subpart, includes any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction.)

23.904 Definition.

"Toxic chemicals" means reportable chemicals currently listed and added pursuant to EPCRA sections 313(c), (d) and (e), except for those chemicals deleted by EPA using the statutory criteria of EPCRA, sections 313(d) and (e).

23.905 Policy.

(a) It is the policy of the Government to purchase supplies and services that have been produced with a minimum adverse impact on community health and the environment.

(b) Federal agencies, to the greatest extent practicable, shall contract with companies that report in a public manner on toxic chemicals released to the environment.

23.906 Requirements.

(a) E.O. 12969 requires that solicitations for competitive contracts expected to exceed \$100,000 (including all options) include, to the maximum extent practicable, as an award eligibility criterion, a certification by the offeror that, if awarded a contract, either—

(1) As the owner or operator of facilities to be used in the performance of the contract that are subject to Form R filing and reporting requirements, the offeror will file, and will continue to file throughout the life of the contract, for such facilities, the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Form (Form R) as described in EPCRA sections 313(a) and (g) and PPA section 6607; or (2) Facilities to be used in the performance of the contract are exempt from Form R filing and reporting requirements because the facilities—

(i) Do not manufacture, process, or otherwise use any toxic chemicals listed under section 313(c) of EPCRA, 42 U.S.C. 11023(c);

(ii) Do not have 10 or more full-time employees as specified in section 313(b)(1)(A) of EPCRA, 42 U.S.C. 11023(b)(1)(A);

(iii) Do not meet the reporting thresholds of toxic chemicals established under section 313(f) of EPCRA, 42 U.S.C. 11023(f) (including the alternate thresholds at 40 CFR 372.27, provided an appropriate certification form has been filed with EPA);

(iv) Do not fall within Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC) designations 20 through 39 as set forth in 19.102; or

(v) Are not located within any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction.

(b) A determination that it is not practicable to include the solicitation provision at 52.223-13, Certification of Toxic Chemical Release Reporting, in a solicitation or class of solicitations shall be approved by a procurement official at a level no lower than the head of the contracting activity. Prior to making such a determination for a solicitation or class of solicitations with an estimated value in excess of \$500,000 (including all options), the agency shall consult with the Environmental Protection Agency, Director, Environmental Assistance Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxic Substances (Mail Code 7408), Washington, DC 20460.

(c) Award shall not be made to offerors who do not certify in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section when the provision at 52.223-13, Certification of Toxic Chemical Release Reporting, is included in the solicitation. If facilities to be used by the offeror in the performance of the contract are not subject to Form R filing and reporting requirements and the offeror fails to check the appropriate box(es) in 52.223-13, Certification of Toxic Chemical Release Reporting, such failure shall be considered a minor informality or irregularity.

(d) The contracting officer shall cooperate with EPA representatives and provide such advice and assistance as may be required to aid EPA in the performance of its responsibilities under E.O. 12969.

(e) EPA, upon determining that a contractor is not filing the necessary forms or is filing incomplete information, may recommend to the head of the contracting activity that the contract be terminated for convenience. The head of the contracting activity shall consider the EPA recommendation and determine if termination or some other action is appropriate.

23.907 Solicitation provision and contract clause.

Except for acquisitions of commercial items as defined in Part 2, the contracting officer shall—

(a) Insert the provision at 52.223-13, Certification of Toxic Chemical Release Reporting, in all solicitations for competitive contracts expected to exceed \$100,000 (including all options) and competitive 8(a) contracts, unless it has been determined in accordance with 23.906(b) that to do so is not practicable; and

(b) When the solicitation contains the provision at 52.223-13, Certification of Toxic Chemical Release Reporting, insert the clause at 52.223-14, Toxic Chemical Release Reporting, in the resulting contract, if the contract is expected to exceed \$100,000 (including all options).

Subpart 23.10—Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements

23.1001 Purpose.

This subpart implements requirements of Executive Order (E.O.) 12856 of August 3, 1993, Federal Compliance with Right-To-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements.

23.1002 Applicability.

The requirements of this subpart apply to facilities owned or operated by a Federal agency except those facilities located outside the several states of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

23.1003 Definition.

"Federal agency," as used in this subpart, means an executive agency (see 2.101).

23.1004 Requirements.

(a) E.O. 12856 requires Federal facilities to comply with the provisions of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA)(42 U.S.C. 11001-11050) and the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA)(42 U.S.C. 13101-13109).

(b) Pursuant to Section 1-104 of E.O. 12856, and any agency implementing procedures, every new contract that provides for performance on a Federal facility shall require the contractor to provide information necessary for the Federal agency to comply with the emergency planning and toxic release reporting requirements of EPCRA and PPA, and other agency obligations under E.O. 12856.

23.1005 Contract clause.

The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.223-5, Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know Information, in all solicitations and contracts that provide for performance, in whole or in part, on a Federal facility.

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FAC 97–18 AUGUST 7, 2000

PART 38—FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULE CONTRACTING

Sec.

38.000 Scope of part.

Subpart 38.1—Federal Supply Schedule Program 38.101 General.

Subpart 38.2—Establishing and Administering Federal Supply Schedules

38.201 Coordination requirements.

38.000 Scope of part.

This part prescribes policies and procedures for contracting for supplies and services under the Federal Supply Schedule program, which is directed and managed by the General Services Administration (see Subpart 8.4, Federal Supply Schedules, for additional information). The Department of Defense uses a similar system of schedule contracting for military items that are also not a part of the Federal Supply Schedule program.

Subpart 38.1—Federal Supply Schedule Program

38.101 General.

(a) The Federal Supply Schedule program, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 259(b)(3)(A), provides Federal agencies with a simplified process of acquiring commonly used supplies and services in varying quantities while obtaining volume discounts. Indefinite-delivery contracts (including requirements contracts) are awarded using competitive procedures to commercial firms. The firms provide supplies and services at stated prices for given periods of time, for delivery within a stated geographic area such as the 48 contiguous states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and overseas. The schedule contracting office issues Federal Supply Schedules that contain information needed for placing orders.

(b) Each schedule identifies agencies that are required to use the contracts as primary sources of supply.

(c) Federal agencies not identified in the schedules as mandatory users may issue orders under the schedules. Contractors are encouraged to accept the orders.

(d) Although GSA awards most Federal Supply Schedule contracts, it may authorize other agencies to award schedule contracts and publish schedules. For example, the Department of Veterans Affairs awards schedule contracts for certain medical and nonperishable subsistence items.

(e) When establishing Federal Supply Schedules, GSA, or an agency delegated that authority, is responsible for complying with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements (*e.g.*, Parts 5, 6, and 19). The requirements of Parts 5, 6, and 19 apply at the acquisition planning stage prior to issuing the schedule solicitation and do not apply to orders and BPAs placed under resulting schedule contracts (see 8.404).

Subpart 38.2—Establishing and Administering Federal Supply Schedules

38.201 Coordination requirements.

(a) Subject to interagency agreements, contracting officers having responsibility for awarding Federal Supply Schedule contracts shall coordinate and obtain approval of the General Services Administration's Federal Supply Service (FSS) before—

(1) Establishing new schedules;

(2) Discontinuing existing schedules;

(3) Changing the scope of agency or geographical coverage of existing schedules; or

(4) Adding or deleting special item numbers, national stock numbers, or revising their description.

(b) Requests should be forwarded to the:

General Services Administration Federal Supply Service Office of Acquisition (FC) Washington DC 20406.

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FAC 97-18 AUGUST 7, 2000

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

Sec.

52.000 Scope	e of part.
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Subpart 52.1—Instructions forUsing Provisions and Clauses				
52.100	-			
52.100 52.101	Scope of subpart. Using Part 52.			
52.102	Incorporating provisions and clauses.			
52.103	Identification of provisions and clauses.			
52.104	Procedures for modifying and completing provisions			
52 105	and clauses.			
52.105	Procedures for using alternates.			
52.106	[Reserved]			
52.107	Provisions and clauses prescribed in Subpart 52.1.			
Su	ubpart 52.2—Text of Provisions and Clauses			
52.200	Scope of subpart.			
52.201	[Reserved]			
52.202-1	Definitions.			
52.203-1	[Reserved]			
52.203-2	Certificate of Independent Price Determination.			
52.203-3	Gratuities.			
52.203-4	[Reserved]			
52.203-5	Covenant Against Contingent Fees.			
52.203-6	Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the			
	Government.			
52.203-7	Anti-Kickback Procedures.			
52.203-8	Cancellation, Rescission, and Recovery of Funds for			
	Illegal or Improper Activity.			
52.203-9	[Reserved]			
52.203-10	Price or Fee Adjustment for Illegal or Improper Activity.			
52.203-11	Certification and Disclosure Regarding Payments to			
	Influence Certain Federal Transactions.			
52.203-12	Limitation on Payments to Influence Certain Federal			
	Transactions.			
52.204-1	Approval of Contract.			
52.204-2	Security Requirements.			
52.204-3	Taxpayer Identification.			
52.204-4	Printed or Copied Double-Sided on Recycled Paper.			
52.204-5	Women-Owned Business (Other Than Small			
	Business).			
52.204-6	Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Number.			
52.205-52	2.206 [Reserved]			
52.207-1	Notice of Cost Comparison (Sealed-Bid).			
52.207-2	Notice of Cost Comparison (Negotiated).			
52.207-3	Right of First Refusal of Employment.			
52.207-4	Economic Purchase Quantity—Supplies.			
52.207-5	Option to Purchase Equipment.			
52.208-1-	-52.208-3 [Reserved]			
52.208-4	Vehicle Lease Payments.			
52.208-5	Condition of Leased Vehicles.			
52.208-6	Marking of Leased Vehicles.			
52.208-7	Tagging of Leased Vehicles.			
52.208-8	Helium Requirement Forecast and Required Sources			
	for Helium.			
52.208-9	Contractor Use of Mandatory Sources of Supply.			

52.209-1 Qualification Requirements.

52.209-2	[Reserved]
52.209-3	First Article Approval—Contractor Testing.
52.209-4	First Article Approval—Government Testing.
52.209-5	Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension,
	Proposed Debarment, and Other Responsibility
	Matters.
52.209-6	Protecting the Government's Interest when
	Subcontracting with Contractors Debarred,
	Suspended, or Proposed for Debarment.
52.210	[Reserved]
52.211-1	Availability of Specifications Listed in the GSA
52.211-1	Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and
	Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29.
52.211-2	Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD
32.211-2	Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) and
	Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Management
	Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD
50 011 0	5010.12-L.
52.211-3	Availability of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA
	Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and
50.011.4	Commercial Item Descriptions.
52.211-4	Availability for Examination of Specifications Not
	Listed in the GSAIndex of Federal Specifications,
	Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.
52.211-5	Material Requirements.
52.211-6	Brand Name or Equal.
52.211-7	Alternatives to Government-Unique Standards.
52.211-8	Time of Delivery.
52.211-9	Desired and Required Time of Delivery.
52.211-10	Commencement, Prosecution, and Completion of
50 011 11	Work.
52.211-11	Liquidated Damages—Supplies, Services, or
50 011 10	Research and Development.
52.211-12	Liquidated Damages—Construction.
52.211-13	Time Extensions.
52.211-14	Notice of Priority Rating for National Defense Use.
52.211-15	Defense Priority and Allocation Requirements.
52.211-16	Variation in Quantity.
52.211-17	Delivery of Excess Quantities.
52.211-18	Variation in Estimated Quantity.
52.212-1	Instructions to Offerors—Commercial Items.
52.212-2	Evaluation—Commercial Items.
52.212-3	Offeror Representations and Certifications—
50.010.4	Commercial Items.
52.212-4	Contract Terms and Conditions—Commercial Items.
52.212-5	Contract Terms and Conditions Required to
	Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—
50.010.1	Commercial Items.
52.213-1	Fast Payment Procedure.
52.213-2	Invoices.
52.213-3	Notice to Supplier.
52.213-4	Terms and Conditions—Simplified Acquisitions
50.01 4.1	(Other Than Commercial Items).
52.214-1	Solicitation Definitions—Sealed Bidding.
52.214-2	[Reserved]

- 52.214-3 Amendments to Invitations for Bids.
- 52.214-4 False Statements in Bids.

FAC 97-14 NOVEMBER 23, 1999

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

52.214-5	Submission of Bids.	52.215-18	Reversion or Adjustment of Plans for Postretirement
52.214-6	Explanation to Prospective Bidders.		Benefits (PRB) Other Than Pensions.
52.214-7	Late Submissions, Modifications, and Withdrawals of	52.215-19	Notification of Ownership Changes.
	Bids.		Requirements for Cost or Pricing Data or Information
52.214-8	[Reserved]		Other Than Cost or Pricing Data.
52.214-9	Failure to Submit Bid.	52.215-21	Requirements for Cost or Pricing Data or Information
52.214-10	Contract Award—Sealed Bidding.		Other Than Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications.
52.214-11	[Reserved]	52.216-1	Type of Contract.
52.214-12	Preparation of Bids.	52.216-2	Economic Price Adjustment—Standard Supplies.
52.214-13	Telegraphic Bids.	52.216-3	Economic Price Adjustment—Semistandard Supplies.
52.214-14	Place of Performance—Sealed Bidding.	52.216-4	Economic Price Adjustment—Labor and Material.
52.214-15	Period for Acceptance of Bids.	52.216-5	Price Redetermination—Prospective.
52.214-16	Minimum Bid Acceptance Period.	52.216-6	Price Redetermination—Retroactive.
52.214-17	[Reserved]	52.216-7	Allowable Cost and Payment.
52.214-18	Preparation of Bids—Construction.	52.216-8	Fixed Fee.
52.214-19	Contract Award—Sealed Bidding—Construction.	52.216-9	Fixed Fee—Construction.
52.214-20	Bid Samples.		Incentive Fee.
52.214-21	Descriptive Literature.		Cost Contract—No Fee.
52.214-22	Evaluation of Bids for Multiple Awards.		Cost-Sharing Contract—No Fee.
52.214-23	Late Submissions, Modifications, Revisions, and		Allowable Cost and Payment—Facilities.
	Withdrawals of Technical Proposals under Two-Step		Allowable Cost and Payment—Facilities Use.
	Sealed Bidding.		Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates.
52.214-24	Multiple Technical Proposals.		Incentive Price Revision—Firm Target.
52.214-25	Step Two of Two-Step Sealed Bidding.		
52.214-26	Audit and Records—Sealed Bidding.	52.216-17	Incentive Price Revision—Successive Targets.
52.214-27	Price Reduction for Defective Cost or Pricing Data—		Order Limitations.
	Modifications—Sealed Bidding.		
52.214-28	Subcontractor Cost or Pricing Data—		Definite Quantity.
	Modifications—Sealed Bidding.		Requirements.
52.214-29	Order of Precedence—Sealed Bidding.		Indefinite Quantity.
52.214-30	Annual Representations and Certifications—Sealed		Execution and Commencement of Work.
	Bidding.		Limitation of Government Liability.
52.214-31	Facsimile Bids.		Contract Definitization.
52.214-32-	-52.214-33 [Reserved]		Payments of Allowable Costs Before Definitization.
52.214-34	Submission of Offers in the English Language.		Single or Multiple Awards.
52.214-35	Submission of Offers in U.S. Currency.	52.216-28	Multiple Awards for Advisory and Assistance
52.215-1	Instructions to Offerors—Competitive Acquisition.	50 015 1	Services.
52.215-2	Audit and Records—Negotiation.	52.217-1	[Reserved]
52.215-3	Request for Information or Solicitation for Planning	52.217-2	Cancellation Under Multi-year Contracts.
	Purposes.	52.217-3	Evaluation Exclusive of Options.
52.215-4	[Reserved]	52.217-4	Evaluation of Options Exercised at Time of Contract
52.215-5	Facsimile Proposals.		Award.
52.215-6	Place of Performance.	52.217-5	Evaluation of Options.
52.215-7	Annual Representations and Certifications—	52.217-6	Option for Increased Quantity.
	Negotiation.	52.217-7	Option for Increased Quantity—Separately Priced
52.215-8	Order of Precedence—Uniform Contract Format.		Line Item.
52.215-9	Changes or Additions to Make-or-Buy Program.	52.217-8	Option to Extend Services.
	Price Reduction for Defective Cost or Pricing Data.	52.217-9	Option to Extend the Term of the Contract.
52.215-11	Price Reduction for Defective Cost or Pricing Data—	52.218	[Reserved]
	Modifications.	52.219-1	Small Business Program Representations.
	Subcontractor Cost or Pricing Data.	52.219-2	Equal Low Bids.
	Subcontractor Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications.	52.219-3	Notice of Total HUBZone Set-Aside.
	Integrity of Unit Prices.	52.219-4	Notice of Price Evaluation Preference for HUBZone
	Pension Adjustments and Asset Reversions.		Small Business Concerns.
	Facilities Capital Cost of Money.	52.219-5	Very Small Business Set-Aside.
52.215-17	Waiver of Facilities Capital Cost of Money.	52.219-6	Notice of Total Small Business Set-Aside.

52-2 (FAC 97-18)

FAC 97-18 AUGUST 7, 2000

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

52.219-7	Notice of Partial Small Business Set-Aside.
52.219-8	Utilization of Small Business Concerns.
52.219-9	Small Business Subcontracting Plan.
52.219-10	Incentive Subcontracting Program.
52.219-11	Special 8(a) Contract Conditions.
52.219-11	Special 8(a) Subcontract Conditions.
52.219-12	[Reserved]
52.219-13	Limitations on Subcontracting.
52.219-14	[Reserved]
52.219-16	Liquidated Damages—Subcontracting Plan.
52.219-17	Section 8(a) Award.
52.219-18	Notification of Competition Limited to Eligible 8(a)
50 010 10	Concerns.
52.219-19	Small Business Concern Representation for the Small
	Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program.
52.219-20	Notice of Emerging Small Business Set-Aside.
52.219-21	Small Business Size Representation for Targeted
	Industry Categories under the Small Business
	Competitiveness Demonstration Program.
52.219-22	Small Disadvantaged Business Status.
52.219-23	Notice of Price Evaluation Adjustment for Small
	Disadvantaged Business Concerns.
52.219-24	Small Disadvantaged Business Participation
	Program—Targets.
52.219-25	Small Disadvantaged Business Participation
	Program—Disadvantaged Status and Reporting.
52.219-26	Small Disadvantaged Business Participation
	Program—Incentive Subcontracting.
52.220-5	2.221 [Reserved]
52.222-1	Notice to the Government of Labor Disputes.
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	[Reserved]
52.222-6	Davis-Bacon Act.
52.222-7	Withholding of Funds.
52.222-8	Payrolls and Basic Records.
52.222-0	Apprentices and Trainees.
52.222-10	Compliance with Copeland Act Requirements.
52.222-10	Subcontracts (Labor Standards).
52.222-11	Contract Termination—Debarment.
52.222-12	Compliance with Davis-Bacon and Related Act
52.222-15	Regulations.
52 222 14	Disputes Concerning Labor Standards.
52.222-14	
52.222-15 52.222-16	Certification of Eligibility. Approval of Wage Rates.
52.222-10 52.222-17	
32.222-17	Labor Standards for Construction Work—Facilities
50 000 10	Contracts.
	-52.222-19 [Reserved]
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	
	Evaluation.

52.222-25	Affirmative Action Compliance.
52.222-26	Equal Opportunity.
52.222-27	Affirmative Action Compliance Requirements for
	Construction.
	[Reserved]
	Notification of Visa Denial.
52.222-30-	—52.222-34 [Reserved]
52.222-35	Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and
	Veterans of the Vietnam Era.
	Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities.
52.222-37	Employment Reports on Disabled Veterans and
	Veterans of the Vietnam Era.
	-52.222-40 [Reserved]
	Service Contract Act of 1965, as Amended.
	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—
50 000 15	Price Adjustment.
	[Reserved]
52.222-46	Evaluation of Compensation for Professional
50 000 47	Employees.
52.222-47	8
	Applicable to Successor Contract Pursuant to
	Predecessor Contractor Collective Bargaining
52.222-48	Agreements (CBA). Exemption from Application of Service Contract Act
52.222-40	Provisions for Contracts for Maintenance,
	Calibration, and/or Repair of Certain Information
	Technology, Scientific and Medical and/or Office and
	Business Equipment—Contractor Certification.
52.222-49	Service Contract Act—Place of Performance
,	Unknown.
52.222-50	Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers.
52.223-1-	
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 Products.
52.223-10	Waste Reduction Program.
52.223-11	Ozone-Depleting Substances.
52.223-12	Refrigeration Equipment and Air Conditioners.
52.223-13	Certification of Toxic Chemical Release Reporting.
52.223-14	Toxic Chemical Release Reporting.
52.224-1	Privacy Act Notification.
52.224-2	Privacy Act.
52.225-1	Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—
	Supplies.
52.225-2	Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program

Certificate.

FAC 97–15 FEBRUARY 25, 2000

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

52.225-3	Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement—Israeli Trade Act—Balance of Payments Program.		Technical Data Declaration, Revision, and Withholding of Payment—Major Systems. Major System—Minimum Rights.
52.225-4	Buy American Act—North American Free Trade		Rights to Proposal Data (Technical).
32.223 4	Agreement—Israeli Trade Act—Balance of Payments	52.228-1	Bid Guarantee.
	Program Certificate.	52.228-2	Additional Bond Security.
52.225-5	Trade Agreements.	52.228-3	Workers' Compensation Insurance (Defense Base
52.225-5	-	32.220 3	Act).
	Trade Agreements Certificate.	52.228-4	Workers' Compensation and War-Hazard Insurance
52.225-7	Waiver of Buy American Act for Civil Aircraft and Related Articles.	52.220-4	Overseas.
52 225 8		52.228-5	Insurance—Work on a Government Installation.
52.225-8	Duty-Free Entry.	52.228-6	[Reserved]
52.225-9	Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—	52.228-7	Insurance—Liability to Third Persons.
52 225 10	Construction Materials.	52.228-8	Liability and Insurance—Leased Motor Vehicles.
52.225-10	Notice of Buy American Act/Balance of	52.228-9	Cargo Insurance.
	Payments Program Requirement—Construction		Vehicular and General Public Liability Insurance.
52 225 11	Materials.		Pledges of Assets.
52.225-11	Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—		Prospective Subcontractor Requests for Bonds.
	Construction Materials under Trade Agreements.		Alternative Payment Protections.
52.225-12	Notice of Buy American Act/Balance of Payments		Irrevocable Letter of Credit.
	Program Requirement—Construction Materials under		Performance and Payment Bonds—Construction.
	Trade Agreements.		
	Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases.	32.228-10	Performance and Payment Bonds—Other Than Construction.
52.225-14	Inconsistency between English Version and	52.229-1	State and Local Taxes.
	Translation of Contract.		
52.225-15	Sanctioned European Union Country End	52.229-2	North Carolina State and Local Sales and Use Tax.
	Products.	52.229-3	Federal, State, and Local Taxes.
52.225-16	Sanctioned European Union Country Services.	52.229-4	Federal, State, and Local Taxes (Noncompetitive
	Evaluation of Foreign Currency Offers.	52 220 5	Contract).
52.226-1	Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian-	52.229-5	Taxes—Contracts Performed in U.S. Possessions or
	Owned Economic Enterprises.	52.000 6	Puerto Rico.
52.226-2	Historically Black College or University and	52.229-6	Taxes—Foreign Fixed-Price Contracts.
	Minority Institution Representation.	52.229-7	Taxes—Fixed-Price Contracts with Foreign
52.227-1	Authorization and Consent.	52 220 0	Governments.
52.227-2	Notice and Assistance Regarding Patent and	52.229-8	Taxes—Foreign Cost-Reimbursement Contracts.
	Copyright Infringement.	52.229-9	Taxes—Cost-Reimbursement Contracts with Foreign
52.227-3	Patent Indemnity.		Governments.
52.227-4	Patent Indemnity—Construction Contracts.	52.229-10	1
52.227-5	Waiver of Indemnity.		Compensating Tax.
52.227-5	Royalty Information.	52.230-1	Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification.
52.227-0	Patents—Notice of Government Licensee.	52.230-2	Cost Accounting Standards.
52.227-8	[Reserved]	52.230-3	Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting
52.227-8	Refund of Royalties.		Practices.
	•	52.230-4	Consistency in Cost Accounting Practices.
52.227-10	Filing of Patent Applications—Classified Subject	52.230-5	Cost Accounting Standards—Educational Institution.
50 007 11	Matter.	52.230-6	Administration of Cost Accounting Standards.
52.227-11	Patent Rights—Retention by the Contractor (Short	52.231	[Reserved]
52 227 12	Form).	52.232-1	Payments.
52.227-12	Patent Rights—Retention by the Contractor (Long	52.232-2	Payments under Fixed-Price Research and
	Form).		Development Contracts.
	Patent Rights—Acquisition by the Government.	52.232-3	Payments under Personal Services Contracts.
	Rights in Data—General.	52.232-4	Payments under Transportation Contracts and
52.227-15	Representation of Limited Rights Data and Restricted		Transportation-Related Services Contracts.
	Computer Software.	52.232-5	Payments under Fixed-Price Construction Contracts.
	Additional Data Requirements.	52.232-6	Payment under Communication Service Contracts
	Rights in Data—Special Works.		with Common Carriers.
	Rights in Data—Existing Works.	52.232-7	Payments under Time-and-Materials and Labor-Hour
	Commercial Computer Software—Restricted Rights.		Contracts.
52.227-20	Rights in Data—SBIR Program.	52.232-8	Discounts for Prompt Payment.

52-4 (FAC 97–18)
PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

52.247-35	F.o.b. Destination, within Consignee's Premises.
52.247-36	
52.247-37	•
52.247-38	F.o.b. Inland Carrier, Point of Exportation.
52.247-39	F.o.b. Inland Point, Country of Importation.
52.247-40	Ex Dock, Pier, or Warehouse, Port of Importation.
52.247-41	C. & f. Destination.
52.247-42	C.i.f. Destination.
52.247-43	F.o.b. Designated Air Carrier's Terminal, Point of
	Exportation.
52.247-44	F.o.b. Designated Air Carrier's Terminal, Point of
	Importation.
52.247-45	
52.247-46	Shipping Point(s) Used in Evaluation of F.o.b. Origin
	Offers.
52.247-47	Evaluation—F.o.b. Origin.
52.247-48	F.o.b. Destination—Evidence of Shipment.
52.247-49	Destination Unknown.
52.247-50	No Evaluation of Transportation Costs.
52.247-51	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
52.247-52	1
	Shipments to DOD Air or Water Terminal
	Transshipment Points.
52.247-53	Freight Classification Description.
52.247-54	[Reserved]
52.247-55	F.o.b. Point for Delivery of Government-Furnished
	Property.
52.247-56	Transit Arrangements.
52.247-57	Transportation Transit Privilege Credits.
52.247-58	Loading, Blocking, and Bracing of Freight Car Shipments.
52.247-59	F.o.b. Origin—Carload and Truckload Shipments.
52.247-60	
52.247-61	F.o.b. Origin—Minimum Size of Shipments.
52.247-62	Specific Quantities Unknown.
52.247-63	Preference for U.SFlag Air Carriers.
52.247-64	Preference for Privately Owned U.SFlag
	Commercial Vessels.
52.247-65	F.o.b. Origin, Prepaid Freight—Small Package
	Shipments.
52.247-66	Returnable Cylinders.
52.247-67	
	the General Services Administration for Audit.
52.248-1	Value Engineering.
52.248-2	Value Engineering—Architect-Engineer.
52.248-3	Value Engineering—Architect-Engineer. Value Engineering—Construction.
52.249-1	Termination for Convenience of the Government
	(Fixed-Price) (Short Form).
52.249-2	Termination for Convenience of the Government
	(Fixed-Price).
52.249-3	Termination for Convenience of the Government
	(Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of
	Improvements).
52.249-4	Termination for Convenience of the Government
	(Services) (Short Form).
52.249-5	Termination for Convenience of the Government
	(Educational and Other Nonprofit Institutions).

52.249-6	Termination (Cost-Reimbursement).
52.249-7	Termination (Fixed-Price Architect-Engineer).
52.249-8	Default (Fixed-Price Supply and Service).
52.249-9	Default (Fixed-Price Research and Development).
52.249-10	Default (Fixed-Price Construction).
52.249-11	Termination of Work (Consolidated Facilities or
	Facilities Acquisition).
52.249-12	Termination (Personal Services).
52.249-13	Failure to Perform.
52.249-14	Excusable Delays.
52.250-1	Indemnification Under Public Law 85-804.
52.251-1	Government Supply Sources.
52.251-2	Interagency Fleet Management System Vehicles and
	Related Services.
52.252-1	Solicitation Provisions Incorporated by Reference.
52.252-2	Clauses Incorporated by Reference.
52.252-3	Alterations in Solicitation.
52.252-4	Alterations in Contract.
52.252-5	Authorized Deviations in Provisions.
52.252-6	Authorized Deviations in Clauses.
52.253-1	Computer Generated Forms.
S	ubpart 52.3—Provision and Clause Matrix

- 52.300 Scope of subpart.
- 52.301 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses (Matrix).

52.000 Scope of part.

This part-

(a) Gives instructions for using provisions and clauses in solicitations and/or contracts;

(b) Sets forth the solicitation provisions and contract clauses prescribed by this regulation; and

(c) Presents a matrix listing the FAR provisions and clauses applicable to each principal contract type and/or purpose (*e.g.*, fixed-price supply, cost-reimbursement research and development).

Subpart 52.1—Instructions for Using Provisions and Clauses

52.100 Scope of subpart.

This subpart (a) gives instructions for using Part 52, including the explanation and use of provision and clause numbers, prescriptions, prefaces, and the matrix; (b) prescribes procedures for incorporating, identifying, and modifying provisions and clauses in solicitations and contracts, and for using alternates; and (c) describes the derivation of FAR provisions and clauses.

52.101 Using Part 52.

(a) Definitions.

"Alternate" means a substantive variation of a basic provision or clause prescribed for use in a defined circumstance. It (1) adds wording to, (2) deletes wording

52.101

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

from, or (3) substitutes specified wording for a portion of the basic provision or clause. The alternate version of a provision or clause is the basic provision or clause as changed by the addition, deletion, or substitution (see 52.105(a)).

"Contract clause" or "clause" means a term or condition used in contracts or in both solicitations and contracts, and applying after contract award or both before and after award.

"Modification," as used in this subpart, means a minor change in the details of a provision or clause that is specifically authorized by the FAR and does not alter the substance of the provision or clause (see 52.104).

"Solicitation provision" or "provision" means a term or condition used only in solicitations and applying only before contract award.

"Substantially as follows" or "substantially the same as," when used in the prescription of a provision or clause, means that authorization is granted to prepare and utilize a variation of that provision or clause to accommodate requirements that are peculiar to an individual acquisition. Any variation must include the salient features of the FAR provision or clause, and must be consistent with the intent, principle, and substance of the FAR provision or clause or related coverage of the subject matter.

(b) Numbering—(1) FAR provisions and clauses. Subpart 52.2 sets forth the text of all FAR provisions and clauses, each in its own separate subsection. The subpart is arranged by subject matter, in the same order as, and keyed to, the parts of the FAR. Each FAR provision or clause is uniquely identified. All FAR provision and clause numbers begin with "52.2," since the text of all FAR provisions and clauses appear in Subpart 52.2. The next two digits of the provision or clause number correspond to the number of the FAR subject part in which the provision or clause is prescribed. The FAR provision or clause number is then completed by a hyphen and a sequential number assigned within each section of Subpart 52.2. The following example illustrates the makeup of the FAR provision or clause number (see Figure 1 below).

(2)(i) *Provisions or clauses that supplement the FAR*. Provisions or clauses that supplement the FAR are—

(A) Prescribed and included in authorized agency acquisition regulations issued within an agency to satisfy the specific needs of the agency as a whole;

(B) Prescribed and included in a regulation issued by a suborganization of an agency to satisfy the needs of that particular suborganization; or

(C) Developed for use at a suborganizational level of an agency, not meant for repetitive use, but intended to meet the needs of an individual acquisition and, thus, impractical to include in either an agency or suborganization acquisition regulation. (See 1.301(c).)

(ii) Supplemental provisions or clauses published in agency acquisition regulations shall be in full text and the prescription for the use of each shall be included. Supplemental provisions or clauses published in agency acquisition regulations shall be numbered in the same manner in which FAR provisions and clauses are numbered except that—

(A) If it is included in an agency acquisition regulation that is published in the *Federal Register* and is codified in Title 48, *Code of Federal Regulations* (48 CFR), the number shall be preceded by the chapter number within 48 CFR assigned by the CFR staff; and

(B) The sequential number shall be "70" or a higher number (see 1.303).

(iii) The sequential number at the end of the number of a provision or clause that supplements the FAR, like its counterpart at the end of any FAR provision or clause number, indicates the subsection location of the provision or clause in Subpart 52.2 of the agency acquisition regulation



Figure 1

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

that contains its full text. If, for example, an agency acquisition regulation contains only one provision followed by only one clause supplementing the FAR in its section 52.236 (Construction and Architect-Engineer Contracts), then the sequential numbers would be "70" for the provision and "71" for the clause.

(c) *Prescriptions.* Each provision or clause in Subpart 52.2 is prescribed at that place in the FAR text where the subject matter of the provision or clause receives its primary treatment. The prescription includes all conditions, requirements, and instructions for using the provision or clause and its alternates, if any. The provision or clause may be referred to in other FAR locations.

(d) *Introductory text.* Within Subpart 52.2, the introductory text of each provision or clause includes a cross-reference to the location in the FAR subject text that prescribes its use.

(e) *Matrix*. (1) The matrix in Subpart 52.3 contains a column for each principal type and/or purpose of contract (*e.g.*, fixed-price supply, cost reimbursement research and development). The matrix lists the—

(i) Required solicitation provisions;

(ii) Required-when-applicable solicitation provisions;

(iii) Optional solicitation provisions;

(iv) Required contract clauses;

(v) Required-when-applicable contract clauses; and

(vi) Optional contract clauses.

(2) For each provision or clause listed, the matrix provides information on—

(i) Whether incorporation by reference is or is not authorized (see 52.102);

(ii) The section of the Uniform Contract Format (UCF) in which it is to be located, if it is used in an acquisition that is subject to the UCF;

(iii) Its number;

(iv) The citation of the FAR text that prescribes its use; and

(v) Its title.

(3) Since the matrix does not provide sufficient information to determine the applicability of a provision or clause in the "required-when-applicable" and "optional" categories, contracting officers shall refer to the FAR text (cited in the matrix) that prescribes its use.

(4) The FAR matrix may be reproduced at agency levels, and at subordinate levels, for the purpose of supplementing it with agency-developed provisions and clauses. The resulting consolidated matrices may be included in agency acquisition regulations.

(f) *Dates*. Since they are subject to revision from time to time, all provisions, clauses, and alternates are dated; *e.g.*, (Dec 1983). To avoid questions concerning which version of any provision, clause, or alternate is operative in any

given solicitation or contract, its date shall be included whether it is incorporated by reference or in full text.

52.102 Incorporating provisions and clauses.

(a) Provisions and clauses should be incorporated by reference to the maximum practical extent, rather than being incorporated in full text, even if they—

(1) Are used with one or more alternates or on an optional basis;

(2) Are prescribed on a "substantially as follows" or "substantially the same as" basis, provided they are used verbatim;

(3) Require modification or the insertion by the Government of fill-in material (see 52.104); or

(4) Require completion by the offeror or prospective contractor. This instruction also applies to provisions completed as annual representations and certifications.

(b) Except for provisions and clauses prescribed in 52.107, any provision or clause that can be accessed electronically by the offeror or prospective contractor may be incorporated by reference in solicitations and/or contracts. However, the contracting officer, upon request, shall provide the full text of any provision or clause incorporated by reference.

(c) Agency approved provisions and clauses prescribed in agency acquisition regulations, and provisions and clauses not authorized by Subpart 52.3 to be incorporated by reference, need not be incorporated in full text, provided the contracting officer includes in the solicitation and contract a statement that—

(1) Identifies all provisions and clauses that require completion by the offeror or prospective contractor;

(2) Specifies that the provisions and clauses must be completed by the offeror or prospective contractor and must be submitted with the quotation or offer; and

(3) Identifies to the offeror or prospective contractor at least one electronic address where the full text may be accessed.

(d) An agency may develop a group listing of provisions and clauses that apply to a specific category of contracts. An agency group listing may be incorporated by reference in solicitations and/or contracts in lieu of citing the provisions and clauses individually, provided the group listing is made available electronically to offerors and prospective contractors.

(e) A provision or clause that is not available electronically to offerors and prospective contractors shall be incorporated in solicitations and/or contracts in full text if it is—

(1) A FAR provision or clause that otherwise is not authorized to be incorporated by reference (see Subpart 52.3); or

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(2) A provision or clause prescribed for use in an agency acquisition regulation.

(f) Provisions or clauses may not be incorporated by reference by being listed in the—

(1) Provision at 52.252-3, Alterations in Solicitations; or

(2) Clause at 52.252-4, Alterations in Contract.

52.103 Identification of provisions and clauses.

(a) Whenever any FAR provision or clause is used without deviation in a solicitation or contract, whether it is incorporated by reference or in full text, it shall be identified by number, title, and date. This identification shall also be used if the FAR provision or clause is used with an authorized deviation, except that the contracting officer shall then insert "(DEVIATION)" after the date. Solicited firms and contractors will be advised of the meaning of this insertion through the use of the (1) provision at 52.252-5, Authorized Deviations in Provisions, or (2) clause at 52.252-6, Authorized Deviations in Clauses. The above mentioned provision and clause are prescribed in 52.107(e) and (f).

(b) Any provision or clause that supplements the FAR whether it is incorporated by reference or in full text shall be clearly identified by number, title, date, and name of the regulation. When a supplemental provision or clause is used with an authorized deviation, insert "(DEVIATION)" after the name of the regulation.

(c) A provision or clause of the type described in 52.101(b)(2)(i)(C) shall be identified by the title, date, and the name of the agency or suborganization within the agency that developed it.

(d) Except for provisions or clauses covered by 52.103(c), the following hypothetical examples illustrate how a provision or clause that supplements the FAR shall be identified when it is incorporated in solicitations and/or contracts by reference or in full text:

(1) If Part 14 (Sealed Bidding) of the X Agency Acquisition Regulation, published in the *Federal Register* and codified as Chapter 99 in 48 CFR, prescribes the use of a provision entitled "Bid Envelopes," dated October 1983, and that provision is sequentially the first provision or clause appearing in Section 52.214 of the X Agency Acquisition Regulation, then the identification of that provision shall be "9952.214-70—Bid Envelopes (Oct 1983)."

(2) Assume that Y, a major organizational element of the X Agency, is authorized to issue the Y Acquisition Regulation, which is not published in the *Federal Register* and codified in 48 CFR. If Part 36 (Construction and Architect-Engineer Contracts) of the Y Acquisition Regulation prescribes the use of a clause entitled "Refrigerated Display Cases," dated March 1983, pertaining to a specialized type of construction work, and that clause is sequentially the second provision or clause appearing in Section 52.236 of the Y Acquisition Regulation, then the identification of that clause shall be "52.236-71— Refrigerated Display Cases (Mar 1983)—Y Acquisition Regulation."

52.104 Procedures for modifying and completing provisions and clauses.

(a) The contracting officer must not modify provisions and clauses unless the FAR authorizes their modification. For example—

(1) "The contracting officer may use a period shorter than 60 days (but not less than 30 days) in paragraph (x) of the clause"; or

(2) "The contracting officer may substitute the words 'task order' for the word 'Schedule' wherever that word appears in the clause."

(b) When modifying provisions or clauses incorporated by reference, insert the changed wording directly below the title of the provision or clause identifying to the lowest level necessary (*e.g.*, paragraph, sentence, word), to clearly indicate what is being modified.

(c) When modifying provisions or clauses incorporated in full text, modify the language directly by substituting the changed wording as permitted.

(d) When completing blanks in provisions or clauses incorporated by reference, insert the fill-in information directly below the title of the provision or clause identifying to the lowest level necessary to clearly indicate the blanks being filled in.

(e) When completing blanks in provisions or clauses incorporated in full text, insert the fill-in information in the blanks of the provision or clause.

52.105 Procedures for using alternates.

(a) The FAR accommodates a major variation in a provision or clause by use of an alternate. The FAR prescribes alternates to a given provision or clause in the FAR subject text where the provision or clause is prescribed. The alternates to each provision or clause are titled "Alternate I," "Alternate II," "Alternate III," etc.

(b) When an alternate is used, its date shall be cited along with the date of the basic provision or clause; e.g., 52.209-3 First Article Approval—Contractor Testing (Oct 1983)—Alternate I (Dec 1983).

(c) Under certain circumstances, a provision or clause may be used with two or more alternates. In these circumstances, each of the applicable alternates shall be cited, whether incorporated by reference or in full text; *e.g.*, 52.209-3 First Article Approval—Contractor Testing (Oct 1983)—Alternate I (Dec 1983) and Alternate II (Feb 1984). However, under no circumstances may an alternate to a specific provision or clause be applied to any other provision or clause.

52.106 [Reserved]

52.107 Provisions and clauses prescribed in Subpart 52.1.

(a) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.252-1, Solicitation Provisions Incorporated by Reference, in solicitations in order to incorporate provisions by reference.

(b) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.252-2, Clauses Incorporated by Reference, in solicitations and contracts in order to incorporate clauses by reference.

(c) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.252-3, Alterations in Solicitation, in solicitations in order to revise or supplement, as necessary, other parts of the solicitation that apply to the solicitation phase only, except for any provision authorized for use with a deviation.

(d) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.252-4, Alterations in Contract, in solicitations and contracts in order to revise or supplement, as necessary, other parts of the contract, or parts of the solicitations that apply to the contract phase, except for any clause authorized for use with a deviation.

(e) The contracting officer shall insert the provision at 52.252-5, Authorized Deviations in Provisions, in solicitations that include any FAR or supplemental provision with an authorized deviation. Whenever any FAR or supplemental provision is used with an authorized deviation, the contracting officer shall identify it by the same number, title, and date assigned to the provision when it is used without deviation, include regulation name for any supplemental provision, except that the contracting officer shall insert "(DEVIATION)" after the date of the provision.

(f) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.252-6, Authorized Deviations in Clauses, in solicitations and contracts that include any FAR or supplemental clause with an authorized deviation. Whenever any FAR or supplemental clause is used with an authorized deviation, the contracting officer shall identify it by the same number, title, and date assigned to the clause when it is used without deviation, include regulation name for any supplemental clause, except that the contracting officer shall insert "(DEVIATION)" after the date of the clause.

Subpart 52.2—Text of Provisions and Clauses

52.200 Scope of subpart.

This subpart sets forth the text of all FAR provisions and clauses (see 52.101(b)(1)) and gives a cross-reference to the location in the FAR that prescribes the provision or clause.

52.201 [Reserved]

52.202-1 Definitions.

As prescribed in Subpart 2.2, insert the following clause:

DEFINITIONS (OCT 1995)

(a) "Head of the agency" (also called "agency head") or "Secretary" means the Secretary (or Attorney General, Administrator, Governor, Chairperson, or other chief official, as appropriate) of the agency, including any deputy or assistant chief official of the agency; and the term "authorized representative" means any person, persons, or board (other than the Contracting Officer) authorized to act for the head of the agency or Secretary.

(b) "Commercial component" means any component that is a commercial item.

(c) "Commercial item" means-

(1) Any item, other than real property, that is of a type customarily used for nongovernmental purposes and that—

(i) Has been sold, leased, or licensed to the general public; or

(ii) Has been offered for sale, lease, or license to the general public;

(2) Any item that evolved from an item described in paragraph (c)(1) of this clause through advances in technology or performance and that is not yet available in the commercial marketplace, but will be available in the commercial marketplace in time to satisfy the delivery requirements under a Government solicitation;

(3) Any item that would satisfy a criterion expressed in paragraphs (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this clause, but for—

(i) Modifications of a type customarily available in the commercial marketplace; or

(ii) Minor modifications of a type not customarily available in the commercial marketplace made to meet Federal Government requirements. "Minor" modifications means modifications that do not significantly alter the nongovernmental function or essential physical characteristics of an item or component, or change the purpose of a process. Factors to be considered in determining whether a modification is minor include the value and size of the modification and the comparative value and size of the final product. Dollar values and percentages may be used as guideposts, but are not conclusive evidence that a modification is minor;

(4) Any combination of items meeting the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of this clause that are of a type customarily combined and sold in combination to the general public;

(5) Installation services, maintenance services, repair services, training services, and other services if such services are procured for support of an item referred to in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this clause, and if the source of such services—

(i) Offers such services to the general public and the Federal Government contemporaneously and under similar terms and conditions; and

(ii) Offers to use the same work force for providing the Federal Government with such services as the source uses for providing such services to the general public;

(6) Services of a type offered and sold competitively in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace based on established catalog or market prices for specific tasks performed under standard commercial terms and conditions. This does not include services that are sold based on hourly rates without an established catalog or market price for a specific service performed;

(7) Any item, combination of items, or service referred to in subparagraphs (c)(1) through (c)(6), notwithstanding the fact that the item, combination of items, or service is transferred between or among separate divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliates of a Contractor; or

(8) A nondevelopmental item, if the procuring agency determines the item was developed exclusively at private expense and sold in substantial quantities, on a competitive basis, to multiple State and local Governments.

(d) "Component" means any item supplied to the Federal Government as part of an end item or of another component.

(e) "Nondevelopmental item" means-

(1) Any previously developed item of supply used exclusively for governmental purposes by a Federal agency, a State or local government, or a foreign government with which the United States has a mutual defense cooperation agreement;

(2) Any item described in paragraph (e)(1) of this definition that requires only minor modification or modifications of a type customarily available in the commercial marketplace in order to meet the requirements of the procuring department or agency; or

(3) Any item of supply being produced that does not meet the requirements of paragraph (e)(1) or (e)(2) solely because the item is not yet in use.

(f) "Contracting Officer" means a person with the authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings. The term includes certain authorized representatives of the Contracting Officer acting within the limits of their authority as delegated by the Contracting Officer.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in this contract, the term "subcontracts" includes, but is not limited to, purchase

orders and changes and modifications to purchase orders under this contract.

(End of clause)

Alternate I (Apr 1984). If the contract is for personal services; construction; architect-engineer services; or dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements, delete paragraph (c) of the basic clause.

52.203-1 [Reserved]

52.203-2 Certificate of Independent Price Determination.

As prescribed in 3.103-1, insert the following provision. If the solicitation is a Request for Quotations, the terms "Quotation" and "Quoter" may be substituted for "Offer" and "Offeror."

Certificate of Independent Price Determination (Apr 1985)

(a) The offeror certifies that—

(1) The prices in this offer have been arrived at independently, without, for the purpose of restricting competition, any consultation, communication, or agreement with any other offeror or competitor relating to—

(i) Those prices;

(ii) The intention to submit an offer;, or

(iii) The methods or factors used to calculate the prices offered.

(2) The prices in this offer have not been and will not be knowingly disclosed by the offeror, directly or indirectly, to any other offeror or competitor before bid opening (in the case of a sealed bid solicitation) or contract award (in the case of a negotiated solicitation) unless otherwise required by law; and

(3) No attempt has been made or will be made by the offeror to induce any other concern to submit or not to submit an offer for the purpose of restricting competition.

(b) Each signature on the offer is considered to be a certification by the signatory that the signatory—

(1) Is the person in the offeror's organization responsible for determining the prices being offered in this bid or proposal, and that the signatory has not participated and will not participate in any action contrary to subparagraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this provision; or

(2)(i) Has been authorized, in writing, to act as agent for the following principals in certifying that those princi-

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

52.204-1 Approval of Contract.

As prescribed in 4.103, insert the following clause:

APPROVAL OF CONTRACT (DEC 1989)

This contract is subject to the written approval of [*identify title of designated agency official here*] and shall not be binding until so approved.

(End of clause)

52.204-2 Security Requirements.

As prescribed in 4.404(a), insert the following clause:

SECURITY REQUIREMENTS (AUG 1996)

(a) This clause applies to the extent that this contract involves access to information classified "Confidential," "Secret," or "Top Secret."

