

DFARS Procedures, Guidance, and Information

PGI 201—Federal Acquisition Regulations System

(Revised November 24, 2010)

PGI 201.1--PURPOSE, AUTHORITY, ISSUANCE

For OUSD(AT&L) DPAP memorandum entitled “Taxonomy for the Acquisition of Services,” dated November 23, 2010, click [here](#).

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

Statutory acquisition-related dollar thresholds are reviewed every 5 years to calculate adjustment for inflation, as required by Section 807 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375). The matrix showing the most recent escalation adjustments of statutory acquisition-related dollar thresholds in the DFARS is available [here](#).

PGI 201.170 Peer Reviews.

PGI 201.170-1 Objective of Peer Reviews.

The objectives of Peer Reviews are to—

(a) Ensure that DoD contracting officers are implementing policy and regulations in a consistent and appropriate manner;

(b) Continue to improve the quality of contracting processes throughout DoD; and

(c) Facilitate cross-sharing of best practices and lessons learned throughout DoD Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy maintains a database of Peer Review recommendations, lessons learned, and best practices that is available at:

http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/cpic/cp/peer_reviews.html.

PGI 201.170-2 Pre-award Peer Reviews.

(a) Pre-award Peer Reviews for competitive acquisitions shall be conducted prior to each of the following three phases of the acquisition:

(1) Issuance of the solicitation.

(2) Request for final proposal revisions (if applicable).

(3) Contract award.

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(b) Pre-award Peer Reviews for non-competitive acquisitions shall be conducted prior to each of the following two phases of the acquisition:

- (1) Negotiation.
- (2) Contract award.

PGI 201.170-3 Post-award Peer Reviews of service contracts.

(a) If the base period of performance is greater than one year, the first post-award Peer Review should take place at the mid-point of the base period of performance. If the base period of performance is one year or less, the post-award Peer Review should occur prior to exercise of the first option year. Post-award Peer Reviews should occur prior to every option period thereafter.

(b) Post-award Peer Reviews shall be focused on—

- (1) The adequacy of competition;
- (2) An assessment of actual contract performance; and
- (3) The adequacy of Government surveillance of contract performance.

PGI 201.170-4 Administration of Peer Reviews.

(a) The results and recommendations that are products of Peer Reviews are intended to be advisory in nature; however, in the event the Peer Review report includes a recommendation that is identified as “significant” and the contracting officer does not intend to follow that recommendation, the senior procurement official of the contracting activity for the reviewed organization must be made aware of this fact before action is taken (or inaction, as applicable) that is contrary to the recommendation. Reviews will be conducted in a manner that preserves the authority, judgment, and discretion of the contracting officer and the senior officials of the acquiring activity.

(b) Peer Review teams will be comprised of senior contracting officials and attorneys from throughout DoD. A senior official designated by the OSD Office of Small Business Programs will participate as a team member on Peer Reviews of services acquisitions. Teams will include civilian employees or military personnel external to the department, agency, or component that is the subject of the Peer Review.

(c) Generally, each review will be conducted at the location of the executing contracting

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organization.

(d) A list of the documents that must be made available to the review team, along with the specific elements the team will examine, is provided at the end of this PGI section.

(e) The review team observations and recommendations will be communicated to the contracting officer and the senior procurement official immediately upon completion of a review.

(f) The contracting officer shall document the disposition of all Peer Review recommendations (i.e., state whether the recommendation will be followed and, if not, why not) as a signed memorandum for the record in the applicable contract file. This memorandum must be executed prior to the next phase Peer Review or prior to contract award for Phase 3 reviews. For post-award Peer Reviews of services acquisitions, the memorandum must be executed prior to the next option exercise. The contracting officer shall provide a copy of the memorandum to: Deputy Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (Contract Policy and International Contracting), 3060 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-3060.

<p style="text-align: center;">Pre-award Peer Reviews Required Documents and Elements</p>
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Required Documents: At a minimum, Peer Review teams shall have access to the following documents (as applicable):

1. The requirements document, to include the Acquisition Decision Memorandum;
2. The acquisition strategy, or acquisition plan;
3. The source selection plan;
4. The initial Request for Proposals (RFP) and all amendments to include what, if any, RFP requirements (technical and contractual) were changed and why;
5. The Source Selection Evaluation Board (SSEB) analysis and findings to ensure the