(b) The Contractor shall comply with—

(1) The Security Agreement (DD Form 441), including the *National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual* (DOD 5220.22-M); and

(2) Any revisions to that manual, notice of which has been furnished to the Contractor.

(c) If, subsequent to the date of this contract, the security classification or security requirements under this contract are changed by the Government and if the changes cause an increase or decrease in security costs or otherwise affect any other term or condition of this contract, the contract shall be subject to an equitable adjustment as if the changes were directed under the Changes clause of this contract.

(d) The Contractor agrees to insert terms that conform substantially to the language of this clause, including this paragraph (d) but excluding any reference to the Changes clause of this contract, in all subcontracts under this contract that involve access to classified information.

(End of clause)

Alternate I (Apr 1984). If a cost contract for research and development with an educational institution is contemplated, add the following paragraphs (e), (f), and (g) to the basic clause:

(e) If a change in security requirements, as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), results (1) in a change in the security classification of this contract or any of its elements from an unclassified status or a lower classification to a higher classification, or (2) in more restrictive area controls than previously required, the Contractor shall exert every reasonable effort compatible with the Contractor's established policies to continue the performance of work under the contract in compliance with the change in security classification or requirements. If, despite reasonable efforts, the Contractor determines that the continuation of work under this contract is not practicable because of the change in security classification or requirements, the Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer in writing. Until resolution of the problem is made by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall continue safeguarding all classified material as required by this contract.

(f) After receiving the written notification, the Contracting Officer shall explore the circumstances surrounding the proposed change in security classification or requirements, and shall endeavor to work out a mutually satisfactory method whereby the Contractor can continue performance of the work under this contract.

(g) If, 15 days after receipt by the Contracting Officer of the notification of the Contractor's stated inability to proceed, (1) the application to this contract of the change in security classification or requirements has not been withdrawn, or (2) a mutually satisfactory method for continuing performance of work under this contract has not been agreed upon, the Contractor may request the Contracting Officer to terminate the contract in whole or in part. The Contracting Officer shall terminate the contract in whole or in part, as may be appropriate, and the termination shall be deemed a termination under the terms of the Termination for the Convenience of the Government clause.

Alternate II (APR 1984). If employee identification is required for security or other reasons in a construction contract or architect-engineer contract, add the following paragraph (e) to the basic clause:

(e) The Contractor shall be responsible for furnishing to each employee and for requiring each employee engaged on the work to display such identification as may be approved and directed by the Contracting Officer. All prescribed identification shall immediately be delivered to the Contracting Officer, for cancellation upon the release of any employee. When required by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall obtain and submit fingerprints of all persons employed or to be employed on the project.

52.204-3 Taxpayer Identification.

As prescribed in 4.905, insert the following provision:

TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION (OCT 1998)

(a) Definitions.

"Common parent," as used in this provision, means that corporate entity that owns or controls an affiliated group of corporations that files its Federal income tax returns on a consolidated basis, and of which the offeror is a member.

"Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)," as used in this provision, means the number required by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to be used by the offeror in reporting income tax and other returns. The TIN may be either a Social Security Number or an Employer Identification Number.

52.204-4

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(b) All offerors must submit the information required in paragraphs (d) through (f) of this provision to comply with debt collection requirements of 31 U.S.C. 7701(c) and 3325(d), reporting requirements of 26 U.S.C. 6041, 6041A, and 6050M, and implementing regulations issued by the IRS. If the resulting contract is subject to the payment reporting requirements described in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 4.904, the failure or refusal by the offeror to furnish the information may result in a 31 percent reduction of payments otherwise due under the contract.

(c) The TIN may be used by the Government to collect and report on any delinquent amounts arising out of the offeror's relationship with the Government (31 U.S.C. 7701(c)(3)). If the resulting contract is subject to the payment reporting requirements described in FAR 4.904, the TIN provided hereunder may be matched with IRS records to verify the accuracy of the offeror's TIN.

(d) Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN).

- \Box TIN:
- \Box TIN has been applied for.
- \Box TIN is not required because:

 \Box Offeror is a nonresident alien, foreign corporation, or foreign partnership that does not have income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States and does not have an office or place of business or a fiscal paying agent in the United States;

☐ Offeror is an agency or instrumentality of a foreign government;

 \Box Offeror is an agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government.

(e) Type of organization.

- □ Sole proprietorship;
- □ Partnership;
- \Box Corporate entity (not tax-exempt);
- \Box Corporate entity (tax-exempt);
- □ Government entity (Federal, State, or local);
- □ Foreign government;
- □ International organization per 26 CFR 1.6049-4;
- □ Other ____

(f) Common parent.

 \Box Offeror is not owned or controlled by a common parent as defined in paragraph (a) of this provision.

□ Name and TIN of common parent:

Name ____ TIN

(End of provision)

52.204-4 Printed or Copied Double-Sided on Recycled Paper.

As prescribed in 4.303, insert the following clause:

PRINTED OR COPIED DOUBLE-SIDED ON RECYCLED PAPER (Aug 2000)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause-

"Postconsumer material" means a material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been discarded for disposal or recovery, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of "recovered material." For paper and paper products, postconsumer material means "postconsumer fiber" defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as—

(1) Paper, paperboard, and fibrous materials from retail stores, office buildings, homes, and so forth, after they have passed through their end-usage as a consumer item, including: used corrugated boxes; old newspapers; old magazines; mixed waste paper; tabulating cards; and used cordage; or

(2) All paper, paperboard, and fibrous materials that enter and are collected from municipal solid waste; but not

(3) Fiber derived from printers' over-runs, converters' scrap, and over-issue publications.

"Printed or copied double-sided" means printing or reproducing a document so that information is on both sides of a sheet of paper.

"Recovered material," for paper and paper products, is defined by EPA in its Comprehensive Procurement Guideline as "recovered fiber" and means the following materials:

(1) Postconsumer fiber; and

(2) Manufacturing wastes such as-

(i) Dry paper and paperboard waste generated after completion of the papermaking process (that is, those manufacturing operations up to and including the cutting and trimming of the paper machine reel into smaller rolls or rough sheets) including: envelope cuttings, bindery trimmings, and other paper and paperboard waste resulting from printing, cutting, forming, and other converting operations; bag, box, and carton manufacturing wastes; and butt rolls, mill wrappers, and rejected unused stock; and

(ii) Repulped finished paper and paperboard from obsolete inventories of paper and paperboard manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, dealers, printers, converters, or others.

(b) In accordance with Section 101 of Executive Order 13101 of September 14, 1998, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition, the Contractor is encouraged to submit paper documents, such as offers, letters, or reports, that are printed or copied double-sided on recycled paper that meet minimum content standards specified in Section 505 of Executive Order 13101, when not using electronic com-

FAC 97-18 AUGUST 7, 2000

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

merce methods to submit information or data to the Government.

(c) If the Contractor cannot purchase high-speed copier paper, offset paper, forms bond, computer printout paper, carbonless paper, file folders, white wove envelopes, writing and office paper, book paper, cotton fiber paper, and cover stock meeting the 30 percent postconsumer material standard for use in submitting paper documents to the Government, it should use paper containing no less than 20 percent postconsumer material. This lesser standard should be used only when paper meeting the 30 percent postconsumer material standard is not obtainable at a reasonable price or does not meet reasonable performance standards.

(End of clause)

52.204-5 Women-Owned Business (Other Than Small Business).

As prescribed in 4.603(b), insert the following provision:

Women-Owned Business (Other Than Small Business) (May 1999)

(a) *Definition.* "Women-owned business concern," as used in this provision, means a concern that is at least 51

percent owned by one or more women; or in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 percent of its stock is owned by one or more women; and whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women.

(b) Representation. [Complete only if the offeror is a women-owned business concern and has not represented itself as a small business concern in paragraph (b)(1) of FAR 52.219-1, Small Business Program Representations, of this solicitation.] The offeror represents that it \Box is a women-owned business concern.

(End of provision)

52.204-6 Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Number.

As prescribed in 4.603(a), insert the following provision:

DATA UNIVERSAL NUMBERING SYSTEM (DUNS) NUMBER (JUNE 1999)

(a) The offeror shall enter, in the block with its name and address on the cover page of its offer, the annotation "DUNS" followed by the DUNS number that identifies the offeror's name and address exactly as stated in the offer.

[The next page is 52-21.]

Reverse Blank

FAC 97–15 DECEMBER 27, 1999

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

(3) The compelling reason(s) for doing business with the subcontractor notwithstanding its inclusion on the List of Parties Excluded From Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs.

(4) The systems and procedures the Contractor has established to ensure that it is fully protecting the Government's interests when dealing with such subcontractor in view of the specific basis for the party's debarment, suspension, or proposed debarment.

(End of clause)

52.210 [Reserved]

- **52.211-1** Availability of Specifications Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29. As prescribed in 11.204(a), insert the following provision:
- AVAILABILITY of Specifications Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29 (Aug 1998)

(a) The GSAIndex of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29, and copies of specifications, standards, and commercial item descriptions cited in this solicitation may be obtained for a fee by submitting a request to—

GSAFederal Supply Service Specifications Section, Suite 8100 470 East L'Enfant Plaza, SW Washington, DC 20407

Telephone (202) 619-8925 Facsimile (202) 619-8978.

(b) If the General Services Administration, Department of Agriculture, or Department of Veterans Affairs issued this solicitation, a single copy of specifications, standards, and commercial item descriptions cited in this solicitation may be obtained free of charge by submitting a request to the addressee in paragraph (a) of this provision. Additional copies will be issued for a fee.

(End of provision)

52.211-2 Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) and Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-L.

As prescribed in 11.204(b), insert the following provision:

Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) and Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-L (Dec 1999)

Copies of specifications, standards, and data item descriptions cited in this solicitation may be obtained—

(a) From the ASSIST database via the Internet at http://assist.daps.mil; or

(b) By submitting a request to the-

Department of Defense Single Stock Point (DoDSSP) Building 4, Section D 700 Robbins Avenue Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094 Telephone (215) 697-2667/2179 Facsimile (215) 697-1462.

(End of provision)

52.211-3 Availability of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.

As prescribed in 11.204(c), insert a provision substantially the same as the following:

AVAILABILITY OF SPECIFICATIONS NOT LISTED IN THE GSA INDEX OF FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS AND COMMERCIAL ITEM DESCRIPTIONS (JUNE 1988)

The specifications cited in this solicitation may be obtained from:

(Activity) ______ (Complete address) _____

(Telephone number) _____ (Person to be contacted) _____

The request should identify the solicitation number and the specification requested by date, title, and number, as cited in the solicitation.

(End of provision)

52.211-4 Availability for Examination of Specifications Not Listed in the GSAIndex of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.

As prescribed in 11.204(d), insert a provision substantially the same as the following:

Availability for Examination of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions (June 1988)

52.211-5

(Activity) (Complete address)
(Telephone number)
(Person to be contacted) (Time(s) for viewing)

(End of provision)

52.211-5 Material Requirements.

As prescribed in 11.304, insert the following clause:

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS (AUG 2000)

(a) Definitions.

As used in this clause—

"New" means composed of previously unused components, whether manufactured from virgin material, recovered material in the form of raw material, or materials and by-products generated from, and reused within, an original manufacturing process; *provided* that the supplies meet contract requirements, including but not limited to, performance, reliability, and life expectancy.

"Reconditioned" means restored to the original normal operating condition by readjustments and material replacement.

"Recovered material" means waste materials and by-products recovered or diverted from solid waste, but the term does not include those materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

"Remanufactured" means factory rebuilt to original specifications.

"Virgin material" means-

(1) Previously unused raw material, including previously unused copper, aluminum, lead, zinc, iron, other metal or metal ore; or

(2) Any undeveloped resource that is, or with new technology will become, a source of raw materials.

(b) Unless this contract otherwise requires virgin material or supplies composed of or manufactured from virgin material, the Contractor shall provide supplies that are new, reconditioned, or remanufactured, as defined in this clause.

(c) A proposal to provide unused former Government surplus property shall include a complete description of the material, the quantity, the name of the Government agency from which acquired, and the date of acquisition.

(d) A proposal to provide used, reconditioned, or remanufactured supplies shall include a detailed description of such supplies and shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer for approval.

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(e) Used, reconditioned, or remanufactured supplies, or unused former Government surplus property, may be used in contract performance if the Contractor has proposed the use of such supplies, and the Contracting Officer has authorized their use.

(End of clause)

52.211-6 Brand Name or Equal.

As prescribed in 11.107(a), insert the following provision:

BRAND NAME OR EQUAL (AUG 1999)

(a) If an item in this solicitation is identified as "brand name or equal," the purchase description reflects the characteristics and level of quality that will satisfy the Government's needs. The salient physical, functional, or performance characteristics that "equal" products must meet are specified in the solicitation.

(b) To be considered for award, offers of "equal" products, including "equal" products of the brand name manufacturer, must—

(1) Meet the salient physical, functional, or performance characteristic specified in this solicitation;

(2) Clearly identify the item by-

(i) Brand name, if any; and

(ii) Make or model number;

(3) Include descriptive literature such as illustrations, drawings, or a clear reference to previously furnished descriptive data or information available to the Contracting Officer; and

(4) Clearly describe any modifications the offeror plans to make in a product to make it conform to the solicitation requirements. Mark any descriptive material to clearly show the modifications.

(c) The Contracting Officer will evaluate "equal" products on the basis of information furnished by the offeror or identified in the offer and reasonably available to the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer is not responsible for locating or obtaining any information not identified in the offer.

(d) Unless the offeror clearly indicates in its offer that the product being offered is an "equal" product, the offeror shall provide the brand name product referenced in the solicitation.

(End of provision)

52.211-7 Alternatives to Government-Unique Standards.

As prescribed in 11.107(b), insert the following provision:

Alternatives to Government-Unique Standards (Nov 1999)

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

Government upon acceptance, regardless of when or where the Government takes physical possession.

(p) *Limitation of liability*. Except as otherwise provided by an express or implied warranty, the Contractor will not be liable to the Government for consequential damages resulting from any defect or deficiencies in accepted items.

(q) *Other compliances*. The Contractor shall comply with all applicable Federal, State and local laws, executive orders, rules and regulations applicable to its performance under this contract.

(r) Compliance with laws unique to Government contracts. The Contractor agrees to comply with 31 U.S.C. 1352 relating to limitations on the use of appropriated funds to influence certain Federal contracts; 18 U.S.C. 431 relating to officials not to benefit; 40 U.S.C. 327, et seq., Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act; 41 U.S.C. 51-58, Anti-Kickback Act of 1986; 41 U.S.C. 265 and 10 U.S.C. 2409 relating to whistleblower protections; 49 U.S.C. 40118, Fly American; and 41 U.S.C. 423 relating to procurement integrity.

(s) *Order of precedence*. Any inconsistencies in this solicitation or contract shall be resolved by giving precedence in the following order:

(1) The schedule of supplies/services.

(2) The Assignments, Disputes, Payments, Invoice, Other Compliances, and Compliance with Laws Unique to Government Contracts paragraphs of this clause.

(3) The clause at 52.212-5.

(4) Addenda to this solicitation or contract, including any license agreements for computer software.

- (5) Solicitation provisions if this is a solicitation.
- (6) Other paragraphs of this clause.
- (7) The Standard Form 1449.
- (8) Other documents, exhibits, and attachments.
- (9) The specification.

(End of clause)

52.212-5 Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders— Commercial Items.

As prescribed in 12.301(b)(4), insert the following clause:

Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders— Commercial Items (Aug 2000) (a) The Contractor shall comply with the following FAR clauses, which are incorporated in this contract by reference, to implement provisions of law or executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items:

(1) 52.222-3, Convict Labor (E.O. 11755).

(2) 52.233-3, Protest after Award (31 U.S.C. 3553).

(b) The Contractor shall comply with the FAR clauses in this paragraph (b) which the contracting officer has indicated as being incorporated in this contract by reference to implement provisions of law or executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items or components:

[Contracting Officer shall check as appropriate.]

- (1) 52.203-6, Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the Government, with Alternate I (41 U.S.C. 253g and 10 U.S.C. 2402).
- (2) 52.219-3, Notice of Total HUBZone Small Business Set-Aside (Jan 1999).
- (3) 52.219-4, Notice of Price Evaluation Preference for HUBZone Small Business Concerns (Jan 1999) (if the offeror elects to waive the preference, it shall so indicate in its offer).
- (4)(i) 52.219-5, Very Small Business Set-Aside (Pub. L. 103-403, section 304, Small Business Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1994).
 - (ii) Alternate I to 52.219-5.
 - ____ (iii) Alternate II to 52.219-5.
- ____ (5) 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns (15 U.S.C. 637 (d)(2) and (3)).
- (6) 52.219-9, Small Business Subcontracting Plan (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(4)).
- ____ (7) 52.219-14, Limitations on Subcontracting (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(14)).
- (8)(i) 52.219-23, Notice of Price Evaluation Adjustment for Small Disadvantaged Business Concerns (Pub. L. 103-355, section 7102, and 10 U.S.C. 2323) (if the offeror elects to waive the adjustment, it shall so indicate in its offer).

(ii)____ Alternate I of 52.219-23.

- (9) 52.219-25, Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program—Disadvantaged Status and Reporting (Pub. L. 103-355, section 7102, and 10 U.S.C. 2323).
- (10) 52.219-26, Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program—Incentive Subcontracting (Pub. L. 103-355, section 7102, and 10 U.S.C. 2323).
- ____(11) 52.222-21, Prohibition of Segregated Facilities (Feb 1999)
- (12) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (E.O. 11246).
- (13) 52.222-35, Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (38 U.S.C. 4212).

52.212-5

- (14) 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities (29 U.S.C. 793).
- (15) 52.222-37, Employment Reports on Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (38 U.S.C. 4212).
- (16)(i) 52.223-9, Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products (42 U.S.C. 6962(c)(3)(A)(ii)).
 - (ii) Alternate I of 52.223-9 (42 U.S.C. 6962(i)(2)(C)).
- (17) 52.225-1, Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—Supplies (41 U.S.C. 10a -10d).
- (18)(i) 52.225-3, Buy American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement—Israeli Trade Act—Balance of Payments Program (41 U.S.C. 10a - 10d, 19 U.S.C. 3301 note, 19 U.S.C. 2112 note).
 - ____ (ii) Alternate I of 52.225-3.
- ____ (iii) Alternate II of 52.225-3.
- (19) 52.225-5, Trade Agreements (19 U.S.C. 2501, *et seq.*, 19 U.S.C. 3301 note).
- (20) 52.225-13, Restriction on Certain Foreign Purchases (E.O. 12722, 12724, 13059, 13067, 13121, and 13129).
- (21) 52.225-15, Sanctioned European Union Country End Products (E.O. 12849).
- (22) 52.225-16, Sanctioned European Union Country Services (E.O. 12849).
- (23) 52.232-33, Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer—Central Contractor Registration (31 U.S.C. 3332).
- (24) 52.232-34, Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer—Other than Central Contractor Registration (31 U.S.C. 3332).
- ____ (25) 52.232-36, Payment by Third Party (31 U.S.C. 3332).
- (26) 52.239-1, Privacy or Security Safeguards (5 U.S.C. 552a).
- (27)(i) 52.247-64, Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (46 U.S.C. 1241).
 - (ii) Alternate I of 52.247-64.

(c) The Contractor shall comply with the FAR clauses in this paragraph (c), applicable to commercial services, which the Contracting Officer has indicated as being incorporated in this contract by reference to implement provisions of law or executive orders applicable to acquisitions of commercial items or components:

[Contracting Officer check as appropriate.]

(1) 52.222-41, Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended (41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq*.).

- (2) 52.222-42, Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).
- (3) 52.222-43, Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option Contracts) (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).
- (4) 52.222-44, Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment (29 U.S.C. 206 and 41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).
- (5) 52.222-47, SCA Minimum Wages and Fringe Benefits Applicable to Successor Contract Pursuant to Predecessor Contractor Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) (41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).
- (6) 52.222-50, Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers (Executive Order 12933).

(d) *Comptroller General Examination of Record*. The Contractor shall comply with the provisions of this paragraph (d) if this contract was awarded using other than sealed bid, is in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold, and does not contain the clause at 52.215-2, Audit and Records—Negotiation.

(1) The Comptroller General of the United States, or an authorized representative of the Comptroller General, shall have access to and right to examine any of the Contractor's directly pertinent records involving transactions related to this contract.

(2) The Contractor shall make available at its offices at all reasonable times the records, materials, and other evidence for examination, audit, or reproduction, until 3 years after final payment under this contract or for any shorter period specified in FAR Subpart 4.7, Contractor Records Retention, of the other clauses of this contract. If this contract is completely or partially terminated, the records relating to the work terminated shall be made available for 3 years after any resulting final termination settlement. Records relating to appeals under the disputes clause or to litigation or the settlement of claims arising under or relating to this contract shall be made available until such appeals, litigation, or claims are finally resolved.

(3) As used in this clause, records include books, documents, accounting procedures and practices, and other data, regardless of type and regardless of form. This does not require the Contractor to create or maintain any record that the Contractor does not maintain in the ordinary course of business or pursuant to a provision of law.

(e) Notwithstanding the requirements of the clauses in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this clause, the Contractor is not required to include any FAR clause, other than those listed below (and as may be required by an addenda to this paragraph to establish the reasonableness of prices under Part 15), in a subcontract for commercial items or commercial components—

52.213-1

(1) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (E.O. 11246);
(2) 52.222-35, Affirmative Action for Disabled

Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (38 U.S.C. 4212);

(3) 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities (29 U.S.C. 793); and

(4) 52.247-64, Preference for Privately-Owned U.S. Flag Commercial Vessels (46 U.S.C. 1241) (flow down not required for subcontracts awarded beginning May 1, 1996).

(End of clause)

Alternate I (Feb 2000). As prescribed in 12.301(b)(4), delete paragraph (d) from the basic clause, redesignate paragraph (e) as paragraph (d), and revise the reference to "paragraphs (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this clause" in the redesignated paragraph (d) to read "paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this clause".

52.213-1 Fast Payment Procedure.

As prescribed in 13.404, insert the following clause:

FAST PAYMENT PROCEDURE (FEB 1998)

(a) *General.* The Government will pay invoices based on the Contractor's delivery to a post office or common carrier (or, if shipped by other means, to the point of first receipt by the Government).

(b) *Responsibility for supplies*. (1) Title to the supplies passes to the Government upon delivery to—

(i) A post office or common carrier for shipment to the specific destination; or

(ii) The point of first receipt by the Government, if shipment is by means other than Postal Service or common carrier.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of the contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement, the Contractor shall—

(i) Assume all responsibility and risk of loss for supplies not received at destination, damaged in transit, or not conforming to purchase requirements; and

(ii) Replace, repair, or correct those supplies promptly at the Contractor's expense, if instructed to do so by the Contracting Officer within 180 days from the date title to the supplies vests in the Government.

(c) *Preparation of invoice*. (1) Upon delivery to a post office or common carrier (or, if shipped by other means, the point of first receipt by the Government), the Contractor shall—

(i) Prepare an invoice as provided in this contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement; and

(ii) Display prominently on the invoice "FAST PAY."

(2) If the purchase price excludes the cost of transportation, the Contractor shall enter the prepaid shipping cost on the invoice as a separate item. The Contractor shall not include the cost of parcel post insurance. If transportation charges are stated separately on the invoice, the Contractor shall retain related paid freight bills or other transportation billings paid separately for a period of 3 years and shall furnish the bills to the Government upon request.

(3) If this contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement requires the preparation of a receiving report, the Contractor shall prepare the receiving report on the prescribed form or, alternatively, shall include the following information on the invoice, in addition to that required in paragraph (c)(1) of this clause:

(i) A statement in prominent letters "NO RECEIVING REPORT PREPARED."

(ii) Shipment number.

(iii) Mode of shipment.

(iv) At line item level—

(A) National stock number and/or manufacturer's part number;

(B) Unit of measure;

(C) Ship-To Point;

(D) Mark-For Point, if in the contract; and

(E) FEDSTRIP/MILSTRIP document number, if in the contract.

(4) If this contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement does not require preparation of a receiving report on a prescribed form, the Contractor shall include on the invoice the following information at the line item level, in addition to that required in paragraph (c)(1) of this clause:

(i) Ship-To Point.

(ii) Mark-For Point.

(iii) FEDSTRIP/MILSTRIP document number, if in the contract.

(5) Where a receiving report is not required, the Contractor shall include a copy of the invoice in each shipment.

(d) *Certification of invoice*. The Contractor certifies by submitting an invoice to the Government that the supplies being billed to the Government have been shipped or delivered in accordance with shipping instructions issued by the ordering officer, in the quantities shown on the invoice, and that the supplies are in the quantity and of the quality designated by the contract, order, or blanket purchase agreement.

(e) *Fast pay container identification*. The Contractor shall mark all outer shipping containers "FAST PAY."

(End of clause)

52.213-2 Invoices.

As prescribed in 13.302-5(b), insert the following clause:

INVOICES (APR 1984)

The Contractor's invoices must be submitted before payment can be made. The Contractor will be paid on the basis of the invoice, which must state—

(a) The starting and ending dates of the subscription delivery; and

(b) Either that orders have been placed in effect for the addressees required, or that the orders will be placed in effect upon receipt of payment.

(End of clause)

52.213-3 Notice to Supplier.

As prescribed in 13.302-5(c), insert the following clause:

NOTICE TO SUPPLIER (APR 1984)

This is a firm order ONLY if your price does not exceed the maximum line item or total price in the Schedule. Submit invoices to the Contracting Officer. If you cannot perform in exact accordance with this order, WITHHOLD PERFORMANCE, and notify the Contracting Officer immediately, giving your quotation.

(End of clause)

52.213-4 Terms and Conditions—Simplified Acquisitions (Other Than Commercial Items).

As prescribed in 13.302-5(d), insert the following clause:

TERMS AND CONDITIONS—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITIONS (OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL ITEMS) (JULY 2000)

(a) The Contractor shall comply with the following Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clauses that are incorporated by reference:

(1) The clauses listed below implement provisions of law or Executive order:

(i) 52.222-3, Convict Labor (Aug 1996) (E.O. 11755).

(ii) 52.225-13, Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases (July 2000) (E.O.'s 12722, 12724, 13059, 13067, 13121, and 13129).

(iii) 52.233-3, Protest After Award (Aug 1996) (31 U.S.C. 3553).

(2) Listed below are additional clauses that apply:

(i) 52.232-1, Payments (APR 1984).

(ii) 52.232-8, Discounts for Prompt Payment (MAY 1997).

(iii) 52.232-11, Extras (Apr 1984).

52-44.2 (FAC 97-18)

(iv) 52.232-25, Prompt Payment (JUN 1997).

(v) 52.233-1, Disputes (DEC 1998).

(vi) 52.244-6, Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components (OCT 1998).

(vii) 52.253-1, Computer Generated Forms (JAN 1991).

(b) The Contractor shall comply with the following FAR clauses, incorporated by reference, unless the circumstances do not apply:

(1) The clauses listed below implement provisions of law or Executive order:

(i) 52.222-20, Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (DEC 1996) (41 U.S.C. 35-45) (Applies to supply contracts over \$10,000 in the United States).

(ii) 52.222-26, Equal Opportunity (FEB 1999) (E.O. 11246) (Applies to contracts over \$10,000).

(iii) 52.222-35, Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (APR 1998) (38 U.S.C. 4212) (Applies to contracts over \$10,000).

(iv) 52.222-36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities (JUN 1998) (29 U.S.C. 793) (Applies to contracts over \$10,000).

(v) 52.222-37, Employment Reports on Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era (JAN 1999) (38 U.S.C. 4212) (Applies to contracts over \$10,000).

(vi) 52.222-41, Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended (MAY 1989) (41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*) (Applies to service contracts over \$2,500).

(vii) 52.223-5, Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know Information (APR 1998) (E.O. 12856) (Applies to services performed on Federal facilities).

(viii) 52.225-1, Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—Supplies (FEB 2000) (41 U.S.C. 10a -10d) (Applies to contracts for supplies, and to contracts for services involving the furnishing of supplies, for use within the United States if the value of the supply contract or supply portion of a service contract exceeds the micro-purchase threshold and the acquisition—

(A) Is set aside for small business concerns; or

(B) Cannot be set aside for small business concerns (see 19.502-2), and does not exceed \$25,000).

(ix) 52.232-33, Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer—Central Contractor Registration (May 1999). (Applies when the payment will be made by electronic funds transfer (EFT) and the payment office uses the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database as its source of EFT information.)

(x) 52.232-34, Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer—Other than Central Contractor Registration (May 1999). (Applies when the payment will be made by EFT and the payment office does not use the CCR database as its source of EFT information.)

52.213-2

(xi) 52.247-64, Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (June 2000) (46 U.S.C. 1241). (Applies to supplies transported by ocean vessels.)

(2) Listed below are additional clauses that may apply:

(i) 52.209-6, Protecting the Government's Interest When Subcontracting with Contractors Debarred, Suspended, or Proposed for Debarment (JULY 1995) (Applies to contracts over \$25,000).

(ii) 52.211-17, Delivery of Excess Quantities (SEPT 1989) (Applies to fixed-price supplies).

(iii) 52.247-29, F.o.b. Origin (JUN 1988) (Applies to supplies if delivery is f.o.b. origin).

(iv) 52.247-34, F.o.b. Destination (Nov 1991) (Applies to supplies if delivery is f.o.b. destination).

(c) FAR 52.252-2, Clauses Incorporated by Reference (FEB 1998). This contract incorporates one or more clauses by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically at this/these address(es):

[Insert one or more Internet addresses]

(d) *Inspection/Acceptance*. The Contractor shall tender for acceptance only those items that conform to the requirements of this contract. The Government reserves the right to inspect or test any supplies or services that have been tendered for acceptance. The Government may require repair or replacement of nonconforming supplies or reperformance of nonconforming services at no increase in contract price. The Government must exercise its postacceptance rights—

(1) Within a reasonable period of time after the defect was discovered or should have been discovered; and

(2) Before any substantial change occurs in the condition of the item, unless the change is due to the defect in the item.

(e) *Excusable delays*. The Contractor shall be liable for default unless nonperformance is caused by an occurrence beyond the reasonable control of the Contractor and without its fault or negligence, such as acts of God or the public enemy, acts of the Government in either its sovereign or contractual capacity, fires, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, strikes, unusually severe weather, and delays of common carriers. The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer in writing as soon as it is reasonably possible after the commencement of any excusable delay, setting forth the full particulars in connection therewith, shall remedy such occurrence with all reasonable dispatch, and shall promptly give written notice to the Contracting Officer of the cessation of such occurrence.

(f) Termination for the Government's convenience. The Government reserves the right to terminate this contract, or any part hereof, for its sole convenience. In the event of such termination, the Contractor shall immediately stop all work hereunder and shall immediately cause any and all of its suppliers and subcontractors to cease work. Subject to the terms of this contract, the Contractor shall be paid a percentage of the contract price reflecting the percentage of the work performed prior to the notice of termination, plus reasonable charges that the Contractor can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Government, using its standard record keeping system, have resulted from the termination. The Contractor shall not be required to comply with the cost accounting standards or contract cost principles for this purpose. This paragraph does not give the Government any right to audit the Contractor's records. The Contractor shall not be paid for any work performed or costs incurred that reasonably could have been avoided.

(g) *Termination for cause*. The Government may terminate this contract, or any part hereof, for cause in the event of any default by the Contractor, or if the Contractor fails to comply with any contract terms and conditions, or fails to provide the Government, upon request, with adequate assurances of future performance. In the event of termination for cause, the Government shall not be liable to the Contractor for any amount for supplies or services not accepted, and the Contractor shall be liable to the Government for any and all rights and remedies provided by law. If it is determined that the Government improperly terminated this contract for default, such termination shall be deemed a termination for convenience.

(h) *Warranty*. The Contractor warrants and implies that the items delivered hereunder are merchantable and fit for use for the particular purpose described in this contract.

(End of clause)

52.214-1 Solicitation Definitions—Sealed Bidding.

As prescribed in 14.201-6(b)(1), insert the following provision:

SOLICITATION DEFINITIONS—SEALED BIDDING (JUL 1987)

"Government" means United States Government.

"Offer" means "bid" in sealed bidding.

"Solicitation" means an invitation for bids in sealed bidding.

(End of provision)

52.214-2 [Reserved]

52.214-3 Amendments to Invitations for Bids.

As prescribed in 14.201-6(b)(3), insert the following provision:

Amendments to Invitations for Bids (Dec 1989)

(a) If this solicitation is amended, then all terms and conditions which are not modified remain unchanged.

(b) Bidders shall acknowledge receipt of any amendment to this solicitation (1) by signing and returning the amendment, (2) by identifying the amendment number and date in the space provided for this purpose on the form for submitting a bid, (3) by letter or telegram, or (4) by facsimile, if facsimile bids are authorized in the solicitation. The Government must receive the acknowledgment by the time and at the place specified for receipt of bids.

(End of provision)

52.214-4 False Statements in Bids.

As prescribed in 14.201-6(b)(4), insert the following provision in all invitations for bids:

FALSE STATEMENTS IN BIDS (APR 1984)

Bidders must provide full, accurate, and complete information as required by this solicitation and its attachments. The penalty for making false statements in bids is prescribed in 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(End of provision)

[The next page is 52-45.]

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

provided in Executive Order 12933, the regulations of the Secretary of Labor at 29 CFR Part 9, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.

(h) The Contractor is advised that the Contracting Officer shall withhold or cause to be withheld from the Contractor, under this or any other Government contract with the Contractor, such sums as an authorized official of the Department of Labor requests, upon a determination by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, the Administrative Law Judge, or the Administrative Review Board, that the Contractor failed to comply with the terms of this clause, and that wages lost as a result of the violations are due to employees or that other monetary relief is appropriate.

(i) The Contractor shall cooperate in any investigation by the contracting agency or the Department of Labor into possible violations of the provisions of this clause and shall make records requested by such official(s) available for inspection, copying, or transcription upon request.

(j) Disputes concerning the requirements of this clause shall not be subject to the general disputes clause of this contract. Such disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures of the Department of Labor set forth in 29 CFR part 9. Disputes concerning the requirements of this clause include disputes between or among any of the following: The Contractor, the contracting agency, the U.S. Department of Labor, and the employees under the contract or its predecessor contract.

(End of clause)

52.223-1—52.223-2 [Reserved]

52.223-3 Hazardous Material Identification and Material Safety Data.

As prescribed in 23.303, insert the following clause:

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION AND MATERIAL SAFETY DATA (JAN 1997)

(a) "Hazardous material," as used in this clause, includes any material defined as hazardous under the latest version of Federal Standard No. 313 (including revisions adopted during the term of the contract).

(b) The offeror must list any hazardous material, as defined in paragraph (a) of this clause, to be delivered under this contract. The hazardous material shall be properly identified and include any applicable identification number, such as National Stock Number or Special Item Number. This information shall also be included on the Material Safety Data Sheet submitted under this contract.

Material (If none, insert "None")	IDENTIFICATION NO.

(c) This list must be updated during performance of the contract whenever the Contractor determines that any other material to be delivered under this contract is hazardous.

(d) The apparently successful offeror agrees to submit, for each item as required prior to award, a Material Safety Data Sheet, meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and the latest version of Federal Standard No. 313, for all hazardous material identified in paragraph (b) of this clause. Data shall be submitted in accordance with Federal Standard No. 313, whether or not the apparently successful offeror is the actual manufacturer of these items. Failure to submit the Material Safety Data Sheet prior to award may result in the apparently successful offeror being considered nonresponsible and ineligible for award.

(e) If, after award, there is a change in the composition of the item(s) or a revision to Federal Standard No. 313, which renders incomplete or inaccurate the data submitted under paragraph (d) of this clause, the Contractor shall promptly notify the Contracting Officer and resubmit the data.

(f) Neither the requirements of this clause nor any act or failure to act by the Government shall relieve the Contractor of any responsibility or liability for the safety of Government, Contractor, or subcontractor personnel or property.

(g) Nothing contained in this clause shall relieve the Contractor from complying with applicable Federal, State, and local laws, codes, ordinances, and regulations (including the obtaining of licenses and permits) in connection with hazardous material.

(h) The Government's rights in data furnished under this contract with respect to hazardous material are as follows:

(1) To use, duplicate and disclose any data to which this clause is applicable. The purposes of this right are to—

(i) Apprise personnel of the hazards to which they may be exposed in using, handling, packaging, transporting, or disposing of hazardous materials;

(ii) Obtain medical treatment for those affected by the material; and

(iii) Have others use, duplicate, and disclose the data for the Government for these purposes.

(2) To use, duplicate, and disclose data furnished under this clause, in accordance with subparagraph (h)(1) of this clause, in precedence over any other clause of this contract providing for rights in data.

52.223-3

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

(3) The Government is not precluded from using similar or identical data acquired from other sources.

(End of clause)

Alternate I (July 1995). If the contract is awarded by an agency other than the Department of Defense, add the following paragraph (i) to the basic clause:

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (i)(2), the Contractor shall prepare and submit a sufficient number of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS's), meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and the latest version of Federal Standard No. 313, for all hazardous materials identified in paragraph (b) of this clause.

(1) For items shipped to consignees, the Contractor shall include a copy of the MSDS's with the packing list or other suitable shipping document which accompanies each shipment. Alternatively, the Contractor is permitted to transmit MSDS's to consignees in advance of receipt of shipments by consignees, if authorized in writing by the Contracting Officer.

(2) For items shipped to consignees identified by mailing address as agency depots, distribution centers or customer supply centers, the Contractor shall provide one copy of the MSDS's in or on each shipping container. If affixed to the outside of each container, the MSDS's must be placed in a weather resistant envelope.

52.223-4 Recovered Material Certification.

As prescribed in 23.406(a), insert the following provision:

RECOVERED MATERIAL CERTIFICATION (OCT 1997)

As required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6962(c)(3)(A)(i)), the offeror certifies, by signing this offer, that the percentage of recovered materials to be used in the performance of the contract will be at least the amount required by the applicable contract specifications.

(End of provision)

52.223-5 Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know Information.

As prescribed in 23.1005, insert the following clause:

Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know Information (Apr 1998)

(a) Executive Order 12856 of August 3, 1993, requires Federal facilities to comply with the provisions of the

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050) and the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA) (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109).

(b) The Contractor shall provide all information needed by the Federal facility to comply with the emergency planning reporting requirements of Section 302 of EPCRA; the emergency notice requirements of Section 304 of EPCRA; the list of Material Safety Data Sheets required by Section 311 of EPCRA; the emergency and hazardous chemical inventory forms of Section 312 of EPCRA; the toxic chemical release inventory of Section 313 of EPCRA, which includes the reduction and recycling information required by Section 6607 of PPA; and the toxic chemical reduction goals requirements of Section 3-302 of Executive Order 12856.

(End of clause)

52.223-6 Drug-Free Workplace.

As prescribed in 23.505, insert the following clause:

DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (JAN 1997)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause-

"Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in schedules I through V of section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined in regulation at 21 CFR 1308.11 - 1308.15.

"Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of *nolo contendere*) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes.

"Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of any controlled substance.

"Drug-free workplace" means the site(s) for the performance of work done by the Contractor in connection with a specific contract at which employees of the Contractor are prohibited from engaging in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance.

"Employee" means an employee of a Contractor directly engaged in the performance of work under a Government contract. "Directly engaged" is defined to include all direct cost employees and any other Contractor employee who has other than a minimal impact or involvement in contract performance.

"Individual" means an offeror/contractor that has no more than one employee including the offeror/contractor.

(b) The Contractor, if other than an individual, shall within 30 days after award (unless a longer period is agreed to in writing for contracts of 30 days or more performance duration), or as soon as possible for contracts of less than 30 days performance duration—

(1) Publish a statement notifying its employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the Contractor's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violations of such prohibition;

(2) Establish an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform such employees about—

(i) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

(ii) The Contractor's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;

(iii) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and

(iv) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;

(3) Provide all employees engaged in performance of the contract with a copy of the statement required by subparagraph (b)(1) of this clause;

(4) Notify such employees in writing in the statement required by subparagraph (b)(1) of this clause that, as a condition of continued employment on this contract, the employee will—

(i) Abide by the terms of the statement; and

(ii) Notify the employer in writing of the employee's conviction under a criminal drug statute for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than 5 days after such conviction;

(5) Notify the Contracting Officer in writing within 10 days after receiving notice under subdivision (b)(4)(ii) of this clause, from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. The notice shall include the position title of the employee;

(6) Within 30 days after receiving notice under subdivision (b)(4)(ii) of this clause of a conviction, take one of the following actions with respect to any employee who is convicted of a drug abuse violation occurring in the work-place:

(i) Taking appropriate personnel action against such employee, up to and including termination; or

(ii) Require such employee to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency; and

(7) Make a good faith effort to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of subparagraphs (b)(1) though (b)(6) of this clause.

(c) The Contractor, if an individual, agrees by award of the contract or acceptance of a purchase order, not to engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance while performing this contract. (d) In addition to other remedies available to the Government, the Contractor's failure to comply with the requirements of paragraph (b) or (c) of this clause may, pursuant to FAR 23.506, render the Contractor subject to suspension of contract payments, termination of the contract or default, and suspension or debarment.

(End of clause)

52.223-7 Notice of Radioactive Materials.

As prescribed in 23.602, insert the following clause:

NOTICE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS (JAN 1997)

(a) The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer or designee, in writing, _____* days prior to the delivery of, or prior to completion of any servicing required by this contract of, items containing either (1) radioactive material requiring specific licensing under the regulations issued pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, as set forth in Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, in effect on the date of this contract, or (2) other radioactive material not requiring specific licensing in which the specific activity is greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram or the activity per item equals or exceeds 0.01 microcuries. Such notice shall specify the part or parts of the items which contain radioactive materials, a description of the materials, the name and activity of the isotope, the manufacturer of the materials, and any other information known to the Contractor which will put users of the items on notice as to the hazards involved (OMB No. 9000-0107).

* The Contracting Officer shall insert the number of days required in advance of delivery of the item or completion of the servicing to assure that required licenses are obtained and appropriate personnel are notified to institute any necessary safety and health precautions. See FAR 23.601(d).

(b) If there has been no change affecting the quantity of activity, or the characteristics and composition of the radioactive material from deliveries under this contract or prior contracts, the Contractor may request that the Contracting Officer or designee waive the notice requirement in paragraph (a) of this clause. Any such request shall—

(1) Be submitted in writing;

(2) State that the quantity of activity, characteristics, and composition of the radioactive material have not changed; and

(3) Cite the contract number on which the prior notification was submitted and the contracting office to which it was submitted.

(c) All items, parts, or subassemblies which contain radioactive materials in which the specific activity is greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram or activity per item equals

FAC 97–18 AUGUST 7, 2000

52.223-9

FEDERALACQUISITION REGULATION

or exceeds 0.01 microcuries, and all containers in which such items, parts or subassemblies are delivered to the Government shall be clearly marked and labeled as required by the latest revision of MIL-STD 129 in effect on the date of the contract.

(d) This clause, including this paragraph (d), shall be inserted in all subcontracts for radioactive materials meeting the criteria in paragraph (a) of this clause.

(End of clause)

52.223-8 [Reserved]

52.223-9 Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products.

As prescribed in 23.406(b), insert the following clause:

ESTIMATE OF PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERED MATERIAL CONTENT FOR EPA-DESIGNATED PRODUCTS (AUG 2000)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause-

"Postconsumer material" means a material or finished product that has served its intended use and has been discarded for disposal or recovery, having completed its life as a consumer item. Postconsumer material is a part of the broader category of "recovered material."

"Recovered material" means waste materials and byproducts recovered or diverted from solid waste, but the term does not include those materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

(b) The Contractor, on completion of this contract, shall—

(1) Estimate the percentage of the total recovered material used in contract performance, including, if applicable, the percentage of postconsumer material content; and(2) Submit this estimate to

[Contracting Officer complete in accordance with agency procedures].

(End of clause)

Alternate I (Aug 2000). As prescribed in 23.406(b), redesignate paragraph (b) of the basic clause as paragraph (c) and add the following paragraph (b) to the basic clause:

(b) The Contractor shall execute the following certification required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6962(i)(2)(C)):

CERTIFICATION

I, _____ (name of certifier), am an officer or

employee responsible for the performance of this contract and hereby certify that the percentage of recovered material content for EPA-designated products met the applicable contract specifications.

[Signature of the Officer or Employee]

[Typed Name of the Officer or Employee]

[Title]

[Name of Company, Firm, or Organization]

[Date]

(End of certification)

52.223-10 Waste Reduction Program.

As prescribed in 23.705, insert the following clause:

WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAM (AUG 2000)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause-

"Recycling" means the series of activities, including collection, separation, and processing, by which products or other materials are recovered from the solid waste stream for use in the form of raw materials in the manufacture of products other than fuel for producing heat or power by combustion.

"Waste prevention" means any change in the design, manufacturing, purchase, or use of materials or products (including packaging) to reduce their amount or toxicity before they are discarded. Waste prevention also refers to the reuse of products or materials.

"Waste reduction" means preventing or decreasing the amount of waste being generated through waste prevention, recycling, or purchasing recycled and environmentally preferable products.

(b) Consistent with the requirements of Section 701 of Executive Order 13101, the Contractor shall establish a program to promote cost-effective waste reduction in all operations and facilities covered by this contract. The Contractor's programs shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local requirements, specifically including Section 6002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6962, *et seq.*) and implementing regulations (40 CFR part 247).

(End of clause)

52.301 Sol	icitation provisions and contract clauses (Matrix).		
KEY:		COM SVC	= Communication Services
Type of	Contract:	DDR	= Dismantling, Demolition,
P or C	= Provision or Clause		or Removal of Improvements
IBR	= Is Incorporation by Reference Authorized? (See FAR 52.102)	A&E	= Architect-Engineering
UCF	= Uniform Contract Format Section,	FAC	= Facilities
	when Applicable	IND DEL	= Indefinite Delivery
FP SUP	= Fixed-Price Supply	TRN	= Transportation
CR SUP	= Cost-Reimbursement Supply	SAP	= Simplified Acquisition Procedures
FP R&D	= Fixed-Price Research & Development		(excluding micro-purchase)
CR R&D	= Cost Reimbursement Research & Development	UTL SVC	= Utility Services
FP SVC	= Fixed-Price Service	CI	= Commercial Items
CR SVC	= Cost Reimbursement Service		
FP CON	= Fixed-Price Construction	<u>Contract</u>	Purpose:
CR CON	= Cost Reimbursement Construction	R	= Required
T&M LH	= Time & Material/Labor Hours	A	= Required when Applicable
LMV	= Leasing of Motor Vehicles	0	= Optional
	-		= Revision

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PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED	P or C	IBR	UCF	FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	т&м LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A& E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
52.202-1 Definitions.	2.201	С	Yes	I	R	R	A	R	R	R		R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R		R	
Alternate I	2.201	С	Yes	I							R					R	R						
52.203-2 Certificate of Independent Price Determination.	3.103-1	P	No	K	A		A		A		A			A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	
52.203-3 Gratuities.	3.202	С	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	А	A	А	A	А	A	A		A	
52.203-5 Covenant Against Contingent Fees.	3.404	С	Yes	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	
52.203-6 Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the Government.	3.503-2	С	Yes	I	R	R			R	R									R			R	
Alternate I	3.503-2	С	Yes																				R

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PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	P OR C	IBR	UCF	FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	т&м LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A & E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
52.203-7 Anti-Kickback Procedures.	3.502-3	С	Yes	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	
52.203-8 Cancellation, Rescission, and Recovery of Funds for Illegal or Improper Activity.	3.104-9(a)	С	Yes	I	А	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	
52.203-10 Price or Fee Adjustment for Illegal or Improper Activity.	3.104-9(b)	С	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	
52.203-11 Certification and Disclosure Regarding Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions.	3.808(a)	P	Yes	к	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А	А		A	
52.203-12 Limitation on Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions.	3.808(b)	С	Yes	I	А	A	А	A	А	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	
52.204-1 Approval of Contract.	4.103	С	No	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
52.204-2 Security Requirements.	4.404(a)	С	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Alternate I	4.404(b)	С	Yes	I					A														
Alternate II	4.404(c)	С	Yes	I							A	A					A	A					
52.204-3 Taxpayer Identification.	4.905	P	No	K	A	A	A	А	А	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
52.204-4 Printed or Copied Double-Sided on Recycled Paper.	4.303	С	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A

FAC 97-18 AUGUST 7, 2000

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52.211-1 Availability of Specifications Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29.	11.204(a)	Р	No	L	A	А	A	A	А	А	А			A	А			A	A		A		
52.211-2 Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) and Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-L.	11.204(b)	Ρ	No	Ц	A	А	A	А	А	А	А			A	А			А	А		A		
52.211-3 Availability of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.	11.204(c)	P	No	Ц	А	А	А	А	А	А	А			А	А			А	А		А		
52.211-4 Availability for Examination of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Index Descriptions.	11.204(d)	P	No	L	А	А	А	А	А	А	А			А	А			А	А	А	А		
52.211-5 Material Requirements.	11.304	С	Yes	I	R	R															A		
52.211-6 Brand Name or Equal.	11.107(a)	P	Yes	L	A	A							A						A		A		
52.211-7 Alternatives to Government-Unique Standards.	11.107(b)	P	Yes	L	А	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	А	A	

FAC 97-05 JUNE 22, 1998

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			PRINCIPLE TYPE AND/OR PURPOSE OF CONTRACT																				
PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED IN	P or C	IBR	UCF	FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	т&м LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A& E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
52.211-8 Time of Delivery.	11.404(a)(2)	С	No	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alternate I	11.404(a)(2)	С	No	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alternate II	11.404(a)(2)	С	No	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alternate III	11.404(a)(2)	С	No	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52.211-9 Desired and Required Time of Delivery.	11.404(a)(3)	С	No	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alternate I	11.404(a)(3)	С	No	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alternate II	11.404(a)(3)	С	No	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alternate III	11.404(a)(3)	С	No	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52.211-10 Commencement, Prosecution, and Completion of Work.	11.404(b)	С	Yes								R												
Alternate I	11.404(b)	С	Yes								R												
52.211-11 Liquidated Damages—Supplies, Services, or Research and Development.	11.504(a)	С	Yes	F	0		0		0					0							0	0	
52.211-12 Liquidated Damages—Construction.	11.504(b)	C	Yes								0	0									0		
Alternate I	11.504(b)	С	Yes								0	0									0		
52.211-13 Time Extensions.	11.504(c)	С	Yes								A	A									A		
52.211-14 Notice of Priority Rating for National Defense Use.	11.604(a)	P	Yes	L	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	А	A	A	A	A	A	

FAC 97–18 AUGUST 7, 2000

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52.222-47 SCA Minimum Wages and Fringe Benefits Applicable to Successor Contract Pursuant to Predecessor Contractor Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA).	22.1006(d) 22.1012-3 (d)(1)	С	Yes	I					A	A			A		A	A				A	A		
52.222-48 Exemption from Application of Service Contract Act Provisions for Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, and/or Repair of Certain Information Technology, Scientific and Medical and/or Office and Business Equipment— Contractor Certification.	22.1006 (e)(1)	С	Yes	I					А	А			А								А		
52.222-49 Service Contract Act— Place of Performance Unknown.	22.1006(f) 22.1009-4(c)	С	Yes	I					A	A			A		A	A				A	A		
52.222-50 Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers.	22.1208(a)	С	Yes						A	A													
52.223-3 Hazardous Material Identification and Material Safety Data.	23.303	С	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)	С	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(a)	P	Yes	К	A	A	A	A	A	A	А	A	A	A	A	A		A	А	A	А	A	A
52.223-5 Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know Information.	23.1005	С	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	С	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	

FAC 97-18 AUGUST 7, 2000

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PROVISION OR CLAUSE	PRESCRIBED	P OR C	IBR	UCF	FP SUP	CR SUP	FP R&D	CR R&D	FP SVC	CR SVC	FP CON	CR CON	т&м LH	LMV	COM SVC	DDR	A&E	FAC	IND DEL	TRN	SAP	UTL SVC	CI
52.223-7 Notice of Radioactive Materials.	23.602	С	No	I	A	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(b)	С	No	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A
Alternate I	23.406(b)	С	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	С	Yes	I					A	A					A			A					
52.223-11 Ozone-Depleting Substances.	23.804(a)	С	No	I	A	A													A		A		
52.223-12 Refrigeration Equip- ment and Air Conditioners.	23.804(b)	С	Yes	I					A	A			A			A			A		A		
52.223-13 Certification of Toxic Chemical Release Reporting.	23.907(a)	P	No	к	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	
52.223-14 Toxic Chemical Release Reporting.	23.907(b)	С	Yes	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	
52.224-1 Privacy Act Notification.		С	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)	С	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— Balance of Payments Program—Supplies.	25.1101 (a)(1)	С	Yes	I	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	A				A		A		A
52.225-2 Buy American Act— Balance of Payments Program Certificate.	25.1101 (a)(2)	Р	No	К	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	A				A		A		
52.225-3 Buy American Act— North American Free Trade Agreement—Israeli Trade Act—Balance of Payments Program.	25.1101 (b)(1)(i)	C	Yes	I	A	A							A	A					A		A		А

		INDEX	
FAR Subjects:	Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Referenc
	Section	8(a) Award.	52.219-17
	Section	8(a) competition.	6.204
Noti	fication of Competition Limited to Eligible	8(a) Concerns.	52.219-18
	Special	8(a) Contract Conditions.	52.219-11
	Pricing the	8(a) contract.	19.806
Contracting wi	ith the Small Business Administration (The	8(a) Program)	19.8
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Selecting acquisitions for the	8(a) program.	19.803
	Selecting concerns for the	8(a) program.	19.802
	Special	8(a) Subcontract Conditions.	52.219-12
	Competitive	8(a).	19.805
	Destruction or	abandonment.	45.611
	Sureties and Other Security for Bonds:	Acceptability of assets.	28.203-2
	Sureties and Other Security for Bonds:	Acceptability of corporate sureties.	28.202
	Sureties and Other Security for Bonds:	Acceptability of individual sureties.	28.203
	~	Acceptable Material	11.3
	Definition:	Acceptance	1110
			52.246-18 52.246-19 52.246-20
	Criteria for	acceptance and negotiation of an unsolicited proposal.	15.607
	Period for	Acceptance of Bids.	52.214-15
	Solicitation and	acceptance of gratuities by Government personnel.	3.101-2
	Sureties and Other Security for Bonds	Acceptance of real property.	28.203-3
	Definition:	Acceptance period	52.214-16
	Minimum Bid	Acceptance Period.	52.214-16
Fede	eral Supply Schedules: Inspection and	acceptance.	8.405-3
	Quality Assurance: Place of	acceptance.	46.503
	Quality Assurance: Responsibility for	acceptance.	46.502
Selecting and Developing	ng Requirements Documents: Market	acceptance.	11.103
Small Busines	s Programs: Evaluation, offering, and	acceptance.	19.804
Unique Requirements Regard	ling Terms and Conditions for Commercial Items:	Acceptance.	12.402
		Accessorial Services—Moving Contracts.	52.247-13
	Definition:	Accessory item	45.501
Cons	struction and Architect-Engineer Contracts:	Accident prevention.	36.513 52.236-13
		Accountable Facilities (Nonprofit Educational Institutions).	52.245-13
		Accounting for contractor inventory.	45.615
		Accounting for unallowable costs.	31.201-6
	Availability of	accounting guide.	31.002

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Schedule of	8	49.602-3
Financial and cost		4.705-1
Initiation of progress payments and review of	accounting system.	32.503-3
Change Order	Accounting.	52.243-6
Definition:	Accrual of a claim	33.201
Definition:	Accrued benefit cost method	31.001
Definition:	Accumulating costs	31.001
	Acquiring special test equipment.	45.307-2
	Acquiring Utility Services.	41.2
Definition:	Acquisition	2.101
Foreign	Acquisition	Part 25
Major System	Acquisition	Part 34
	Acquisition and supply records.	4.705-3
Patent Rights-	Acquisition by the Government.	52.227-13
Equipment Lease or Purchase:	Acquisition considerations.	7.401
Delay of	acquisition dates over 60 days.	22.1014
Announcements of long-range	acquisition estimates.	5.404-2
Required Sources of Supplies and Services:	Acquisition from Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	8.6
Required Sources of Supplies and Services:	Acquisition from Nonprofit Agencies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled	8.7
Exchange of	acquisition information.	5.405
Sealed Bidding: Release of	1	14.211
Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) and Descriptions Listed in the		52.211-2
Standards (DODISS) and Descriptions Effect in the Simplified		13.3
Simplified	Acquisition methods.	7.402
Special Requirements for the		12.2
Special Requirements for the	Acquisition of Commercial Items	Part 12
Forms:	Acquisition of commercial items.	53.212
Torns.	Acquisition of data.	27.406
	Acquisition of Helium	8.5
	Acquisition of Information Technology	Part 39
Required Sources of Supplies and Services:	Acquisition of Printing and Related Supplies	8.8
Required Sources of Supplies and Services.	Acquisition of Utility Services	0.0 Part 41
D. C. 10.	1 0	7.101
Definition:	Acquisition planning Acquisition Planning	7.101 Part 7
Contact of million		7.105
Contents of written		
Simplified	acquisition procedures (SF's 18, 30, 44, 1165, 1449, OF's 336, 347, 348). Acquisition Regulations	53.213
Agency		
Federal	Acquisition Regulations System	Part 1
Special Definition:	acquisition requirements. Acquisition savings	37.114
		48.001 52.248-1
Sharing	acquisition savings.	48.104-2

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Major System Acquisition:	Acquisition strategy.	34.004
Definition:	Acquisition streamlining	7.101
Statement of guiding principles for the Federal	Acquisition System.	1.102
Guiding principles for the	Acquisition Team.	1.102-3
Role of the	Acquisition Team.	1.102-4
Termination of Work (Consolidated Facilities or Facilities	Acquisition).	52.249-11
Government Property—Facilities	Acquisition.	52.245-10
Insufficient causes for not setting aside an	acquisition.	19.502-5
Application of Labor Laws to Government	Acquisitions	Part 22
Terms and Conditions—Simplified	Acquisitions (Other Than Commercial Items).	52.213-4
Application of labor laws to Government	acquisitions (SF's 99, 308, 1093, 1413, 1444, 1445, 1446, WH-347).	53.222
Government contract quality assurance for	acquisitions at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.	46.404
Setting aside a class of	acquisitions for small business.	19.503
Selecting	acquisitions for the 8(a) program.	19.803
Additional requirements for	acquisitions involving bundling of contract requirements.	7.107
Contractor Qualifications:	Acquisitions subject to qualification requirements.	9.206
Encouraging small business participation in	acquisitions.	19.202-1
Repetitive	acquisitions.	19.804-4
Requirements for setting aside	acquisitions.	19.502-1
Setting aside	acquisitions.	19.502
Cancellation, Rescission, and Recovery of Funds for Illegal or Improper	Activity.	52.203-8
Definition:	Actual cash value	31.001
Definition:	Actual costs	31.001
Definition:	Actuarial accrued liability	31.001
Definition:	Actuarial assumption	31.001
Definition:	Actuarial gain and loss	31.001
Definition:	Actuarial valuation	31.001
Definition:	Acturial cost method	31.001
Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards	Act—Overtime Compensation.	52.222-4
Service Contract	Act—Place of Performance Unknown.	52.222-49
Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract	Act—Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option Contracts).	52.222-43
Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract	Act—Price Adjustment.	52.222-44
	Additional Foreign Acquisition Regulations	25.10
Definition:	Adequate evidence	9.403
	Adjustment for loss.	49.203
	Adjustment of fee.	49.305
	Adjustment of indirect costs.	49.303-4
Establishing and	Administering Federal Supply Schedules	38.2
Closeout by the office	administering the contract.	4.804-1
Closeout of the contracting office files if another office	administers the contract.	4.804-2
Cost Accounting Standards	Administration	Part 30
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Administration	1.2
Contract	Administration and Audit Services	Part 42
	Administration and payment of commercial financing payments.	32.207

FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION (FAR)

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Administration and payment of performance-based payments.	32.1007
	Administration of Cost Accounting Standards.	52.230-6
	Administration of progress payments.	32.503-5
First Article Testing and Approval: Government	administration procedures.	9.307
Contract	administration responsibilities.	42.201
Contract	Administration Services	42.2
Contract	administration services directory.	42.203
Assignment of contract	administration.	42.202
Bonds and Other Financial Protections:	Administration.	28.106
Change Orders		43.204
Contract pricing and	administration.	22.101-2
Definition:	Administrative change	43.101
Definition: Contracting officer/	Administrative contracting officer (ACO)	2.101
Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended:	Administrative limitations, variations, tolerances, and exemptions.	22.1003-4
	Administrative Matters	Part 4 53.204
Criminal and civil penalties, and further	administrative remedies.	3.104-11
Definition:	Administrator, or Administrator, Wage and Hour Division	22.001
	Advance agreements.	31.109
Traffic and Transportation Management:	Advance notice.	42.1406-1
Distribution of		36.211
Transportation:	Advance Notification by the Government.	52.247-24
Consent to Subcontracts:	Advance notification requirements.	44.201-2
Consent to Subcontracts: Consent and	advance notification requirements.	44.201
Clauses for contracting in	advance of funds.	32.705-1
Contract Financing:	Advance Payments for Non-Commercial Items.	32.4 52.232-12
Definition:	Advertisement	5.501
Paid	Advertisements	5.5
		53.205-1
Use of	advertising agencies.	5.504
Contracts with Commercial Organizations: Public relations and	advertising costs.	31.205-1
Definition:	Advertising material	15.601
Definition:	8	2.101
	Advisory and Assistance Services	37.2
Multiple Awards for	Advisory and Assistance Services.	52.216-28
Solicitation and Receipt of Proposals and Information:	•	15.202
Competition		6.5
Definition:	Affiliates	2.101 9.403
	Affirmative Action Compliance Requirements for Construction. Affirmative Action for Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era.	22.804-2 52.222-25 52.222-27 52.222-35

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities.	52.222-36
Definition:	Affirmative action program	22.801
Agency	affirmative procurement programs.	23.404
Definition:	After-imposed tax	52.229-4
		52.229-6
Definition:	After-relieved tax	52.229-4 52.229-6
Definition:	Agency	
		3.801
		9.403 24.101
		52.203-12
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Agency Acquisition Regulations	1.3
	Agency affirmative procurement programs.	23.404
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Agency and Public Participation	1.5
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Solicitation of	agency and public views.	1.501
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Agency compliance with the FAR.	1.202
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Agency control and compliance procedures.	1.304
	Agency distribution requirements.	4.202
Definition:	Agency ethics official	3.104-3
Contracting with the Small Business Administration (The 8(a) Program):	Agency evaluation.	19.804-1
	Agency forms.	53.303
Definition:	Agency head (see "head of the agency")	2.101 52.202-1
Definition:	Agency labor advisor	22.1001
Market research and description of	agency need.	12.202
Describing	Agency Needs	Part 11
Contracting with the Small Business Administration (The 8(a) Program):	Agency offering.	19.804-2
	Agency regulations.	3.101-3
Reporting, Redistribution, and Disposal of Contractor Inventory:	Agency screening.	45.608-3
Acquisition Plans:	Agency-head responsibilities.	7.103
Definition:	Agency-peculiar property	45.301
	Agreed Weight—General Freight.	52.247-9
	Agreement for special bank account.	32.411
	Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft.	25.407
Novation and Change-of-Name Agreements:	Agreement to recognize contractor's change of name.	42.1205
Memorandum of pricing	agreement with refund.	32.609
Contract Not Affected by Oral	Agreement.	52.247-27
International	agreement.	6.302-4
Use of patented technology under the North American Free Trade	Agreement.	27.208
Forms for Settlement of Terminated Contracts: Settlement	agreement. (SF 30)	49.602-5
Foreign License and Technical Assistance	Agreements	27.6
Forward Pricing Rate	Agreements	42.17
Novation and Change-of-Name		42.12
Delivery orders and orders under basic ordering	agreements (OF 347).	53.216-1

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Novation and change-of-name	agreements (SF 30).	53.242-1
Air transport	agreements between the United States and foreign governments.	47.403-2
Availability of term contracts and basic ordering	agreements for transportation or for transportation-related services.	47.205
Acquiring Utility Services: Interagency	agreements.	41.206
Advance	agreements.	31.109
Applicability of novation	agreements.	42.1204
Basic ordering	agreements.	16.703
Contract Administration and Audit Services: Interagency	agreements.	42.002
Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era: Collective bargaining	agreements.	22.1305
Employment of Workers with Disabilities: Collective bargaining	agreements.	22.1405
Formats for termination for convenience settlement	agreements.	49.603
Forward pricing rate	agreements.	15.407-3
Processing	agreements.	42.1203
Responsibility for executing	agreements.	42.1202
Settlement	agreements.	49.109
Sponsoring	agreements.	35.017-1
Surety-takeover	agreements.	49.404
F.o.b. Designated	Air Carrier's Terminal, Point of Exportation.	52.247-43
F.o.b. Designated	Air Carrier's Terminal, Point of Importation.	52.247-44
Refrigeration Equipment and	Air Conditioners.	52.223-12
Definition:	Air freight forwarder	47.401
	Air freight forwarders.	47.404
Clearance and Documentation Requirements—Shipments to DOD	Air or Water Terminal Transshipment Points.	52.247-52
Air Transportation By U.SFlag Carriers:	Air transport agreements between the United States and foreign governments.	47.403-2
	Air Transportation by U.SFlag Carriers	47.4
Costs of	alcoholic beverages.	31.205-51
Definition:	All applicable Federal, State, and local taxes and duties	52.229-4
Definition:	All applicable taxes and duties	52.229-6
Definition:	All employment openings	52.222-35
Sealed Bidding:	All or none qualifications.	14.404-5
Determining	allocability.	31.201-4
Definition:	Allocate	31.001
Definition:	Allocation	8.701
Acquisition from Nonprofit Agencies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled:	Allocation process.	8.705-3
Defense Priority and	Allocation Requirements.	52.211-15
Describing Agency Needs: Priorities and	Allocations	11.6
Exceptions to general rules on	allowability and allocability.	31.106-2
Determining	allowability.	31.201-2
Cost Reimbursement Contracts:	Allowable Cost and Payment.	52.216-7
Cost Reimbursement Contracts:	Allowable Cost and Payment—Facilities Use.	52.216-14
Cost Reimbursement Contracts:	Allowable Cost and Payment—Facilities.	52.216-13
Payments of	Allowable Costs Before Definitization.	52.216-26

FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION (FAR)

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Alterations in Contract.	52.252-4
	Alterations in Solicitation.	52.252-3
Definition:	Alternate	52.101(a)
Procedures for using	alternates.	52.105
Definition:	Alternative dispute resolution (ADR)	33.201
	Alternative dispute resolution (ADR).	33.214
Performance and payment bonds and	alternative payment protections for construction contracts.	28.102
	Alternative Payment Protections.	52.228-13
Establishing or maintaining	alternative sources.	6.202
	Alternatives in lieu of corporate or individual sureties.	28.204
	Alternatives to Government-Unique Standards.	52.211-7
Contracting by Negotiation:	Amending the solicitation.	15.206
	Amendments without consideration.	50.302-1
Contract modifications (options, extensions, changes in scope) and	anniversary dates.	22.1008-6
	Announcement of contract awards.	5.303
	Announcements of long-range acquisition estimates.	5.404-2
Contracting by Negotiation:	Annual Representations and Certifications—Negotiation.	52.215-7
	Anti-Kickback Procedures.	52.203-7
Reports of Suspected	Antitrust Violations.	3.3
Contractor Versus Government Performance:	Appeals.	7.307
Protests, Disputes, and	Appeals.	Part 33
SBA	appeals.	19.810
Wage determination	appeals.	22.404-11
	Applicability of certain laws to Executive agency contracts for the acquisition of commercial items.	12.503
	Applicability of Certain Laws to the Acquisition of Commercial Items	12.5
	Application of Labor Laws to Government Acquisitions	Part 22
	Application of labor laws to Government acquisitions (SF's 99, 308, 1093, 1413, 1444, 1445, 1446, WH-347).	53.222
Incentive Contracts:	Application of predetermined, formula-type incentives.	16.402
Definition:	Applied research	35.001
Selection, appointment, and termination of	appointment.	1.603
Definition:	Apprentice	22.401
	Apprentices and trainees.	22.406-4 52.222-9
Definition:	Approval	9.301
First Article Testing and	Approval	9.3
	Approval of Contract.	52.204-1
	Approval of progress payment requests.	32.503-4
	Approval of the justification.	6.304
	Approval of Wage Rates.	52.222-16
Contractors' Purchasing Systems Reviews: Disclosure of	approval status.	44.306
OMB	Approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act.	1.106

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Contractors' Purchasing Systems Reviews: Granting, withholding, or	1	44.305
withdrawing Design Labor Policies	approval.	22.103-4
Basic Labor Policies Definition:	Approvals. Approved purchasing system	
Deminuon.		44.101 52.244-2
Definition:	Approving authority	50.001
Responsibility of the	Architect-Engineer Contractor.	52.236-23
Contract Cost Principles and Procedures: Construction and	architect-engineer contracts.	31.105 31.201-7
Work oversight in	architect-engineer contracts.	36.609-3 52.236-24
Definition:	Architect-engineer services	36.102
Definition.	Architect-Engineer Services	36.6
	Architect-engineer services (SF's 252, 254, 255, 1421).	53.236-2
Standard and Optional Forms for Contracting for Construction,	Architect-Engineer Services, and Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements	36.7
Contracts for construction work or	architect-engineer services.	27.304-3
Forms for use in contracting for	architect-engineer services.	36.702
Subcontractors and Outside Associates and Consultants	Architect-Engineer Services.	52.244-4
Government cost estimate for	architect-engineer work.	36.605
Termination (Fixed-Price	Architect-Engineer).	52.249-7
Value Engineering	Architect-Engineer.	52.248-2
Definition:	Areawide contract	41.101
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Arrangement of regulations.	1.105-2
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Publication and code	arrangement.	1.105-1
Government Property Furnished	As Is.	52.245-19
Providing Government production and research property	as is.	45.308
Definition:	As-built drawings	36.102
Loan Guarantees for Defense Production:	Asset formula.	32.304-3
Pension Adjustments and	Asset Reversions.	52.215-15
rension regustitents and	Asset valuations resulting from business combinations.	31.205-52
Gains and losses on disposition or impairment of depreciable property or other capital	assets.	31.205-16
Pledges of	Assets.	52.228-11
Sureties and Other Security for Bonds: Acceptability of	Assets.	28.203-2
Sureties and Other Security for Bonds: Acceptability of Sureties and Other Security for Bonds: Substitution of	assets.	28.203-2
Extent of	assignee's protection.	32.804
Corporate Administrative Contracting Officer:	Assignment and location.	42.602
Definition:	Assignment and location.	32.801
Definition:	Assignment of claims and contracts.	32.304-5
	Assignment of claims under contracts.	32.304-5
	Assignment of contract audit services.	42.102
Droduction Surveillance and Departing	Assignment of contract audit services. Assignment of criticality designator.	42.102
Production Surveillance and Reporting:	Assignment of criticality designator. Assignment of rights under subcontracts.	42.1105
FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
---	---	----------------------
Single-agency	assignments of Government contract quality assurance.	46.408
Notice and	Assistance Regarding Patent and Copyright Infringement.	52.227-2
Furnishing	assistance to contractors.	51.104
General Services Administration	assistance.	7.403
Patents: Notice and	assistance.	27.202
Subcontractors and Outside	Associates and Consultants (Architect-Engineer Services).	52.244-4
Definition:	Attorney-in-fact	28.001
Contracting by Negotiation:	Audit and Records—Negotiation.	52.215-2
Sealed Bidding:	Audit and Records—Sealed Bidding.	52.214-26
	Audit of prime contract settlement proposals and subcontract settlements.	49.107
	Audit of property control system.	45.511
	Audit of settlement proposal.	49.303-3
Contract	audit responsibilities.	42.101
Contract	Audit Services	42.1
Contract Administration and	Audit Services	Part 42
Contract	audit services directory.	42.103
Assignment of contract	audit services.	42.102
Submission of Commercial Transportation Bills to the General Services		
Administration for	Audit.	52.247-67
Indirect Cost Rates:	Auditor determination procedure.	42.705-2
Permits,	Authorities, or Franchises.	52.247-2
Contracting	authority and responsibilities (SF 1402).	53.201-1
	Authority for use of warranties.	46.704
Contract Modifications:	Authority to issue change orders.	43.202
Career Development, Contracting	Authority, and Responsibilities	1.6
Purpose,	Authority, Issuance	1.1
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Authority.	1.103 1.602-1
Signatory	authority.	1.707
Statutory and delegated	authority.	41.103
Definition:	Authorization	41.101
Definition.	Authorization and consent.	41.101
		27.201
		27.201-2 52.227-1
	Authorization for subcontract settlements without approval or ratification.	49.108-4
	Authorization for succentract settlements without approval of Fatheauton.	51.102
	Authorization to use Government supply sources.	51.102
Advance Payments for Non-Commercial Items: Findings, determination, and	authorization.	32.410
	Authorized Deviations in Clauses.	52.252-6
	Authorized Deviations in Provisions.	52.252-5
Definition:	Authorized individual	13.001
Definition:	Authorized official of an agency	3.901
Definition:	Authorized official of the Department of Justice	3.901
	Authorized or required by statute.	6.302-5

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Authorized program	11.601
Definition: Head of the agency/	Authorized representative	2.101
Contractor Use and Rental of Government Property:	Authorizing use of Government production and research property.	45.402
Definition:	Auxiliary item	45.501
	Availability and unavailability of U.Sflag air carrier service.	47.403-1
	Availability and use of utility services.	36.514
	Availability for Examination of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.	52.211-4
	Availability of Funds for the Next Fiscal Year.	52.232-19
Contract Modifications:	Availability of funds.	43.105 52.232-18
Contracts conditioned upon	availability of funds.	32.703-2
Determining	availability of private commercial sources.	7.303
Notice of	Availability of Progress Payments Exclusively for Small Business Concerns.	52.232-14
Publicizing Contract Actions:	Availability of solicitations.	5.102
	Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) and Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-L.	52.211-2
	Availability of Specifications Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR 101-29.	52.211-1
	Availability of Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.	52.211-3
Identification and	availability of specifications.	11.201
	Availability of term contracts and basic ordering agreements for transportation or for transportation-related services.	47.205
Other Than Full and Open Competition:	Availability of the justification.	6.305
Soliciting competition, evaluation of quotations or offers,	award and documentation.	13.106
Sealed Bidding:	Award of classified contracts.	14.409-2
Opening of Bids and	Award of Contract	14.4
Sealed Bidding:	Award of unclassified contracts.	14.409-1
Contracting by Negotiation:	Award to successful offeror.	15.504
Contracting by Negotiation: Preaward,	Award, and Postaward Notifications, Protests, and Mistakes	15.5
Special Contracting Methods:	Award, renewal, and extension.	17.605
Incentive Contracts: Cost-plus-	award-fee contracts.	16.405-2
Acquisition of Commercial Items: Procedures for solicitation, evaluation, and	award.	12.203
Construction and Architect-Engineer Contracts: Notice of	award.	36.213-4
Contracting by Negotiation: Protests against	award.	15.507
Evaluation for	award.	35.008
Opportunity for qualification before	award.	9.205
Sealed Bidding:	Award.	14.408
Sealed Bidding: Documentation of	award.	14.408-7
Sealed Bidding: Other mistakes disclosed before	award.	14.407-3
Sealed Bidding: Protests against	award.	14.408-8

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Section 8(a)	Award.	52.219-17
Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended: Notice of	award.	22.1017
Small Business Programs:	Awarding the contract.	19.602-4
Multiple	Awards for Advisory and Assistance Services.	52.216-28
	Awards involving subcontracting plans.	19.705-5
HUBZone sole source	awards.	19.1306
Preparation and transmittal of synopses of	awards.	5.302
Recognition of judgments and arbitration	awards.	49.108-5
Sealed Bidding: Mistakes after	awards.	14.407-4
Single or Multiple	Awards.	52.216-27
	Bad debts.	31.205-3
	Balance of Payments Program	25.3
Buy American Act/	Balance of Payments Program.	25.504-1
Certified or cashier's checks,	bank drafts, money orders, or currency.	28.204-2
	Bankruptcy	42.9
Types of Contracts:	Basic Agreements.	16.7 16.702
Management of Government Property in the Possession of Contractors:	Basic information.	45.505-1
management of Government Property in the Possession of Conductors.	Basic Labor Policies	22.1
Delivery orders and orders under	basic ordering agreements (OF 347).	53.216-1
Availability of term contracts and	basic ordering agreements for transportation or for transportation-related services. Basic ordering agreements.	47.205 16.703 19.804-5
Definition:	Basic research	35.001
Definition:	Base research	37.501
Definition:	Best value	2.101
Contracting by Negotiation:	Best value continuum.	15.101
Minimum	Bid Acceptance Period.	52.214-16
Independent research and development and	bid and proposal costs.	31.205-18
Sealed Bidding:	Bid envelopes.	14.202-3
Definition:	Bid guarantee	28.001
Noncompliance with	bid guarantee requirements.	28.101-4
Noncompliance with	Bid guarantees.	52.228-1
Disclosure, protection, and marking of contractor	bid or proposal information and source selection information.	3.104-5
Disclosure, protection, and marking of contractor Definition:	Bid sample	14.202-4(a)
Sealed Bidding:	Bid samples.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		14.202-4 52.214-20
Sealed Bidding:	Bid submission.	14.302
Sealed Bidding: Receipt of an unreadable electronic	bid.	14.406
Sealed Bidding: Failure to Submit	Bid.	52.214-9
Sealed Bidding: Notice to	bidders of rejection of all bids.	14.404-3
Sealed Bidding: Explanation to Prospective	Bidders.	52.214-6
Sealed Bidding: Information to	bidders.	14.409

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Sealed Bidding: Transmittal to prospective	bidders.	14.203-1
Sealed Bidding: Responsible	bidder—reasonableness of price.	14.408-2
Sealed Bidding:	Bidding time.	14.202-1
Sealed Bidding: Elements of sealed	bidding.	14.101
Sealed Bidding: Step Two of Two-Step Sealed	Bidding.	52.214-25
Sealed Bidding: Sealed	bidding.	Part 14 53.214
Sealed Bidding: Submission of	Bids	14.3
Sealed Bidding: Evaluation of	Bids for Multiple Awards.	52.214-22
Sealed Bidding: Telegraphic	bids.	14.202-2 52.214-13
Sealed Bidding: Classified	bids.	14.402-2
Sealed Bidding: Facsimile	bids.	14.202-7
		52.214-31
Sealed Bidding: Methods of soliciting	bids.	14.203
Sealed Bidding: Minor informalities or irregularities in	bids.	14.405
Sealed Bidding: Mistakes in		14.407
Sealed Bidding: Modification or withdrawal of	bids.	14.303
Sealed Bidding: Notice to bidders of rejection of all	bids.	14.404-3
Sealed Bidding: Opening of	bids.	14.402
Sealed Bidding: Period for Acceptance of	Bids.	52.214-15
Sealed Bidding: Preparation of	Bids.	52.214-12
Sealed Bidding: Preparation of invitations for	bids.	14.201
Sealed Bidding: Receipt and safeguarding of	bids.	14.401
Sealed Bidding: Recording of	bids.	14.403
Sealed Bidding: Records of invitations for bids and records of	bids.	14.204
Sealed Bidding: Rejection of	bids.	14.404
Sealed Bidding: Rejection of individual	bids.	14.404-2
Sealed Bidding: Responsiveness of	bids.	14.301
Sealed Bidding: Submission of	Bids.	52.214-5
Sealed Bidding: Unclassified	bids.	14.402-1
Sealed Bidding: Electronic	bids.	14.202-8
Sealed Bidding: Equal low	bids.	14.408-6 19.202-3 52.219-2
Sealed Bidding: False Statements in	Bids.	52.214-4
Sealed Bidding: Final review of invitations for	bids.	14.202-6
Sealed Bidding: General rules for solicitation of	bids.	14.202
Special Aspects of Contracting for Construction: Invitations for	bids.	36.213-3
Sealed Bidding: Preparation of	Bids—Construction.	52.214-18
Commercial	Bill of Lading Notations.	52.247-1
Transportation (U.S. Government	Bill of Lading).	53.247
Annotation and distribution of shipping and	billing documents.	47.207-9
Definition:	Billing rate	42.701

FAR Subjects:	Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Indirect Cost Rates:	Billing rates.	42.704
	F.o.b. Origin—Government	Bills of Lading or Indicia Mail.	52.242-11
	F.o.b. Origin—Government	Bills of Lading or Prepaid Postage.	52.242-10
	Submission of Commercial Transportation	Bills to the General Services Administration for Audit.	52.247-67
	Definition:	Biobased product	23.701
	Historically	Black Colleges and Universities and Minority Institutions	26-3
		Blanket purchase agreements (BPAs).	13.303
	of nonprofit agencies serving people who are	blind or have other severe disabilities under the Javits-Wagner-O'Day (JWOD) Program.	9.107
Acquisition from Nong	profit Agencies Employing People Who Are	Blind or Severely Disabled	8.7
	Loading,	Blocking, and Bracing of Freight Car Shipments.	52.247-58
	Definition:	Bona fide agency	3.401
	Definition:	Bona fide employee	3.401
	Definition:	Bond	28.001
	Additional	bond and security.	28.106-3
	Additional	Bond Security.	52.228-2
		Bonding costs.	31.205-4
	Sureties and Other Security for	Bonds	28.2
	Performance and payment	bonds and alternative payment protections for construction contracts.	28.102
		Bonds and bond-related forms.	28.106-1
		Bonds and insurance.	Part 28 53.228
		Bonds and Other Financial Protections	28.1
	Performance and payment	bonds for other than construction contracts.	28.103
	United States	bonds or notes.	28.204-1
Dismantling	g, Demolition or Removal of Improvements:	Bonds or other security.	37.302
	Advance payment	bonds.	28.105-1
	Annual performance	bonds.	28.104
	Other types of	bonds.	28.105
	Patent infringement	bonds.	28.105-2
	Payment	bonds.	28.103-3
	Performance	bonds.	28.103-2
	Prospective Subcontractor Requests for	Bonds.	52.228-12
	Substitution of surety	bonds.	28.106-2
	Definition:	Borrower	32.301
	n Guarantees for Defense Production: Other	borrowing.	32.304-8
Simplified Acquisition Met	1 0	BPAs.	13.303
	Loading, Blocking, and	Bracing of Freight Car Shipments.	52.247-58
Selecting and Develop	ping Requirements Documents: Use of	brand name or equal purchase descriptions.	11.104
		Brand Name or Equal.	52-211-6
	Definition:	Broad agency announcement	35.001
	Definition:	Building service contract	22.1202
	Definition:	Building, or work	22.401
	Definition:	Bundled contract	2.101

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Bundling	2.101
Additional requirements for acquisitions involving	bundling of contract requirements.	7.107
Definition:	Bureau helium distributor	8.501 52.208-8
Definition:	Bureau of Land Management	8.501 52.208-8
Other Improper	Business Practices	3.5
Improper	Business Practices and Personal Conflicts of Interest	Part 3
Definition:	Business unit	31.001
Trade,	business, technical, and professional activity costs.	31.205-43
Waiver of	Buy American Act for Civil Aircraft and Related Articles.	52.225-7
	Buy American Act/Balance of Payments Program.	25.504-1
	Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—Construction Materials Under Trade Agreements.	52.225-11
	Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—Construction Materials.	52.225-9
	Buy American Act—Balance of Payments Program—Supplies.	52.225-1
	Buy American Act—Construction Materials	25.2
	By American Act—North American Free Trade Agreement—Israeli Trade Act—Balance of Payments Program.	52.225-3
	Buy American Act—Supplies	25.1
Definition:	Buying-in	3.501-1
Improper Business Practices and Personal Conflicts of Interest:	Buying-in.	3.501
Transportation in Supply Contracts:	C. & f. destination.	47.303-13 52.247-41
Transportation in Supply Contracts:	C.i.f. destination.	47.303-14 52.247-42
	Calculating the period of compensation prohibition.	3.104-8
	Calculation of retention periods.	4.704
Definition:	Canadian end product	25.003 52.225-3, and II
Definition:	Cancellation	17.103 52.217-2
Definition:	Cancellation ceiling	17.103
Definition:	Cancellation charge	17.103
	Cancellation of invitations after opening.	14.404-1
	Cancellation of invitations before opening.	14.209
Notice of	cancellation or change.	28.302
	Cancellation Under Multiyear Contracts.	52.217-2
	Cancellation, Rescission, and Recovery of Funds for Illegal or Improper Activity.	52.203-8
	Capability to Perform a Contract for the Relocation of a Federal Office.	52.247-3
	Capital Credits.	52.241-13
Anagement of Government Property in the Possession of Contractors:	Care, maintenance, and use.	45.509

FAR Subjects: Context	Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Referenc
		Career Development, Contracting Authority, and Responsibilities	1.6
		Cargo Insurance.	52.228-9
	Definition:	Caribbean Basin country	25.003 52.225-5
	Definition:	Caribbean Basin country end product	25.003
			52.225-5
		Caribbean Basin Trade Initiative.	25.404
	F.o.b. Origin—	Carload and Truckload Shipments.	52.247-59
	Definition:	Carrier, or commercial carrier	47.001
	F.o.b. Inland	Carrier, Point of Exportation.	52.247-38
	Preference for U.SFlag Air	Carriers.	52.247-63
		CAS Administration	30.6
		CAS applicability.	30.201-1
	Types of	CAS coverage.	30.201-2
		CAS Program Requirements	30.2
	Noncompliance with	CAS requirements.	30.602-2
	Certified or	cashier's checks, bank drafts, money orders, or currency.	28.204-2
	Items priced at or based on	catalog or market prices.	46.804
	Definition:	Central nonprofit agency	8.701
	Issuing or denying a	Certificate of Competency (COC).	19.602-2
	Small business	Certificate of Competency.	37.108
	Acceptance:	Certificate of conformance.	46.504 46.315
		Certificate of Conformance.	52.246-15
		Certificate of Current Cost or Pricing Data.	15.406-2
Loan Guaran	tees for Defense Production:	Certificate of eligibility.	32.304-2
		Certificate of Independent Price Determination.	52.203-2
	Indirect Cost Rates:	Certificate of indirect costs.	42.703-2
		Certificates of Competency and Determinations of Responsibility	19.6
		Certification and Disclosure Regarding Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions.	52.203-11
		Certification and disclosure.	3.803
		Certification of Eligibility.	52.222-15
		Certification of Final Indirect Costs.	52.242-4
		Certification of Toxic Chemical Release Reporting.	52.223-13
		Certification regarding debarment, suspension, proposed debarment, and other responsibility matters.	9.408 52.209-5
Cost Accor	inting Standards Notices and	Certification.	52.230-1
	Evaluating the	certification.	3.103-2
Protests, Disputes, a		certification.	33.207
· • • •	Recovered Material	Certification.	52.223-4
Federal Aco	uisition Regulations System:	Certifications.	1.107
	ission of representations and	certifications.	14.213
	The need for further	certifications.	3.103-3

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Offeror Representations and	Certifications—Commercial Items.	52.212-3
	Certified or cashier's checks, bank drafts, money orders, or currency.	28.204-2
	Change in Class of Service.	52.241-4
	Change in Rates or Terms and Conditions of Service for Regulated Services.	52.241-7
	Change in Rates or Terms and Conditions of Service for Unregulated Services.	52.241-8
Agreement to recognize contractor's	change of name.	42.1205
Definition:	Change order	43.101
	Change order accounting procedures.	43.203
	Change Order Accounting.	52.243-6
	Change Orders	43.2
Authority to issue	change orders.	43.202
Processing value engineering	change proposals.	48.103
Definition:	Change-of-name agreement	42.1201
Novation and	Change-of-Name Agreements	42.12
Novation and	change-of-name agreements (SF 30).	53.242-1
Required Sources of Supplies and Services:	Change-of-name and successor in interest procedures.	8.716
	Changes and Changed Conditions.	52.243-5
Contract modifications (options, extensions,	changes in scope) and anniversary dates.	22.1008-6
Contract Modifications:	Changes.	52.243-4
Notification of	Changes.	52.243-7
Notification of contract	changes.	43.104
Unsettled contract	changes.	49.114
Children contract	Changes—Cost-Reimbursement.	52.243-2
	Changes—Fixed-Price.	52.243-1
	Changes—Time-and-Materials or Labor-Hours.	52.243-3
Connection	Charge.	52.243-9
Nonrefundable, Nonrecurring Service	Charge.	52.241-12
Contracts for transportation or related services	Charges.	52.247-17
Use and	Charges.	52.247-17
Compliance	checking.	22.406-7
Certified or cashier's	checks, bank drafts, money orders, or currency.	28.204-2
Definition:	Child care services	37.101
Demition.	Circumstances permitting other than full and open competition.	6.302
	Citation of Government rate tenders.	47.104-5
Definition:	Citation of Government rate tenders.	25.003
Demition.		52.225-7
Definition:	Civil judgment	9.403
Criminal and	civil penalties, and further administrative remedies.	3.104-11
	Civil penalties.	3.807
Definition:	Claim	33.201 52.233-1
Initiation of a	claim.	33.206
Assignment of	claims.	52.232-23
Interest on	claims.	33.208

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keywor	l Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Suspected frauduler	t claims.	33.209
Federal Acquisition Regulations System	: Class determinations and findings.	1.703
	Class deviations.	1.404
Change i		52.241-4
Determining standard industria	l classification codes and size standards.	19.303
Freigh		52.247-53
Wage Rates: Additiona		22.406-3
Definition		4.401
Sealed Bidding		14.402-2
Definition		4.401
Patents		27.207
Sealed Bidding: Award of		14.409-2
Definition		4.401
Safeguardin		4.4
Safeguardin	g classified information within industry (DD Form 254, DD Form 441).	53.204-1
Filing of Patent Applications-	- Classified Subject Matter.	52.227-10
Patents	: Clause for classified contracts.	27.207-2
	Clause for construction contracts and for dismantling, demolition, and removal of improvements contracts.	27.203-5
Patents	: Clause for Government waiver of indemnity.	27.203-6
Provision an	d Clause Matrix.	52.3
Patents	: Clause on notice and assistance.	27.202-2
Basic rights in dat	a clause.	27.404
Ŭ	Clauses and Forms	Subchapter H
	Clauses for contracting in advance of funds.	32.705-1
Patents	: Clauses for negotiated contracts (excluding construction).	27.203-4
Contrac	t clauses for non-commercial purchases.	32.111
Patents	Clauses for sealed bid contracts (excluding construction).	27.203-2
Tailoring of provisions an		12.302
	Clauses Incorporated by Reference.	52.252-2
Patents	: Clauses on authorization and consent.	27.201-2
Administration of patent right	s clauses.	27.305
Authorized Deviations i	n Clauses.	52.252-6
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Identification of provision an	s	52.103
Solicitation Provisions and Contrac		Part 52
	Cleaning up.	36.512 52.236-12
	Clearance and Documentation Requirements—Shipments to DOD Air or Water Terminal Transshipment Points.	52.247-52
Contract finance offic		32.502-2
Acquisition from Federal Prison Industries, Inc		8.605
A C C C C C C C C C C	Closeout by the office administering the contract.	4.804-1
	Closeout of contract files.	4.804

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Closeout of paying office contract files.	4.804-3
	Closeout of the contracting office files if another office administers the contract.	4.804-2
Procedures for	closing out contract files.	4.804-5
Publication and	code arrangement.	1.105-1
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Publication and	codification.	1.303
Responsibilities of the	cognizant administrative contracting officer.	19.706
Definition:	Cognizant Federal agency	42.001
Contract Administration and Audit Services:	Cognizant Federal agency.	42.003
Definition:	Collateral costs	48.001 52.248-3
Definition:	Collateral savings	48.001
Demitton.	Conateral savings	52.248-1
		52.248-3
Valas Ensinees' Ol	- 11-41	49 104 2
Value Engineering: Sharing Other	collateral savings.	48.104-3 32.304-6
	collateral security.	
Deferment of	Collective bargaining agreement (CBA)	32.613
	concentre barganning agreement (CDA)	22.1305
Response to late submission of Notice-no	collective bargaining agreement.	22.1405
Response to late submission of Notice—no Response to late submission of Notice—with	collective bargaining agreement.	22.1012-4
Response to timely submission of Notice—no	collective bargaining agreement.	22.1012-3
Response to timely submission of Notice—with	collective bargaining agreement.	22.1012-2
Section 4(c) successorship with incumbent contractor	collective bargaining agreement.	22.1012-3
· / •		22.1000 5
SCA Minimum Wages and Fringe Benefits Applicable to Successor Contract Pursuant to Predecessor Contractor	Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA).	52.222-47
Wage determinations based on	collective bargaining agreements.	22.1002-3
Historically Black	Colleges and Universities and Minority Institutions.	26-3
Execution and	Commencement of Work.	52.216-23
Opportunity for public	comments.	1.501-2
Electronic	Commerce in Contracting	4.5
Definition:	Commercial advance payment	32.202-2
	Commercial Bill of Lading Notations.	52.247-1
Contractor-prepaid	commercial bills of lading, small package shipments.	47.303-17
Definition:	Commercial component	2.101
		52.202-1
Subcontracts for Commercial Items and	Commercial Components.	52.244-6
	Commercial Computer Software—Restricted Rights.	52.227-19
Procedures for contracting officer-specified	commercial contract financing.	32.204
Procedures for offeror-proposed	commercial contract financing.	32.205
Administration and payment of	commercial financing payments.	32.207
Definition:	Commercial interim payment	32.202-2
Definition:	Commercial item	2.101 52.219-9

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Commercial item offer	15.601
	Commercial Item Purchase Financing	32.2
Types of payments for	commercial item purchases.	32.202-2
Test Program for Certain	Commercial Items	13.5
Subcontracts for	Commercial Items and Commercial Components.	44.4
		52.244-6
Terms and Conditions—Simplified Acquisitions (Other Than	Commercial Items).	52.213-4
Acquisition of Forms:	Commercial Items.	Part 12
		53.212
Contracts with	Commercial Organizations.	31.2
Definition:	Commercial plan	19.701
		52.219-9
Other	commercial practices.	12.213
Governmentwide	commercial purchase card.	13.301
Determining availability of private	commercial sources.	7.303
Submission of	Commercial Transportation Bills to the General Services Administration for Audit.	52.247-67
Contracting Authority: Ratification of unauthorized	commitments.	1.602-3
Definition:	Committee	8.701
Transportation in Supply Contracts:	Commodity description and freight classification.	47.305-9
Definition:	Common carrier	47.001
Definition:	Common item	45.601
Reporting, Redistribution, and Disposal of Contractor Inventory:	Common items.	45.606-2
Definition:	Common parent	4.901
		52.204-3
Payment under	Communication Service Contracts with Common Carriers.	52.232-6
r uy mont under	Communications with the central nonprofit agencies and the Committee.	8.714
Other Than Full and Open Competition: Unusual and	compelling urgency.	6.302-2
Definition:	Compensated personal absence	31.001
Definition:	Compensation	3.104-3
Overseas workers'	compensation and war hazard insurance.	28.305
Workers'	Compensation and War-Hazard Insurance Overseas.	52.228-4
	Compensation for personal services.	31.205-6
Evaluation of	Compensation for Professional Employees.	52.222-46
Workers'	Compensation Insurance (Defense Base Act).	52.228-3
Calculating the period of	compensation prohibition.	3.104-8
Certificates of	Competency and Determinations of Responsibility	19.6
Competition Requirements:	Competition Advocates	6.5
competition requirements.	Competition and Acquisition Planning	Subchapter B
	Competition in service contracting.	37.105
	Competition in Subcontracting.	52.244-5
Notification of	Competition Limited to Eligible 8(a) Concerns.	52.219-18
Notification of	Competition Requirements	Part 6
Competition Requirements: Section 8(a)	competition.	6.204

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Promoting	competition.	13.104
Small Business Programs: Preparing	Competitive 8(a) Contracts.	19.811-2
Small Business Programs:	Competitive 8(a) Negotiations.	19.808-2
	Competitive 8(a).	19.805
Instructions to Offerors-	Competitive Acquisition.	52.215-1
Government Property:	Competitive Advantage	45.2
	Competitive contracts.	29.401-3
Competition Requirements: Use of	competitive procedures.	6.102
Competition Requirements: Sealed Bidding and	Competitive Proposals	6.4
Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era:	Complaint procedures.	22.1306
Employment of Workers with Disabilities:	Complaint procedures.	22.1406
Equal Employment Opportunity:	Complaints.	22.808
Nondiscrimination Because of Age: Handling	complaints.	22.902
Procedures for investigating	complaints.	3.905
Whistleblower Protections for Contractor Employee: Procedures for filing	complaints.	3.904
Physically	completed contracts.	4.804-4
Termination for Default:	Completion by another contractor.	49.405
Commencement, Prosecution, and	Completion of Work.	52.211-10
Inventories upon termination or	completion.	45.508-1
Use and Possession Prior to	Completion.	52.236-11
Warranty of Supplies of a	Complex Nature.	52.246-18
Labor Standards for Contracts Involving Construction:	Compliance checking.	22.406-7
Definition:	Compliance evaluation	22.801
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Agency control and	compliance procedures.	1.304
Electric Service Territory	Compliance Representation.	52.241-1
	Compliance with Copeland Act Requirements.	52.222-10
	Compliance with Davis-Bacon and Related Act Regulations.	52.222-13
Acquisition from Nonprofit Agencies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled:	Compliance with orders.	8.705-4
Federal	Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements	23.10
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Agency	compliance with the FAR.	1.202
Affirmative Action	Compliance.	52.222-25
Year 2000	compliance.	39.106
Definition:	Component	2.101 52.202-1 52.225-1 52.225-3 52.225-9 52.225-9
Contract Debts:	Compromise actions.	32.616
Contact Debts.	Computer Generated Forms.	52.253-1
	Computer generation.	53.105

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Computer software	27.401
		52.227-14 52.227-20
Representation of Limited Rights Data and Restricted	Computer Software.	52.227-15
Special Requirements for the Acquisition of Commercial Items:		12.212
Commercial	1 0	52.227-19
Indirect Cost Rates:		42.709-4
Definition:		19.001
Definition:		46.101
Site Investigation and		52.236-3
Change in Rates or Terms and	0	52.241-7
Change in Rates or Terms and	0	52.241-8
Differing Site		52.236-2
Familiarization with		52.247-5
Fraud or other criminal		49.106
Standards of		3.101 36.522
Preconstruction	conference.	52.236-26
Sealed Bidding: Pre-bid		14.207
Postaward		42.503
Postaward subcontractor		42.505
Cost Accounting Standards Administration: Privileged and		30.202-4
Improper Business Practices and Personal		Part 3
Organizational and Consultant Ouality Assurance: Certificate of		9.5 46.504
Quanty Assurance. Certificate of	contormance.	52.246-15
Requests from Members of	Congress.	5.403
Multi-Year Contracting:	Congressional notification.	17.108
Definition:	Connection charge	41.101
	Connection Charge.	52.241-9
Consent to Subcontracts:	Consent and advance notification requirements.	44.201
	Consent limitations.	44.203
Definition:	Consent of surety	28.001
	Consent of surety.	28.106-5
	Consent requirements.	44.201-1
Definition:	Consent to subcontract	44.101 52.244-2
	Consent to Subcontracts	44.2
Authorization and	consent.	27.201
Environment,	Conservation, Occupational Safety, and Drug-Free Workplace	Part 23
	Consideration for contract financing.	32.005
Acquisition	considerations.	7.401
Subcontracting Policies and Procedures:		44.202-2
F.o.b. Destination, within		52.247-35

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Consistency in Cost Accounting Practices.	52.230-4
Disclosure and	Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices.	52.230-3
Termination of Work	Consolidated Facilities or Facilities Acquisition.	52.249-11
Government Property	Consolidated Facilities.	52.245-7
Definition:	Construction	2.101
Labor Standards for Contracts Involving	Construction	22.4
Special Aspects of Contracting for	Construction	36.2
	Construction and architect-engineer contracts.	31.105
Special	construction and printing.	53.106
Disposition of disputes concerning	construction contract labor standards enforcement.	22.406-10
Special procedures for price negotiation in	construction contracting.	36.214
Special procedures for sealed bidding in	construction contracting.	36.213
Clause for	construction contracts and for disconting demolition, and removal of improvements contracts	27.203-5
Clause for	construction contracts and for dismantling, demolition, and removal of improvements contracts. Construction contracts pay administration records.	4.705-2
	Construction contracts pay administration records.	29.401-2
	Construction contracts performed in North Carolina.	36.209
Computer and other traces of firms fixed ratios and other traces of	construction contracts.	36.209
Concurrent performance of firm-fixed-price and other types of Patent Indemnity—	Construction Contracts.	52.227-4
Payments under Fixed-Price	Construction Contracts.	52.232-5
ý		28.102
Performance and payment bonds and alternative payment protections for Performance and payment bonds for other than	construction contracts.	28.102
* *	construction contracts.	36.207
Pricing fixed-price	construction contracts.	36.207
Progress payments under	construction contracts.	52.232-27
Prompt Payment for	Construction Contracts.	
Schedules for	construction contracts.	36.515
Schedules for	Construction Contracts.	52.236-15
Value Engineering: Clause for	construction contracts.	48.202
Work oversight in cost-reimbursement	construction contracts.	36.518
Work Oversight in Cost-Reimbursement	Construction Contracts.	52.236-18
	Construction contracts.	11.702
Government estimate of Definition:	construction costs. Construction material	36.203
Definition:		52.225-9 52.225-11
Standard and optional forms for use in contracting for	construction or dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements.	36.701
Disclosure of the magnitude of	construction projects.	36.204
Termination of Contracts: Cleanup of	construction site.	49.105-4
Contracts for	construction work or architect-engineer services.	27.304-3
Labor standards for	construction work performed under facilities contracts.	22.405
Labor Standards for	Construction Work—Facilities Contracts.	52.222-17
Default (Fixed-Price	Construction).	52.249-10
Standard and Optional Forms for Contracting for	Construction, Architect-Engineer Services, and Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of	36.7
Affirmative Action Compliance Requirements for	Construction.	52.222-27

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Contract Award—Sealed Bidding—	Construction.	52.214-19
Equal Employment Opportunity:	Construction.	22.804-2
Fixed Fee—	Construction.	52.216-9
Inspection of	Construction.	52.246-12
Liquidated Damages—	Construction.	52.211-12
Performance and Payment Bonds—	Construction.	52.228-15
Preparation of Bids—	Construction.	52.214-18
Preparation of Proposals—	Construction.	52.236-28
Site Visit	Construction.	52.236-27
Special procedure for cost-reimbursement contracts for	construction.	36.215
Specifications and drawings for	construction.	36.521 52.236-21
Value Engineering—	Construction.	52.248-3
Warranty of	Construction.	52.246-21
Organizational and	Consultant Conflicts of Interest	9.5
Subcontractors and Outside Associates and	Consultants (Architect-Engineer Services).	52.244-4
Definition:	Consumer product	23.202
	Contents of contract files.	4.803
	Contents of written acquisition plans.	7.105
Definition:	Continental United States	47.001
Contracts with Commercial Organizations:	Contingencies.	31.205-7
Definition:	Contingent fee	3.401
	Contingent Fees	3.4
Covenant Against	Contingent Fees.	52.203-5
Definition:	Continued portion of the contract	49.001
	Continuity of Services.	52.237-3
Definition:	Contract	2.101 3.104-3
Opening of Bids and Award of	Contract	14.4
Definition:	Contract action	32.001
Synopses of Proposed	Contract Actions	5.2
Publicizing	contract actions.	Part 5 53.205
	Contract adjustment boards.	50.202
Types of	contract adjustment.	50.302
- JF	Contract adjustment.	50.303
	Contract administration functions.	42.302
Definition:	Contract administration office	2.101
	Contract administration office responsibilities.	46.104
Evaluation of	contract administration offices.	42.403
	Contract administration responsibilities.	42.201
	Contract Administration Services	42.2
	Contract administration services directory.	42.203
Assignment of	contract administration.	42.202

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Contracting with the Small Business Administration (The 8(a) Program):	Contract administration.	19.812
Prescription of Forms:	Contract administration.	53.242
	Contract audit responsibilities.	42.101
	Contract Audit Services	42.1
	Contract audit services directory.	42.103
Assignment of	contract audit services.	42.102
Evaluation of Options Exercised at Time of	Contract Award.	52.217-4
Announcement of	contract awards.	5.303
Sealed Bidding:	Contract Award—Sealed Bidding.	52.214-10
Sealed Bidding:	Contract Award—Sealed Bidding—Construction.	52.214-19
Definition:	Contract carrier	47.001
Notification of	contract changes.	43.104
	Contract clause for definitions.	2.201
	Contract clause for fast payment procedure.	13.404
	Contract clause for insurance of leased motor vehicles.	28.312
	Contract clause for work on a Government installation.	28.310
Definition:	Contract clause, or clause	52.101(a)
Solicitation Provisions and	Contract Clauses	Part 52
	Contract clauses for insurance of transportation or transportation-related services.	28.313
	Contract clauses for non-commercial purchases.	32.111
Solicitation provisions and	contract clauses for the acquisition of commercial items.	12.301
Solicitation provisions and	Contract clauses for workers' compensation insurance.	28.309
Special 8(a)	Contract Conditions.	52.219-11
Contract Administration and Audit Services:	Contract correspondence.	42.401
Contract Administration and Audit Scivices.	Contract Cost Principles and Procedures	Part 31
Definition:	Contract date	52.229-4
		52.229-6 52.229-7
	Contract Debts	32.6
	Contract Definitization.	52.216-25
	Contract Disputes Act of 1978.	33.202
	Contract Distribution	4.2
	Contract Execution	4.1
Government	Contract Files	4.8
Closeout of	contract files.	4.804
Closeout of Closeout of paying office	contract files.	4.804-3
Contents of	contract files.	4.803
Procedures for closing out	contract files.	4.804-5
Storage, handling, and disposal of	contract files.	4.805
Storage, natoring, and disposal of	Contract files.	4.803
	Contract financing (SF 1443).	53.232
Description of	contract financing (SF 1445).	32.102
Need for	contract mancing methods.	32.102

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Contract financing payment	32.902
	Contract financing payments.	32.906
Determining	contract financing terms.	32.203
Consideration for	contract financing.	32.005
Customary	contract financing.	32.113
Procedures for offeror-proposed commercial	contract financing.	32.205
Providing	contract financing.	32.104
Unusual	contract financing.	32.114
Uses of	contract financing.	32.105
	Contract financing.	12.210
Capability to Perform a	Contract for the Relocation of a Federal Office.	52.247-3
Acquisition of Commercial Items:	Contract format.	12.303
Contracting by Negotiation:	Contract format.	15.204
Contracting by Negotiation: Order of Precedence—Uniform	Contract Format.	52.215-8
Sealed Bidding: Simplified	contract format.	14.201-9
	Contract funding requirements.	32.703
Reporting	contract information to the IRS.	4.903
Disposition of disputes concerning construction	contract labor standards enforcement.	22.406-10
	Contract Line Items	4.10
	Contract Management	Subchapter (
Definition:	Contract modification	43.101
	Contract Modifications	Part 43
	Contract modifications (options, extensions, changes in scope) and anniversary dates.	22.1008-6
	Contract Modifications (SF 30).	53.243
	Contract negotiation.	19.808
	Contract Not Affected by Oral Agreement.	52.247-27
Reduction or suspension of	contract payments upon finding of fraud.	32.006
Withholding from or suspension of	contract payments.	22.406-9
Withholding of	contract payments.	22.1022
	Contract performance in foreign countries.	32.004
Definition:	Contract price	52.228-15 52.228-16
Contracting by Negotiation:	Contract Pricing	15.4
Basic Labor Policies:	Contract pricing and administration.	22.101-2
	Contract Purpose (Nonprofit Educational Institutions).	52.245-12
SCA Minimum Wages and Fringe Benefits Applicable to Successor	Contract Pursuant to Predecessor Contractor Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA).	52.222-47
Acquisition of Commercial Items:	Contract quality assurance.	12.208
Single-agency assignments of Government	contract quality assurance.	46.408
Higher-level	contract quality requirement.	46.202-4 46.311 52.246-11
Definition:	Contract quality requirements	46.101

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Contract Quality Requirements	46.2
Criteria for use of	contract quality requirements.	46.203
	Contract Reporting.	4.6 53.204-2
Extraordinary Contractual Actions:	Contract requirements.	50.307
Leasing Motor Vehicles:	Contract requirements.	8.1103
	Contract surety bonds and loan guarantees.	32.304-7
	Contract Termination Clauses	49.5
	Contract Termination Forms and Formats	49.6
	Contract terminations.	22.406-11
	Contract Termination—Debarment.	52.222-12
	Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercia Items.	I 52.212-5
	Contract Terms and Conditions—Commercial Items.	52.212-4
Acquisition of Commercial Items:	Contract type.	12.207
Contracting methods and	contract type.	35.006
Service Contracting:	Contract type.	37.602-4
Types of Contracts: Negotiating	contract type.	16.103
Selecting	Contract Types	16.1
	Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act.	22.3
		22.403-3
	Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act—Overtime Compensation.	52.222-4
Suspension of payments, termination of	contract, and debarment and suspension actions.	23.506
Alterations in	Contract.	52.252-4
Approval of	Contract.	52.204-1
Awarding the	contract.	19.602-4
Closeout by the office administering the	contract.	4.804-1
Closeout of the contracting office files if another office administers the	contract.	4.804-2
Scope and Duration of	Contract.	52.241-3
Type of	Contract.	52.216-1
Definition:	Contracting	2.101
Electronic Commerce in	Contracting	4.5
Federal Supply Schedule	Contracting	Part 38
Research and Development	Contracting	Part 35
Service	Contracting	Part 37
Research and development	contracting (SF 298).	53.235
Definition:	Contracting action	5.001
Definition:	Contracting activity	2.101
	Contracting authority and responsibilities (SF 1402).	53.201-1
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Career Development,	Contracting Authority, and Responsibilities	1.6
	Contracting by negotiation agency procedures.	15.606
Construction and Architect-Engineer Contracts:	Contracting by negotiation.	36.520 53.215
Special Aspects of	Contracting for Construction	36.2

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Standard and Optional Forms for	Contracting for Construction, Architect-Engineer Services, and Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements	36.7
	Contracting for Environmentally Preferable and Energy-Efficient Products and Services	23.7
Clauses for	contracting in advance of funds.	32.705-1
Special	Contracting Methods	Part 17
Special	Contracting methods and contract type.	35.006
	Contracting Methods and Contract Types	Subchapter (
Definition:	Contracting office	2.101
		48.001
		52.248-1
Closeout of the	contracting office files if another office administers the contract.	4.804-2
	Contracting office responsibilities.	46.103
Corporate Administrative	Contracting Officer	42.6
Definition:	Contracting officer	2.101
		52.202-1
		52.243-7
	Contracting officer action.	32.409
Indirect Cost Rates:	Contracting officer determination procedure.	42.705-1
Acquisition Planning:	Contracting officer responsibilities.	7.204
Improper Business Practices and Personal Conflicts of Interest:	Contracting officer responsibilities.	3.603
Organizational and Consultant Conflicts of Interest:	Contracting officer responsibilities.	9.504
Service Contracting:	Contracting officer responsibilities.	27.102
		37.103 37.205
		37.402
Transportation:	Contracting officer responsibilities.	47.301-1
Responsibilities of the	contracting officer under the subcontracting assistance program.	19.705
	Contracting officer's authority.	33.210
	Contracting officer's decision.	33.211
	Contracting officer's duties upon appeal.	33.212
	Contracting officer's evaluation.	44.202
	Contracting officer's signature.	4.101
Procedures for	contracting officer-specified commercial contract financing.	32.204
Memorandum by the	contracting officer.	49.402-5
Postaward responsibilities of the	contracting officer.	19.705-6
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Contracting officers.	1.602
Architect-Engineer Services: Applicable	contracting procedures.	36.601-3
	Contracting with individual pool members.	9.703
	Contracting with pools.	9.702
	Contracting with the Small Business Administration (The 8(a) Program)	19.8
Construction and Architect-Engineer Contracts: Methods of	contracting.	36.103
Modular	contracting.	39.103
Special procedures for price negotiation in construction	contracting.	36.214
Special procedures for sealed bidding in construction	contracting.	36.213

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Contractor	22.1001 44.101 9.403 52.222-41
Simplified Acquisition Methods: Obtaining	contractor acceptance and modifying purchase orders.	13.302-3
Definition:	Contractor bid or proposal information	3.104-3
Disclosure, protection, and marking of	contractor bid or proposal information and source selection information.	3.104-5
Contract Adjustments:	Contractor certification.	50.303-2
Exemption from Application of Service Contract Act Provisions for Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, and/or Repair of Certain Information Technology, Scientific and Medical, and/or Office and Business Equipment—	Contractor Certification.	52.222-48
Protests, Disputes, and Appeals:	Contractor certification.	33.207
SCA Minimum Wages and Fringe Benefits Applicable to Successor Contract Pursuant to Predecessor	Contractor Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA).	52.222-47
Whistleblower Protections for	Contractor Employees	3.9
	Contractor Gratuities to Government Personnel	3.2
	Contractor inspection requirements.	46.301 52.246-1
Definition:	Contractor inventory	45.601
Reporting, Redistribution, and Disposal of Contractor Inventory:	Contractor inventory in foreign countries.	45.610-4
Accounting for	contractor inventory.	45.615
Restrictions on purchase or retention of	contractor inventory.	45.604
Screening of	contractor inventory.	45.608
	Contractor Liability for Loss of and/or Damage to Freight other than Household Goods.	52.247-22
	Contractor Liability for Loss of and/or Damage to Household Goods.	52.247-23
	Contractor Liability for Loss of or Damage to Property of the Government	46.8
	Contractor Liability for Personal Injury and/or Property Damage.	52.247-21
	Contractor Performance Information	42.15
Evaluation of	contractor performance.	36.201
Definition:	Contractor purchasing system review (CPSR)	44.101
	Contractor Qualifications	Part 9
Forms:	Contractor qualifications.	53.209
	Contractor Records Retention Contractor requests.	4.7
	Contractor requests.	46.105
		47.207-5
	Contractor Responsibility for Loading and Unloading.	52.247-15
	Contractor Responsibility for Receipt of Shipment.	52.247-14
	Contractor Responsibility for Returning Undelivered Freight.	52.247-16
	Contractor responsibility.	45.502
Definition:	Contractor team arrangement	9.601
Contractor Qualifications:	Contractor Team Arrangements	9.6

FAR Subjects: Context Prece	ding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
First	st Article Approval—	Contractor Testing.	52.209-3
Inc	remental Payment by	Contractor to Government.	52.237-6
	Payment by	Contractor to Government.	52.237-5
		Contractor Use and Rental of Government Property	45.4
		Contractor Use of Government Supply Sources	51.1
		Contractor use of Government supply sources (OF 347).	53.251
		Contractor use of Government-owned and -operated test facilities.	45.302-4
		Contractor Use of Interagency Fleet Management System (IFMS) Vehicles	51.2
		Contractor Versus Government Performance	7.3
Ag	reement to recognize	contractor's change of name.	42.1205
-		Contractor's commercial items.	31.106-3
	Definition:	Contractor's development and implementation costs	48.001 52.248-1 52.248-3
		Contractor's Facilities.	52.241-5
	F.o.b. origin,	contractor's facility.	47.303-2 52.247-30
		Contractor's Invoices.	52.247-28
		Contractor's liability.	45.504
		Contractor's maintenance program.	45.509-1
			52.245-8 52.246-3 52.246-6 52.246-8 52.246-10
	Definition:	Contractor's principal officials	52.250-1
		Contractor's signature.	4.102
	Definition:	Contractor-acquired property	45.101
		Contractor-acquired property.	45.605
		Contractor-prepaid commercial bills of lading, small package shipments.	47.303-17
С	ompletion by another	contractor.	49.405
Ethics advisory opinions regarding prohibitions	1 2	contractor.	3.104-7
	Follow-up by	contractor.	27.305-2
Government reli	ance on inspection by	contractor.	46.202-2
	on of Government by	contractor.	27.203
	ent by Government to	Contractor.	52.237-4
2	mance of work by the	contractor.	36.501 52.236-1
Responsibility of th	e Architect-Engineer	Contractor.	52.236-23
	iperintendence by the	contractor.	36.506 52.236-6
Day	sponsible Prospective	Contractors	9.1

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Use of Government Sources by	Contractors	Part 51
Protecting the Government's Interest when Subcontracting with	Contractors Debarred, Suspended, or Proposed for Debarment.	52.209-6
Review and correction of	contractors' property control systems.	45.104
	Contractors' Purchasing Systems Reviews	44.3
Furnishing assistance to	contractors.	51.104
Loading responsibilities of	contractors.	47.305-15
Responsible Prospective	Contractors.	9.1 53.209-1
Incentive	Contracts	16.4
Indefinite-Delivery	Contracts	16.5
Management Oversight of Service	Contracts	37.5
Voiding and Rescinding	Contracts	3.7
Clauses for negotiated	contracts (excluding construction).	27.203-4
Clauses for sealed bid	contracts (excluding construction).	27.203-2
Negotiated	contracts (excluding construction).	27.203-3
Research and development	contracts (short form).	46.309
Previous	Contracts and Compliance Reports.	52.222-22
Clause for construction	contracts and for dismantling, demolition, and removal of improvements contracts.	27.203-5
Payments under Transportation	Contracts and Transportation-Related Services Contracts.	52.232-4
Award of classified	contracts by sealed bidding.	14.409-2
Award of unclassified	contracts by sealed bidding.	14.409-1
	Contracts conditioned upon availability of funds.	32.703-2
Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended: Some examples of	contracts covered.	22.1003-5
	Contracts crossing fiscal years.	32.703-3
	Contracts for commercial items.	46.202-1
	Contracts for construction work or architect-engineer services.	27.304-3
Special procedure for cost-reimbursement	contracts for construction.	36.215
	Contracts for dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements.	46.313
Indefinite-delivery	contracts for leased equipment.	29.401-1
Exemption from Application of Service Contract Act Provisions for	Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, and/or Repair of Certain Information Technology, Scientific and Medical, and/or Office and Business Equipment—Contractor Certification.	52.222-48
Nonpayment of subcontractors under	contracts for noncommercial items.	32.112
Selecting	contracts for postaward orientation.	42.502
	Contracts for research with educational institutions and nonprofit organizations.	35.015
Applicability of certain laws to Executive agency	contracts for the acquisition of commercial items.	12.503
	Contracts for Transportation or for Transportation-Related Services	47.2
Short selection process for	contracts not to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.	36.602-5
Construction	contracts performed in North Carolina.	29.401-2
Taxes—	Contracts Performed in U.S. Possessions or Puerto Rico.	52.229-5
	Contracts performed in U.S. possessions or Puerto Rico.	29.401-5
	Contracts placed by or for other Government agencies.	27.304-2

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Contracts with commercial organizations.	31.103 31.2
Payment under Communication Service	Contracts with Common Carriers.	52.232-6
Fixed-price	contracts with economic price adjustment.	16.203
	Contracts with educational institutions.	31.104 31.3
	Contracts with foreign governments or international organizations.	45.405
Taxes—Cost-Reimbursement	Contracts with Foreign Governments.	52.229-9
Taxes—Fixed-Price	Contracts with Foreign Governments.	52.229-7
	Contracts with Government Employees or Organizations Owned or Controlled by Them	3.6
	Contracts with nonprofit organizations.	31.108 31.7
Fixed-price	contracts with prospective price redetermination.	16.205
Fixed-ceiling-price	contracts with retroactive price redetermination.	16.206
	Contracts with State, local, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments.	31.107 31.6
Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option	Contracts).	52.222-43
Government Property (Cost-Reimbursement, Time-and-Material, or Labor- Hour	Contracts).	52.245-5
Government Property (Fixed-Price	Contracts).	52.245-2
Liability for Government Property (Demolition Services	Contracts).	52.245-6
Accessorial Services—Moving	Contracts.	52.247-13
Applying Pub. L. 85-804 to advance payments under sealed bid	contracts.	32.405
Assignment of claims under	contracts.	32.304-5
Cancellation Under Multi-year	Contracts.	52.217-2
Competitive	contracts.	29.401-3
Concept exploration	contracts.	34.005-3
Construction	contracts.	11.702 46.312 49.305-2
Construction and architect-engineer	contracts.	31.105 53.236 31.201-7 Part 36
Continuation of current	contracts.	9.405-1
Cost	contracts.	16.302
Cost-plus-award-fee	contracts.	16.305 16.405-2
Cost-plus-fixed-fee	contracts.	16.306
Cost-plus-incentive-fee	contracts.	16.304 16.405-1

FAR Subjects:	Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Cost-reimbursement	contracts.	16.2
			16.3 45.605-3
			47.104-3
	Cost-reimbursement incentive	contracts.	16.405
	Cost-sharing	contracts.	16.303
	Definite-quantity	contracts.	16.502
	Demonstration	contracts.	34.005-4
	Domestic	contracts.	29.401
	Facilities	contracts.	21.100
			31.106 46.310
			45.302-2
	Firm-fixed-price	contracts.	16.202
	Firm-fixed-price, level-of-effort term	contracts.	16.207
	Fixed-Price	Contracts.	
			16.2 31.102
			47.104-2
	Fixed-price incentive	contracts.	16.204
	*		16.204
	Fixed-price incentive (firm target)	contracts.	16.403-1
F	Fixed-price incentive (successive targets)	contracts.	16.403-2
	Fixed-price research and development	contracts.	46.307
	Foreign	contracts.	29.402
	Foreign fixed-price	contracts.	29.402-1
	Full-scale development	contracts.	34.005-5
	Funding and term of service	contracts.	37.106
	GSA areawide	contracts.	41.204
	Identifying management and operating	contracts.	17.604
	Indefinite-quantity	contracts.	16.504
	Insurance under cost-reimbursement	contracts.	28.307
	Insurance under fixed-price	contracts.	28.306
Labor standards for cons	struction work performed under facilities	contracts.	22.405
	Labor-hour	contracts.	16.602
	Letter	contracts.	16.603
	Loan guarantees for terminated	contracts.	32.305
	Losses on other	contracts.	31.205-23
	Noncompetitive	contracts.	29.401-4
Ontio	nal property-related clauses for facilities	contracts.	45.302-7
	its under Fixed-Price Architect-Engineer	Contracts.	52.232-10
	ayments under Fixed-Price Construction	Contracts.	52.232-5
	Fixed-Price Research and Development	Contracts.	52.232-2
r uj mente under	Payments under Personal Services	Contracts.	52.232-3
Payments un	der Time-and-Materials and Labor-Hour	Contracts.	52.232-7
r uj monts un	Personal services	contracts.	37.104
	Physically completed	contracts.	4.804-4

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Preparing the	contracts.	19.811
Progress payments under construction	contracts.	32.103
Prompt Payment for Construction	Contracts.	52.232-27
Prompt Payment for Fixed-Price Architect-Engineer	Contracts.	52.232-26
Quality Assurance: Cost-reimbursement research and development	contracts.	46.308
Quality Assurance: Cost-reimbursement service	contracts.	46.305
Quality Assurance: Cost-reimbursement supply	contracts.	46.303
Quality Assurance: Fixed-price service	contracts.	46.304
Quality Assurance: Fixed-price supply	contracts.	46.302
Quality Assurance: Time-and-material and labor-hour	contracts.	46.306
Quality Assurance: Transportation	contracts.	46.314
Required Government property clauses for facilities	contracts.	45.302-6
Requirements	contracts.	16.503
Schedules for Construction	Contracts.	52.236-15
Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended: Multiple-year	contracts.	22.1008-5
Settlement of terminated incentive	contracts.	49.115
Single-movement	contracts.	47.204
Solicitation provision and contract clause on liability insurance under cost- reimbursement	contracts.	28.311
Structuring multiple-incentive	contracts.	16.402-4
Supply	contracts.	11.701
Taxes—Foreign Cost-Reimbursement	Contracts.	52.229-8
Taxes—Foreign Fixed-Price	Contracts.	52.229-6
Termination of	contracts.	Part 49 53.249
Time-and-materials	contracts.	16.601
Transportation term	contracts.	47.203
Types of	contracts.	14.104 Part 16 53.216
Work oversight in architect-engineer	contracts.	36.609-3 52.236-24
Work Oversight in Cost-Reimbursement Construction	Contracts.	52.236-18
Foreign cost-reimbursement	contracts.	29.402-2
Separate	contracts.	41.205
Extraordinary	Contractual Actions	Part 50
Definition:	Contribution	15.601
	Contributions or donations.	31.205-8
Agency	control and compliance procedures.	1.304
Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) and Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements	Control List, DoD 5010.12-L.	52.211-2
Definition:	Controlled materials	11.601

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
		23.503
Definition:	Controlled substance	52.223-6
Definition:	CONUS	47.001
Shipments from	CONUS for overseas delivery.	47.304-3
Shipments originating outside	CONUS.	47.304-4
Shipments within	CONUS.	47.304-2
Termination for	Convenience of the Government (Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements).	52.249-3
Termination for	Convenience of the Government (Educational and Other Nonprofit Institutions).	52.249-5
Termination for	Convenience of the Government (Fixed-Price) (Short Form).	52.249-1
Termination for	Convenience of the Government (Fixed-Price).	52.249-2
Termination for	Convenience of the Government (Services) (Short Form).	52.249-4
Federal Supply Schedules: Termination for	convenience.	8.405-6
FAR	conventions.	1.108
	Convict Labor.	22.2 52.222-3
Definition:	Conviction	9.403 23.503 52.223-6
	Cooperation with the Small Business Administration	19.4
	Coordination requirements.	38.201
Compliance with	Copeland Act Requirements.	52.222-10
· · · · ·	Copeland Act.	22.403-2
Printed	Copied Double-Sided on Recycled Paper.	52.204-4
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Copies.	1.105-3
Notice and Assistance Regarding Patent and	Copyright Infringement.	52.227-2
Patents, Data, and	Copyrights	Part 27
	Corporate Administrative Contracting Officer	42.6
	Correcting mistakes.	50.302-2
Definition:	Correction	46.701 52.246-17 52.246-18 52.246-19 52.246-20
Contract Administration and Audit Services:	Correspondence and Visits.	42.4
Contract	correspondence.	42.401
Limitation of	Cost (Facilities).	52.232-21
Changes to disclosed or established	cost accounting practices.	30.602
Consistency in	Cost Accounting Practices.	52.230-4
Disclosure and Consistency of	Cost Accounting Practices.	52.230-3
Financial and	cost accounting records.	4.705-1
	Cost Accounting Standards Administration	Part 30
	Cost Accounting Standards Board Publication.	30.102
	Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification.	52.230-1

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Cost Accounting Standards Preambles and Regulations	Appendix
Acquisition of Commercial Items:	Cost Accounting Standards.	12.214
Administration of	Cost Accounting Standards.	52.230-6
Text of Provisions and Clauses:	Cost Accounting Standards.	52.230-2
	Cost Accounting Standards—Educational Institution.	52.230-5
Severance Pay to Foreign Nationals: Waiver of	cost allowability limitations.	37.113-1
Allowable	Cost and Payment.	52.216-7
Allowable	Cost and Payment—Facilities Use.	52.216-14
Allowable	Cost and Payment—Facilities.	52.216-13
Notice of	Cost Comparison (Sealed-Bid).	52.207-1
	Cost contracts.	16.302
	Cost Contract—No Fee.	52.216-11
Transportation	cost determinations.	47.306-1
Government	cost estimate for architect-engineer work.	36.605
	Cost incentives.	16.402-1
Definition:	Cost input	31.001
Definition:	Cost objective	31.001
Definition:	Cost of capital committed to facilities	31.001
Definition:	Cost of components	25.003
		52.225-1 52.225-3
		52.225-5
		52.225-11
Facilities Capital	Cost of Money.	52.215-16
Waiver of Facilities Capital	Cost of Money.	52.215-17
	Cost of money.	31.205-10
Clauses for limitation of	cost or funds.	32.705-2
Limitation of	cost or funds.	32.704
Special	cost or pricing areas.	15.407
Definition:	Cost or pricing data	15.401
Prohibition on obtaining	cost or pricing data (10 U.S.C. 2306a and 41 U.S.C. 254b).	15.403-1
Requiring	cost or pricing data (10 U.S.C. 2306a and 41 U.S.C. 254b).	15.403-4
Other circumstances where	cost or pricing data are not required.	15.403-2
Instructions for submission of	cost or pricing data or information other than cost or pricing data.	15.403-5
Requirements for	Cost or Pricing Data or Information Other Than Cost or Pricing Data.	52.215-20
Certificate of Current	Cost or Pricing Data.	15.406-2
Defective	cost or pricing data.	15.407-1
Obtaining	cost or pricing data.	15.403
Requiring information other than	cost or pricing data.	15.403-3
Subcontractor	Cost or Pricing Data.	52.215-12
Table 15-2—Instructions for Submitting	Cost or Pricing Data.	15.408
Price Reduction for Defective	Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications.	52.215-11
Subcontractor	Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications.	52.215-13
Price Reduction for Defective	Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications—Sealed Bidding.	52.213 13

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding	g the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Subcontractor	Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications—Sealed Bidding.	52.214-28
	Contract	Cost Principles and Procedures	Part 31
	Applicable	cost principles.	31.106-1
		Cost principles.	49.113
Prede	termined Indirect	Cost Rates.	52.216-15
	Definition:	Cost realism	15.401
Inspection of Research and	l Development—	Cost Reimbursement.	52.246-8
	Should-	cost review.	15.407-4
	Definition:	Cost sharing	35.001
		Cost-plus-award-fee contracts.	16.305
			16.405-2
		Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.	16.306
		Cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts.	16.304
			16.405-1
v	Vork oversight in	cost-reimbursement construction contracts.	36.518
	ũ		52.236-18
Spec	cial procedure for	cost-reimbursement contracts for construction.	36.215
1	nal Principles for	Cost Reimbursement Contracts Terminated for Convenience	49.3
/ Multio	Taxes—	Cost-Reimbursement Contracts with Foreign Governments.	52.229-9
	Insurance under	cost-reimbursement contracts.	28.307
Snec	cial tooling under	cost-reimbursement contracts.	45.306-2
Spec	Taxes—Foreign	Cost-Reimbursement Contracts.	52.229-8
	Taxes—Foleigii	Cost-Reinbursement Contracts.	32.229-0
			16.3
			45.605-3
			47.104-3
	Foreign	cost-reimbursement contracts.	29.402-2
		Cost-reimbursement contracts-complete termination, if settlement includes cost.	49.603-3
		Cost-reimbursement contracts—complete termination, with settlement limited to fee.	49.603-4
		Cost-reimbursement contracts—partial termination.	49.603-5
		Cost-reimbursement incentive contracts.	16.405
Payment of sub-	contractors under	cost-reimbursement prime contracts.	32.110
		Cost-reimbursement research and development contracts.	46.308
		Cost-reimbursement service contracts.	46.305
		Cost-reimbursement supply contracts.	46.303
Gove	ernment Property	Cost-Reimbursement, Time-and-Material, or Labor-Hour Contracts.	52.245-5
	Changes-	Cost-Reimbursement.	52.243-2
Inspecti	ion of Services	Cost-Reimbursement.	52.246-5
	on of Supplies—	Cost-Reimbursement.	52.246-3
mspeen	Termination	Cost-Reimbursement.	52.249-6
		Cost-sharing contracts.	16.303
		Cost-Sharing Contract	52.216-12
		Cost-sharing rates and limitations on indirect cost rates.	42.707

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Composition of total	cost.	31.201-1
Determining reasonableness of	cost.	25.105
Limitation of	Cost.	52.232-20
Definition:	Costs	31.205-47(a) 52.216-5 52.216-6 52.216-16 52.216-17
Disallowance of	Costs	42.8
Disallowing	costs after incurrence.	42.803
Employee morale, health, welfare, food service, and dormitory	costs and credits.	31.205-13
Other	costs and savings.	45.202-3
Royalties and other	costs for use of patents.	31.205-37
	Costs of alcoholic beverages.	31.205-51
	Costs related to legal and other proceedings.	31.205-47
Liability for Government	costs resulting from design errors or deficiencies.	36.608
Bonding	costs.	31.205-4
Certificate of indirect	costs.	42.703-2
Certification of Final Indirect	Costs.	52.242-4
Deferred research and development	costs.	31.205-48
Direct	costs.	31.202
Economic planning	costs.	31.205-12
Entertainment	costs.	31.205-14
Idle facilities and idle capacity	costs.	31.205-17
Independent research and development and bid and proposal	costs.	31.205-18
Indirect	costs.	31.203
Interest and other financial	costs.	31.205-20
Labor relations	costs.	31.205-21
Lobbying and political activity	costs.	31.205-22
Lowest overall transportation	costs.	47.306-2
Maintenance and repair	costs.	31.205-24
Manufacturing and production engineering	costs.	31.205-25
Material	costs.	31.205-26
No Evaluation of Transportation	Costs.	52.247-50
Notice of intent to disallow	costs.	42.801
Notice of Intent to Disallow	Costs.	52.242-1
Organization	costs.	31.205-27
Patent	costs.	31.205-30
Penalties for Unallowable	Costs.	52.242-3
Plant protection	costs.	31.205-29
Plant reconversion	costs.	31.205-31
Precontract	costs.	31.205-32
Professional and consultant service	costs.	31.205-33
Public relations and advertising	costs.	31.205-1

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Referenc
Recruitment	costs.	31.205-34
Relocation		31.205-35
Rental	costs.	31.205-36
Selected	costs.	31.205
Selling	costs.	31.205-38
Service and warranty	costs.	31.205-39
Special tooling and special test equipment		31.205-40
Termination	costs.	31.205-42
Trade, business, technical, and professional activity	costs.	31.205-43
Training and education		31.205-44
Transportation		31.205-45
Travel	costs.	31.205-46
Fines, penalties, and mischarging	costs.	31.205-15
The two		1.201-1
Definition:	Country concerned	52.229-6
F.o.b. Inland Point,	Country of Importation.	52.247-39
	Covenant Against Contingent Fees.	52.203-5
Security, supervision, and	covenants.	32.409-3
Definition:	Covered area	52.222-27
Definition:	Covered Federal action	3.801 52.203-12
Definition:	Covered personnel	37.201
Capital	Credits.	52.241-13
Transportation Transit Privilege	Credits.	52.247-57
	Credits.	31.201-5
	Criminal and civil penalties, and further administrative remedies.	3.104-11
Definition:	Criminal drug statute	23.503 52.223-6
Contracting by Negotiation:	Criteria for acceptance and negotiation of an unsolicited proposal.	15.607
	Criteria for use of contract quality requirements.	46.203
	Criteria for use of warranties.	46.703
Definition:	Critical nonconformance	46.101
Assignment of	criticality designator.	42.1105
Certified or cashier's checks, bank drafts, money orders, or	currency.	28.204-2
Debarment, Suspension, and Ineligibility: Continuation of	current contracts.	9.405-1
	Current editions.	53.102
Definition:	Custodial records	45.501
Definition:	Customary contract financing	32.001
Describing Agency Needs:	Customer satisfaction.	11.203
	Customs and Duties	25.9
Definition:	Customs territory of the United States	25.003 52.225-8
Definition:	Cylinder	52.247-66
Returnable	Cylinders.	52.247-66

FAR Subjects:	Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Contractor Liability for Loss of and/or	Damage to Freight other than Household Goods.	52.247-22
	Insurance against loss of or	damage to Government property.	28.303
	Contractor Liability for Loss of and/or	Damage to Household Goods.	52.247-23
	Contractor Liability for Loss of or	Damage to Property of the Government	46.8
	Definition:	Data	27.401 52.227-14 52.227-17 52.227-20
	Basic rights in	data clause.	27.404
		Data collection and reporting requirements.	19.202-5
	Rights to technical	data in successful proposals.	27.407
	Collecting	data on and appraising firms' qualifications.	36.603
	d in the DoD Index of Specifications and as Listed in the Acquisition Management Systems and	Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-L.	52.211-2
	Other	data rights provisions.	27.405
		Data rights—General.	27.403
	Federal Procurement	Data System.	4.602
		Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Number.	52.204-6
	Patents,	Data, and Copyrights	Part 27
	Acquisition of	data.	27.406
Contract	ting by Negotiation: Limited use of	data.	15.609
	Inspection of site and examination of	data.	36.210
	Physical	data.	36.504
	Research and Development Contracting:	Data.	35.011
		Davis-Bacon Act wage determinations.	22.404
		Davis-Bacon Act.	22.403-1 52.222-6
	Compliance with	Davis-Bacon and Related Act Regulations.	52.222-13
	Definition:	Day	2.101 32.902 33.101
Safeguardi	ng classified information within industry	DD Form-254, DD Form-441.	53.204-1
	Definition:	Debarment	9.403
Suspension of	of payments, termination of contract, and	debarment and suspension actions.	23.506
*	* *	Debarment, Suspension, and Ineligibility	9.4
	Certification regarding	debarment, suspension, proposed debarment, and other responsibility matters.	9.408 52.209-5
	Causes for	debarment.	9.406-2
	Contract Termination—	Debarment.	52.222-12
	Period of	debarment.	9.406-4
	Scope of	debarment.	9.406-5
	Stope of	Debarment.	9.406

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Protecting the Government's Interest when Subcontracting with Contractors	Debarred, Suspended, or Proposed for Debarment.	52.209-6
Definition:	Debarring official	9.403
Contracting by Negotiation: Postaward	debriefing of offerors.	15.506
Contracting by Negotiation: Preaward	debriefing of offerors.	15.505
	Debt determination and collection.	32.606
Demand for payment of contract	debt.	32.610
Bad	debts.	31.205-3
Negotiation of contract	debts.	32.608
Definition:	Decision to award a subcontract or modification of subcontract	3.104-3
Disputes and Appeals: Contracting officer's		33.211
Technical Data	Declaration, Revision, and Withholding of Payment-Major Systems.	52.227-21
	Deductions.	49.204
	Default (Fixed-Price Construction).	52.249-10
	Default (Fixed-Price Research and Development).	52.249-9
	Default (Fixed-Price Supply and Service).	52.249-8
Procedure for	default.	49.402-3
Termination for	default.	8.405-5 22.1023
Termination of fixed-price contracts for	default.	49.504
Definition:	Defect	52.246-19
Definition:	Defective certification	33.201
	Defective cost or pricing data.	15.407-1
Price Reduction for	Defective Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications.	52.215-11
Price Reduction for	Defective Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications—Sealed Bidding.	52.214-27
Workers' Compensation Insurance	Defense Base Act.	52.228-3
	Defense Priority and Allocation Requirements.	52.211-15
Loan Guarantees for	Defense Production	32.3
Testing, Qualification, and Use of Industrial Resources Developed Under Title III,	Defense Production Act	34.1
Industrial Resources Developed Under	Defense Production Act Title III.	52.234-1
	Defense Production Pools and Research and Development Pools	9.7
Using the	Defense Transportation System (DTS).	47.301-3
Definition:	Deferred compensation	31.001
Liability for Government costs resulting from design errors or	1	36.608
Redesign responsibility for design errors or		36.609-2
Definition:	Deficiency	15.301
Definition:	Defined-benefit pension plan	31.001
Definition:	Defined-contribution pension plan	31.001
	Definite Quantity.	52.216-20
	Definite-quantity contracts.	16.502
	Definitions Clause	2.2
	Definitions of Words and Terms	Part 2
Solicitation		52.214-1

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the	Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
G	Government	delay of work.	42.1304 52.242-17
		Delays in receipt of notices or demands.	32.615
	Excusable	Delays.	52.249-14
	Definition:	Delegate Agency	11.601
-	Definition:	Delegated agency	41.101
Sta	atutory and	delegated authority.	41.103
		Delegation of and Limitations on Exercise of Authority	50.2
		Delegation of authority.	50.201
		Delinquency notices.	49.607
Federal Supply	Schedules:	Delinquent performance.	8.405-4
		Delivery incentives.	16.402-3
		Delivery of Excess Quantities.	52.211-17
		Delivery of Government-furnished property.	47.305-12
		Delivery or Performance Schedules	11.4
	Definition:	Delivery order	2.101
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Definition:	Delivery order contract	16.501-1
		Delivery orders and orders under basic ordering agreements (OF 347).	53.216-1
	Definition:	Delivery payment	32.202-2
	Standard	delivery terms and contract clauses.	47.303
Deterr	nination of	delivery terms.	47.304
Liability for Government	nt Property	Demolition Services Contracts.	52.245-6
Di	ismantling,	Demolition, or Removal of Improvements	37.3
Termination for Convenience of the Government (Di	ismantling,	Demolition, or Removal of Improvements).	52.249-3
Contracts for di	ismantling,	demolition, or removal of improvements.	46.313
Inspection—Di	ismantling,	Demolition, or Removal of Improvements.	52.246-13
*	0.	Demonstration contracts.	34.005-4
	Issuing or	denying a Certificate of Competency (COC).	19.602-2
Service Contract Act of 1965, As	-	Department of Labor action.	22.1011-1
Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vi	etnam Era:	Department of Labor notices and reports.	22.1304
Employment of Workers with D	Disabilities:	Department of Labor notices.	22.1404
Labor Standards for Contracts Involving Co		Department of Labor regulations.	22.403-4
Service Contract Act of 1965, As		Department of Labor responsibilities and regulations.	22.1004
Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act: Regional jurisdict		Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division.	22.609
	on with the	Department of Labor.	22.406-12
-			22.1024
Discovery of er		Department of Labor.	22.1015
Response to	o Notice by	Department of Labor.	22.1011
		Depreciation.	31.205-11
	Definition:	Deputy Assistant Secretary	22.801
		Describing Agency Needs	Part 11
Acquisition of Commercial Items: Market re	esearch and	description of agency need.	12.202
		Description of shipment, origin, and destination.	47.207-3
Freight Cla	assification	Description.	52.247-53

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Descriptive literature	14.202-5(a) 52.214-21
Sealed Bidding:	Descriptive literature.	
Sealed Blading:	Descriptive interature.	14.202-5 52.214-21
Sealed Bidding: Restrictions on disclosure of	descriptive literature.	14.404-4
Definition:	Design	36.102
Warranty of Systems and Equipment under Performance Specifications or	Design Criteria.	52.246-19
Redesign responsibility for	design errors or deficiencies.	36.609-2
	Design within funding limitations.	36.609-1
		52.236-22
Definition:	Design-bid-build	36.102
Definition:	Design-build	36.102
Two-Phase	Design-Build Selection Procedures	36.3
Definition:	Design-to-cost	7.101
Definition:	Designated agency	32.801
Definition:	Designated billing office	32.902
Definition:	Designated country	25.003
		52.225-5 52.225-11
Definition:	Designated country construction material	52.225-11
Definition:	Designated country end product	25.003 52.225-5
Definition:	Designated payment office	32.902
Definition:	Designated SBA district	19.902
	Designation of Office for Government Receipt of Electronic Funds Transfer Information	52.232-35
Requirements for Registration of	Designers.	52.236-25
F.o.b. Origin and/or F.o.b.	Destination Evaluation.	52.247-45
Ŭ	Destination unknown.	47.305-5 52.247-49
F.o.b.	Destination, within Consignee's Premises.	52.247-35
C. & f.	Destination.	52.247-41
C.i.f.	Destination.	52.247-42
F.o.b.	Destination.	52.247-34
F.o.b.	Destination—Evidence of Shipment.	52.247-48
	Destruction or abandonment.	45.611
Definition:	Determination and Findings	1.701
	Determination of delivery terms.	47.304
Small Business Programs:	Determination of fair market price.	19.202-6
Special Requirements for the Acquisition of Commercial Items:	Determination of price reasonableness.	12.209
	Determination of Status as a Small Business, HUBZone Small Business, or Small Disadvantaged Business Concern	19.3
	Determination of weights.	47.207-4
Advance Payments for Non-Commercial Items: Findings,	determination, and authorization.	32.410

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Responsible Prospective Contractors:	Determinations and documentation.	9.105-2
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Determinations and Findings	1.7
Interagency Acquisitions Under the Economy Act:	Determinations and findings requirements.	17.503
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Class	determinations and findings.	1.703
Certificates of Competency and	Determinations of Responsibility	19.6
Considerations in	developing an evaluation factor or subfactor.	19.1202-3
Selecting and	Developing Requirements Documents	11.1
Definition:	Development	35.001
Career	Development, Contracting Authority, and Responsibilities	1.6
Definition:	Deviation	1.401
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Deviations from the FAR	1.4
Authorized	Deviations in Clauses.	52.252-6
Authorized	Deviations in Provisions.	52.252-5
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Deviations pertaining to treaties and executive agreements.	1.405
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Class	deviations.	1.404
Individual	deviations.	1.403
F.o.b. Origin, with	Differentials.	52.247-33
	Differing site conditions.	36.502 52.236-2
	Direct costs.	31.202
Quantity analysis,	direct delivery, and reduction of crosshauling and backhauling.	47.305-7
Acquisition from Nonprofit Agencies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled:	Direct-order process.	8.705-2
Government	Direction and Marking.	52.247-26
Organization and	direction of the work.	36.519 52.236-19
Definition:	Directly associated cost	31.001
Contract administration services	directory.	42.203
Contract audit services	directory.	42.103
Employment of Workers with	Disabilities	22.14
Surveys of nonprofit agencies serving people who are blind or have other severe	disabilities under the Javits-Wagner-O'Day (JWOD) Program.	9.107
	Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era	22.13
Affirmative Action for	Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era.	52.222-35
	Disadvantaged business status.	19.304
Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program—	Disadvantaged Status and Reporting.	52.219-25
Notice of intent to	disallow costs.	42.801 52.242-1
Contract Administration and Audit Services:	Disallowance of Costs	42.8
Air Transportation by U.SFlag Carriers:	Disallowance of expenditures.	47.403-3
	Disallowing costs after incurrence.	42.803
Advance Payments for Non-Commercial Items: Recommendation for	disapproval.	32.409-2
•	Disaster or Emergency Assistance Activities	26.2
	Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices.	52.230-3

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Disclosure of approval status.	44.306
Sealed Bidding: Restrictions on	disclosure of descriptive literature.	14.404-4
	Disclosure of preaward information.	9.105-3
Certification and	Disclosure Regarding Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions.	52.203-11
	Disclosure requirements.	30.202
Filing	Disclosure Statements.	30.202-5
Subcontractor	Disclosure Statements.	30.202-8
	Disclosure, protection, and marking of contractor bid or proposal information and source selection information.	3.104-5
Certification and	disclosure.	3.803
	Discontinuance of vouchers.	49.302
Procedure after	discontinuing vouchers.	49.303
Definition:	Discount for prompt payment	32.902
	Discounts for Prompt Payment.	52.232-8
Sealed Bidding: Prompt payment	discounts.	14.408-3
Contracting by Negotiation:	Discovery of mistakes.	15.508
Definition:	Discrepancies incident to shipment	45.501
	Discrepancies incident to shipment of supplies.	42.1405
	Discrepancies incident to shipment.	45.502-2
Definition:	Discussions	52.215-1
	Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements	37.3
Contracts for	dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements.	46.313
Inspection—	Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements.	52.246-13
Termination for Convenience of the Government	Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements.	52.249-3
Property	disposal determinations.	45.613
	Disposal methods.	45.603
Storage, handling, and	disposal of contract files.	4.805
Reporting, Redistribution, and	Disposal of Contractor Inventory	45.6
	Disposition of disputes concerning construction contract labor standards enforcement.	22.406-10
	Disposition.	50.306
	Disputes and Appeals	33.2
	Disputes clause.	52.233-1
Disposition of	disputes concerning construction contract labor standards enforcement.	22.406-10
	Disputes concerning labor standards.	22.1026 52.222-14
Protests,	Disputes, and Appeals	Part 33
Federal Supply Schedules:	Disputes.	8.405-7
Reporting labor	disputes.	22.101-3
	Disgualification.	3.104-6
Publicizing Contract Actions: Methods of	disseminating information.	5.101
Publicizing Contract Actions:	Dissemination of Information	5.1
Automatic	dissolution of a small business set-aside.	19.507
Contract	Distribution	4.2
FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
--	--	--------------------------------
	Distribution of documents.	42.706
Annotation and	distribution of shipping and billing documents.	47.207-9
Agency	distribution requirements.	4.202
Sealed Bidding:	Documentation of award.	14.408-7
Options:	Documentation requirements.	17.205
Special	documentation requirements.	13.501
Clearance and	Documentation Requirements—Shipments to DOD Air or Water Terminal Transshipment Points.	52.247-52
Contract Pricing:	Documentation.	15.406
Responsible Prospective Contractors: Determinations and	documentation.	9.105-2
Contract Pricing:	Documenting the negotiation.	15.406-3
Paper	Documents	4.3
Clearance and Documentation Requirements—Shipments to	DOD Air or Water Terminal Transshipment Points.	52.247-52
Availability of Specifications Listed in the	DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) and Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-L.	52.211-2
Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards	DoDISS and Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-L.	52.211-2
Definition:	Domestic construction material	25.003
		52.225-9 52.225-11
	Domestic contracts.	29.401
Definition:	Domestic end product	25.003 52.225-1 52.225-3
Definition:	Domestic offer	25.003
Contributions or	donations.	31.205-8
	Donations.	45.609
Specifications and	Drawings for Construction.	52.236-21
Definition:	Drug-free workplace	23.503 52.223-6
Environment, Conservation, Occupational Safety, and	Drug-Free Workplace	Part 23
	Drug-Free Workplace.	23.5 52.223-6
Definition:	Dry bulk carrier	47.501
Definition:	Dry cargo liner	47.501
Using the Defense Transportation System	DTS.	47.301-3
Definition:	Due date	32.902
Data Universal Numbering System	DUNS Number.	52.204-6
Data Oniversar Numbering System	Duration of contract and time of performance.	47.207-2
Como on J	*	52.241-3
Scope and	Duration of Contract. Duties and responsibilities.	6.502
Competition Advocates:	Duties and responsibilities. Duties of termination contracting officer after issuance of notice of termination.	49.105
Final Decisions: Contracting officer's	duties upon appeal.	33.212
	Duty-Free Entry.	52.225-8

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	E.O. 11246	22.801
Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian-Owned	Economic Enterprises.	52.226-1
	Economic planning costs.	31.205-12
Fixed-price contracts with	economic price adjustment.	16.203
Sealed Bidding:	Economic price adjustment.	14.408-4
Fixed-Price Contracts:	Economic Price Adjustment—Labor and Material.	52.216-4
Fixed-Price Contracts:	Economic Price Adjustment—Semistandard Supplies.	52.216-3
Fixed-Price Contracts:	Economic Price Adjustment—Standard Supplies.	52.216-2
Sealed Bidding:	Economic purchase quantities (supplies).	14.212
	Economic Purchase Quantity—Supplies.	52.207-4
Planning for the Purchase of Supplies in	Economic Quantities	7.2
Current	editions.	53.102
Training and	education costs.	31.205-44
Termination for Convenience of the Government	Educational and Other Nonprofit Institutions.	52.249-5
Cost Accounting Standards—	Educational Institution.	52.230-5
Contracts with	Educational Institutions	31.3
Contracts for research with	educational institutions and nonprofit organizations.	35.015
Accountable Facilities (Nonprofit	Educational Institutions).	52.245-13
Contract Purpose (Nonprofit	Educational Institutions).	52.245-12
Indirect Cost Rates:	Educational institutions.	42.705-3
Debarment, Suspension, and Ineligibility:	Effect of listing.	9.405
Definition:	Effective competition	34.001
Definition:	Effective date	43.101
Definition:	Effective date of termination	49.001
Definition:	EFT information	32.1102
	EFT information submitted by offerors.	32.1109
Protection of	EFT information.	32.1104
	EFT mechanisms.	32.1106
	Electric Service Territory Compliance Representation.	52.241-1
Receipt of an unreadable	electronic bid.	14.406
	Electronic bids.	14.202-8
Definition:	Electronic commerce	2.101
	Electronic Commerce in Contracting	4.5
Definition:	Electronic data interchange (EDI)	4.501
	Electronic Funds Transfer	32.11
Definition:	Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)	32.1102
Submission of	Electronic Funds Transfer Information with Offer.	52.232-38
Designation of Office for Government Receipt of	Electronic Funds Transfer Information.	52.232-35
Payment by	Electronic Funds Transfer—Central Contractor Registration.	52.232-33
Payment by	Electronic Funds Transfer—Other Than Central Contractor Registration.	52.232-34
	Eligibility requirements for participating in the program.	19.703
Certification of	Eligibility.	52.222-15
Definition:	Eligible offer	25.003
Definition:	Eligible product	25.003

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Disaster or	Emergency Assistance Activities	26-2
Definition:	Emerging small business	19.1002 52.212-3 52.219-19
Definition:	Emerging small business reserve amount	19.1002
Definition:	Employee	23.503 52.223-6
	Employee morale, health, welfare, food service, and dormitory costs and credits.	31.205-13
Definition:	Employer's identification number	52.222-27
	Employment of Workers with Disabilities	22.14
	Employment Reports on Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era.	52.222-37
Completed	end items.	49.205
Definition:	End product	52.225-1 52.225-3 52.225-5
	Energy Conservation	23.2
Definition:	Energy efficiency standard	23.202
Definition:	Energy use and efficiency label	23.202
Definition:	Energy-efficient product	2.101
Application of Labor Laws to Government Acquisitions: Administration and	enforcement.	22.303 22.406 22.809
Manufacturing and production	engineering costs.	31.205-25
Industrial mobilization;	engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services.	6.302-3
Value	Engineering.	52.248-1
Value	Engineering—Architect-Engineer.	52.248-2
Value	Engineering—Construction.	52.248-3
Inconsistency between	English Version and Translation of Contract.	52.225-14
	Entertainment costs.	31.205-14
	Environment, Conservation, Occupational Safety, and Drug-Free Workplace	Part 23
Definition:	Environmentally preferable	2.101
Contracting for	Environmentally Preferable and Energy-Efficient Products and Services	23.7
Definition:	EPA-designated product	23.401
Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for	EPA-Designated Products.	52.223-9
	Equal Employment Opportunity	22.8
Notice of Requirement for Affirmative Action to Ensure	Equal Employment Opportunity for Construction.	52.222-23
Sealed Bidding:	Equal low bids.	14.408-6 52.219-2
Definition:	Equal Opportunity clause	22.801
Preaward On-Site	Equal Opportunity Compliance Evaluation.	52.222-24
	Equal Opportunity.	52.222-26
Acquisition Planning:	Equipment Lease or Purchase	7.4

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Facilities	Equipment Modernization.	52.245-16
Warranty of Systems and	Equipment under Performance Specifications or Design Criteria.	52.246-19
Government-Furnished	Equipment With or Without Operators.	52.247-25
Protection of Government Buildings,	Equipment, and Vegetation.	52.237-2
Protection of Existing Vegetation, Structures,	Equipment, Utilities, and Improvements.	52.236-9
Special Test	Equipment.	52.245-18
	Equitable adjustment after partial termination.	49.208
	Equitable adjustments for new or modified standards.	30.602-1
Statement of	Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires.	52.222-42
	Establishing and Administering Federal Supply Schedules	38.2
	Establishing or maintaining alternative sources.	6.202
Delivery or Performance Schedules: Factors to consider in	establishing schedules.	11.402
	Estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products. Estimated Quantities or Weights for Evaluation of Offers.	52.223-9 52.247-20
	Estimated Weights or Quantities Not Guaranteed.	52.247-8
Announcements of long-range acquisition	estimates.	5.404-2
Release of long-range acquisition	estimates.	5.404
Definition:	Estimating costs	31.001
	Estimating systems.	15.407-5
	Ethics advisory opinions regarding prohibitions on a former official's acceptance of compensation from a contractor.	3.104-7
Sanctioned	European Union Country End Products.	52.225-15
Sanctioned	European Union Country Services.	52.225-16
	Evaluating Foreign Offers—Supply Contracts	25.5
	Evaluating offers of foreign construction material.	25.204
	Evaluating the certification.	3.103-2
Streamlined Procedures for	Evaluation and Solicitation for Commercial Items	12.6
Architect-Engineer Services:	Evaluation board functions.	36.602-3
Architect-Engineer Services:	Evaluation boards.	36.602-2
	Evaluation Exclusive of Options.	52.217-3
	Evaluation factor or subfactor.	19.1202
Contracting by Negotiation:	Evaluation factors and significant subfactors.	15.304
Research and Development Contracting:	Evaluation for award.	35.008
Sealed Bidding:	Evaluation of Bids for Multiple Awards.	52.214-22
	Evaluation of Compensation for Professional Employees.	52.222-46
	Evaluation of contract administration offices.	42.403
	Evaluation of Export Offers.	52.247-51
Shipping Point(s) Used in	Evaluation of F.o.b. Origin Offers.	52.247-46
	Evaluation of Foreign Currency Offers.	52.225-17
Estimated Quantities or Weights for	Evaluation of Offers.	52.247-20
Streamlined	evaluation of offers.	12.602
Options:	Evaluation of Options Exercised at Time of Contract Award.	52.217-4
Options:	Evaluation of Options.	52.217-5

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Referen
Soliciting competition,	evaluation of quotations or offers, award and documentation.	13.106
No	Evaluation of Transportation Costs.	52.247-5
	Evaluation procedures.	45.202
Contractor Qualifications: Providing	evaluation services.	9.505-3
Acquisition of Commercial Items: Procedures for solicitation,	evaluation, and award.	12.203
	Evaluation, offering, and acceptance.	19.804
Contracting officer's	evaluation.	44.202
Contractor Versus Government Performance:	Evaluation.	7.306
F.o.b. Origin and/or F.o.b. Destination	Evaluation.	52.247-4
Options:	Evaluation.	17.206
Testing: Preaward in-use	evaluation.	11.801
	Evaluation—Commercial Items.	52.212-2
	Evaluation—F.o.b. Origin.	52.247-47
F.o.b. Destination—	Evidence of Shipment.	52.247-48
Facts and	evidence.	50.304
	Ex dock, pier, or warehouse, port of importation.	47.303-12
		52.247-40
Waiver of right to	examination of records.	25.1001
Definition:	Excepted tax	52.229-4
		52.229-6
Definition:	Exception	53.001
Agency and Public Participation:	Exceptions to soliciting public comments.	1.501-3
Acquisition from Federal Prison Industries, Inc.:	Exceptions.	8.606
Forms:	Exceptions.	53.103
Improper Business Practices and Personal Conflicts of Interest:	Exceptions.	3.602
Release of	excess funds.	49.105-2
Definition:	Excess personal property	8.101
	Excess Personal Property	8.1
	Exchange of acquisition information.	5.405
	Exchanges with industry before receipt of proposals.	15.201
Freight	Excluded.	52.247-7
	Exclusion of individual sureties.	28.203-7
Full and Open Competition After	Exclusion of Sources	6.2
	Excusable Delays.	52.249-14
Contract	Execution	4.1
Contract	Execution and Commencement of Work.	52.216-2
Definition:	Executive agency	2.101
Applicability of certain laws to	Executive agency contracts for the acquisition of commercial items.	12.503
Definition:	Executive agreements	12.303 1.405(a)
Deviations pertaining to treaties and	executive agreements.	1.405(a)
Deviations pertaining to treaties and	Exemption from Application of Service Contract Act Provisions for Contracts for Maintenance,	52.222-48
	Calibration, and/or Repair of Certain Information Technology, Scientific and Medical, and/or Office and Business Equipment—Contractor Certification.	52.222-40
mitations on the Payment of Funds to Influence Federal Transactions:	Exemption.	3.805

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Exemptions from sale by GSA.	45.610-2
Administrative limitations, variations, tolerances, and	exemptions.	22.1003-4
Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act: Variations, tolerances, and	exemptions.	22.304
Equal Employment Opportunity:	Exemptions.	22.807
Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended: Statutory	exemptions.	22.1003-3
Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act: Regulatory	exemptions.	22.604-2
Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act: Statutory	exemptions.	22.604-1
Requests for status or	expediting of response.	22.1011-2
Disallowance of	expenditures.	47.403-3
Other business	expenses.	31.205-28
Determinations and Findings:	Expiration dates.	1.706
Evaluation of	Export Offers.	52.247-51
F.o.b. Designated Air Carrier's Terminal, Point of	Exportation.	52.247-43
F.o.b. Inland Carrier, Point of	Exportation.	52.247-38
Definition:	Expressly unallowable cost	31.001
	Extension of services.	37.111
Management and Operating Contracts: Award, renewal, and	extension.	17.605
Contract modifications (options,	extensions, changes in scope) and anniversary dates.	22.1008-6
Time	Extensions.	52.211-13
	Extraordinary Contractual Actions	Part 50
	Extras.	52.232-11
Definition:	F.a.s. vessel, port of shipment.	47.303-8 52.247-36
Definition:	F.o.b.	47.001
Demitton:	F.o.b. designated air carrier's terminal, point of exportation.	47.303-15
	F.o.b. designated air carrier's terminal, point of exportation.	
		47.303-16 52.247-44
Definition:	F.o.b. destination	47.001 52.247-34
F.o.b. Origin and/or	F.o.b. Destination Evaluation.	52.247-45
6	F.o.b. destination solicitations.	47.305-4
	F.o.b. destination, within consignee's premises.	47.303-7
Definition:		52.247-35
	F.o.b. destination.	47.303-6
		52.247-34
	F.o.b. Destination—Evidence of Shipment. F.o.b. inland carrier, point of exportation.	52.247-48
Definition:	r.o.d. manu carrier, point of exportation.	47.303-10 52.247-38
Definition:	F.o.b. inland point, country of importation.	47.303-11 52.247-39
Definition:	F.o.b. origin	47.001 52.247-29
Solicitations	f.o.b. origin and f.o.b. destination—lowest overall cost.	47.305-2

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	F.o.b. Origin and/or F.o.b. Destination Evaluation.	52.247-45
Shipping Point(s) Used in Evaluation of	F.o.b. Origin Offers.	52.247-46
Shipping documents covering	f.o.b. origin shipments.	42.1403
	F.o.b. origin solicitations.	47.305-3
	F.o.b. origin, contractor's facility.	47.303-2
		52.247-30
	F.o.b. origin, freight allowed.	47.303-3
Definition:		52.247-31
	F.o.b. origin, freight prepaid.	47.303-4
Definition:		52.247-32
	F.o.b. Origin, Prepaid Freight—Small Package Shipments.	52.247-65
	F.o.b. origin, with differentials.	47 303 5
Definition:		47.303-5 52.247-33
	F.o.b. Origin.	
		47.303-1 52.247-29
		52.247-29
	F.o.b. Origin—Carload and Truckload Shipments.	52.247-59
	F.o.b. Origin—Government Bills of Lading or Indicia Mail.	52.247-33
	F.o.b. Origin—Government Bills of Lading or Prepaid Postage.	52.242-11
	F.o.b. Origin—Minimum Size of Shipments.	52.247-61
	F.o.b. Point for Delivery of Government-Furnished Property.	52.247-55
Place of delivery—	f.o.b. point.	47.302
Place of delivery—	F.o.b. vessel, port of shipment.	
Definition:		47.303-9 52.247-37
Definition:	Facilities	45.301
Demitton.	racinucs	52.245-7
		52.245-10
		52.245-11
Accountable	Facilities (Nonprofit Educational Institutions).	52.245-13
Termination of Work (Consolidated Facilities or	Facilities Acquisition).	52.249-11
Government Property	Facilities Acquisition.	52.245-10
Definition:	Facilities capital	31.001
Definition: Definition:	Facilities contract	45.301
Labor standards for construction work performed under	facilities contracts.	22.405
Labor Standards for Construction Work	Facilities Contracts.	52.222-17
		45.302-7
Optional property-related clauses for Proving Covernment property clauses for	facilities contracts.	45.302-7
Required Government property clauses for	Facilities contracts.	
	racinties contracts.	31.106 46.310
	Facilities Equipment Modernization.	52.245-16
Cost-Reimbursement Contracts: Allowable Cost and Payment-	Facilities Use.	52.216-14
Government Property	Facilities Use.	52.245-11
Government Property (Consolidated	Facilities).	52.245-7
Adequacy of loading and unloading	facilities.	47.306-3

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Contractor's	Facilities.	52.241-5
Cost-Reimbursement Contracts: Allowable Cost and Payment—	Facilities.	52.216-13
Inspection of	Facilities.	52.246-10
Inspection of Shipping and Receiving	Facilities.	52.247-4
Liability for the	Facilities.	52.245-8
Limitation of Cost	Facilities.	52.232-21
Providing	facilities.	45.302
Stop-Work Order—	Facilities.	52.242-16
Transfer of Title to the	Facilities.	52.245-15
Use of Government	Facilities.	52.245-14
Visits to contractors'	facilities.	42.402
F.o.b. Origin, Contractor's	Facility.	52.247-30
Definitions:	FACNET	2.101
Definition:	Facsimile	2.101
Sealed Bidding:	Facsimile bids.	14.202-7
		52.214-31
Definition:	Facsimile proposal	52.215-5
	Factors to consider in establishing schedules.	11.402
	Facts and evidence.	50.304
Definition:	Failure to make a good faith effort to comply with the subcontracting plan	19.701
		52.219-16
	Failure to Perform.	52.249-13
	Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option Contracts).	52.222-43
	Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment.	52.222-44
Application of the	Fair Labor Standards Act minimum wage.	22.1002-4
Definition:	Fair market price	19.001
Determination of	fair market price.	19.202-6
Estimating the	fair market price.	19.807
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	FAR conventions.	1.108
Administration of the FAR:	FAR Secretariat.	1.201-2
	Fast Payment Procedure	13.4
		52.213-1
Definition:	Federal Acquisition Computer Network (FACNET) Architecture	2.101
	Federal Acquisition Computer Network (FACNET).	2.101
	Federal Acquisition Regulations System	Part 1
	Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 list of inapplicable laws.	13.005
Statement of guiding principles for the	Federal Acquisition System.	1.102
Statement of Statement principles for the	Federal acquisition system.	53.201
Definition:	Federal agency	2.101
Domition		3.104-3 23.1003
Definition:	Federal agency procurement	3.104-3
Definition.	Federal and State labor requirements.	22.102

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements	23.10
	Federal Excise Taxes	29.2
Statement of Equivalent Rates for	Federal Hires.	52.222-42
Capability to Perform a Contract for the Relocation of a	Federal Office.	52.247-3
Definition:	Federal Power and Water Marketing Agency	41.101
Acquisition from	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	8.6
Debarment, Suspension, and Ineligibility: List of Parties Excluded from	Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs.	9.404
	Federal Procurement Data System.	4.602
Definition:	Federal Reserve Board	32.301
	Federal Supply Schedule Contracting	Part 38
Small Business Programs: Multiple award and	Federal Supply Schedule contracts.	19.804-6
	Federal Supply Schedule Program.	38.1
Establishing and Administering	Federal Supply Schedules	38.2
	Federal Supply Schedules	8.4
Limitations on the Payment of Funds to Influence	Federal Transactions	3.8
	Federal, State, and Local Taxes.	52.229-3 52.229-4
Definition:	Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC's)	35.001
	Federally Funded Research and Development Centers.	35.017
Contracts with State, Local, and	Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments	31.6
Adjustment of	fee.	49.305
Fixed	Fee.	52.216-8
Incentive	Fee.	52.216-10
Contingent	Fees	3.4
Limitation on the creation of new	FFRDC's.	35.017-7
Master list of	FFRDC's.	35.017-6
Reviewing	FFRDC's.	35.017-4
Establishing or changing an	FFRDC.	35.017-2
Terminating an	FFRDC.	35.017-5
Using an	FFRDC.	35.017-3
Definition:	Filed	33.101
Government Contract	Files	4.8
Closeout of contract	files.	4.804
Closeout of paying office contract	files.	
Contents of contract Contract	files. files.	4.803
	nies. files.	4.802
Procedures for closing out contract	files.	4.804-5
Storage, handling, and disposal of contract	Filing of Patent Applications—Classified Subject Matter.	52.227-10
Definition:	Finng of Patent Applications—Classified Subject Matter.	3.702
Definition:	Final conviction	31.001
Definition:	Final indirect cost rate	42.701

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Final indirect cost rates.	42.705
Certification of	Final Indirect Costs.	52.242-4
	Final payment.	49.112-2
	Final settlement.	49.303-5
	Financial and cost accounting records.	4.705-1
	Financial consultation.	32.108
Bonds and Other		28.1
	Financial Statement.	52.247-6
Commercial Item Purchase		32.2
Contract		Part 32
Non-Commercial Item Purchase	0	32.1
Contract	financing (SF 1443).	53.232
Terms for	Financing of Purchases of Commercial Items.	52.232-29
Conducting market research about	financing terms.	32.202-3
Determining contract	financing terms.	32.203
Invitation to Propose	Financing Terms.	52.232-31
Acquisition of Commercial Items: Contract	financing.	12.210
Consideration for contract	financing.	32.005
Procedures for contracting officer-specified commercial contract	financing.	32.204
Procedures for offeror-proposed commercial contract	financing.	32.205
Providing contract	financing.	32.104
Security for Government		32.202-4
Simplified acquisition procedures	financing.	32.003
Termination	financing.	32.109
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Determinations and	Findings	1.7
Advance Payment for Non-Commercial Items:	Findings, determination, and authorization.	32.410
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Class determinations and	findings.	1.703
	Fines, penalties, and mischarging costs.	31.205-15
Definition:	Firm	36.102
Incentive Price Revision—	Firm Target.	52.216-16
Concurrent performance of	firm-fixed-price and other types of construction contracts.	36.208
Types of Contracts:	Firm-fixed-price contracts.	16.202
Types of Contracts:	Firm-fixed-price, level-of-effort term contracts.	16.207
Definition:	First article	9.301
	First Article Approval—Contractor Testing.	52.209-3
	First Article Approval—Government Testing.	52.209-4
Definition:	First article testing	9.301
Contractor Qualifications:		9.3
Definition:	Fiscal year	31.001
Cost-Reimbursement Contracts:	Fixed Fee.	52.216-8
Cost-Reimbursement Contracts:	Fixed Fee—Construction.	52.216-9
Inspection of Research and Development—	Fixed Price.	52.246-7
Fixed-Price Contracts:	Fixed-ceiling-price contracts with retroactive price redetermination.	16.206
Termination for Convenience of the Government		52.249-1

FAR Subjects:	Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Payments under	Fixed-Price Architect-Engineer Contracts.	52.232-10
	Prompt Payment for	Fixed-Price Architect-Engineer Contracts.	52.232-26
	Termination	Fixed-Price Architect-Engineer.	52.249-7
	Payments under	Fixed-Price Construction Contracts.	52.232-5
	Pricing	fixed-price construction contracts.	36.207
	Default	Fixed-Price Construction.	52.249-10
	Termination of	fixed-price contracts for default.	49.402 49.504
	Additional Principles for	Fixed-Price Contracts Terminated for Convenience	49.2
	Fixed-Price Contracts:	Fixed-price contracts with economic price adjustment.	16.203
	Taxes—	Fixed-Price Contracts with Foreign Governments.	52.229-7
	Fixed-Price Contracts:	Fixed-price contracts with prospective price redetermination.	16.205
	Foreign	fixed-price contracts.	29.402-1
	Government Property	Fixed-Price Contracts.	52.245-2
	Insurance under	fixed-price contracts.	28.306
	Special tooling under	fixed-price contracts.	45.306-3
	Taxes—Foreign	Fixed-Price Contracts.	52.229-6
	Transportation:	Fixed-price contracts.	47.104-2
	^	Fixed-Price Contracts.	16.2 31.102
		Fixed-price contracts—complete termination.	49.603-1
		Fixed-price contracts—partial termination.	49.603-2
		Fixed-price contracts—settlements with subcontractors only.	49.603-8
		Fixed-price incentive (firm target) contracts.	16.403-1
		Fixed-price incentive (successive targets) contracts.	16.403-2
	Pricing aspects of	fixed-price incentive contract warranties.	46.707
		Fixed-price incentive contracts.	16.204 16.403
	Payments under	Fixed-Price Research and Development Contracts.	52.232-2
		Fixed-price research and development contracts.	46.307
	Default	Fixed-Price Research and Development.	52.249-9
		Fixed-price service contracts.	46.304
	Default	Fixed-Price Supply and Service.	52.249-8
		Fixed-price supply contracts.	46.302
	Changes—	Fixed-Price.	52.243-1
	Inspection of Services-	Fixed-Price.	52.246-4
	Inspection of Supplies-	Fixed-Price.	52.246-2
Termin	nation for Convenience of the Government	Fixed-Price.	52.249-2
	Interagency	Fleet Management System (IFMS) Vehicles and Related Services.	52.251-2
	Guidelines for implementation of the	Fly America Act.	47.403
	Performance-Based Contracting:	Follow-on and repetitive requirements.	37.602-5
	-	Foreign Acquisition	Part 25
	Additional	Foreign Acquisition Regulations	25.10

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Foreign construction material	25.003 52.225-9 52.225-11
Definition:	Foreign contractor	25.003
	Foreign contracts.	29.402
Taxes—	Foreign Cost-Reimbursement Contracts.	52.229-8
	Foreign cost-reimbursement contracts.	29.402-2
Contract performance in	foreign countries.	32.004
Contractor inventory in	foreign countries.	45.610-4
Evaluation of	Foreign Currency Offers.	52.225-17
Use of	foreign currency.	25.1002
Definition:	Foreign end product	25.003 52.225-1 52.225-3
Taxes—	Foreign Fixed-Price Contracts.	52.229-6
	Foreign fixed-price contracts.	29.402-1
Air transport agreements between the United States and	foreign governments.	47.403-2
Taxes-Cost-Reimbursement Contracts with	Foreign Governments.	52.229-9
Taxes—Fixed-Price Contracts with	Foreign Governments.	52.229-7
	Foreign governments.	46.406
	Foreign License and Technical Assistance Agreements	27.6
Restriction on Severance Payments to	Foreign Nationals.	52.237-8
Severance payments to	foreign nationals.	37.113
Waiver of Limitation on Severance Payments to	Foreign Nationals.	52.237-9
Definition:	Foreign offer	25.003
Restrictions on Certain	Foreign Purchases.	52.225-13
Definition:	Foreign-flag vessel	47.501
Definition:	Form, fit, and function data	27.401 52.227-14 52.227-20
Acquisition of Commercial Items: Solicitation/contract	form.	12.204
Contract	format.	12.303
	Formats for utility service specifications.	41.701
Illustration of	Forms	53.3
Prescription of	Forms	53.2
Optional	forms (OF's).	53.302
Standard	forms (SF's).	53.301
Standard and Optional	Forms for Contracting for Construction, Architect-Engineer Services, and Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements	36.7
	Forms for settlement of terminated contracts.	49.602
	Forms for use in contracting for architect-engineer services.	36.702
Standard and optional	forms for use in contracting for construction or dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements.	36.701
	Forms prescribed by other regulations.	53.109

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Agency	forms.	53.303
Bonds and bond-related	forms.	28.106-1
Computer Generated	Forms.	52.253-1
Inventory schedule	forms.	49.602-2
Obtaining	forms.	53.107
Recommendations concerning	forms.	53.108
Requirements for use of	forms.	53.101
Termination settlement proposal	forms.	49.602-1
Use of	forms.	43.301
	Forms.	13.307 15.509 41.6 Part 53
Definition:	Forward pricing rate agreement	15.401
Contract Administration and Audit Services:	Forward Pricing Rate Agreements	42.17
Contracting by Negotiation:	Forward pricing rate agreements.	15.407-3
Definition:	Forward pricing rate recommendation	15.401
Definition:	Franchise territory	41.101
Permits, Authorities, or	Franchises.	52.247-2
Definition:	Fraud	31.205-47(a)
	Fraud or other criminal conduct.	49.106
Reduction or suspension of contract payments upon finding of	fraud.	32.006
Suspected	fraudulent claims.	33.209
Protection of Privacy and	Freedom of Information	Part 24
	Freedom of Information Act	24.2
Definition:	Freight	47.001
F.o.b. Origin,	Freight Allowed.	52.247-31
Loading, Blocking, and Bracing of	Freight Car Shipments.	52.247-58
	Freight Classification Description.	52.247-53
Commodity description and	freight classification.	47.305-9
	Freight Excluded.	52.247-7
Contractor Liability for Loss of and/or Damage to	Freight other than Household Goods.	52.247-22
F.o.b. Origin,	Freight Prepaid.	52.247-32
Contractor Responsibility for Returning Undelivered	Freight.	52.247-16
Government	freight.	47.104-1
SCA Minimum Wages and	Fringe Benefits Applicable to Successor Contract Pursuant to Predecessor Contractor Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA).	52.222-47
Wages,	fringe benefits, and overtime.	22.406-2
Competition Requirements:	Full and Open Competition	6.1
Definition:	Full and open competition	6.003
Competition Requirements:	Full and Open Competition after Exclusion of Sources	6.2
Competition Requirements: Circumstances permitting other than	full and open competition.	6.302
Research and Development Contracts:	Full production.	34.005-6
Contract administration	functions.	42.302

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Funded pension cost	31.001
	Funding and term of service contracts.	37.106
Design Within	Funding Limitations.	52.236-22
Contract	funding requirements.	32.703
Cancellation, Rescission, and Recovery of	Funds for Illegal or Improper Activity.	52.203-8
Availability of	funds.	43.105 52.232-18
Limitation of	Funds.	52.232-22
Withholding of	Funds.	52.222-7
Bonds and Other Financial Protections:	Furnishing information.	28.106-6
The need for	further certifications.	3.103-3
Definition:	Future unit cost reduction	48.001 52.248-1
Destants to	Gains and losses on disposition or impairment of depreciable property or other capital assets.	31.205-16
Protests to	GAO.	33.104
Definition:	Gateway airport abroad	47.401
Definition:	Gateway airport in the United States	47.401
Use of patented technology under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	GATT.	27.209
Use of patented technology under the	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).	27.209
Definition:	General and administrative (G&A) expense	31.001
	General Contracting Requirements	Subchapter
Definition:	General freight	47.201
Agreed Weight-	General Freight.	52.247-9
Net Weight—	General Freight.	52.247-10
Acquisition Planning:	General procedures.	7.104
Release of Information:	General public.	5.402
	General Services Administration assistance.	7.403
Submission of Commercial Transportation Bills to the	General Services Administration for Audit.	52.247-67
Responsible Prospective Contractors:	General standards.	9.104-1
Rights in Data—	General.	52.227-14
	Goodwill.	31.205-49
Application of labor laws to	Government acquisitions (SF's 99, 308, 1093, 1413, 1444, 1445, 1446, WH-347).	53.222
First Article Testing and Approval:	Government administration procedures.	9.307
F.o.b. Origin—	Government Bills of Lading or Indicia Mail.	52.242-11
F.o.b. Origin—	Government Bills of Lading or Prepaid Postage.	52.242-10
Protection of	Government Buildings, Equipment, and Vegetation.	52.237-2
	Government Contract Files	4.8
Definition:	Government contract quality assurance	46.101
	Government Contract Quality Assurance	46.4
Definition:	Government costs	48.001 52.248-1 52.248-3
Suspension of Work, Stop-Work Orders, and	Government Delay of Work	42.13

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Government delay of work.	42.1304 52.242-17
	Government Direction and Marking.	52.247-26
Use of	Government Facilities.	52.245-14
Limitation of	Government Liability.	52.216-24
Responsibilities and cooperation among	Government officials.	32.605
Definition:	Government or entity of the Government	8.701
Contractor Versus	Government Performance	7.3
Contractor Gratuities to	Government Personnel	3.2
Definition:	Government printing	8.801
Definition:	Government production and research property	45.301
Definition:	Government property	45.101
	Government Property (Consolidated Facilities).	52.245-7
	Government Property (Cost-Reimbursement, Time-and-Material, or Labor-Hour Contracts).	52.245-5
Liability for	Government Property (Demolition Services Contracts).	52.245-6
	Government Property (Facilities Acquisition).	52.245-10
	Government Property (Facilities Use).	52.245-11
	Government Property (Fixed-Price Contracts).	52.245-2
Research and Development Contracting:	Government property and title.	35.014
	Government property clauses.	45.106
	Government Property Furnished "As Is."	52.245-19
	Government property.	49.109-3 Part 45 53.245
	Government rate tenders under section 10721 of the Interstate Commerce Act.	47.104
Citation of	Government rate tenders.	47.104-5
	Government responsibilities.	47.207-8
Use of	Government Sources by Contractors	Part 51
Priorities for use of	Government supply sources.	8.001
Use of other	Government supply sources.	8.002
	Government Supply Sources.	52.251-1
First Article Approval—	Government Testing.	52.209-4
Definition:	Government vessel	47.501
The	Government's right.	49.402-1
	Government-Furnished Equipment With or Without Operators.	52.247-25
Definition:	Government-furnished property	45.101
	Government-Furnished Property (Short Form).	52.245-4
F.o.b. Point for Delivery of	Government-Furnished Property.	52.247-55
Identification of	Government-Furnished Property.	52.245-3
Application to	Government-owned or leased facilities.	23.704
Alternatives to	Government-Unique Standards.	52.211-7
Advance Notification by the	Government.	52.247-24
Follow-up by	Government.	27.305-3
Service Contracting: Incremental Payment by Contractor to	Government.	52.237-6

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Service Contracting: Payment by Contractor to	Government.	52.237-5
Definition:	Governmentwide commercial purchase card	13.001 32.1102
Payment by	Governmentwide commercial purchase card.	32.1108
	Granting, withholding, or withdrawing approval.	44.305
Solicitation and acceptance of	gratuities by Government personnel.	3.101-2
Reporting suspected violations of the	Gratuities clause.	3.203
Contractor	Gratuities to Government Personnel	3.2
	Gratuities.	52.203-3
State of New Mexico	Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax.	52.229-10
Evaluating Foreign Offers—Supply Contracts:	Group award basis.	25.504-4
	Group insurance plans.	28.307-1
	GSA areawide contracts.	41.204
	GSA assistance.	41.203
Availability of Specifications Listed in the	GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR 101-29.	52.211-1
Availability for Examination of Specifications Not Listed in the	GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.	52.211-4
Availability of Specifications Not Listed in the	GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions.	52.211-3
Exemptions from sale by	GSA.	45.610-2
Loan Guarantees for Defense Production:	Guarantee amount and maturity.	32.304-4
Application for	guarantee.	32.304-1
Definition:	Guaranteed loan, or V loan	32.301
	Guaranteed Shipping Characteristics.	52.247-60
Definition:	Guaranteeing agency	32.301
	Guidelines for determining availability of personnel.	37.204
Actions At or Below the Micro-Purchase Threshold: Purchase	guidelines.	13.202
Statement of	guiding principles for the Federal Acquisition System.	1.102
Government Contract Files: Storage,	handling, and disposal of contract files.	4.805
Definition:	Hazardous material	23.301 52.223-3
	Hazardous Material Identification and Material Safety Data.	23.3 52.223-3
Special procedures for unusually	hazardous or nuclear risks.	50.403
Definition:	Head of the agency	2.101 52.202-1
Definition:	Head of the contracting activity	2.101
Requests for	hearing.	22.101
Acquisition of	Helium	8.5
Definition:	Helium requirement forecast	8.501 52.208-8
	Helium Requirement Forecast and Required Sources for Helium.	52.208-8
Definition:	High-value item	46.802

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Limitation of Liability—	High-Value Items.	52.246-24
	Higher-level contract quality requirement.	46.311
Definition:	Historically Black College or University	26.301
		52.219-23
		52.226-2
	Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority Institutions	26.3
	Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) Program	19.13
Definition:	Home office	31.001
Definition:	Household goods	47.201
Net Weight—	Household Goods or Office Furniture.	52.247-11
Contractor Liability for Loss of and/or Damage to	Household Goods.	52.247-23
Contractor Liability for Loss of and/or Damage to Freight other than	Household Goods.	52.247-22
Definition:	HUBZone	19.001
Historically Underutilized Business Zone	HUBZone Program	19.13
Notice of Total	HUBZone Set-Aside	52.219-3
	HUBZone set-aside procedures.	19.1305
Definition:	HUBZone small business concern	19.001
		52.219-3 52.219-4
		52.219-4
Protesting a firm's status as a	HUBZone small business concern.	19.306
Full and Open Competition After Exclusion of Sources: Set-asides for	HUBZone small business concerns.	6.205
Notice of Price Evaluation Preference for	HUBZone Small Business Concerns.	52.219-4
Price evaluation preference for	HUBZone Small Business Concerns.	19.1307
Determination of Status as a Small Business,	HUBZone Small Business, or Small Disadvantaged Business Concern	19.3
	HUBZone sole source awards.	19.1306
Definition:	Identical bids	3.302
	Identification and availability of specifications.	11.201
Taxpayer	identification information.	4.203
	Identification of Government-Furnished Property.	52.245-3
Instructions for Using Provisions and Clauses:	Identification of provisions and clauses.	52.103
Contractor Use of Interagency Fleet Management System	IFMS Vehicles	51.2
Interagency Fleet Management System	IFMS Vehicles and Related Services.	52.251-2
Use of interagency fleet management system	IFMS vehicles and related services.	51.204
Irrevocable letter of credit	ILC.	28.204-3
Cancellation, Rescission, and Recovery of Funds for	Illegal or Improper Activity.	52.203-8
Price or Fee Adjustment for	Illegal or Improper Activity.	52.203-10
	Illustration of Forms	53.3
Definition:	Immediate-gain actuarial cost method	31.001
Ex Dock, Pier, or Warehouse, Port of	Importation.	52.247-40
F.o.b. Designated Air Carrier's Terminal, Point of	Importation.	52.247-44
F.o.b. Inland Point, Country of	Importation.	52.247-39
	Impracticality of submission.	30.202-2

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:		13.001
Simplified Acquisition Methods:	Imprest funds and third party drafts.	13.305
Other	Improper Business Practices	3.5
	Improper Business Practices and Personal Conflicts of Interest	Part 3
Definition:	Improper influence	3.401
Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of	Improvements	37.3
Termination for Convenience of the Government (Dismantling, Demolition,		
or Removal of	1 /	52.249-3
Inspection—Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of		52.246-13
Protection of Existing Vegetation, Structures, Equipment, Utilities, and		52.236-9
Definition:	In excess of \$10,000,000	3.104-3
Definition:	In writing or written	2.101 52.215-1
Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 list of	inapplicable laws.	13.005
	Inapplicable provisions and clauses.	13.006
Pricing aspects of fixed-price	incentive contract warranties.	46.707
Types of Contracts:	Incentive Contracts	16.4
Cost-reimbursement	incentive contracts.	16.405
Cost-Reimbursement Contracts:		52.216-10
Incentive Contracts:	Incentive Price Revision—Firm Target.	52.216-16
Incentive Contracts:	Incentive Price Revision—Successive Targets.	52.216-17
	Incentive Subcontracting Program.	52.219-10
	Incentive subcontracting with small disadvantaged business concerns.	19.1203
Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program-	Incentive Subcontracting.	52.219-26
Incentive Contracts: Cost-plus-	incentive-fee contracts.	16.405-1
Incentive Contracts: Delivery	incentives.	16.402-3
Incentive Contracts: Performance	incentives.	16.402-2
Incentive Contracts: Relationship to other	incentives.	48.105
Incentive Contracts: Application of predetermined, formula-type	incentives.	16.402
Clauses	Incorporated by Reference.	52.252-2
Solicitation Provisions	Incorporated by Reference.	52.252-1
	Incorporating provisions and clauses.	52.102
	Incremental Payment by Contractor to Government.	52.237-6
	Indefinite Quantity.	52.216-22
	Indefinite-Delivery Contracts	16.5
	Indefinite-delivery contracts for leased equipment.	29.401-1
	Indefinite-quantity contracts.	16.504
	Indemnification and Medical Liability Insurance.	52.237-7
Patent	· ·	27.203
Action on	-	50.403-2
	Indemnification requests.	50.403-1
	Indemnification Under Public Law 85-804.	52.250-1
Insurance and	indemnification.	31.205-19
Clause for Government waiver of		27.203-6

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Patent	Indemnity.	52.227-3
Waiver of	Indemnity.	52.227-5
Certificate of	Independent Price Determination.	52.203-2
	Independent pricing.	3.103
Definition:	Independent research and development (IR&D) cost	31.001
	Independent research and development and bid and proposal costs.	31.205-18
Definition:	Indian	26.101 52.226-1
	Indian Incentive Program	26.1
Definition:	Indian organization	26.101 52.226-1
Utilization of	Indian Organizations and Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises.	52.226-1
Contracts with State, local, and federally recognized	Indian tribal governments.	31.107
Contracts with State, Local, and Federally Recognized	Indian Tribal Governments.	31.6
Definition:	Indian tribe	26.101 52.226-1
Definition:	Indian tribe, and tribal organization	3.801 52.203-12(a)
Definition:	Indian-owned economic enterprise	26.101 52.226-1
Utilization of Indian Organizations and	Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises.	52.226-1
F.o.b. Origin—Government Bills of Lading or	Indicia Mail.	52.242-11
Definition:	Indictment	9.403
Definition:	Indirect cost pools	31.001
Definition:	Indirect cost rate	42.701
	Indirect cost rate certification and penalties on unallowable costs.	31.110
	Indirect Cost Rates	42.7
Cost-Reimbursement Contracts: Predetermined	Indirect Cost Rates.	52.216-15
Cost-sharing rates and limitations on	indirect cost rates.	42.707
Adjustment of	indirect costs.	49.303-4
Certificate of	indirect costs.	42.703-2
Certification of Final	Indirect Costs.	52.242-4
	Indirect costs.	31.203
Definition:	Individual	23.503 24.101 52.223-6
Definition:	Individual contract plan	19.701 52.219-9
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Individual deviations.	1.403
Definition:	Individual item record	45.501
Contracting with	individual pool members.	9.703
	Industrial mobilization; engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services.	6.302-3
	Industrial Resources Developed Under Defense Production Act Title III.	52.234-1
Definition:	Industry	19.001

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Safeguarding Classified Information Within	· ·	4.4
Debarment, Suspension, and		9.4
Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended		22.1025
Definition		9.403
Definition	Influencing or attempting to influence	3.801 52.203-12(a)
Formalizing	informal commitments.	50.302-3
Minor	informalities or irregularities in bids.	14.405
Publicizing Contract Actions: Release of	Information	5.4
Required Sources of Supplies and Services	Information on available excess personal property.	8.103
Definition	Information other than cost or pricing data	15.401
EFT	information submitted by offerors.	32.1109
Definition	Information technology	2.101
Acquisition of	Information Technology.	Part 39
^	Information to bidders.	14.409
Reporting contract	information to the IRS.	4.903
Reporting payment	information to the IRS.	4.904
Safeguarding Classified	Information Within Industry	4.4
Contractor Qualifications: Obtaining access to proprietary		9.505-4
Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know	Information.	52.223-5
Publicizing Contract Actions: Methods of disseminating		5.101
Responsible Prospective Contractors: Obtaining	information.	9.105-1
Sealed Bidding: Release of acquisition	information.	14.211
Definition	Inherently governmental function	7.501
	Inherently Governmental Functions	7.5
F.o.b.	Inland Carrier, Point of Exportation.	52.247-38
F.o.b.	Inland Point, Country of Importation.	52.247-39
	Inquiries regarding compliance with E.O. 11246.	22.806
Definition	Inspection	46.101
	Inspection and acceptance.	8.405-3
Government reliance or		46.202-2
	Inspection of Construction.	52.246-12
	Inspection of Facilities.	52.246-10
	Inspection of Research and Development (Short Form).	52.246-9
	Inspection of Research and Development—Cost Reimbursement.	52.246-8
	Inspection of Research and Development—Fixed Price.	52.246-7
	Inspection of Services—Cost-Reimbursement.	52.246-5
	Inspection of Services—Fixed-Price.	52.246-4
	Inspection of Shipping and Receiving Facilities.	52.247-4
	Inspection of site and examination of data.	36.210
	Inspection of Supplies—Cost-Reimbursement.	52.246-3
	Inspection of Supplies—Fixed-Price.	52.246-2
	Inspection of Transportation.	52.246-14

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Contractor	inspection requirements.	46.301
		52.246-1
Standard	inspection requirements.	46.202-3
	Inspection—Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements.	52.246-13
	Inspection—Time-and-Material and Labor-Hour.	52.246-6
Definition:	Inspector General	3.901
	Installment Payments for Commercial Items.	52.232-30
Definition:	Instant contract	48.001 52.248-1
Definition:	Instant contract savings	52.248-3
Definition:	Instant unit cost reduction	48.001 52.248-1
Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority	Institutions	26.3
	Instructions for preparing and submitting schedules of contractor inventory.	45.606-5
Table 15-2—	Instructions for Submitting Cost or Pricing Data.	15.408
	Instructions for Using Provisions and Clauses	52.1
	Instructions to Offerors—Commercial Items.	52.212-1
	Instructions to Offerors—Competitive Acquisition.	52.215-1
Packing, marking, and consignment	instructions.	47.305-10
	Insufficient causes for not setting aside an acquisition.	19.502-5
Definition:	Insurance	28.001
	Insurance	28.3
Workers' Compensation	Insurance (Defense Base Act).	52.228-3
Definition:	Insurance administration expenses	31.001
	Insurance against loss of or damage to Government property.	28.303
	Insurance and indemnification.	31.205-19
Contract clause for	insurance of leased motor vehicles.	28.312
Contract clauses for	insurance of transportation or transportation-related services.	28.313
Workers' Compensation and War-Hazard	Insurance Overseas.	52.228-4
Group	insurance plans.	28.307-1
Solicitation provision and contract clause on liability	insurance under cost-reimbursement contracts.	28.311
	Insurance under cost-reimbursement contracts.	28.307
	Insurance under fixed-price contracts.	28.306
Bonds and	insurance.	53.228
Bonds and	Insurance.	Part 28
Cargo	Insurance.	52.228-9
Contract clauses for workers' compensation	insurance.	28.309
Indemnification and Medical Liability	Insurance.	52.237-7
Liability and	insurance.	47.207-7
Overseas workers' compensation and war hazard	insurance.	28.305
Research and Development Contracting:	Insurance.	35.013
Transportation	insurance.	47.102
Vehicular and General Public Liability	Insurance.	52.228-10
Liability and	Insurance—Leased Motor Vehicles.	52.228-8

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Insurance—Liability to Third Persons.	52.228-7
	Insurance—Work on a Government Installation.	52.228-5
Definition:	Intangible capital asset	31.001
	Integrity of Unit Prices.	52.215-14
Procurement	integrity.	3.104
Notice of	Intent to Disallow Costs.	52.242-1
Definition:	Interagency acquisition	17.501
	Interagency Acquisitions Under the Economy Act	17.5
Acquisition of Utility Services:	Interagency agreements.	41.206
Contract Administration and Audit Services:	Interagency agreements.	42.002
Use of	interagency fleet management system (IFMS) vehicles and related services.	51.204
Contractor Use of	Interagency Fleet Management System (IFMS) Vehicles.	51.2 52.251-2
	Interest and other financial costs.	31.205-20
	Interest charges.	32.614-1
Contract Debts:	Interest credits.	32.614-2
	Interest on claims.	33.208
	Interest penalties.	32.907
Advance Payments for Non-Commercial Items:	Interest.	32.407
Computing	interest.	42.709-4
Contract Debts:	Interest.	32.614 52.232-17
Definition:	Interested party	26.101 52.226-1
Definition:	Interested party for the purpose of filing a protest	33.101
Other Than Full and Open Competition:	International agreement.	6.302-4
Definition:	International air transportation	47.401
		52.247-63
Rulings and	interpretations of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.	22.605
Government rate tenders under section 10721 of the	Interstate Commerce Act.	47.104
Definition:	Intervention	41.101
Definition:	Invention	27.301 52.227-11 52.227-12 52.227-13
Publication or release of	invention disclosures.	27.305-5
Conveyance of	invention rights acquired by the Government.	27.305-4
	Inventories upon termination or completion.	45.508-1
Reporting, Redistribution, and Disposal of Contractor	Inventory	45.6
reporting, recubatouron, and Disposal of Contractor	Inventory schedule forms.	49.602-2
Submission of	inventory schedules.	49.206-3 49.303-2
	Inventory schedules.	45.606
Subcontractor	inventory.	45.614

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Site	Investigation and Conditions Affecting the Work.	52.236-3
Labor Standards for Contracts Involving Construction:	Investigations.	22.406-8
Amendment of	invitation for bids.	14.208
	Invitation to Propose Financing Terms.	52.232-31
	Invitation to Propose Performance-Based Payments.	52.232-28
Sealed Bidding: Cancellation of	invitations after opening.	14.404-1
Sealed Bidding: Cancellation of	invitations before opening.	14.209
Records of	invitations for bids and records of bids.	14.204
Amendments to	Invitations for Bids.	52.214-3
Dissemination of information concerning	invitations for bids.	14.203-2
Final review of	invitations for bids.	14.202-6
Preparation of	invitations for bids.	14.201
Special Aspects of Contracting for Construction:	Invitations for bids.	36.213-3
Definition:	Invoice	32.902
Definition:	Invoice payment	32.902
	Invoice payments.	32.905
Contractor's	Invoices.	52.247-28
	Invoices.	52.213-2
Minor informalities or	irregularities in bids.	14.405
Definition:	Irrevocable letter of credit	28.001 52.228-14
	Irrevocable letter of credit (ILC).	28.204-3 52.228-14
Reporting contract information to the	IRS.	4.903
Reporting payment information to the	IRS.	4.904
Definition:	Israeli end product	25.003 52.225-3
	Israeli Trade Act.	25.406
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Purpose, Authority,	Issuance	1.1
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Issuance.	1.105
Definition:	Issue in controversy	33.201
	Issuing or denying a Certificate of Competency (COC).	19.602-2
Definition:	Item of supply	34.101
Selecting and Developing Requirements Documents:	Items peculiar to one manufacturer.	11.105
Surveys of nonprofit agencies serving people who are blind or have other severe disabilities under the	Javits-Wagner-O'Day (JWOD) Program.	9.107
Definition:	Job	31.001
Definition:	Job class of employees	31.001
Definition.	Joint settlement of two or more settlement proposals.	49.109-6
Recognition of	judgments and arbitration awards.	49.109 0
Other Than Full and Open Competition: Approval of the	justification.	6.304
Other Than Full and Open Competition: Availability of the	justification.	6.305
Other Than Full and Open Competition:	Justification.	6.303

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Kickback	3.502-1
		52.203-7(a)
Subcontractor	kickbacks.	3.502
Economic Price Adjustment—	Labor and Material.	52.216-4
Definition:	Labor cost at standard	31.001
Notice to the Government of	Labor Disputes.	52.222-1
Reporting	labor disputes.	22.101-3
Application of	Labor Laws to Government Acquisitions	Part 22
Application of	labor laws to Government acquisitions (SF's 99, 308, 1093, 1413, 1444, 1445, 1446, WH-347).	53.222
Definition:	Labor market	31.001
	Labor relations costs.	31.205-21
	Labor relations.	22.101
Federal and State	labor requirements.	22.102
Disposition of disputes concerning construction contract	labor standards enforcement.	22.406-10
	Labor standards for construction work performed under facilities contracts.	22.405
	Labor Standards for Construction Work—Facilities Contracts.	52.222-17
	Labor Standards for Contracts Involving Construction	22.4
Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements:	Labor standards.	37.301
Disputes concerning	labor standards.	22.1026 52.222-14
Subcontracts	Labor Standards.	52.222-11
Definition:	Labor surplus area	19.001
Definition:	Labor surplus area concern	19.001
Supervision,	Labor, or Materials.	52.247-12
Government Property (Cost-Reimbursement, Time-and-Material, or	Labor-Hour Contracts).	52.245-5
Payments under Time-and-Materials and	Labor-Hour Contracts.	52.232-7
Time-and-material and	labor-hour contracts.	46.306
Types of Contracts:	Labor-hour contracts.	16.602
Types of Contracts: Time-and-Materials,	Labor-Hour, and Letter Contracts	16.6
Inspection—Time-and-Material and	Labor-Hour.	52.246-6
Changes—Time-and-Materials or	Labor-Hours.	52.243-3
Definition:	Labor-rate standard	31.001
Definition:	Labor-time standard	31.001
Convict	Labor.	52.222-3
Definition:	Laborers or mechanics	22.401
	Late Bids/Offers—Commercial Items.	52.212-1
	Late contract financing payment.	32.907-2
	Late invoice payment.	32.907-1
	Late receipt or nonreceipt of wage determination.	22.1012
Response to	late submission of Notice-no collective bargaining agreement.	22.1012-4
Response to	late submission of Notice-with collective bargaining agreement.	22.1012-5
	Late Submissions, Modifications, and Withdrawals of Bids.	52.214-7

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Late Submissions, Modifications, Revisions, and Withdrawals of Technical Proposals under Two- Step Sealed Bidding.	52.214-23
Definition:	Latent defect	46.101
Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know	Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements	23.10
	Layout of work.	36.517 52.236-17
	Leader Company Contracting	17.4
Indefinite-delivery contracts for	leased equipment.	29.401-1
Application to Government-owned or	leased facilities.	23.704
Liability and Insurance—	Leased Motor Vehicles.	52.228-8
Condition of	Leased Vehicles.	52.208-5
Marking of	Leased Vehicles.	52.208-6
Tagging of	Leased Vehicles.	52.208-7
Definition:	Leasing	8.1101
	Leasing of Motor Vehicles	8.11
	Legal effect of quotations.	13.004
Definition:	Legal proceedings	9.403
Time-and-Materials, Labor-Hour, and	Letter Contracts	16.6
	Letter contracts.	16.603
	Letter notice.	49.601-2
Irrevocable	Letter of Credit.	52.228-14
	Letters of credit.	32.406
	Liability and insurance.	47.207-7
	Liability and Insurance—Leased Motor Vehicles.	52.228-8
	Liability for Government costs resulting from design errors or deficiencies.	36.608
	Liability for Government Property (Demolition Services Contracts).	52.245-6
Responsibility and	liability for Government property.	45.103
Contractor	Liability for Loss of and/or Damage to Freight other than Household Goods.	52.247-22
Contractor	Liability for Loss of and/or Damage to Household Goods.	52.247-23
Contractor	Liability for Loss of or Damage to Property of the Government	46.8
Contractor	Liability for Personal Injury and/or Property Damage.	52.247-21
	Liability for the Facilities.	52.245-8
Vehicular and General Public	Liability Insurance.	52.228-10
Insurance—	Liability to Third Persons.	52.228-7
Bonds and Insurance:	Liability.	28.307-2
Limitation of	Liability.	52.246-23
Termination	Liability.	52.241-10
Limitation of	Liability—High-Value Items.	52.246-24
Limitation of	Liability—Services.	52.246-25
	Licensing background patent rights to third parties.	27.306
Release of	lien.	28.203-5
Definition:	Life cycle cost	7.101 52.248-2
	Limitation of Cost (Facilities).	52.232-21

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Limitation of cost or funds.	32.704
	Limitation of Cost.	52.232-20
	Limitation of Funds.	52.232-22
	Limitation of Government Liability.	52.216-24
landers store Lickility for Loss of an Domono to Dromouty of the Covernments	Timitation of Liability	52.246-23
contractor Liability for Loss of or Damage to Property of the Government:	Limitation of Liability. Limitation of Liability—High-Value Items.	52.246-23
	Limitation of Liability—Figh-Value items.	52.246-24
		52.246-23
	Limitation on Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions. Limitation on settlements.	49.207
Waiver of		52.237-9
waiver of	Limitation on Severance Payments to Foreign Nationals.	
	Limitation on the Payment of Funds to Influence Federal Transactions	3.8
	Limitation on Withholding of Payments.	52.232-9
Delegation of and	Limitations on Exercise of Authority.	50.2
	Limitations on exercise of authority.	50.203
Cost-sharing rates and	limitations on indirect cost rates.	42.707
Competition Requirements:	Limitations.	6.002
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Limitations.	1.302
Warranties:	Limitations.	46.705
Definition:	Limited rights	27.401 52.227-14
Definition:	Limited rights data	27.401 52.227-14 52.227-20
	Limited screening.	45.608-4
Definition:	Line item	3.302 45.601
Contract	Line Items	4.10
	Liquidated damages and overtime pay.	22.302
Describing Agency Needs:	Liquidated Damages.	11.5
Small Business Programs:	Liquidated damages.	19.705-7
Special Aspects of Contracting for Construction:	Liquidated damages.	36.206
	Liquidated Damages—Construction.	52.211-12
	Liquidated Damages—Subcontracting Plan.	52.219-16
	Liquidated Damages—Supplies, Services, or Research and Development.	52.211-11
	Liquidation of liability.	49.406
Establishing alternate	liquidation of money.	32.503-10
Lotabiling atomate	Liquidation rates—alternate method.	32.503-9
	Liquidation rates—ordinary method.	32.503-8
Definition:	List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs	9.403
Debarment, Suspension, and Ineligibility:	List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs.	9.403
Debarment, Suspension, and Ineligibility: Effect of	listing.	9.404
Sealed Bidding: Establishment of	lists.	14.205-1
Sealed Bidding: Excessively long solicitation mailing	lists.	14.205-4

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Sealed Bidding: Reinstatement on solicitation mailing	lists.	14.205-3
Sealed Bidding: Release of solicitation mailing	lists.	14.205-5
Sealed Bidding: Removal of names from solicitation mailing	lists.	14.205-2
Descriptive	literature in sealed bidding.	14.202-5
Contractor Responsibility for	Loading and Unloading.	52.247-15
	Loading responsibilities of contractors.	47.305-15
	Loading, Blocking, and Bracing of Freight Car Shipments.	52.247-58
	Loan Guarantees for Defense Production	32.3
	Loan guarantees for subcontracts.	32.306
	Loan guarantees for terminated contracts.	32.305
Contract surety bonds and	loan guarantees.	32.304-7
	Lobbying and political activity costs.	31.205-22
Definition:	Local government	3.801
		52.203-12(a)
Definition:	Local taxes	52.229-5
Publicizing Contract Actions: Announcements of	long-range acquisition estimates.	5.404-2
Publicizing Contract Actions: Release of	long-range acquisition estimates.	5.404
Contractor Liability for	Loss of and/or Damage to Freight other than Household Goods.	52.247-22
Contractor Liability for	Loss of and/or Damage to Household Goods.	52.247-23
	Losses on other contracts.	31.205-23
Equal	low bids.	19.202-3
		52.219-2
	Lowest price technically acceptable source selection process.	15.101-2
Definition:	Made	27.301 52.227-11 52.227-12
Shipments by parcel post or other classes of	mail.	42.1404
Solicitation	mailing lists.	14.205
Definition:	Maintain	24.101
Full and Open Competition After Exclusion of Sources: Establishing or	maintaining alternative sources.	6.202
Using and	Maintaining Requirements Documents	11.2
	Maintenance and repair costs.	31.205-24
	Maintenance of standardization documents.	11.202
	Maintenance of the FAR.	1.201
Contractor's	maintenance program.	45.509-1
Definition:	Major helium requirement	8.501 52.208-8
Definition:	Major nonconformance	46.101
Definition:	Major system	2.101
	Major System Acquisition	Part 34
Additional requirements for	major systems.	7.106
Technical Data Declaration, Revision, and Withholding of Payment—	Major Systems.	52.227-21
	Major System—Minimum Rights.	52.227-22
Changes or Additions to	Make-or-Buy Program.	52.215-9

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Make-or-buy programs.	15.407-2
Definition:	Management and operating contract	17.601
	Management and Operating Contracts	17.6
	Management of Government Property in the Possession of Contractors	45.5
	Management of risk.	39.102
	Management Oversight of Service Contracts	37.5
Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and		
Standards (DoDISS) and Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition	Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-L.	52.211-2
Definition:	Manufacture	23.202
Definition:	Manufacturer	23.202
Selecting and Developing Requirements Documents: Items peculiar to one	manufacturer.	11.105
	Manufacturing and production engineering costs.	31.205-25
	Market acceptance.	11.103
Definition:	Market research	2.101
Definition.	Market Research	Part 10
Conducting	market research about financing terms.	32.202-3
Acquisition of Commercial Items:	Market research and description of agency need.	12.202-3
Definition:	Marketing consultant	9.501
Definition. Disclosure, protection, and	marking of contractor bid or proposal information and source selection information.	9.301
Disclosure, protection, and	marking of contractor bid of proposal mormation and source selection mormation.	3.104-5
Government Direction and	Marking.	52.247-26
Definition:	Master plan	19.701
		52.219-9
Definition:	Master solicitation	14.203-3(a)
Sealed Bidding:	Master solicitation.	14.203-3
Acceptable	Material	11.3
Definition:	Material	45.301
	Material and workmanship.	36.505
		52.236-5
Definition:	Material cost at standard	31.001
	Material costs.	31.205-26
	Material Inspection and Receiving Reports	46.6
	Material Requirements.	52.211-5
Hazardous Material Identification and	Material Safety Data.	52.223-3
Definition:	Material-price standard	31.001
Definition:	Material-quantity standard	31.001
Providing	material.	45.303
Records of	material.	45.505-3
Definition:	Materials	52.229-2
Supervision, Labor, or	Materials.	52.229-2
Provision and Clause	Materiais.	52.3
Solicitation provisions and contract clauses	Matrix.	52.301
Definition:	May	2.101

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Indemnification and	Medical Liability Insurance.	52.237-7
Agency and Public Participation : Public	meetings.	1.503
Release of Information: Requests from	Members of Congress.	5.403
	Methods of conducting set-asides.	19.502-4
Publicizing Contract Actions:	Methods of disseminating information.	5.101
Acquisition	methods.	7.402
Definition:	Mexican end product	25.003
Definition:	Micro-purchase	2.101
Actions At or Below the	Micro-Purchase Threshold	13.2
Definition:	Micro-purchase threshold	2.101
Major System—	Minimum Rights.	52.227-22
F.o.b. Origin—	Minimum Size of Shipments.	52.247-61
Application of the Fair Labor Standards Act	minimum wage.	22.1002-4
SCA	Minimum Wages and Fringe Benefits Applicable to Successor Contract Pursuant to Predecessor Contractor Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA).	52.222-47
Definition:	Minor nonconformance	46.101
Definition:	Minority	52.222-27
Definition:	Minority Institution	26.301 52.219-23
		52.226-2
Historically Black Colleges and Universities and	Minority Institutions	26.3
Definition:	Misrepresentation of fact	33.201
	Misrepresentations or violations of the Covenant Against Contingent Fees.	3.405
Contracting by Negotiation: Preaward, Award, and Postaward Notifications, Protests, and	Mistakes	15.5
Sealed Bidding:	Mistakes after awards.	14.407-4
Sealed Bidding: Other	mistakes disclosed before award.	14.407-3
Sealed Bidding:	Mistakes in bids.	14.407
Contracting by Negotiation: Discovery of	mistakes.	15.508
Sealed Bidding: Apparent clerical	mistakes.	14.407-2
Facilities Equipment	Modernization.	52.245-16
Definition:	Modification	52.101(a)
Sealed Bidding:	Modification or withdrawal of bids.	14.303
Sealed Bidding: Submission,	modification, and withdrawal of bids.	14.304
Contracting by Negotiation: Submission,	modification, revision, and withdrawal of proposals.	15.208
Contract	Modifications	Part 43
Contract	Modifications (SF 30).	53.243
Late Submissions,	Modifications, and Withdrawals of Bids.	52.214-7
Late Submissions,	Modifications, Revisions, and Withdrawals of Technical Proposals under Two-Step Sealed Bidding.	
Price Reduction for Defective Cost or Pricing Data	Modifications.	52.215-11
Types of contract	modifications.	43.103
Price Reduction for Defective Cost or Pricing Data—	Modifications—Sealed Bidding.	52.214-27
Subcontractor Cost or Pricing Data—	Modifications—Sealed Bidding.	52.214-28

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Procedures for	modifying and completing provisions and clauses.	52.104
Withdrawing or	modifying small business set-asides.	19.506
Definition:	Modular contracting	39.002
	Modular contracting.	39.103
Quantitative and	monetary control.	45.508-3
Certified or cashier's checks, bank drafts,	money orders, or currency.	28.204-2
	Monthly and annual review.	41.401
Definition:	Motor vehicle	8.1101
Providing	motor vehicles.	45.304
Definition:	Moving average cost	31.001
Accessorial Services—	Moving Contracts.	52.247-13
Definition:	Multi-year contract	17.103
	Multi-year Contracting	17.1
Cancellation Under	Multi-year Contracts.	52.217-2
Small Business Programs:	Multiple award and Federal Supply Schedule contracts.	19.804-6
	Multiple Awards for Advisory and Assistance Services.	52.216-28
Evaluation of Bids for	Multiple Awards.	52.214-22
Single or	Multiple Awards.	52.216-27
	Multiple Payment Arrangements.	52.232-37
Definition:	Multiple service locations	41.101
	Multiple Service Locations.	52.241-11
	Multiple Shipments.	52.247-18
Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act-Price Adjustment	Multiple Year and Option Contracts.	52.222-43
Definition:	Multiple year contracts	22.1001
Incentive Contracts: Structuring	multiple-incentive contracts.	16.402-4
Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended:	Multiple-year contracts.	22.1008-5
	NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)	25.405
	NAFTA/Israeli Trade Act.	25.504-3
Definition:	National defense	2.101
Notice of Priority Rating for	National Defense Use.	52.211-14
Definition:	National security system	39.002
Other Than Full and Open Competition:	National security.	6.302-6
The	need for further certifications.	3.103-3
Definition:	Negative instant contract savings	48.001 52.248-1
Patents:	Negotiated contracts (excluding construction).	27.203-3
Patents: Clauses for	negotiated contracts (excluding construction).	27.203-4
Notice of Cost Comparison	Negotiated.	52.207-2
company.	Negotiating contract type.	16.103
Special procedures for price	negotiation in construction contracting.	36.214
Criteria for acceptance and	negotiation of an unsolicited proposal.	15.607
	Negotiation of contract debts.	32.608
Annual Representations and Certifications—	Negotiation.	52.215-7
Audit and Records	Negotiation.	52.215-2

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Construction Contracts: Contracting by	negotiation.	36.520
Contract	negotiation.	19.808
Documenting the	negotiation.	15.406-3
Forms: Contracting by	negotiation.	53.215
Price	negotiation.	15.405
Architect-Engineer Services:	Negotiations.	36.606
Definition:	Net acquisition savings	48.001 52.248-1
	Net Weight—General Freight.	52.247-10
	Net Weight—Household Goods or Office Furniture.	52.247-11
Definition:	Neutral person	33.201
Definition:	New	52.211-5
State of	New Mexico Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax.	52.229-10
	No Evaluation of Transportation Costs.	52.247-50
Cost-Reimbursement Contracts: Cost Contract—	No Fee.	52.216-11
Cost-Reimbursement Contracts: Cost-Sharing Contract—	No Fee.	52.216-12
Definition: May/	No person may	2.101
	No-cost settlement agreement—complete termination.	49.603-6
	No-cost settlement agreement—partial termination.	49.603-7
	No-cost settlement.	49.109-4
Definition:	No-setoff commitment	32.801
	Non-Commercial Item Purchase Financing	32.1
Advance Payments for	Non-Commercial Items	32.4
Contract clauses for	non-commercial purchases.	32.111
	Non-Government use of plant equipment.	45.407
Nonpayment of subcontractors under contracts for	noncommercial items.	32.112
Federal, State, and Local Taxes	Noncompetitive Contract.	52.229-4
	Noncompetitive contracts.	29.401-4
Warranty of Supplies of a	Noncomplex Nature.	52.246-17
Bonds and Other Financial Protections:	Noncompliance with bid guarantee requirements.	28.101-4
	Noncompliance with CAS requirements.	30.602-2
Employment of Workers with Disabilities: Actions because of	noncompliance.	22.1407
Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era: Actions because of	noncompliance.	22.1307
	Nonconforming supplies or services.	46.407
Equal Employment Opportunity:	Nonconstruction.	22.804-1
Definition:	Nondevelopmental item	2.101 52.202-1
	Nondiscrimination Because of Age	22.9
	Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers Under Certain Contracts	22.12
	Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers.	52.222-50
Definition:	Noneligible offer	25.003
Definition:	Noneligible product	25.003
Definition:	Nonmanufacturer rule	19.001

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Nonpayment of subcontractors under contracts for noncommercial items.	32.112
Subcontractor assertions of	nonpayment.	32.112-1
	Nonpersonal Health Care Services	37.4
Definition:	Nonpersonal services contract	37.101
Definition:	Nonprocurement Common Rule	9.403
Debarment, Suspension, and Ineligibility: List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and	Nonprocurement Programs.	9.404
Communications with the central	nonprofit agencies and the Committee.	8.714
Acquisition from	Nonprofit Agencies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.	8.7
Surveys of	nonprofit agencies serving people who are blind or have other severe disabilities under the Javits- Wagner-O'Dav (JWOD) Program.	9.107
Definition:	Nonprofit agency serving people who are blind	8.701
Definition:	Nonprofit agency serving people with other severe disabilities	8.701
Accountable Facilities	Nonprofit Educational Institutions.	52.245-13
Contract Purpose	Nonprofit Educational Institutions.	52.245-12
Termination for Convenience of the Government (Educational and Other	Nonprofit Institutions).	52.249-5
Definition:	Nonprofit organization	27.301 45.301 52.227-11 52.227-12
	Nonprofit organizations other than educational and state and local governments.	42.705-5
Contracts for research with educational institutions and	nonprofit organizations.	35.015
Contracts with	nonprofit organizations.	31.108 31.7
Definition:	Nonqualified pension plan	31.001
Late receipt or	nonreceipt of wage determination.	22.1012
Definition:	Nonrecurring costs	17.103
Nonrefundable,	Nonrecurring Service Charge.	52.241-12
	Nonrefundable, Nonrecurring Service Charge.	52.241-12
Obtaining	nonreportable property.	8.104
Definition:	Nonseverable	45.301
Definition:	Nonsponsor	35.017(b)
Definition:	Normal cost	31.001
Definition:	Normal workweek	22.103-1
	North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).	25.405
Definition:	North American Free Trade Agreement country	25.003 52.225-3 52.225-5 52.225-11
Definition:	North American Free Trade Agreement country construction material	52.225-11
Definition:	North American Free Trade Agreement country end product	25.003 52.225-3 52.225-5
Use of patented technology under the	North American Free Trade Agreement.	27.208

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Referenc
	North Carolina State and Local Sales and Use Tax.	52.229-2
Estimated Weights or Quantities	Not Guaranteed.	52.247-8
Commercial Bill of Lading	Notations.	52.247-1
United States bonds or	notes.	28.204-1
Definition:	Notice	22.1001
	Notice and Assistance Regarding Patent and Copyright Infringement.	52.227-2
Patents: Clause on	notice and assistance.	27.202-2
	Notice of Availability of Progress Payments Exclusively for Small Business Concerns.	52.232-14
	Notice of award.	36.213-4
	Notice of Cost Comparison (Negotiated).	52.207-2
	Notice of Cost Comparison (Sealed-Bid).	52.207-1
	Notice of Emerging Small Business Set-Aside.	52.219-20
Patents-	Notice of Government Licensee.	52.227-7
	Notice of intent to disallow costs.	42.801 52.242-1
	Notice of Price Evaluation Adjustment for Small Disadvantaged Business Concerns.	52.219-23
	Notice of Price Evaluation Preference for HUBZone Small Business Concerns	52.219-4
	Notice of Progress Payments.	52.232-13
	Notice of Radioactive Material.	23.6 52.223-7
	Notice of Requirement for Affirmative Action to Ensure Equal Employment Opportunity for Construction.	52.222-23
	Notice of Total HUBZone Set-Aside	52.219-3
	Notice of Total Small Business Set-Aside.	52.219-6
Sealed Bidding:	Notice to bidders of rejection of all bids.	14.404-3
Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers Under Certain Contracts:	Notice to employees.	22.1205
	Notice To Supplier.	52.213-3
	Notice to the Government of Labor Disputes.	52.222-1
Traffic and Transportation Management: Advance	notice.	42.1406-1
Cost Accounting Standards	Notices and Certification.	52.230-1
Department of Labor	notices and reports.	22.1304
*	Notices of subcontracting opportunities.	5.206
Employment of Workers with Disabilities: Department of Labor	notices.	22.1404
Contracting for Construction: Presolicitation	notices.	36.213-2
Publicizing Contract Actions: Presolicitation	notices.	5.204
Advance	Notification by the Government.	52.247-24
	Notification of Changes.	52.243-7
	Notification of Competition Limited to Eligible 8(a) Concerns.	52.219-18
	Notification of contract changes.	43.104
	Notification of Ownership Changes.	52.215-19
	Notification of Visa Denial.	52.222-29
Consent to Subcontracts: Consent and advance	notification requirements.	44.201
	Notification to contractors and employees.	22.1018
	Notification to interested parties under collective bargaining agreements.	22.1010

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Contractors' Purchasing Systems Reviews:	Notification.	44.305-2
Contracting by Negotiation:	Notifications to unsuccessful offerors.	15.503
Contracting by Negotiation: Preaward, Award, and Postaward	Notifications, Protests, and Mistakes	15.5
Definition:	Novation agreement	42.1201
Applicability of	novation agreements.	42.1204
	Novation and Change-of-Name Agreements	42.12
	Novation and change-of-name agreements (SF 30).	53.242-1
Special procedures for unusually hazardous or	nuclear risks.	50.403
Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS)	Number.	52.204-6
Data Universal	Numbering System (DUNS) Number.	52.204-6
Protests, Disputes, and Appeals:	Obligation to continue performance.	33.213
	Obtaining forms.	53.107
	Obtaining nonreportable property.	8.104
Environment, Conservation,	Occupational Safety, and Drug-Free Workplace	Part 23
	Ocean Transportation by U.S.—Flag Vessels	47.5
Contractor use of Government supply sources	OF 347.	53.251
Delivery orders and orders under basic ordering agreements	OF 347.	53.216-1
Optional forms	OF's.	53.302
Definition:	Off-the-shelf item	46.101
Definition:	Offer	2.101
Evaluation,	offering, and acceptance.	19.804
	Offeror Representations and Certifications—Commercial Items.	52.212-3
Procedures for	offeror-proposed commercial contract financing.	32.205
Contracting by Negotiation: Award to successful	offeror.	15.504
Representation by the	offeror.	19.301
Contracting by Negotiation: Exchanges with	offerors after receipt of proposals.	15.306
Contracting by Negotiation: Notifications to unsuccessful	offerors.	15.503
Contracting by Negotiation: Postaward debriefing of	offerors.	15.506
Contracting by Negotiation: Preaward debriefing of	offerors.	15.505
Qualifications of	offerors.	47.207-1
Instructions to	Offerors—Commercial Items.	52.212-1
Contracting by Negotiation: Instructions to	Offerors—Competitive Acquisition.	52.215-1
Sealed Bidding: Submission of	Offers in the English Language.	52.214-34
Sealed Bidding: Submission of	Offers in U.S. Currency.	52.214-35
Buy American Act—Construction Materials: Evaluating	offers of foreign construction material.	25.204
Estimated Quantities or Weights for Evaluation of	Offers.	52.247-20
Evaluation of Export	Offers.	52.247-51
Shipping Point(s) Used in Evaluation of F.o.b. Origin	Offers.	52.247-46
Streamlined evaluation of	offers.	12.602
Transportation factors in the evaluation of	offers.	47.306
	Offers.	12.205
Definition:	Office furniture	47.201
Net Weight—Household Goods or	Office Furniture.	52.247-11

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Officer or employee of an agency	3.801 52.203-12(a)
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Contracting	officers.	1.602
Definition:	Official	3.104-3
	OMB Approval Under the Paperwork Reduction Act.	1.106
Only	one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements.	6.302-1
Full and	Open Competition	6.1
Sealed Bidding:	Opening of Bids and Award of Contract	14.4
Sealed Bidding:	Opening of bids.	14.402
Sealed Bidding: Cancellation of invitations after	opening.	14.404-1
Sealed Bidding: Postponement of	openings.	14.402-3
Definition:	Operation of a system of records	24.101 52.224-2(c)(1
Government-Furnished Equipment With or Without	Operators.	52.247-25
Definition:	Option	17.201
Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and	Option Contracts).	52.222-43
	Option for Increased Quantity.	52.217-6
	Option for Increased Quantity—Separately Priced Line Item.	52.217-7
	Option to Extend Services.	52.217-8
	Option to Extend the Term of the Contract.	52.217-9
	Option to Purchase Equipment.	52.207-5
	Optional acquisition of supplies and services.	8.713
	Optional forms (OF's).	53.302
	Options	17.2
Evaluation of	Options Exercised at Time of Contract Award.	52.217-4
	Options in shipment and delivery.	47.305-11
Contract modifications	options, extensions, changes in scope and anniversary dates.	22.1008-6
Evaluation Exclusive of	Options.	52.217-3
Evaluation of	Options.	52.217-5
Exercise of	options.	17.207
Use of	options.	17.202
Contract not Affected by	Oral Agreement.	52.247-27
Contracting by Negotiation:	Oral presentations.	15.102
	Order Limitations.	52.216-19
	Order of precedence for requirements documents.	11.101
Contracting by Negotiation:	Order of Precedence—Uniform Contract Format.	52.215-8
	Order of Precedence—Utilities.	52.241-2
Federal Supply Schedules:	Order placement.	8.405-2
Stop-Work	Order.	52.242-15
	Ordering from Government supply sources.	51.103
Definition:	Ordering office	8.701

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Federal Supply Schedules:	Ordering office responsibilities.	8.405
	Ordering procedures.	8.604
		17.504
Indefinite-Delivery Contracts:	Ordering.	16.505
		52.216-18
Delivery	orders and orders under basic ordering agreements (OF 347).	53.216-1
Preparation and execution of	orders.	13.403
•	Organization and direction of the work.	36,519
		52.236-19
	Organization costs.	31.205-27
	Organizational and Consultant Conflicts of Interest	9.5
Definition:	Organizational conflict of interest	9,501
F.o.b.	Origin and/or F.o.b. Destination Evaluation.	52.247-45
F.o.b.	Origin, Contractor's Facility.	52.247-30
F.o.b.	Origin, Freight Allowed.	52.247-31
F.o.b.	Origin, Freight Prepaid.	52.247-32
F.o.b.	Origin, Prepaid Freight—Small Package Shipments.	52.247-65
F.o.b.	Origin, with Differentials.	52.247-33
Evaluation—F.o.b.	Origin.	52.247-47
F.o.b.	Origin.	52.247-29
Definition:	Original complement of low cost equipment	31.001
F.o.b.	Origin—Carload and Truckload Shipments.	52.247-59
F.o.b.	Origin—Government Bills of Lading or Indicia Mail.	52.247-55
F.o.b.	Origin—Government Bills of Lading or Prepaid Postage.	52.242-10
F.o.b.	Origin—Minimum Size of Shipments.	52.247-61
Use of	other Government supply sources.	8.002
0.30 01	Other Improper Business Practices	3.5
	Other International Agreements and Coordination	25.8
Sureties and	Other Security for Bonds	28.2
Successaid	Other Socioeconomic Programs	Part 26
Performance and Payment Bonds—	Other Than Construction.	52.228-16
Competition Requirements:	Other Than Full and Open Competition	6.3
Competition Requirements: Circumstances permitting	other than full and open competition.	6.302
Definition:	Other work	49.001
Subcontractors and	Outside Associates and Consultants (Architect-Engineer Services).	52.244-4
Subcontractors and	Overprinting.	53.104
	Over printing. Overseas workers' compensation and war hazard insurance.	28.305
Work	oversight in architect-engineer contracts.	36.609-3
Work	Oversight in Cost-Reimbursement Construction Contracts.	52.236-18
	Oversight in Cost-Reimbursement Construction Contracts.	37.5
Management Definition:	Oversight of Service Contracts Overtime	22.103-1
		52.222-4
Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act—	Overtime Compensation.	
Liquidated damages and	overtime pay.	22.302
Definition:	Overtime premium	22.103-1
FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
---	--	----------------------
Payment for	Overtime Premiums.	52.222-2
Basic Labor Policies:	Overtime.	22.103
Identification of Uncompensated	Overtime.	52.237-10
Service Contracting: Uncompensated	overtime.	37.115
Wages, fringe benefits, and	overtime.	22.406-2
Definition:	Ozone-depleting substance	23.802 52.223-11
	Ozone-Depleting Substances.	23.8 52.223-11
Publicizing Contract Actions:	Paid Advertisements.	5.5 53.205-1
	Paper Documents	4.3
OMB Approval Under the	Paperwork Reduction Act.	1.106
	Parcel post eligible shipments.	42.1404-1
Shipments by	parcel post or other classes of mail.	42.1404
	Partial payments.	49.112-1 49.602-4
	Partial set-asides.	19.502-3
	Partial settlements.	49.109-5
Definition:	Partial termination	49.001
Equitable adjustment after	partial termination.	49.208
Procedure for	partial termination.	49.304
Stopping in Transit for	Partial Unloading.	52.247-19
Definition:	Participating personally and substantially in a Federal agency procurement	3.104-3
Acquisition of Commercial Items: Use of	past performance.	12.206
Notice and Assistance Regarding	Patent and Copyright Infringement.	52.227-2
Filing of	Patent Applications—Classified Subject Matter.	52.227-10
	Patent costs.	31.205-30
Definition:	Patent defect	46.101
	Patent indemnification of Government by contractor.	27.203
	Patent Indemnity.	52.227-3
	Patent Indemnity—Construction Contracts.	52.227-4
Administration of	patent rights clauses.	27.305
	Patent rights follow-up.	27.305-1
Licensing background	patent rights to third parties.	27.306
	Patent Rights Under Government Contracts	27.3
Research and Development Contracting:	Patent rights.	35.012
	Patent Rights—Acquisition by the Government.	52.227-13
	Patent Rights—Retention by the Contractor (Long Form).	52.227-12
	Patent Rights—Retention by the Contractor (Short Form).	52.227-11
	Patents	27.2
	Patents, Data, and Copyrights	Part 27
Royalties and other costs for use of	patents.	31.205-37

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Patents—notice of Government as a licensee.	27.204-3 52.227-7
Construction contracts	pay administration records	4.705-2
Definition:	Pay-as-you-go cost method	31.001
Closeout of	paying office contract files.	4.804-3
Multiple	Payment Arrangements.	52.232-37
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Payment bonds.	28.103-3
Incremental	Payment by Contractor to Government.	52.237-6
	Payment by Contractor to Government.	52.237-5
	Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer—Central Contractor Registration	52.232-33
	Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer—Other Than Central Contractor Registration	52.232-34
Service Contracting:	Payment by Government to Contractor.	52.237-4
	Payment by Governmentwide commercial purchase card.	32.1108
	Payment by Third Party.	52.232-36
Definition:	Payment date	32.902
	Payment for Overtime Premiums.	52.222-2
	Payment for shipments.	51.105
Definition:	Payment information	32.1102
Reporting	payment information to the IRS.	4.904
· ·	Payment information.	32.1107
Administration and	payment of commercial financing payments.	32.207
Demand for	payment of contract debt.	32.610
Limitations on the	Payment of Funds to Influence Federal Transactions	3.8
Administration and	payment of performance-based payments.	32.1007
	Payment of subcontractors under cost-reimbursement prime contracts.	32.110
Fast	Payment Procedure	13.4
Alternative	Payment Protections.	52.228-13
Bonds and Other Financial Protections:	Payment to subcontractors or suppliers.	28.106-8
	Payment under Communication Service Contracts with Common Carriers.	52.232-6
Interagency Acquisitions Under the Economy Act:	Payment.	17.505
Termination of Contracts:	Payment.	49.112
Notice of Availability of Progress	Payments Exclusively for Small Business Concerns.	52.232-14
Types of	payments for commercial item purchases.	32.202-2
Installment	Payments for Commercial Items.	52.232-30
	Payments of Allowable Costs Before Definitization.	52.216-26
Restriction on Severance	Payments to Foreign Nationals.	52.237-8
Waiver of Limitation on Severance	Payments to Foreign Nationals.	52.237-9
Certification and Disclosure Regarding	Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions.	52.203-11
Limitation on	Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions.	52.203-12
	Payments under Fixed-Price Architect-Engineer Contracts.	52.232-10
	Payments under Fixed-Price Construction Contracts.	52.232-5
	Payments under Fixed-Price Research and Development Contracts.	52.232-2
	Payments under Personal Services Contracts.	52.232-3

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Refere
	Payments under Time-and-Materials and Labor-Hour Contracts.	52.232-
	Payments under Transportation Contracts and Transportation-Related Services Contracts.	52.232-
Suspension of	payments, termination of contract, and debarment and suspension actions.	23.506
Administration and payment of commercial financing	payments.	32.207
Advance	Payments.	52.232-
Bonds and Other Financial Protections: Withholding contract	payments.	28.106-
Contract financing	payments.	32.906
Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements:	Payments.	37.303
		52.232-
Invoice	payments.	32.905
Limitation on Withholding of	Payments.	52.232-
Performance-Based	Payments.	52.232-
Suspension or reduction of	payments.	32.503-
Vehicle Lease	Payments.	52.208-
	Pavrolls and Basic Records.	52.222-
	Payrolls and statements.	22.406-
Definition:	Penal sum or penal amount	28.001
	Penalties for Unallowable Costs.	52.242-
Criminal and civil	penalties, and further administrative remedies.	3.104-1
Fines,	penalties, and mischarging costs.	31.205-
Civil	penalties.	3.807
Definition:	Penalty	31.205-
Assessing the	penalty.	42.709-
Waiver of the	penalty.	42.709-
	Pension Adjustments and Asset Reversions.	52.215-
Definition:	Pension plan	31.001
Definition:	Pension plan participant	31.001
Capability to	Perform a Contract for the Relocation of a Federal Office.	52.247-
Contractor Versus Government	Performance	7.3
	Performance and payment bonds and alternative payment protections for construction contracts.	28.102
	Performance and payment bonds for other than construction contracts.	28.103
	Performance and Payment Bonds—Construction.	52.228-
	Performance and Payment Bonds—Other Than Construction.	52.228-
	Performance bonds.	28.103-
Architect-Engineer Services:	Performance evaluation.	36.604
Incentive Contracts:	Performance incentives.	16.402-
Concurrent	performance of firm-fixed-price and other types of construction contracts.	36.208
concurrent	Performance of Work by the Contractor.	52.236-
Delivery or	Performance Schedules	11.4
Warranty of Systems and Equipment under	Performance Specifications or Design Criteria.	52.246-
Guiding Principles for the Federal Acquisition System:	Performance specifications of Design effective.	1.102-2
Definition:	Performance-based contracting	37.101
Deminion.	Performance-Based Contracting	37.6
Elements of	performance-based contracting.	37.602

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Administration and payment of	performance-based payments.	32.1007
Bases for	performance-based payments.	32.1002
Invitation to Propose	Performance-Based Payments.	52.232-28
Suspension or reduction of	performance-based payments.	32.1008
	Performance-Based Payments.	52.232-32
Federal Supply Schedules: Delinquent	performance.	8.405-4
Obligation to continue	performance.	33.213
Calculating the	period of compensation prohibition.	3.104-8
	Permits and responsibilities.	36.507
		52.236-7
	Permits, Authorities, or Franchises.	52.247-2
Definition:	Person	3.502-1 3.801 52.203-7(a) 52.203-12(a)
Contractor Liability for	Personal Injury and/or Property Damage.	52.247-21
Definition:	Personal property	45.601
Excess	Personal Property	8.1
Information on available excess	personal property.	8.103
Definition:	Personal services contract	37.101
Payments under	Personal Services Contracts.	52.232-3
	Personal services contracts.	37.104
Compensation for	personal services.	31.205-6
Termination—	Personal Services.	52.249-12
Two-Phase Design-Build Selection Procedures:	Phase one.	36.303-1
Two-Phase Design-Build Selection Procedures:	Phase two.	36.303-2
	Physical data.	36.504 52.236-4
	Physical inventories.	45.508
	Physically completed contracts.	4.804-4
Ex Dock,	Pier, or Warehouse, Port of Importation.	52.247-40
	Place of acceptance.	46.503
	Place of delivery—f.o.b. point.	47.302
Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended: Procedures when	place of performance is unknown.	22.1008-4
Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended:	Place of performance unknown.	22.1009
Service Contract Act—	Place of Performance Unknown.	52.222-49
	Place of Performance—Sealed Bidding.	52.214-14
All possible	places of performance identified.	22.1009-3
All possible	places of performance not identified.	22.1009-4
Attempt to identify possible	places of performance.	22.1009-2
Definition:	Planner	7.101
Acquisition	Planning	Part 7
	Planning for the Purchase of Supplies in Economic Quantities	7.2
Definition:	Plans and specifications	36.102

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Plant clearance	45.601
Definition:	Plant clearance officer	45.601
Definition:	Plant clearance period	45.601
Definition:	Plant equipment	45.101
	Plant protection costs.	31.205-29
	Plant reconversion costs.	31.205-31
	Pledges of Assets.	52.228-11
F.o.b.	Point for Delivery of Government-Furnished Property.	52.247-55
F.o.b. Designated Air Carrier's Terminal,	Point of Exportation.	52.247-43
F.o.b. Inland Carrier,	Point of Exportation.	52.247-38
F.o.b. Designated Air Carrier's Terminal,	Point of Importation.	52.247-44
F.o.b. Inland	Point, Country of Importation.	52.247-39
Unsolicited Proposals: Agency	points of contact.	15.604
Subcontracting	Policies and Procedures	Part 44
	Policy requirements.	44.402
Lobbying and	political activity costs.	31.205-22
Definition:	Pollution prevention	2.101
	Pollution Prevention and Right-to-Know Information.	52.223-5
Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and	Pollution Prevention Requirements	23.10
Definition:	Pool	9.701
Contracting with individual	pool members.	9.703
Contractor Qualifications: Defense Production	Pools and Research and Development Pools	9.7
Contracting with	pools.	9.702
Ex Dock, Pier, or Warehouse,	Port of Importation.	52.247-40
F.a.s. Vessel,	Port of Shipment.	52.247-36
F.o.b. Vessel,	Port of Shipment.	52.247-37
Definition:	Positions that will be filled from within the Contractor's organization	52.222-35
Use and	Possession Prior to Completion.	52.236-11
Definition:	Possessions	2.101
Violations or	possible violations.	3.104-10
	Postaward conference arrangements.	42.503-1
	Postaward conference procedure.	42.503-2
	Postaward conference report.	42.503-3
	Postaward conferences.	42.503
Contracting by Negotiation:	Postaward debriefing of offerors.	15.506
Buy American Act—Construction Materials:	Postaward determinations.	25.205
	Postaward letters.	42.504
	Postaward matters.	32.503
Contracting by Negotiation: Preaward, Award, and	Postaward Notifications, Protests, and Mistakes	15.5
	Postaward Orientation	42.5
Selecting contracts for	postaward orientation.	42.502
	Postaward responsibilities of the contracting officer.	19.705-6
	Postaward subcontractor conferences.	42.505
	Postaward utilization requests.	45.203

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Postconsumer material	11.301
Synopsis and	posting requirements.	13.105
Sealed Bidding:	Postponement of openings.	14.402-3
Definition:	Power of attorney	28.001
Definition:	Practical application	27.301 52.227-11 52.227-12 52.227-13
Sealed Bidding:	Pre-bid conference.	14.207
Cost Accounting Standards	Preambles and Regulations.	Appendix
	Preaward considerations.	19.809
Contracting by Negotiation:	Preaward debriefing of offerors.	15.505
Buy American Act—Construction Materials:	Preaward determinations.	25.203
Testing:	Preaward in-use evaluation.	11.801
Responsible Prospective Contractors: Disclosure of	preaward information.	9.105-3
	Preaward matters.	32.502
	Preaward On-Site Equal Opportunity Compliance Evaluation.	52.222-24
Definition:	Preaward survey	9.101
Responsible Prospective Contractors:	Preaward surveys.	9.106
Contracting by Negotiation:	Preaward, Award, and Postaward Notifications, Protests, and Mistakes	15.5
Order of	precedence for requirements documents.	11.101
Definition:	Precious metals	45.601
Recovering	precious metals.	45.607-2
	Preconstruction conference.	36.522 52.236-26
	Preconstruction orientation.	36.212
	Precontract costs.	31.205-32
	Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates.	52.216-15
Incentive Contracts: Application of	predetermined, formula-type incentives.	16.402
Notice of Price Evaluation	Preference for HUBZone Small Business Concerns.	52.219-4
	Preference for Privately Owned U.SFlag Commercial Vessels.	52.247-64
	Preference for U.SFlag Air Carriers.	52.247-63
Order of	preference.	32.106
	Prenegotiation objectives.	15.406-1
F.o.b. Origin,	Prepaid Freight—Small Package Shipments.	52.247-65
F.o.b. Origin—Government Bills of Lading or	Prepaid Postage.	52.242-10
Synopses of Contract Awards:	Preparation and transmittal of synopses of awards.	5.302
Synopses of Proposed Contract Actions:	Preparation and transmittal of synopses.	5.207
	Preparation of solicitations and contracts.	47.206
Definition:	Preponderance of the evidence	9.403
	Prescription of Forms	53.2
Special Aspects of Contracting for Construction:	Presolicitation notices.	36.213-2
Synopses of Proposed Contract Actions:	Presolicitation notices.	5.204
~ <u>1</u> <u>1</u>	Presolicitation planning.	47.202

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Leasing of Motor Vehicles:	Presolicitation requirements.	8.1102
Pollution	Prevention and Right-to-Know Information.	52.223-5
Definition:	Price	15.401
Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—	Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option Contracts).	52.222-43
Fair Labor Standards Act and Service Contract Act—	Price Adjustment.	52.222-44
	Price Evaluation Adjustment for Small Disadvantaged Business Concerns	19.11
Notice of	Price Evaluation Preference for HUBZone Small Business Concerns.	52.219-4
	Price evaluation preference for HUBZone small business concerns.	19.1307
Special procedures for	price negotiation in construction contracting.	36.214
	Price negotiation.	15.405
	Price or Fee Adjustment for Illegal or Improper Activity.	52.203-10
Use of standing	price quotations.	13.103
Determination of	price reasonableness.	12.209
Fixed-ceiling-price contracts with retroactive	price redetermination.	16.206
Fixed-price contracts with prospective	price redetermination.	16.205
Cost-Reimbursement Contracts:	Price Redetermination—Prospective.	52.216-5
Cost-Reimbursement Contracts:	Price Redetermination—Retroactive.	52.216-6
	Price Reduction for Defective Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications.	52.215-11
	Price Reduction for Defective Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications—Sealed Bidding.	52.214-27
Progress Payments Based on Costs: Adjustments for	price reduction.	32.503-11
Sealed Bidding:	Price related factors.	14.201-8
Changes—Fixed-	Price.	52.243-1
Responsible bidder—reasonableness of	price.	14.408-2
Definition:	Pricing	31.001
Memorandum of	pricing agreement with refund.	32.609
Special cost or	pricing areas.	15.407
*	Pricing aspects of fixed-price incentive contract warranties.	46.707
Subcontract	pricing considerations.	15.404-3
Prohibition on obtaining cost or		15.403-1
Requiring cost or		15.403-4
Other circumstances where cost or		15.403-2
Instructions for submission of cost or	pricing data or information other than cost or pricing data.	15.403-5
Certificate of Current Cost or	Pricing Data.	15.406-2
Defective cost or		15.407-1
Obtaining cost or		15.403
Requiring information other than cost or		15.403-3
Table 15-2—Instructions for Submitting Cost or		15.408
	Pricing fixed-price construction contracts.	36.207
Records of	pricing information.	45.505-2
	Pricing policy.	15.402
Forward	pricing rate agreements.	15.407-3 42.17
	Pricing the 8(a) contract.	19.806
Independent		3.103

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyw	ord	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Defini	ion:	Primary sponsor	35.017(b)
Definit	ion:	Prime contract	3.502-1
			52.203-7
Aud	it of	prime contract settlement proposals and subcontract settlements.	49.107
Defini	ion:	Prime contractor	3.502-1
			22.801
			52.203-7
Dutie	es of	prime contractor after receipt of notice of termination.	49.104
Defini	ion:	Prime contractor employee	3.502-1
			52.203-7
		Prime contractor's rights and obligations.	49.108-2
Subcontracts u	nder	prime contracts providing progress payments.	32.504
Applicatio		principles and procedures.	31.204
Statement of gui		principles for the Federal Acquisition System.	1.102
	B	Printed or Copied Double-Sided on Recycled Paper.	52.204-4
Defini	ion	Printed/copied double-sided	4.301
Acquisitic		Printing and Related Supplies	8.8
Special construction		printing.	53.106
Special construction	and	Priorities and Allocations	11.6
		Priorities for use of Government supply sources.	8.001
Notic	e of	Priority Rating for National Defense Use.	52.211-14
Protection of Indivi		Privacy	24.1
	uuui	Privacy Act Notification.	52.224-1
		Privacy Act.	52.224-2
Protectio	n of	Privacy and Freedom of Information	Part 24
1100040		Privacy or Security Safeguards.	52.239-1
		Privacy.	39.105
Determining availabilit	vof	private commercial sources.	7.303
Defini	-	Privately owned U.Sflag commercial vessel	47.501
Preference		Privately Owned U.SFlag Commercial Vessels.	52.247-64
Therefore	101	Privileged and confidential information.	30.202-4
		Procedure after discontinuing vouchers.	49.303
Sn	ecial	procedure for cost-reimbursement contracts for construction.	36.215
Contract Cost Principles		Procedures	Part 31
Simplified Acquisi		Procedures	13.1
Subcontracting Policies		Procedures	Part 44
Subcontracting I Oncies	anu	Procedures for closing out contract files.	4.804-5
		Procedures for filing complaints.	3.904
		Procedures for investigating complaints.	3.904
Cn	ecial	procedures for mixesugating companies.	36.214
1	ecial	procedures for sealed bidding in construction contracting.	36.214
Acquisition of Commercial Ite		Procedures for solicitation, evaluation, and award.	12.203
	eral	procedures.	7.104
Acquisition Planning: Ger Agency Acquisition Regulations: Agency control and compli		procedures.	1.304

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Application of principles and	procedures.	31.204
Contracting by Negotiation: Agency	procedures.	15.606
First Article Testing and Approval: Government administration	procedures.	9.307
Full and Open Competition: Use of competitive	procedures.	6.102
Interagency Acquisitions Under the Economy Act: Ordering	procedures.	17.504
Publicizing Contract Actions: Release	procedures.	5.404-1
Definition:	Proceeding	31.205-47(a)
	Proceeds of sale.	45.610-3
Acquisition from Nonprofit Agencies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled: Allocation		8.705-3
Acquisition from Nonprofit Agencies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled: Direct-order	process.	8.705-2
Novation and Change-of-Name Agreements:	Processing agreements.	42.1203
	Processing cases.	50.305
	Processing suspected violations.	3.806
	Processing value engineering change proposals.	48.103
Small Business Administration breakout	procurement center representative.	19.403
Small Business Administration	procurement center representatives.	19.402
Federal	Procurement Data System.	4.602
	Procurement integrity.	3.104
Definition:	Procurement List	8.701
	Procurement List.	8.703
Definition:	Procuring activity	6.003 9.201
	Production Progress Reports.	52.242-2
	Production Surveillance and Reporting	42.11
Qualified	products.	14.210
	Professional and consultant service costs.	31.205-33
Definition:	Professional employee	22.1102
	Professional Employee Compensation	22.11
Evaluation of Compensation for	Professional Employees.	52.222-46
Definition:	Profit center	31.001
	Profit.	15.404-4 49.202
Make-or-buy	programs.	15.407-2
Small business		53.219
Customary	progress payment rates.	32.501-1
Approval of	progress payment requests.	32.503-4
Initiation of	progress payments and review of accounting system.	32.503-3
	Progress Payments Based on Costs	32.5
Notice of Availability of	Progress Payments Exclusively for Small Business Concerns.	52.232-14
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Progress Payments Not Included.	52.232-15
	Progress payments under construction contracts.	32.103
Administration of	progress payments.	32.503-5

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Notice of	Progress Payments.	52.232-13
Subcontracts under prime contracts providing	progress payments.	32.504
Supervision of	progress payments.	32.503-2
Unusual	progress payments.	32.501-2
Use of customary	progress payments.	32.502-1
	Progress Payments.	52.232-16
Production	Progress Reports.	52.242-2
	Prohibited Sources	25.7
	Prohibition of Assignment of Claims.	52.232-24
	Prohibition of Segregated Facilities.	52.222-21
Calculating the period of compensation	prohibition.	3.104-8
Ethics advisory opinions regarding	prohibitions on a former official's acceptance of compensation from a contractor.	3.104-7
Statutory and related	prohibitions, restrictions, and requirements.	3.104-4
Freedom of Information Act:	Prohibitions.	24.202
Limitations on the Payment of Funds to Influence Federal Transactions:	Prohibitions.	3.802
Unsolicited Proposals:	Prohibitions.	15.608
Definition:	Projected average loss	31.001
Definition:	Projected benefit cost method	31.001
Sealed Bidding:	Prompt payment discounts.	14.408-3
	Prompt Payment for Construction Contracts.	52.232-27
	Prompt Payment for Fixed-Price Architect-Engineer Contracts.	52.232-26
Discounts for	Prompt Payment.	52.232-8
	Prompt Payment.	32.9 52.232-25
Definition:	Proper invoice	32.902
Definition:	Property	45.101
Excess Personal	Property	8.1
Government	Property	Part 45
Government	Property (Consolidated Facilities).	52.245-7
Government	Property (Cost-Reimbursement, Time-and-Material, or Labor-Hour Contracts).	52.245-5
Liability for Government	Property (Demolition Services Contracts).	52.245-6
Government	Property (Facilities Acquisition).	52.245-10
Government	Property (Facilities Use).	52.245-11
Government	Property (Fixed-Price Contracts).	52.245-2
Government-Furnished	Property (Short Form).	52.245-4
Definition:	Property administrator	45.501
Research and Development Contracting: Government	property and title.	35.014
Contractor Liability for Personal Injury and/or	Property Damage.	52.247-21
	Property disposal determinations.	45.613
Government	Property Furnished "As Is."	52.245-19
	Property in possession of subcontractors.	45.510
	Property Records.	52.245-1
F.o.b. Point for Delivery of Government-Furnished	Property.	52.247-55

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Forms: Government	property.	53.245
Identification of Government-Furnished	Property.	52.245-3
Information on available excess personal	property.	8.103
Insurance against loss of or damage to Government	property.	28.303
Obtaining nonreportable	property.	8.104
Responsibility and liability for Government	property.	45.103
Definition:	Proposal	31.001 52.242-3
	Proposal analysis techniques.	15.404-1
Contracting by Negotiation:	Proposal analysis.	15.404
Information to support	proposal analysis.	15.404-2
	Proposal evaluation.	15.305
Termination settlement	proposal forms.	49.602-1
Disclosure, protection, and marking of contractor bid or	proposal information and source selection information.	3.104-5
Definition:	Proposal modification	15.001 52.215-1
Definition:	Proposal revision	15.001 52.215-1
Contracting by Negotiation:	Proposal revisions.	15.307
Criteria for acceptance and negotiation of an unsolicited	proposal.	15.607
Unsolicited	Proposals	15.6
Solicitation and Receipt of	Proposals and Information	15.2
Handling	proposals and information.	15.207
Content of unsolicited	proposals.	15.605
Contracting by Negotiation: Requests for	proposals.	15.203
Delay in settling subcontractor settlement	proposals.	49.108-6
Exchanges with industry before receipt of	proposals.	15.201
Exchanges with offerors after receipt of	proposals.	15.306
Rights to technical data in successful	proposals.	27.407
Sealed bidding and competitive	proposals.	6.401
Submission, modification, revision, and withdrawal of	proposals.	15.208
Two-Step Sealed Bidding: Multiple Technical	Proposals.	52.214-24
Solicitation and receipt of	proposals.	53.214 24
Preparation of	Proposals—Construction.	52.236-28
Synopses of	Proposed Contract Actions	5.2
Certification regarding debarment, suspension,	proposed debarment, and other responsibility matters.	9.408
		52.209-5
Agency and Public Participation in Rule Making: Unsolicited	proposed revisions.	1.502
Contractor Qualifications: Obtaining access to	proprietary information.	9.505-4
Forms: Responsible	prospective contractors.	53.209-1
	Prospective Subcontractor Requests for Bonds.	52.228-12
Fixed Price Contracts: Price Redetermination—	Prospective.	52.216-5
	Protection of existing vegetation, structures, equipment, utilities, and improvements.	36.509 52.236-9

FAR Subjects: Conte	ext Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Referenc
		Protection of Government Buildings, Equipment, and Vegetation.	52.237-2
		Protection of Individual Privacy	24.1
		Protection of Privacy and Freedom of Information	Part 24
	Disclosure,	protection, and marking of contractor bid or proposal information and source selection information.	3.104-5
	Whistleblower	Protections for Contractor Employees	3.9
	Definition:	Protest	33.101
		Protest after Award.	52.233-3
	Service of	Protest.	52.233-2
		Protesting a firm's status as a HUBZone small business concern.	19.306
		Protesting a representation of disadvantaged business status.	19.305
		Protesting a small business representation.	19.302
		Protests	33.1
	Contracting by Negotiation:	Protests against award.	15.507
	Sealed Bidding:	Protests against award.	14.408-8
		Protests to GAO.	33.104
		Protests to the agency.	33.103
Contracting by Negotiation: Pr	eaward, Award, and Postaward Notifications,	Protests, and Mistakes	15.5
		Protests, Disputes, and Appeals	Part 33
		Providing agency-peculiar property.	45.310
		Providing evaluation services.	9.505-3
		Providing existing special tooling.	45.306-1
		Providing Government production and research property "as is."	45.308
		Providing Government production and research property under special restrictions.	45.309
		Providing Government property by transfer.	45.311
		Providing Government Property to Contractors	45.3
		Providing material.	45.303
		Providing motor vehicles.	45.304
		Providing special test equipment.	45.307
		Providing special tooling.	45.306
		Providing systems engineering and technical direction.	9.505-1
		Provision and Clause Matrix	52.3
	Tailoring of	provisions and clauses for the acquisition of commercial items.	12.302
		Provisions and clauses prescribed in Subpart 52.1.	52.107
	Identification of	provisions and clauses.	52.103
	Incorporating	provisions and clauses.	52.102
	Solicitation	Provisions and Contract Clauses	Part 52
	Solicitation	provisions and contract clauses for the acquisition of commercial items.	12.301
	Solicitation	Provisions Incorporated by Reference.	52.252-1
	Authorized Deviations in	Provisions.	52.252-5
	Other data rights	provisions.	27.405
	Service	Provisions.	52.241-6

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Applying	Pub. L. 85-804 to advance payments under sealed bid contracts.	32.405
Definition:	Public body	45.601
Definition:	Public building	22.1202
Definition:	Public building, or public work	22.401
Agency and Public Participation in Rule Making: Opportunity for	public comments.	1.501-2
Other Than Full and Open Competition:	Public interest.	6.302-7
Indemnification Under	Public Law 85-804.	52.250-1
Vehicular and General	Public Liability Insurance.	52.228-10
Agency and Public Participation in Rule Making:	Public meetings.	1.503
Agency and	Public Participation in Rule Making	1.5
	Public relations and advertising costs.	31.205-1
Agency and Public Participation in Rule Making: Solicitation of agency and	public views.	1.501
Release of Information: General	public.	5.402
Definition:	Publication	5.501
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Publication and code arrangement.	1.105-1
Agency Acquisition Regulations:	Publication and codification.	1.303
Publicizing Contract Actions:	Publicizing and response time.	5.203
	Publicizing contract actions.	Part 5 53.205
Acquisition Planning: Equipment Lease or	Purchase	7.4
Simplified Acquisition Methods: Blanket	purchase agreements (BPAs).	13.303
Simplified Acquisition Methods: Governmentwide commercial	purchase card.	13.301
Payment by Governmentwide commercial	purchase card.	32.1108
Describing Agency Needs:	Purchase descriptions for service contracts.	11.106
Acquisition from Nonprofit Agencies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled:	Purchase Exceptions.	8.706
Actions At or Below the Micro-Purchase Threshold:	Purchase guidelines.	13.202
Planning for the	Purchase of Supplies in Economic Quantities	7.2
	Purchase or retention at cost.	45.605-1
Restrictions on	purchase or retention of contractor inventory.	45.604
Definition:	Purchase order	13.001
Simplified Acquisition Methods:	Purchase orders.	13.302
Simplified Acquisition Methods: Obtaining contractor acceptance and modifying	purchase orders.	13.302-3
Simplified Acquisition Methods: Termination or cancellation of	purchase orders.	13.302-4
Simplified Acquisition Methods: I reminiation of cancentation of Simplified Acquisition Methods: Unpriced	purchase orders.	13.302-2
Simplified Acquisition Methods: SF 44,	Purchase Order—Invoice—Voucher.	13.306
Acquisition from Federal Prison Industries, Inc.:	Purchase priorities.	8.603
Acquisition from Nonprofit Agencies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled:	Purchase priorities.	8.704
Economic	purchase priorities.	14.212
Terms for Financing of	Purchases of Commercial Items.	52.232-29
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:		52.232-29
rederal Acquisition Regulations System:	Purpose, Authority, Issuance	1.1

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Qualifications Requirements:	QPL's, QML's, and QBL's.	9.203
Opportunity for	qualification before award.	9.205
Definition:	Qualification requirement	9.201 52.209-1
Responsibilities for establishment of a	qualification requirement.	9.204
Acquisitions subject to	qualification requirements.	9.206
Changes in status regarding	qualification requirements.	9.207
Text of Provisions and Clauses:	Qualification Requirements.	52.209-1
Testing,	Qualification, and Use of Industrial Resources Developed Under Title III, Defense Production Act	34.1
Major System Acquisition: Testing and	qualification.	34.103
	Qualifications of offerors.	47.207-1
	Qualifications Requirements	9.2
Collecting data on and appraising firms'	qualifications.	36.603
Contractor	Qualifications.	Part 9 53.209
Sealed Bidding: All or none	qualifications.	14.404-5
Definition:	Qualified bidders list (QBL)	9.201
Status as a	qualified HUBZone small business concern.	19.1303
Definition:	Qualified manufacturers list (OML)	9.201
Definition:	Qualified pension plan	31.001
Definition:	Qualified products list (OPL)	9.201
Sealed Bidding:	Qualified products.	14.210
Nondisplacement of	Qualified Workers Under Certain Contracts	22.12
Nondisplacement of	Qualified Workers.	52.222-50
Government Contract	Quality Assurance	46.4
Government contract	quality assurance at destination.	46.403
Government contract	quality assurance at source.	46.402
Government contract	quality assurance for acquisitions at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.	46.404
Acquisition of Commercial Items: Contract	quality assurance.	12.208
Performance-Based Contracting:	Quality assurance.	37.602-2
	Quality Assurance.	Part 46
Acquisition from Nonprofit Agencies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled:	Quality complaints.	8.711
Acquisition from Nonprofit Agencies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled:	Quality of merchandise.	8.710
Higher-level contract	quality requirement.	46.311 52.246-11
Contract	Quality Requirements	46.2
Criteria for use of contract	quality requirements.	46.203
Higher-level contract	quality requirements.	46.202-4
Types of contract	quality requirements.	46.202
· •	Quantitative and monetary control.	45.508-3
Estimated Weights or	Quantities Not Guaranteed.	52.247-8

Quantities or Weights for Evaluation of Offers. Quantities Unknown.	52.247-20
Quantities Unknown	
Quantules Unknown.	52.247-62
Quantity analysis, direct delivery, and reduction of crossbauling and backbauling	47.305-7
	36.516 52.236-16
Quantity.	52.211-16
Quick-closeout procedure.	42.708
quotations or offers, award and documentation.	13.106
quotations.	13.004
Radioactive Material.	23.6
	52.223-7
Rate Agreements	42.17
	41.402
	11.601
	41.101
	47.207-6
	42.707
rates for Federal hires.	22.1016 52.222-42
Rates or Terms and Conditions of Service for Regulated Services.	52.241-7
Rates or Terms and Conditions of Service for Unregulated Services.	52.241-8
Rates.	52.222-16
rates.	42.704
rates.	42.705
Ratification	1.602-3(a)
Ratification of unauthorized commitments.	1.602-3
Real property	45.101
real property.	28.203-3
	45.505-7
Reasonable compensation	3.801 52.203-12
Reasonable payment	3.801 52.203-12
	31.201-3
	15.606-1
	14.401
	52.232-35
	15.2
	15.201
	15.306
	53.215-1
	52.247-14 45.502-1
	Quick-closeout procedure. quotations or offers, award and documentation. quotations. Radioactive Material. Rate Agreements Rate changes and regulatory intervention. Rated order Rates Rates and charges. rates and limitations on indirect cost rates. rates for Federal hires. Rates or Terms and Conditions of Service for Regulated Services. Rates. Real property. real property. Reasonable compensation

FAR Subjects: Context Precedin	ng the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Inspectio	on of Shipping and	Receiving Facilities.	52.247-4
	Definition:	Receiving report	32.902
	Definition:	Recipient	3.801 52.203-12(a)
		Recommendations concerning forms.	53.108
	Definition:	Reconditioned	11.001 52.211-5
	Definition:	Record	24.101 52.224-2(c)(2)
	Definition:	Record drawings	36.102
	Definition.	Record requirements.	4.601
	Sealed Bidding:	Recording of bids.	14.403
	Beared Bradnig.	Records of completed products.	45.505-10
		Records of Government property.	45.105
	Sealed Bidding:	Records of invitations for bids and records of bids.	14.204
	Scaled Didding.	Records of mixiations for blas and records of blas.	45.505-12
		Records of plant equipment.	45.505-5
		Records of property returned for rework.	45.505-13
		Records of real property.	45.505-7
		Records of special tooling and special test equipment.	45.505-4
	Contractor	Records of transportation and installation costs of plant equipment. Records Retention	45.505-11
			4.7
-	isition and supply	records.	4.705-3
Financial ar	nd cost accounting	records.	4.705-1
	Property	Records.	52.245-1
		Records.	3.406 50.105
	Audit and	Records—Negotiation.	52.215-2
	Definition:	Recoupment	35.001
	Definition:	Recovered material	2.101 11.301 52.211-5
		Recovered Material Certification.	52.223-4
Estimat	e of Percentage of	Recovered Material Content for EPA-Designated Products.	52.223-9
		Recovering precious metals.	45.607-2
Cancellatio	n, Rescission, and	Recovery of Funds for Illegal or Improper Activity.	52.203-8
	Definition:	Recruiting and training agency	22.801
		Recruitment costs.	31.205-34
	Definition:	Recurring costs	17.103
Printed or Copied	I Double-Sided on	Recycled Paper.	52.204-4
Quantity analysis, d		reduction of crosshauling and backhauling.	47.305-7
	Suspension or	reduction of payments.	32.503-6
	Suspension or	reduction of payments.	32.1008
	Suspension of	Reduction or suspension of contract payments upon finding of fraud.	32.008

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Refrigeration Equipment and Air Conditioners.	52.223-12
	Refund of Royalties.	52.227-9
Requirements for	registration of designers.	36.609-4 52.236-25
Definition:	Regularly employed	3.801 52.203-12(a)
Change in Rates or Terms and Conditions of Service for	Regulated Services.	52.241-7
Agency Acquisition	Regulations	1.3
Federal Acquisition	Regulations System	Part 1
Agency	regulations.	3.101-3
Cost Accounting Standards Preambles and	Regulations.	Appendix
Department of Labor	regulations.	22.403-4
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Arrangement of	regulations.	1.105-2
Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act:	Regulatory exemptions.	22.604-2
Labor Standards for Contracts Involving Construction: Statutory and	regulatory requirements.	22.403
Eable Standards for Contracts Involving Construction. Statutory and	Reimbursement of costs for transfer of contractor inventory.	45.608-7
Sealed Bidding:	Reinstatement on solicitation mailing lists.	14.205-3
Definition:	Reinsurance	28.001
Definition.	Rejecting Small Business Administration recommendations.	19.505
Sealed Bidding: Notice to bidders of	rejection of all bids.	14.404-3
Sealed Bidding: Notice to biddets of Sealed Bidding:	Rejection of bids.	14.404-5
5		14.404
Sealed Bidding: Definition:	Rejection of individual bids. Related contract	52.245-7
		52.245-10 52.245-11
Improper Business Practices and Personal Conflicts of Interest: Statutory and	related prohibitions, restrictions, and requirements.	3.104-4
Interagency Fleet Management System (IFMS) Vehicles and	Related Services.	52.251-2
Definition:	Related supplies	8.801
	Release of excess funds under terminated contracts.	49.604
Publicizing Contract Actions:	Release of Information	5.4
	Release of lien.	28.203-5
Publicizing Contract Actions:	Release of long-range acquisition estimates.	5.404
Publicizing Contract Actions:	Release procedures.	5.404-1
r ubheizing conduct richons.	Relief from responsibility.	45.503
	Relocation costs.	31.205-35
Capability to Perform a Contract for the	Relocation of a Federal Office.	52.247-3
Repair distinguished from	remanufacturing of equipment.	22.1003-6
Criminal and civil penalties, and further administrative	remedies.	3.104-11
	Remedies.	3.906
Definition:	Remedy coordination official	32.006-2
Definition:	Removal and storage.	45.612
Dismantling, Demolition, or	Removal and storage.	37.3

FAR Subjects:	Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Termination for Convenience of	the Government (Dismantling, Demolition,		52.249-3
	Or	Removal of Improvements).	
	Contracts for dismantling, demolition, or	removal of improvements.	46.313
	Inspection—Dismantling, Demolition, or	Removal of Improvements.	52.246-13
		Removal of names from solicitation mailing lists.	14.205-2
Managen	nent and Operating Contracts: Award,	renewal, and extension.	17.605
		Rent-free use.	45.404
	Competitive Advantage:	Rent.	45.202-2
		Rental costs.	31.205-36
		Rental equivalents.	45.202-1
		Rental—Use and Charges clause.	45.403
		Repair distinguished from remanufacturing of equipment.	22.1003-6
		Repetitive acquisitions.	19.804-4
	Follow-on and	repetitive requirements.	37.602-5
Acquisition from Nonprofit Age	encies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled:	Replacement commodities.	8.715
		Report of excess personal property (SF 120).	45.608-8
		Report of shipment (REPSHIP).	42.1406
			52.242-12
	Definition:	Reportable property	45.601
	Production Surveillance and	Reporting	42.11
	Toxic Chemical Release	Reporting	23.9
	Definition:	Reporting activity	45.601
		Reporting contract information to the IRS.	4.903
		Reporting labor disputes.	22.101-3
		Reporting of royalties—anticipated or paid.	27.204
		Reporting payment information to the IRS.	4.904
	Data collection and	reporting requirements.	19.202-5
	Production Surveillance and Reporting:	Reporting requirements.	42.1106
	Troduction Survemance and Reporting.	Reporting regults of inventories.	45.508-2
		Reporting suspected antitrust violations.	3.303
		Reporting, Redistribution, and Disposal of Contractor Inventory	45.6
	Contract	reporting.	4.6
	Contract	reporting.	53.204-2
	Supposed of Deservate for Deservation	Departing	32.006-5
	Suspension of Payments for Fraud: Material Inspection and Receiving	Reporting. Reports	
	material inspection and Receiving	•	46.6
		Reports of Government property.	45.505-14
	Special	reports of plant equipment.	45.505-6
	Employment	Reports on Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era.	52.222-37
	Contractors' Purchasing Systems Reviews:	Reports.	44.307
	Department of Labor notices and	reports.	22.1304
	Extraordinary Contractual Actions:	Reports.	50.104
	Previous Contracts and Compliance	Reports.	52.222-22
	Production Progress	Reports.	52.242-2

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Research and Development Contracting: Scientific and technical	reports.	35.010
Responsible Prospective Contractors:	Reports.	9.106-4
Semiannual enforcement	reports.	22.406-13
Termination status	reports.	49.105-1
	Representation by the offeror.	19.301
	Representation of Limited Rights Data and Restricted Computer Software.	52.227-15
Sealed Bidding: Annual submission of	representations and certifications.	14.213
Annual	1	52.214-30
Report of shipment	REPSHIP.	42.1406 52.242-12
	Repurchase against contractor's account.	49.402-6
	Requests for Assistance	41.3
Contracting by Negotiation:	Requests for proposals.	15.203
Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended:	Requests for status or expediting of response.	22.1011-2
Federal Supply Schedules:	Requests for waivers.	8.404-3
** *	Requests from Members of Congress.	5.403
Authorized or	required by statute.	6.302-5
	Required Sources of Supplies and Services	Part 8
Competition	Requirements	Part 6
Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention	Requirements	23.10
· · ·	Requirements contracts.	16.503
Selecting and Developing		11.1
Using and Maintaining	Requirements Documents	11.2
Order of precedence for	requirements documents.	11.101
Additional	requirements for acquisitions involving bundling of contract requirements.	7.107
Acquisition Plans: Additional	requirements for major systems.	7.106
*	Requirements for Registration of Designers.	52.236-25
	Requirements for security.	28.201
	Requirements for setting aside acquisitions.	19.502-1
	Requirements for use of forms.	53.101
Acquisitions subject to qualification	requirements.	9.206
Agency distribution	requirements.	4.202
Changes in status regarding qualification	requirements.	9.207
Consent to Subcontracts: Consent	requirements.	44.201-1
Consent to Subcontracts: Consent and advance notification	requirements.	44.201
Consent to Subcontracts: Advance notification	requirements.	44.201-2
Contractor Inspection	Requirements.	52.246-1
Contractor Qualifications: Solicitation		9.306
Establishing and Administering Federal Supply Schedules: Coordination		38.201
Interagency Acquisitions Under the Economy Act: Determinations and findings		17.503
Leasing of Motor Vehicles: Presolicitation		8.1102
Leasing of Motor Vehicles: Contract	-	8.1102
Policy	requirements.	44.402

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Record	requirements.	4.601
Reporting	requirements.	42.1106
Service Contracting: Special acquisition	requirements.	37.114
Standby or layaway	requirements.	45.302-5
Statutory	requirements.	3.402
		19.702 22.602
		22.002
Statutory and related prohibitions, restrictions, and	requirements.	3.104-4
Subcontracting plan	requirements.	19.704
Surveillance	requirements.	42.1104
	Requirements.	C 202 1
		6.303-1 41.301
		52.216-21
Clearance and Documentation	Requirements—Shipments to DOD Air or Water Terminal Transshipment Points.	52.247-52
Voiding and	Rescinding Contracts	3.7
Cancellation,	Rescission, and Recovery of Funds for Illegal or Improper Activity.	52.203-8
Market	Research	Part 10
Definition:	Research and development	31.205-48
Inspection of	Research and Development (Short Form).	52.246-9
Cosponsored	research and development activities.	27.408
-	Research and Development Contracting	Part 35
	Research and development contracting (SF 298).	53.235
	Research and development contracts (short form).	46.309
Cost-reimbursement	research and development contracts.	46.308
Fixed-price	research and development contracts.	46.307
Payments under Fixed-Price	Research and Development Contracts.	52.232-2
Deferred	research and development costs.	31.205-48
Subcontracting	research and development effort.	35.009
Defense Production Pools and	Research and Development Pools	9.7
Use of Government production and research property on independent	research and development programs.	45.406
Publicizing requirements and expanding	research and development sources.	35.004
Default (Fixed-Price	Research and Development).	52.249-9
Liquidated Damages—Supplies, Services, or	Research and Development.	52.211-11
Inspection of	Research and Development—Cost Reimbursement.	52.246-8
Inspection of	Research and Development—Fixed Price.	52.246-7
Other Than Full and Open Competition: Industrial mobilization; engineering, developmental, or	research capability; or expert services.	6.302-3
Contracts for	research with educational institutions and nonprofit organizations.	35.015
Settlement Agreements:	Reservations.	49.109-2
Settement Agreements.	Residual Powers	50.4
Definition:	Residual value	31.001
Definition.	Residual value of special tooling and special test equipment.	45.204
Publicizing and	response time.	5.203

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Career Development, Contracting Authority, and	Responsibilities	1.6
Contracting authority and	responsibilities (SF 1402).	53.201-1
	Responsibilities and cooperation among Government officials.	32.605
	Responsibilities for establishment of a qualification requirement.	9.204
	Responsibilities of contracting officers.	
		3.603 4.403
		7.204
		47.301-1
Acquisition Planning: Agency-head	responsibilities.	7.103
Advisory and Assistance Services: Contracting officer	responsibilities.	37.205
Cognizant Federal agency	responsibilities.	30.201-7
Competition Advocates: Duties and	responsibilities.	6.502
Contracting by Negotiation: Source Selection:	Responsibilities.	15.303
Nonpersonal Health Care Services: Contracting officer	responsibilities.	37.402
Organizational and Consultant Conflicts of Interest: Contracting officer	responsibilities.	9.504
Permits and	responsibilities.	36.507
		52.236-7
Certificates of Competency and Determinations of	Responsibility	19.6
Certificates of Competency and Determinations of	Responsibility and liability for Government property.	45.103
	Responsibility for acceptance.	46.502
	Responsibility for executing agreements.	42.1202
Contractor	Responsibility for Loading and Unloading.	52.247-15
Contractor	Responsibility for Receipt of Shipment.	52.247-13
Contractor	Responsibility for Returning Undelivered Freight.	52.247-14
Contractor	Responsibility for supplies.	
		46.316 52.246-16
	Responsibility of the Architect-Engineer Contractor.	52.236-23
Service Contracting: Contracting officer	responsibility.	37.103
Service Contracting. Contracting officer Subcontractor	responsibility.	9.104-4
Definition:	Responsible audit agency	42.001
Definition.	Responsible bidder—reasonableness of price.	14.408-2
Definition:	Responsible official	32.601
Definition:	Responsible prospective contractor	9.101
Deminion.	Responsible Prospective Contractors.	9.101
	Responsible i rospective Contractors.	53.209-1
Only one	responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements.	6.302-1
Only one	Responsiveness of bids.	14.301
Definition:	Responsiveness of blds. Restricted computer software	27.401
Definition.	Restricted computer software	52.227-14
		52.227-19
		52.227-20
Definition:	Restricted rights	27.401
Deminion.	Restriction on Severance Payments to Foreign Nationals.	52.237-8
	Restriction on Severance Payments to Poreign Nationals.	52.225-13

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Sealed Bidding:	Restrictions on disclosure of descriptive literature.	14.404-4
	Restrictions on purchase or retention of contractor inventory.	45.604
Debarment, Suspension, and Ineligibility:	Restrictions on subcontracting.	9.405-2
	Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales to the Government.	52.203-6
Unreasonable	restrictions on subcontractor sales.	3.503
Contractor Records	Retention	4.7
Patent Rights—	Retention by the Contractor (Long Form).	52.227-12
Patent Rights—	Retention by the Contractor (Short Form).	52.227-11
Calculation of	retention periods.	4.704
Specific	retention periods.	4.705
Fixed-Price Contracts: Price Redetermination—	Retroactive.	52.216-6
	Return to suppliers.	45.605-2
	Returnable cylinders.	47.305-17
		52.247-66
Contractor Responsibility for	Returning Undelivered Freight.	52.247-16
Contracting by Negotiation: Submission, modification,	revision, and withdrawal of proposals.	15.208
Technical Data Declaration,	Revision, and Withholding of Payment—Major Systems.	52.227-21
	Right of First Refusal of Employment.	52.207-3
Pollution Prevention and	Right-to-Know Information.	52.223-5
Federal Compliance with	Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements	23.10
Prime contractor's	rights and obligations.	49.108-2
	Rights In Data and Copyrights	27.4
	Rights in Data—Existing Works.	52.227-18
	Rights in Data—General.	52.227-14
	Rights in Data—SBIR Program.	52.227-20
	Rights in Data—Special Works.	52.227-17
	Rights to Proposal Data (Technical).	52.227-23
	Rights to technical data in successful proposals.	27.407
	Risk-pooling arrangements.	28.304
Acquisition of Information Technology: Management of	risk.	39.102
	Risk.	9.305
Federal Acquisition Regulations System:	Role of the Acquisition Team.	1.102-4
	Royalties and other costs for use of patents.	31.205-37
Adjustment of	rovalties.	27.205
Clause for refund of	rovalties.	27.206-2
Refund of	royalties.	27.206
		52.227-9
Reporting of	royalties—anticipated or paid.	27.204
Solicitation provision for	royalty information.	27.204-2
	Royalty Information.	52.227-6
General	rules for solicitation of bids.	14.202
Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act:	Rulings and interpretations of the Act.	22.605
waish-rearcy rubic contracts Act.	Safeguarding Classified Information Within Industry	4.4
	Safeguarding classified information within industry (DD Form-254, DD Form-441).	53.204-1

FAR Subjects: Context Pre	eceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Receipt and	safeguarding of bids.	14.401
		Safeguards	3.1
		Sale of surplus contractor inventory.	45.610
	Definition:	Salvage	45.501
	Definition:	Sanctioned European Union country construction	25.003
	Definition:	Sanctioned European Union country end product	25.003 52.225-15
		Sanctioned European Union Country End Products.	52.225-15
	Definition:	Sanctioned European Union country services	25.003
		Sanctioned European Union Country Services.	52.225-16
	Definition:	Sanctioned European Union member state	25.003 52.225-15 52.225-16
Only one responsible source and no other	supplies or services will	satisfy agency requirements.	6.302-1
		SBA acceptance.	19.804-3
		SBA appeals.	19.810
	Definition:	SBIR data	52.227-20
	Rights in Data—	SBIR Program.	52.227-20
	Definition:	SBIR rights	52.227-20
		SCA Minimum Wages and Fringe Benefits Applicable to Successor Contract Pursuant to Predecessor Contractor Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA).	52.222-47
	Federal Supply	Schedules	8.4
		Schedules for construction contracts.	36.515 52.236-15
Factors to	consider in establishing	schedules.	11.402
Federal Supply	Schedules: Using	schedules.	8.404
	-	Scientific and technical reports.	35.010
		Scope and Duration of Contract.	52.241-3
	Definition:	Scrap	45.501
	Records of	scrap or salvage.	45.505-8
		Scrap.	45.607
	Definition:	Screening completion date	45.601
		Screening of contractor inventory.	45.608
	Waiver of	screening requirements.	45.608-6
	Agency	screening.	45.608-3
	Limited	screening.	45.608-4
	Special items	screening.	45.608-5
	Standard	screening.	45.608-2
	Clauses for	sealed bid contracts (excluding construction).	27.203-2
Applying Pub. L. 85-804 to a	dvance payments under	sealed bid contracts.	32.405
** * *	Two-Step	Sealed Bidding	14.5
	Use of	Sealed Bidding	14.1
		Sealed Bidding and Competitive Proposals	6.4
	Special procedures for	sealed bidding in construction contracting.	36.213

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Annual Representations and Certifications-	Sealed Bidding.	52.214-30
Audit and Records—	Sealed Bidding.	52.214-26
Contract Award—	Sealed Bidding.	52.214-10
Elements of	sealed bidding.	14.101
Late Submissions, Modifications, Revisions, and Withdrawals of Technical		
Proposals under Two-Step	Sealed Bidding.	52.214-23
Order of Precedence—	Sealed Bidding.	52.214-29
Place of Performance—	Sealed Bidding.	52.214-14
Price Reduction for Defective Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications—	Sealed Bidding.	52.214-27
Solicitation Definitions—	Sealed Bidding.	52.214-1
Step Two of Two-Step	Sealed Bidding.	52.214-25
Subcontractor Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications—	Sealed Bidding.	52.214-28
	Sealed bidding.	Part 14 53.214
Contract Award—	Sealed Bidding—Construction.	52.214-19
Notice of Cost Comparison	Sealed-Bid.	52.207-1
Definition:	Secretarial level	50.001
FAR	Secretariat.	1.201-2
Competition Requirements:	Section 8(a) competition.	6.204
Sureties and Other	Security for Bonds	28.2
	Security for Government financing.	32.202-4
	Security interests by an individual surety.	28.203-1
	Security Requirements.	52.204-2
Privacy or	Security Safeguards.	52.239-1
	Security, supervision, and covenants.	32.409-3
Additional Bond	Security.	52.228-2
Additional bond or	security.	28.106-3
Other Than Full and Open Competition: National	security.	6.302-6
Sureties and Other Security for Bonds: Requirements for	security.	28.201
Definition:	Segment	31.001
Definition:	Segregated facilities	52.222-21
Prohibition of	Segregated Facilities.	52.222-21
	Segregation of Government property.	45.507
	Selecting and Developing Requirements Documents	11.1
	Selecting Contract Types	16.1
Architect-Engineer Contracts:	Selection authority.	36.602-4
Architect-Engineer Contracts:	Selection criteria.	36.602-1
	Selection of firms for architect-engineer contracts.	36.602
Two-Phase Design-Build	Selection Procedures	36.3
Service Contracting:	Selection procedures.	37.602-3
Use of two-phase design-build	selection procedures.	36.301
Contracting by Negotiation: Source	Selection Processes and Techniques	15.1
Contracting Officer:	Selection, appointment, and termination of appointment.	1.603
Contracting Officer:	Selection.	1.603-2

FAR Subjects:Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Release of information on firm	selection.	36.607
Definition:	Self-insurance	31.001
Definition:	Self-insurance charge	31.001
	Self-insurance.	28.308
	Selling costs.	31.205-38
Definition:	Senior procurement executive	2.101
	Seniority lists.	22.1020
Definition:	Separate contract	41.101
	Separate contracts.	41.205
Definition: Bundling-	Separate smaller contract	2.101
-	Service and warranty costs.	31.205-39
Nonrefundable, Nonrecurring	Service Charge.	52.241-12
Definition:	Service contract	22.1001 37.101
Definition:	Service Contract Act	22.1001
Definition.	Service Contract Act of 1965, as Amended.	
	, ,	22.10 52.222-41
	Service Contract Act of 1965.	37.107
Exemption from Application of	Service Contract Act Provisions for Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, and/or Repair of Certain Information Technology, Scientific and Medical, and/or Office and Business Equipment—Contractor Certification.	52.222-48
	Service Contract Act—Place of Performance Unknown.	52.222-49
Fair Labor Standards Act and	Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment (Multiple Year and Option Contracts).	52.222-43
Fair Labor Standards Act and	Service Contract Act—Price Adjustment.	52.222-44
	Service Contracting	Part 37
Competition in	service contracting.	37.105
Management Oversight of	Service Contracts	37.5
Payment under Communication	Service Contracts with Common Carriers.	52.232-6
Clauses for supply or	service contracts.	48.201
Cost-reimbursement	service contracts.	46.305
Describing Agency Needs: Purchase descriptions for	service contracts.	11.106
Fixed-price	service contracts.	46.304
Funding and term of	service contracts.	37.106
	Service Contracts	37.1
Definition:	Service employee	22.1001 22.1202 52.222-41 52.222-50
Additional classes of	service employees.	22.1019
Change in Rates or Terms and Conditions of	Service for Regulated Services.	52.241-7
Change in Rates or Terms and Conditions of	Service for Unregulated Services.	52.241-8
Definition:	Service life	31.001
Multiple	Service Locations.	52.241-11
Wullpre	Service of Protest.	52.233-2

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Service Provisions.	52.241-6
Means of obtaining	service.	51.203
Definition:	Serviceable or usable property	45.601
Contract Administration	Services	42.2
Definition:	Services	29.401-6(52.246-4 52.246-5
Architect-engineer	services (SF's 252, 254, 255, 1421).	53.236-2
Termination for Convenience of the Government	Services (Short Form).	52.249-4
Liability for Government Property (Demolition	Services Contracts).	52.245-6
	Services of quasi-military armed forces.	37.109
Termination (Personal	Services).	52.249-12
Continuity of	Services.	52.237-3
Extension of	services.	37.111
Limitation of Liability—	Services.	52.246-25
Providing evaluation	services.	9.505-3
Warranty of		52.246-20
Inspection of		52.246-5
Inspection of	Services—Fixed-Price.	52.246-4
Accessorial	Services—Moving Contracts.	52.247-13
Very Small Business	Set-Aside	52.219-5
HUBZone	set-aside procedures	19.1305
Automatic dissolution of a small business	set-aside.	19.507
Notice of Emerging Small Business	Set-Aside.	52.219-20
Notice of Partial Small Business	Set-Aside.	52.219-7
Full and Open Competition After Exclusion of Sources:	Set-asides for HUBZone small business concerns.	6.205
	Set-Asides for Small Business	19.5
Full and Open Competition After Exclusion of Sources:	Set-asides for small business concerns.	6.203
Small Business Programs: Methods of conducting	set-asides.	19.502-4
Small Business Programs: Partial	set-asides.	19.502-3
Total small business	set-asides.	19.502-2
Withdrawing or modifying small business	set-asides.	19.506
Routine	setoff.	32.611
Withholding and	setoff.	32.612
	Setting aside a class of acquisitions for small business.	19.503
Requirements for		19.502-1
*	Setting aside acquisitions.	19.502
Insufficient causes for not	setting aside an acquisition.	19.502-5
Definition:	Settlement agreement	49.001
	Settlement agreement.	49.109 49.602-5
Formats for termination for convenience	settlement agreements.	49.603
Granting subcontract	settlement authorization.	49.606
	Settlement by determination.	49.109-7

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Settlement negotiation memorandum.	49.110
	Settlement of reservations.	49.603-9
	Settlement of subcontract settlement proposals.	49.108
	Settlement of terminated incentive contracts.	49.115
	Settlement procedure.	49.108-3
Definition:	Settlement proposal	49.001
Submission of	settlement proposal (fee only).	49.304-2
Audit of	settlement proposal.	49.303-3
Submission of	settlement proposal.	49.303-1
Audit of prime contract	settlement proposals and subcontract settlements.	49.107
Bases for	settlement proposals.	49.206-2
Joint settlement of two or more	settlement proposals.	49.109-6
Request to settle subcontractor	settlement proposals.	49.605
Submission of	settlement proposals.	49.206-1
	Settlement proposals.	49.206
Methods of	settlement.	49.103
No-cost	settlement.	49.109-4
Limitation on	settlements.	49.207
Partial	settlements.	49.109-5
Review of proposed	settlements.	49.111
Restriction on	Severance Payments to Foreign Nationals.	52.237-8
Waiver of Limitation on	Severance Payments to Foreign Nationals.	52.237-9
	Severance payments to foreign nationals.	37.113
Contracting authority and responsibilities	SF 1402.	53.201-1
Contract financing	SF 1443.	53.232
Research and development contracting	SF 298.	53.235
Contract Modifications	SF 30.	53.243
Novation and change-of-name agreements	SF 30.	53.242-1
Simplified Acquisition Methods:	SF 44, Purchase Order—Invoice—Voucher.	13.306
Preparation of Notice	SF 98/98a.	22.1008-1
Procedures for preparing and submitting Notice	SF 98/98a.	22.1008
Requirement to submit Notice	SF 98/98a.	22.1007
Preparation of	SF 98a.	22.1008-2
Taxes	SF's 1094, 1094-A.	53.229
Simplified acquisition procedures	SF's 18, 30, 44, 1165, 1449, OF's 336, 347, 348.	53.213
Architect-engineer services	SF's 252, 254, 255, 1421.	53.236-2
Application of labor laws to Government acquisitions	SF's 99, 308, 1093, 1413, 1444, 1445, 1446, WH-347.	53.222
Standard forms	SF's.	53.301
Definition:	Shall	2.101
	Sharing alternative—no-cost settlement method.	48.104-4
	Sharing arrangements.	48.104
Definition:	Sharing base	48.001 52.248-1

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Sharing period	48.001 52.248-1
Value Engineering: Determining	sharing period.	48.104-1
Definition:	Shift premium	22.103-1
Definition:	Shipment	47.001
Report of	Shipment (REPSHIP).	52.242-12
Discrepancies incident to	shipment of supplies.	42.1405
Contractor Responsibility for Receipt of		52.247-14
F.a.s. Vessel, Port of	Shipment.	52.247-36
F.o.b. Destination—Evidence of	Shipment.	52.247-48
F.o.b. Vessel, Port of	Shipment.	52.247-37
	Shipments by parcel post or other classes of mail.	42.1404
Clearance and Documentation Requirements—	Shipments to DOD Air or Water Terminal Transshipment Points.	52.247-52
	Shipments to ports and air terminals.	47.305-6
	Shipments within CONUS.	47.304-2
F.o.b. Origin, Prepaid Freight-Small Package	Shipments.	52.247-65
F.o.b. Origin—Carload and Truckload	Shipments.	52.247-59
F.o.b. Origin—Minimum Size of	Shipments.	52.247-61
Loading, Blocking, and Bracing of Freight Car		52.247-58
Multiple		52.247-18
Parcel post eligible	shipments.	42.1404-1
Payment for		51.105
Records of misdirected		45.505-12
Shipping documents covering f.o.b. origin		42.1403
Annotation and distribution of		47.207-9
Inspection of		52.247-4
Guaranteed	Shipping Characteristics.	52.247-60
Transportation in Supply Contracts:	Shipping characteristics.	47.305-16
	Shipping documents covering f.o.b. origin shipments.	42.1403
	Shipping Point(s) Used in Evaluation of F.o.b. Origin Offers.	52.247-46
Definition:	Shop drawings	36.102
Government-Furnished Property	Short Form.	52.245-4
Inspection of Research and Development	Short Form.	52.246-9
Termination for Convenience of the Government (Fixed-Price)	Short Form.	52.249-1
Termination for Convenience of the Government (Services)	Short Form.	52.249-4
	Short selection process for contracts not to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.	36.602-5
	Should-cost review.	15.407-4
Determinations and Findings:	Signatory authority.	1.707
Definition:	Signature or signed	2.101
Contracting officer's	signature.	4.101
Contractor's	signature.	4.102
Definition:	Significant revisions	1.501-1
Definition.	Simplified Acquisition Methods	13.3
Definition:	Simplified acquisition procedures	2.101

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Simplified Acquisition Procedures	Part 13
	Simplified acquisition procedures (SF's 18, 30, 44, 1165, 1449, OF's 336, 347, 348).	53.213
	Simplified acquisition procedures financing.	32.003
Definition:	Simplified acquisition threshold	2.101
Government contract quality assurance for acquisitions at or below the	simplified acquisition threshold.	46.404
Short selection process for contracts not to exceed the	simplified acquisition threshold.	36.602-5
Terms and Conditions—	Simplified Acquisitions (Other Than Commercial Items).	52.213-4
Sealed Bidding:	Simplified contract format.	14.201-9
Indefinite-Delivery Contracts:	Single or Multiple Awards.	52.216-27
Definition:	Single, Governmentwide point of entry	4.501
	Single, Governmentwide point of entry.	2.101
		4.502
	Single-movement contracts.	47.204
Differing	Site Conditions.	52.236-2
	Site investigation and conditions affecting the work.	
		36.503 52.236-3
Definition:	Site of construction	22.801
Definition:	Site of the work	22.401
Definition.	Site Visit (Construction).	52.236-27
	Site visit (Construction).	
		36.523 52.237-1
Determining standard industrial classification codes and	size standards.	19.303
	Size standards.	19.102
Set-Asides for	Small Business	19.5
Cooperation with the	Small Business Administration	19.4
Contracting with the	Small Business Administration (The 8(a) Program)	19.8
	Small Business Administration procurement center representatives.	19.402
Rejecting	Small Business Administration recommendations.	19.505
The	Small Business Administration's role in carrying out the program.	19.707
Resolving differences between the agency and the	Small Business Administration.	19.602-3
Service Contracting:	Small business Certificate of Competency.	37.108
Small Business Concern Representation for the	Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program.	52.219-19
Small Business Size Representation for Targeted Industry Categories under	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	52 210 21
the Definition:	Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program. Small business concern	52.219-21
Definition.	Sinan business concern	52.212-3
		52.219-1
		52.219-7
		52.219-8
Status as a qualified HUBZone	small business concern	19.1303
Definition:	Small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged	52.219-8
Deminion.	individuals	52.217 0
Definition:	Small business concern owned and controlled by women	52.219-8

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Small Business Concern Representation for the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program.	52.219-19
Full and Open Competition After Exclusion of Sources: Set-asides for	small business concerns.	6.203
r un and open competition riter Exclusion of Sources. Set asides for		0.205
Full and Open Competition After Exclusion of Sources: Set-asides for		
HUBZone	small business concerns.	6.205
Notice of Availability of Progress Payments Exclusively for	Small Business Concerns.	52.232-14
Notice of Price Evaluation Preference for HUBZone	Small Business Concerns.	52.219-4
Utilization of	Small Business Concerns.	52.219-8
	Small Business Contract Administration	42.16
Definition:	Small business firm	27.301 52.227-11 52.227-12
Encouraging	small business participation in acquisitions.	19.202-1
	Small Business Program Representations.	52.219-1
	Small business programs.	Part 19 53.219
Protesting a	small business representation.	19.302
Automatic dissolution of a	small business set-aside.	19.507
Notice of Emerging	Small Business Set-Aside.	52.219-20
Notice of Total	Small Business Set-Aside.	52.219-6
Very	Small Business Set-Aside.	52.219-5
Total	small business set-asides.	19.502-2
Withdrawing or modifying	small business set-asides.	19.506
······································	Small Business Size Representation for Targeted Industry Categories under the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program.	52.219-21
Locating	small business sources.	19.202-2
Locating	Small Business Subcontracting Plan.	52.219-9
The	Small Business Subcontracting Program	19.7
Definition:	Small business subcontractor	19.701
Determination of Status as a	Small Business, HUBZone Small Business, or Small Disadvantaged Business Concern	19.3
Setting aside a class of acquisitions for	small business.	19.503
Definition:	Small disadvantaged business concern	19.001
200000		52.219-23
Price Evaluation Adjustment for	Small Disadvantaged Business Concerns	19.11
Incentive subcontracting with	small disadvantaged business concerns.	19.1203
	Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program	19.12
	Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program—Disadvantaged Status and Reporting.	52.219-25
	Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program—Incentive Subcontracting.	52.219-26
	Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Program—Targets.	52.219-24
	Small Disadvantaged Business Status.	52.219-22
F.o.b. Origin, Prepaid Freight—	Small Package Shipments.	52.247-65
Consolidation of	small shipments and the use of stopoff privileges.	47.305-8
Other	Socioeconomic Programs	Part 26

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Socioeconomic Programs	Subchapter D
Computer	software.	12.212
Definition:	Sole source acquisition	6.003
HUBZone	sole source awards.	19.1306
8(a) Negotiation:	Sole source.	19.808-1
	Solicitation and acceptance of gratuities by Government personnel.	3.101-2
	Solicitation and Receipt of Proposals and Information	15.2
	Solicitation and Receipt of Proposals.	53.215-1
Streamlined Procedures for Evaluation and	Solicitation for Commercial Items	12.6
Streamlined	solicitation for commercial items.	12.603
Request for Information or	Solicitation for Information or Planning Purposes.	52.215-3
Sealed Bidding:	Solicitation mailing lists.	14.205
Sealed Bidding: Excessively long	solicitation mailing lists.	14.205-4
Sealed Bidding: Release of	solicitation mailing lists.	14.205-5
Sealed Bidding: Removal of names from	solicitation mailing lists.	14.205-2
FAR Rule Making:	Solicitation of agency and public views.	1.501
	Solicitation of Bids	14.2
General rules for	solicitation of bids.	14.202
	contracts.	28.311
	Solicitation provision for royalty information.	27.204-2
Definition:	Solicitation provision, or provision	52.101
	Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses	Part 52
	Solicitation provisions and contract clauses (Matrix).	52.301
	Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses for the Acquisition of Commercial Items	12.3
Contractor Qualifications:	Solicitation requirements.	9.306
Acquisition of Commercial Items: Procedures for	solicitation, evaluation, and award.	12.203
Alterations in	Solicitation.	52.252-3
Contracting by Negotiation: Amending the	solicitation.	15.206
Major System Acquisition: Mission-oriented	solicitation.	34.005-2
Preparing the	solicitation.	19.705-3
Sealed Bidding: Master	solicitation.	14.203-3
Sealed Bidding:	Solicitations for informational or planning purposes.	14.105
8	Solicitations issued without wage determinations.	22.404-4
Availability of	solicitations.	5.102
Contracting by Negotiation: Issuing	solicitations.	15.205
Contracting for Construction: Distribution of advance notices and	solicitations.	36.211
Methods of	soliciting bids.	14.203
Methods of	Soliciting competition, evaluation of quotations or offers, award and documentation.	13.106
Only one responsible	source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements.	6.302-1
Contracting by Negotiation:	Source and no other supplies of services will satisfy agency requirements.	15.3
Contracting by Negotiation:	Source selection decision.	15.308
Definition:	Source selection evaluation board	3.104-3
Definition:	Source selection information	3.104-3

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Disclosure, protection, and marking of contractor bid or proposal information	source selection information.	3.104-5
and Contracting by Negotiation:	Source selection objective.	15.302
Contracting by Negotiation: Lowest price technically acceptable	source selection process.	15.101-2
Contracting by Negoliation. Lowest price technically acceptable Contracting by Negoliation:	Source Selection Processes and Techniques	15.101-2
Helium Requirement Forecast and Required	Sources for Helium.	52.208-8
Required	Sources of Supplies and Services	92.208-8 Part 8
Kequited	Special Aspects of Contracting for Construction	36.2
	SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF CONTRACTING	Subchapter H
Definition:	Special competency	35.017(b)
Matters requiring	special consideration.	29.304
Matters requiring	Special construction and printing.	53.106
	Special Contracting Methods	Part 17
	Special items screening.	45.608-5
	Special procedure for cost-reimbursement contracts for construction.	36.215
Multi-Year Contracting:	Special procedure for cost-tennoursement contracts for construction.	17.106-3
Wuiti-Tear Contracting.	Special procedures for price negotiation in construction contracting.	36.214
	Special procedures for sealed bidding in construction contracting.	36.213
	Special procedures for scaled blooms in construction contracting.	50.403
	Special Requirements for the Acquisition of Commercial Items	12.2
Synopses of Proposed Contract Actions:	Special situations.	5.205
Responsible Prospective Contractors:	Special standards.	9.104-2
Definition:	Special test equipment	45.101
Demition.		52.245-18
Special tooling and	special test equipment costs.	31.205-40
Acquiring	special test equipment.	45.307-2
Records of special tooling and	special test equipment.	45.505-4
Residual value of special tooling and	special test equipment.	45.204
	Special Test Equipment.	52.245-18
Definition:	Special tooling	45.101 52.245-17
	Special tooling and special test equipment costs.	31.205-40
Records of	special tooling and special test equipment.	45.505-4
Residual value of	special tooling and special test equipment.	45.204
	Special tooling under cost-reimbursement contracts.	45.306-2
	Special tooling under fixed-price contracts.	45.306-3
Providing	special tooling.	45.306
Providing existing	special tooling.	45.306-1
	Special Tooling.	52.245-17
	Specific Quantities Unknown.	52.247-62
	Specific retention periods.	4.705
Definition:	Specifically Authorized Representative (SAR)	52.243-7
Acquisition from Nonprofit Agencies Employing People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled:	Specification changes.	8.712

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Specifications and drawings for construction.	36.521
Availability of	Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards (DoDISS) and Descriptions	52.236-21
Availability of	Listed in the Acquisition Management Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-	
	L.	52.211-2
Availability of		52.211-2
	Specifications Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial Item Descriptions, FPMR Part 101-29.	52.211-1
Availability for Examination of	Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial	
	Item Descriptions.	52.211-4
Availability of	Specifications Not Listed in the GSA Index of Federal Specifications, Standards and Commercial	
	Item Descriptions.	52.211-3
Warranty of Systems and Equipment under Performance	Specifications or Design Criteria.	52.246-19
Contractor Qualifications: Preparing	specifications or work statements.	9.505-2
Contracting for Construction:	Specifications.	36.202
Identification and availability of	specifications.	11.201
Definition:	Specified payment date	32,902
Definition:	Sponsor	35.017(b)
Definition:	Spread-gain actuarial cost method	31.001
	Standard and Optional Forms for Contracting for Construction, Architect-Engineer Services, and Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements	36.7
	Standard and optional forms for use in contracting for construction or dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements.	36.701
Definition:	Standard cost	31.001
	Standard forms (SF's).	53.301
Determining	standard industrial classification codes and size standards.	19.303
	Standard screening.	45.608-2
Maintenance of	standardization documents.	11.202
Selecting and Developing Requirements Documents:	Standardization program.	11.102
	Standards for use.	50.401
	Standards of conduct.	3.101
Guiding Principles of the Federal Acquisition System: Performance	standards.	1.102-2
Responsible Prospective Contractors:	Standards.	9.104
Responsible Prospective Contractors: Application of	standards.	9.104-3
Responsible Prospective Contractors: General Responsible Prospective Contractors: Special	standards. standards.	9.104-1
Responsible Flospective Contractors. Special	Standards. Standby or lavaway requirements.	45.302-5
Definition:	State	3.801
		52.203-12(a)
	State and local governments.	42.705-4
North Carolina	State and Local Sales and Use Tax.	52.229-2
Definition:	State and local taxes	29.301
	State and Local Taxes.	29.3 52.229-1
Federal and	State labor requirements.	22.102

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Federal,	State, and Local Taxes (Noncompetitive Contract).	52.229-4
Federal,	State, and Local Taxes.	52.229-3
Contracts with	State, Local, and Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments	31.6
	Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires.	52.222-42
	Statement of guiding principles for the Federal Acquisition System.	1.102
Financial	Statement.	52.247-6
Changes in	status regarding qualification requirements.	9.207
Other Than Full and Open Competition: Authorized or required by	statute.	6.302-5
	Statutory and delegated authority.	41.103
Labor Standards for Construction:	Statutory and regulatory requirements.	22.403
	Statutory and related prohibitions, restrictions, and requirements.	3.104-4
	Statutory authority.	32.201 32.401
Contracting for Construction:	Statutory cost limitations.	36.205
Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act: Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended:	Statutory exemptions.	22.604-1 22.1003-3
Contingent Fees:	Statutory requirements.	3.402
Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act: Service Contract Act: Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act:	Statutory requirements.	22.301 22.1002 22.602
Small Business Programs:	Statutory requirements.	19.702
Definition:	Stock record	45.501
	Stop-work order.	42.1303 52.242-15
Suspension of Work,	Stop-Work Orders, and Government Delay of Work	42.13
-	Stop-Work Order—Facilities.	52.242-16
Consolidation of small shipments and the use of	stopoff privileges.	47.305-8
- -	Stopping in Transit for Partial Unloading.	52.247-19
Operations and	Storage Areas.	52.236-10
Special	storage at the contractor's risk.	45.612-2
Special	storage at the Government's expense.	45.612-3
Government Contract Files:	Storage, handling, and disposal of contract files.	4.805
Removal and	storage.	45.612
	Streamlined evaluation of offers.	12.602
	Streamlined Procedures for Evaluation and Solicitation for Commercial Items	12.6
	Streamlined solicitation for commercial items.	12.603
Federal Acquisition	Streamlining Act of 1994 list of inapplicable laws.	13.005
Protection of Existing Vegetation,	Structures, Equipment, Utilities, and Improvements.	52.236-9
	Structuring multiple-incentive contracts.	16.402-4

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Subcontract	3.502-1 12.001 15.401 19.701 22.801 44.101 52.203-7 52.219-9 52.244-2 52.244-6
	Subcontract administration.	30.603
Special 8(a)	Subcontract Conditions.	52.219-12
	Subcontract pricing considerations.	15.404-3
Granting	subcontract settlement authorization.	49.606
Settlement of	subcontract settlement proposals.	49.108
Audit of prime contract settlement proposals and	subcontract settlements.	49.107
Responsibilities of the contracting officer under the	subcontracting assistance program.	19.705
Notices of	subcontracting opportunities.	5.206
	Subcontracting plan requirements.	19.704
Determining the need for a	subcontracting plan.	19.705-2
Liquidated Damages—	Subcontracting Plan.	52.219-16
Reviewing the	subcontracting plan.	19.705-4
Small Business	Subcontracting Plan.	52.219-9
Awards involving	subcontracting plans.	19.705-5
-	Subcontracting Policies and Procedures	Part 44
The Small Business	Subcontracting Program	19.7
Incentive	Subcontracting Program.	52.219-10
	Subcontracting research and development effort.	35.009
Protecting the Government's Interest when	Subcontracting with Contractors Debarred, Suspended, or Proposed for Debarment.	52.209-6
Incentive	subcontracting with small disadvantaged business concerns.	19.1203
Competition in	Subcontracting.	52.244-5
Debarment, Suspension, and Ineligibility: Restrictions on	subcontracting.	9.405-2
Limitations on	Subcontracting.	52.219-14
Definition:	Subcontractor	3.502-1 22.801 44.101 52.203-7
	Subcontractor assertions of nonpayment.	32.112-1
Postaward	subcontractor conferences.	42.505
	Subcontractor Cost or Pricing Data.	52.215-12
	Subcontractor Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications.	52.215-13
	Subcontractor Cost or Pricing Data—Modifications—Sealed Bidding.	52.214-28
	Subcontractor Disclosure Statements.	30.202-8
Definition:	Subcontractor employee	52.203-7(a)

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Referen
	Subcontractor inventory.	45.614
	Subcontractor kickbacks.	3.502
Prospective	Subcontractor Requests for Bonds.	52.228-1
Payments:	Subcontractor requests for information.	32.112-2
Contractor Qualifications:	Subcontractor responsibility.	9.104-4
Unreasonable restrictions on	subcontractor sales.	3.503
Delay in settling	subcontractor settlement proposals.	49.108-6
Request to settle	subcontractor settlement proposals.	49.605
1	Subcontractor's rights.	49.108-
	Subcontractors and Outside Associates and Consultants (Architect-Engineer Services).	52.244-4
Bonds and Other Financial Protections: Payment to	subcontractors or suppliers.	28.106-8
Nonpayment of	subcontractors under contracts for noncommercial items.	32.112
Property in possession of	subcontractors.	45.510
Consent to	Subcontracts	44.2
consent to	Subcontracts (Labor Standards).	52.222-
	Subcontracts (Labor Standards). Subcontracts for Commercial Items and Commercial Components.	
	Subcontracts for commercial reals and commercial components	44.4
		52.244-
	Subcontracts under prime contracts providing progress payments.	32.504
Assignment of rights under	subcontracts.	49.108-
Government assistance in settling	subcontracts.	49.108-
Labor Standards for Construction:	Subcontracts.	22.406-:
Loan guarantees for	subcontracts.	32.306
Patent Rights under Government Contracts:	Subcontracts.	27.304-
Quality Assurance:	Subcontracts.	46.405
	Subcontracts.	52.244-2
Definition:	Subject invention	27.301 52.227- 52.227- 52.227-
	Submission of Bids.	14.3 52.214-5
	Submission of Commercial Transportation Bills to the General Services Administration for Audit.	52.247-
Instructions for	submission of cost or pricing data or information other than cost or pricing data.	15.403-5
	Submission of Electronic Funds Transfer Information with Offer.	52.232-3
	Submission of inventory schedules.	49.206-3 49.303-2
Required time of	submission of Notice.	22.1008
	Submission of settlement proposal (fee only).	49.304-2
	Submission of settlement proposal.	49.206-
	Submission of vouchers.	49.304-3
Sealed Bidding:	Submission, modification, and withdrawal of bids.	14.304
FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
---	--	--
Contracting by Negotiation:	Submission, modification, revision, and withdrawal of proposals.	15.208
Bid	submission.	14.302
Definition:	Substantial evidence	32.006-2
Definition:	Substantially as follows, or substantially the same as	52.101(a)
	Substitution of assets.	28.203-4
Contracting by Negotiation: Award to	successful offeror.	15.504
Incentive Contracts: Incentive Price Revision—	Successive Targets.	52.216-17
Required Sources of Supplies and Services: Change-of-name and	successor in interest procedures.	8.716
Definition:	Summary record	45.501
	Superintendence by the Contractor.	52.236-6
Determinations and Findings:	Supersession and modification.	1.705
Security,	supervision, and covenants.	32.409-3
	Supervision, Labor, or Materials.	52.247-12
Definition:	Supplemental agreement	43.101
Definition:	Supplies	2.101 52.246-2 52.246-3 52.246-17 52.246-18 52.246-19
Required Sources of	Supplies and Services	Part 8
Warranty of	Supplies of a Complex Nature.	52.246-18
Warranty of	Supplies of a Noncomplex Nature.	52.246-17
Other Than Full and Open Competition: Only one responsible source and no other	supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements.	6.302-1
Nonconforming	supplies or services.	46.407
Liquidated Damages—	Supplies, Services, or Research and Development.	52.211-11
Fixed-Price Contracts: Economic Price Adjustment—Semistandard	Supplies.	52.216-3
Fixed-Price Contracts: Economic Price Adjustment—Standard	Supplies.	52.216-2
Responsibility for	Supplies.	52.246-16
Sealed Bidding: Economic purchase quantities—	supplies.	14.212
Inspection of	Supplies—Cost-Reimbursement.	52.246-3
Inspection of	Supplies—Fixed-Price.	52.246-2
Default (Fixed-Price	Supply and Service).	52.249-8
Transportation in	Supply Contracts	47.3
	Supply contracts.	11.701
Acquisition and	supply records.	4.705-3
Authorization to use Government	supply sources.	51.102
Government	Supply Sources.	52.251-1
Ordering from Government	supply sources.	51.103
Use of other Government	supply sources.	8.002
	Sureties and Other Security for Bonds	28.2
Definition:	Surety	28.001
Contract	surety bonds and loan guarantees.	32.304-7

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Bonds and Other Financial Protection: Substitution of	surety bonds.	28.106-2
	Surety-takeover agreements.	49.404
Consent of	surety.	28.106-5
Security interests by an individual	surety.	28.203-1
Sale of	surplus contractor inventory.	45.610
Definition:	Surplus property	45.601
Definition:	Surplus Release Date (SRD)	45.601
Production	Surveillance and Reporting	42.11
	Surveillance requirements.	42.1104
	Surveillance.	44.304
Definition:	Surveying activity	9.101
Responsible Prospective Contractors:	Surveys of nonprofit agencies serving people who are blind or have other severe disabilities under the Javits-Wagner-O'Day (JWOD) Program.	9.107
Quantity	Surveys.	52.236-16
Responsible Prospective Contractors: Preaward	surveys.	9.106
Responsible Prospective Contractors: Conditions for preaward	surveys.	9.106-1
Responsible Prospective Contractors: Interagency preaward	surveys.	9.106-3
Responsible Prospective Contractors: Requests for preaward	surveys.	9.106-2
Reports of	Suspected Antitrust Violations	3.3
Definition:	Suspending official	9.403
Definition:	Suspension	9.403
Suspension of payments, termination of contract, and debarment and	suspension actions.	23.506
Reduction or	suspension of contract payments upon finding of fraud.	32.006
Withholding from or	suspension of contract payments.	22.406-9
	Suspension of Work, Stop-Work Orders, and Government Delay of Work	42.13
	Suspension of work.	42.1302 52.242-14
	Suspension or reduction of payments.	32.503-6
	Suspension or reduction of performance-based payments.	32.1008
Debarment,	Suspension, and Ineligibility	9.4
Certification regarding debarment,	suspension, proposed debarment, and other responsibility matters.	9.408 52.209-5
Causes for	suspension.	9.407-2
Period of	suspension.	9.407-4
Scope of	suspension.	9.407-5
	Suspension.	9.407
Preparation and transmittal of	synopses of awards.	5.302
A	Synopses of Contract Awards	5.3
	Synopses of Proposed Contract Actions	5.2
ynopses of Proposed Contract Actions: Preparation and transmittal of	synopses.	5.207
	Synopsis and posting requirements.	13.105
Federal Acquisition Regulations	System	Part 1
Definition	System of records on individuals	24.101 52.224-2

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Availability of Specifications Listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and andards (DoDISS) and Descriptions Listed in the Acquisition Management	Systems and Data Requirements Control List, DoD 5010.12-L.	52.211-2
Warranty of	Systems and Equipment under Performance Specifications or Design Criteria.	52.246-19
Contractor Qualifications: Providing	systems engineering and technical direction.	9.505-1
	Table 15-2—Instructions for Submitting Cost or Pricing Data	15.408
	Tailoring of provisions and clauses for the acquisition of commercial items.	12.302
Definition:	Tangible capital asset	31.001
Definition:	Tanker	47.501
Definition:	Target cost	52.216-10
Definition:	Target fee	52.216-10
Definition:	Task order	2.101
Definition:	Task order contract	16.501-1
	Tax credit.	32.607
Other Federal	tax exemptions.	29.203
State and local	tax exemptions.	29.305
Resolving	tax problems.	29.101
Definition:	Tax, and Taxes	52.229-6
New Mexico gross receipts and compensating	tax.	29.401-6
North Carolina State and Local Sales and Use	Tax.	52.229-2
State of New Mexico Gross Receipts and Compensating	Tax.	52.229-10
Federal Excise	Taxes	29.2
Federal, State, and Local	Taxes (Noncompetitive Contract).	52.229-4
	Taxes (SF's 1094, 1094-A).	53.229
Application of State and local	taxes to Government contractors and subcontractors.	29.303
Application of State and local	taxes to the Government.	29.302
Federal, State, and Local	Taxes.	52.229-3
State and Local	Taxes.	29.3 52.229-1
	Taxes.	Part 29 31.205-41
	Taxes—Contracts Performed in U.S. Possessions or Puerto Rico.	52.229-5
	Taxes—Cost-Reimbursement Contracts with Foreign Governments.	52.229-9
	Taxes—Fixed-Price Contracts with Foreign Governments.	52.229-7
	Taxes—Foreign Cost-Reimbursement Contracts.	52.229-8
	Taxes—Foreign Fixed-Price Contracts.	52.229-6
	Taxpaver identification information.	4.203
Definition:	Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)	4.901 52.204-3(a
Administrative Matters:	Taxpayer Identification Number Information	4.9
	Taxpayer Identification.	52.204-3
Transportation Documentation and Audit Regulation	TDA.	47.103
Contractor Qualifications: Contractor	Team Arrangements	9.6
Guiding Principles for the Federal Acquisition System: Acquisition	Team.	1.102-3

FAR Subjects: Context Prece	eding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Guiding Principles for the Federal Acquisition Sys			1.102.4
	Acquisition Foreign License and	Team. Technical Assistance Agreements	1.102-4
	U	6	27.6
	Definition:	Technical data	27.401 52.227-14 52.227-20
		Technical Data Declaration, Revision, and Withholding of Payment—Major Systems.	52.227-21
	Rights to	technical data in successful proposals.	27.407
Acquisition	of Commercial Items:	Technical data.	12.211
Contractor Qualifications: Providing sys	stems engineering and	technical direction.	9.505-1
Late Submissions, Modifications, Revision	s, and Withdrawals of	Technical Proposals under Two-Step Sealed Bidding.	52.214-23
	Multiple	Technical Proposals.	52.214-24
Research and Development Contractin	g: Scientific and	technical reports.	35.010
	Trade, business,	technical, and professional activity costs.	31.205-43
	Sealed Bidding:	Telegraphic bids.	14.202-2 52.214-13
		Telegraphic notice.	49.601-1
Governmen	nt use of private sector	temporaries.	37.112
	Ávailability of	term contracts and basic ordering agreements for transportation or for transportation-related services.	47.205
	Loan guarantees for	terminated contracts.	32.305
Additional Principles for Cost-Reir	mbursement Contracts	Terminated for Convenience	49.3
Additional Principles for	Fixed-Price Contracts	Terminated for Convenience	49.2
	Settlement of	terminated incentive contracts.	49.115
	Definition:	Terminated portion of the contract	49.001
		Termination (Cost-Reimbursement).	52.249-6
		Termination (Personal Services).	52.249-12
		Termination case file.	49.105-3
	Other	termination clauses.	49.505
	Definition:	Termination contracting officer	49.001
Definition:	Contracting officer/	Termination contracting officer (TCO)	2.101
		Termination costs.	31.205-42
	Definition:	Termination for convenience	17.103
		Termination for Convenience of the Government (Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements).	52.249-3
		Termination for Convenience of the Government (Educational and Other Nonprofit Institutions).	52.249-5
		Termination for Convenience of the Government (Fixed-Price) (Short Form).	52.249-1
		Termination for Convenience of the Government (Fixed-Price).	52.249-2
Fede	ral Supply Schedules:	Termination for convenience.	8.405-6
	Effect of	termination for default.	49.402-2
Fede	ral Supply Schedules:	Termination for Default.	8.405-5
	Procedure in lieu of	termination for default.	49.402-4

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Definition:	Termination inventory	45.601 49.001
Definition:	Termination liability	41.101
	Termination Liability.	52.241-10
Contracting Officer: Selection, appointment, and	termination of appointment.	1.603
Suspension of payments,	termination of contract, and debarment and suspension actions.	23.506
	Termination of contracts.	Part 49 53.249
	Termination of cost-reimbursement contracts for default.	49.403
Definition:	Termination of employment gain or loss	31.001
	Termination of Work (Consolidated Facilities or Facilities Acquisition).	52.249-11
Inventories upon	termination or completion.	45.508-1
	Termination settlement proposal forms.	49.602-1
	Termination status reports.	49.105-1
Acquisition of Commercial Items:	Termination.	12.403
Career Development, Contracting Authority, and Responsibilities:	Termination.	1.603-4
Contracting Officer Appointment:	Termination.	1.603-4
Duties of prime contractor after receipt of notice of	termination.	49.104
Notice of	termination.	49.102
Contract	terminations.	22.406-11
Contract	Termination—Debarment.	52.222-12
Definitions of Words and	Terms	Part 2
Unique Requirements Regarding	Terms and Conditions for Commercial Items	12.4
Change in Rates or	Terms and Conditions of Service for Regulated Services.	52.241-7
Change in Rates or	Terms and Conditions of Service for Unregulated Services.	52.241-8
Contract	Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items.	52.212-5
Contract	Terms and Conditions—Commercial Items.	52.212-4
	Terms for Financing of Purchases of Commercial Items.	52.232-29
Special	Test Equipment.	52.245-18
Definition:	Testing	46.101
Describing Agency Needs:	Testing	11.8
First Article	Testing and Approval	9.3
	Testing and qualification.	34.103
First Article Testing and Approval:	Testing performed by the contractor.	9.308-1
First Article Testing and Approval:	Testing performed by the Government.	9.308-2
	Testing, Qualification, and Use of Industrial Resources Developed Under Title III, Defense Production Act	34.1
	Text of Provisions and Clauses	52.2
Definition:	Third party draft	13.001
Actions At or Below the Micro-Purchase	Threshold	13.2
Definition:	Time	52.215-1
	Time Extensions.	52.211-13
Evaluation of Options Exercised at	Time of Contract Award.	52.217-4

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Time of Delivery.	52.211-8
		52.211-9
Duration of contract and	time of performance.	47.207-2
	Time-and-material and labor-hour contracts.	46.306
Inspection—	Time-and-Material and Labor-Hour.	52.246-6
Government Property (Cost-Reimbursement,	Time-and-Material, or Labor-Hour Contracts).	52.245-5
Payments under	Time-and-Materials and Labor-Hour Contracts.	52.232-7
	Time-and-materials contracts.	16.601
Changes—	Time-and-Materials or Labor-Hours.	52.243-3
	Time-and-Materials, Labor-Hour, and Letter Contracts	16.6
Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended: Response to	timely submission of Notice-no collective bargaining agreement.	22.1012-2
Service Contract Act of 1965, As Amended: Response to	timely submission of Notice-with collective bargaining agreement.	22.1012-3
Definition:	Title III industrial resource	52.234-1
Definition:	Title III project contractor	52.234-1
Application of Government	title terms.	32.503-15
Transfer of	Title to the Facilities.	52.245-15
Protection of Government	title.	32.503-14
Research and Development Contracting: Government property and	title.	35.014
	Title.	32.1009 51.106
Administrative limitations, variations,	tolerances, and exemptions.	22.1003-4
Variations.	tolerances, and exemptions.	22.304
Special	Tooling.	52.245-17
Notice of	Total Small Business Set-Aside.	52.219-6
	Total small business set-asides.	19.502-2
Certification of	Toxic Chemical Release Reporting.	52.223-13
	Toxic Chemical Release Reporting.	23.9
		52.223-14
Definition:	Toxic chemicals	23.904
	Trade Agreements	25.4 52.225-5
	Trade Agreements Act.	25.403
	Trade Agreements Act/Caribbean Basin Trade Initiative/NAFTA.	25.504-2
Agreement on	Trade in Civil Aircraft.	25.407
	Trade Sanctions	25.6
	Trade, business, technical, and professional activity costs.	31.205-43
Contracting by Negotiation:	Tradeoff process.	15.101-1
	Traffic and Transportation Management	42.14
Definition:	Trainee	22.401
Apprentices and	trainees.	22.406-4 52.222-9
	Training and education costs.	31.205-44
	Transfer of title and risk of loss.	46.505
	Transfer of Title to the Facilities.	52.245-15

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Transit arrangements.	47.305-13
		52.247-56
Stopping in	Transit for Partial Unloading.	52.247-19
Transportation	Transit Privilege Credits.	52.247-57
Inconsistency between English Version and	Translation of Contract.	52.225-14
Synopses of Proposed Contract Actions: Preparation and Synopses of Contract Awards:	transmittal of synopses.	5.207 5.302
	Transportation	Part 47
	Transportation (U.S. Government Bill of Lading).	53.247
	Transportation assistance.	47.105
Submission of Commercial	Transportation Bills to the General Services Administration for Audit.	52.247-67
Payments under	Transportation Contracts and Transportation-Related Services Contracts.	52.232-4
	Transportation contracts.	46.314
	Transportation cost determinations.	47.306-1
Lowest overall	transportation costs.	47.306-2
No Evaluation of	Transportation Costs.	52.247-50
	Transportation costs.	31.205-45
	Transportation Documentation and Audit Regulation (TDA).	47.103
	Transportation factors in the evaluation of offers.	47.306
Colligitation manufactory contract alounce and		
Solicitation provisions, contract clauses, and	transportation factors.	47.305
	Transportation in Supply Contracts	
	Transportation insurance.	47.102
Traffic and	Transportation Management	42.14
Participation of	transportation officers.	47.301-2
Contracts for	Transportation or for Transportation-Related Services	47.2
Availability of term contracts and basic ordering agreements for	transportation or for transportation-related services.	47.205
Contract clauses for insurance of	transportation or transportation-related services.	28.313
	Transportation term contracts.	47.203
	Transportation Transit Privilege Credits.	52.247-57
Inspection of	Transportation.	52.246-14
Mode of	transportation.	47.305-14
Clearance and Documentation Requirements Shipments to DOD Air or Water Terminal	Transshipment Points.	52.247-52
	Travel costs.	31.205-46
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: Deviations pertaining to	treaties and executive agreements.	1.405
	Treatment of violations.	3.204
F.o.b. Origin—Carload and	Truckload Shipments.	52.247-59
Federal Acquisition Regulations System: The	two councils.	1.201-1
Definition:	Two-phase design-build selection procedures	36.102
Dominion.	Two-Phase Design-Build Selection Procedures	36.3
Use of	two-phase design-build selection procedures.	36.301
	Two-Step Sealed Bidding.	14.5 52.214-23 52.214-25

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Types of contract adjustment.	50.302
	Types of contract quality requirements.	46.202
	Types of contracts.	Part 16 53.216
Definition	U.Sflag air carrier	47.401 52.247-63
Availability and unavailability of	U.SFlag Air Carrier Service.	47.403-1
Preference for Privately Owned		52.247-64
Definition		47.501
Definition	U.Smade end product	25.003 52.225-5
Air Transportation by		47.4
Ocean Transportation by	U.S.—Flag Vessels	47.5
Definition	Unallowable cost	31.001
Accounting for	unallowable costs.	31.201-6
Penalties for	Unallowable Costs.	52.242-3
Definition	Unauthorized commitment	1.602-3(a)
Contracting Authority: Ratification of	unauthorized commitments.	1.602-3
Sealed Bidding	Unclassified bids.	14.402-1
Sealed Bidding: Award of	unclassified contracts.	14.409-1
Definition	Uncompensated overtime	52.237-10
Definition	Uncompensated overtime rate	52.237-10
Contractor Responsibility for Returning	Undelivered Freight.	52.247-16
Definition		9.403
Contracting by Negotiation: Table 15-1—	Uniform Contract Format	15.204-1
Contracting by Negotiation: Order of Precedence—	Uniform Contract Format.	52.215-8
Sealed Bidding Contracting by Negotiation		14.201-1 15.204-1
Definition	Unique and innovative concept	6.003
	Unique Requirements Regarding Terms and Conditions for Commercial Items	12.4
Definition		48.001 52.248-1
Definition	United States	2.101 22.801 22.1001 25.003 47.401 52.219-23 52.225-1 52.225-3 52.225-5 52.225-9 52.225-9 52.225-11 52.247-63

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
Air transport agreements between the	United States and foreign governments.	47.403-2
Historically Black Colleges and	Universities and Minority Institutions.	26.3
Destination	Unknown.	52.247-49
Definition:	Unlimited rights	27.401 52.227-14 52.227-17 52.227-20
Progress Payments Based on Costs: Maximum	unliquidated amount.	32.503-12
Contractor Responsibility for Loading and	Unloading.	52.247-15
Stopping in Transit for Partial	Unloading.	52.247-19
Change in Rates or Terms and Conditions of Service for	Unregulated Services.	52.241-8
Definition:	Unsettled contract change	49.001
Definition:	Unsolicited proposal	15.601
Criteria for acceptance and negotiation of an	unsolicited proposal.	15.607
	Unsolicited Proposals	15.6
Content of	unsolicited proposals.	15.605
	Unsolicited proposed revisions.	1.502
Contracting by Negotiation: Notifications to	unsuccessful offerors.	15.503
Other Than Full and Open Competition:	Unusual and compelling urgency.	6.302-2
Definition:	Unusual contract financing	32.001
Rental—	Use and Charges clause.	45.403
	Use and Charges.	52.245-9
Construction Contracting:	Use and Possession Prior to Completion.	52.236-11
Publicizing Contract Actions:	Use of advertising agencies.	5.504
Selecting and Developing Requirements Documents:	Use of brand name or equal purchase descriptions.	11.104
Contracting by Negotiation: Limited	use of data.	15.609
	Use of foreign currency.	25.1002
Requirements for	use of forms.	53.101
Kequitements for	Use of Government Facilities.	52.245-14
	Use of Government property.	45.509-2
	Use of Government property.	43.309-2 Part 51
Contractor	use of Government supply sources (OF 347).	53.251
Testing, Qualification, and	Use of Industrial Resources Developed Under Title III, Defense Production Act	34.1
		8.002
Required Sources of Supplies and Services:	Use of other Government supply sources. Use of Recovered Materials	23.4
A 11.111/1	Use of two-phase design-build selection procedures.	36.301
Availability and	Use of Utility Services.	52.236-14
D. J	Using and Maintaining Requirements Documents Using schedules.	
Federal Supply Schedules:		8.404
Protection of Existing Vegetation, Structures, Equipment, Order of Precedence—	Utilities, and Improvements. Utilities.	52.236-9
		52.241-2
Definition:	Utility distribution system	45.501
Definition:	Utility service	41.101
Formats for annual	utility service review.	41.702

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Refere
Acquiring	Utility Services	41.2
	Utility services contract form.	41.601
	Utility Services Provisions and Clauses.	52.241
Availability and use of	utility services.	36.514 52.236-
	Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises.	52.226-
	Utilization of Small Business Concerns.	52.219-
Definition:	Value engineering	48.001 52.248-
Definition:	Value engineering change proposal (VECP)	48.001 52.248- 52.248-
Definition:	Value engineering proposal	48.001 52.248-
	Value Engineering.	Part 48 52.248-
	Value Engineering—Architect-Engineer.	52.248-
	Value Engineering—Construction.	52.248-
Definition:	Variance	31.001
	Variation in Estimated Quantity.	52.211-
Describing Agency Needs:	Variation in Quantity	11.7
Administrative limitations,	variations, tolerances, and exemptions.	22.1003
	Variations, tolerances, and exemptions.	22.304
Protection of Existing	Vegetation, Structures, Equipment, Utilities, and Improvements.	52.236-
Protection of Government Buildings, Equipment, and	Vegetation.	52.237-
	Vehicle Lease Payments.	52.208-
Interagency Fleet Management System (IFMS)	Vehicles and Related Services.	52.251-
Contract clause for insurance of leased motor	vehicles.	28.312
	Vehicular and General Public Liability Insurance.	52.228-
Definition:	Very small business concern	19.001 52.219-
	Very Small Business Set-Aside.	52.219-
F.a.s.	Vessel, Port of Shipment.	52.247-
F.o.b.	Vessel, Port of Shipment.	52.247-
Preference for Privately Owned U.SFlag Commercial	Vessels.	52.247-
Definition:	Veteran of the Vietnam era	52.222-
Disabled	Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era	22.13
Affirmative Action for Disabled	Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era.	52.222-
Employment Reports on Disabled	Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era.	52.222-
Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the	Vietnam Era	22.13
Reports of Suspected Antitrust	Violations	3.3
Misrepresentations or	violations of the Covenant Against Contingent Fees.	3.405
Reporting suspected	violations of the Gratuities clause.	3.203
	Violations or possible violations.	3.104-1

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Referen
Processing suspected	violations.	3.806
Reporting suspected antitrust	violations.	3.303
Treatment of	violations.	3.204
Definition:	Virgin material	2.101 52.211-5
Notification of	Visa Denial.	52.222-29
	Voiding and Rescinding Contracts	3.7
	Volume movements within the continental United States.	42.1402
	Voluntary changes.	30.602-3
Discontinuance of	vouchers.	49.302
Submission of	vouchers.	49.304-3
Definition:	Wage and Hour Division	22.1001
Regional jurisdictions of the Department of Labor,	Wage and Hour Division.	22.609
Definition:	Wage determination	22.1001
	Wage determination appeals.	22.404-11
Notification of improper	wage determination before award.	22.404-8
Award of contract without required	wage determination.	22.404-9
Late receipt or nonreceipt of	wage determination.	22.1012
Review of	wage determination.	22.1013
Posting	wage determinations and notice.	22.404-10
-	Wage determinations based on collective bargaining agreements.	22.1002-3
	Wage determinations based on prevailing rates.	22.1002-2
Correction of	wage determinations containing clerical errors.	22.404-7
Davis-Bacon Act	wage determinations.	22.404
Expiration of project	wage determinations.	22.404-5
Modifications of	wage determinations.	22.404-6
Procedures for requesting	wage determinations.	22.404-3
Solicitations issued without	wage determinations.	22.404-4
Types of	wage determinations.	22.404-1
Definition:	Wages	22.401
	Wages, fringe benefits, and overtime.	22.406-2
	Waiver of Buy American Act for Civil Aircraft and Related Articles.	52.225-7
Service Contracts:	Waiver of cost allowability limitations.	37.113-1
	Waiver of Facilities Capital Cost of Money.	52.215-17
	Waiver of Indemnity.	52.227-5
	Waiver of Limitation on Severance Payments to Foreign Nationals.	52.237-9
Additional Foreign Acquisition Regulations:	Waiver of right to examination of records.	25.1001
	Waiver of screening requirements.	45.608-6
	Waiver of the penalty.	42.709-5
	Waiver.	9.503 30.201-5
Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era:	Waivers.	22.1303
Employment of Workers with Disabilities:	Waivers.	22.1403
Federal Supply Schedules: Requests for	waivers.	8.404-3

FAR Sub	ojects:	Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
			Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.	22.6 52.222-20
		Workers' Compensation and	War-Hazard Insurance Overseas.	52.228-4
		Ex Dock, Pier, or	Warehouse, Port of Importation.	52.247-40
			Warranties of commercial items.	46.709
			Warranties of data.	46.708
		Authority for use of	warranties.	46.704
		Criteria for use of	warranties.	46.703
	Prici	ng aspects of fixed-price incentive contract	warranties.	46.707
	11101	ing aspects of finite price meent to contact	Warranties.	12.404
		Definition:	Warranty	46.701
		Service and	warranty costs.	31.205-39
		Service and	Warranty costs. Warranty of Construction.	52.246-21
			Warranty of Services.	52.246-21
			Warranty of Supplies of a Complex Nature.	52.246-18
			Warranty of Supplies of a Noncomplex Nature.	52.246-17
			warranty of Supplies of a Noncomplex Nature.	52.240-17
			Warranty of Systems and Equipment under Performance Specifications or Design Criteria.	52.246-19
			Warranty terms and conditions.	46.706
		Definition:	Waste reduction	2.101 52.223-10
			Waste Reduction Program.	52.223-10
		Definition:	Weakness	15.301
		Definition:	Weighted average cost	31.001
		Estimated Quantities or	Weights for Evaluation of Offers.	52.247-20
		Estimated	Weights or Quantities Not Guaranteed.	52.247-8
		Determination of	weights.	47.207-4
		Agreed	Weight—General Freight.	52.247-9
		Net	Weight—General Freight.	52.247-10
		Net	Weight-Household Goods or Office Furniture.	52.247-11
			Whistleblower Protections for Contractor Employees	3.9
		Modification or	withdrawal of bids.	14.303
Sealed Bidding:		Submission, modification, and	withdrawal of bids.	14.304
		Submission, modification, revision, and	withdrawal of proposals.	15.208
		Late Submissions, Modifications, and	Withdrawals of Bids.	52.214-7
	Late S	Submissions, Modifications, Revisions, and	Withdrawals of Technical Proposals under Two-Step Sealed Bidding.	52.214-23
			Withdrawals.	45.606-4
		Granting, withholding, or	withdrawing approval.	44.305
		<u> </u>	Withdrawing or modifying small business set-asides.	19.506
			Withholding and setoff.	32.612
		Bonds and Other Financial Protections:	Withholding contract payments.	28.106-7
			Withholding from or suspension of contract payments.	22.406-9

FAR Subjects: Context Preceding the Keyword	Keyword, and Context Following the Keyword	FAR Reference
	Withholding of contract payments.	22.1022
		22.1022
	Withholding of Funds.	52.222-7
Limitation on	Withholding of Payments.	52.232-9
Technical Data Declaration, Revision, and	Withholding of Payment—Major Systems.	52.227-21
	Withholding or withdrawing approval.	44.305-3
Granting,	withholding, or withdrawing approval.	44.305
	Women-Owned Business (Other Than Small Business).	52.204-5
Definition:	Women-owned business concern	52.204-5
Definition:	Women-owned small business concern	19.001
		52.212-3 52.219-1
		52.219-1
Definitions of	Words and Terms	Part 2
Definition:	Work	52.246-12
Insurance—	Work on a Government Installation.	52.228-5
	Work Oversight in Architect-Engineer Contracts.	52.236-24
	Work Oversight in Cost-Reimbursement Construction Contracts.	52.236-18
Research and Development Contracting: Performance-	Work statement.	35.005
Based Contracting:		37.602-1
Preparing specifications or	work statements.	9.505-2
Removal of items from contractors' facilities affected by	work stoppages.	22.101-4
Definition:	Work-in-process	45.501
Government Delay of	Work.	52.242-17
Organization and Direction of the	Work.	52.236-19
Suspension of	Work.	52.242-14
Employment of	Workers with Disabilities	22.14
Affirmative Action for	Workers with Disabilities.	52.222-36
	Workers' Compensation and War-Hazard Insurance Overseas.	52.228-4
	Workers' Compensation Insurance (Defense Base Act).	52.228-3
Material and	workmanship.	36.505
		52.236-5
Contents of	written acquisition plans.	7.105
Acquisition of Information Technology:	Year 2000 compliance.	39.106
Definition:	Year 2000 compliant	39.002

Reverse Blank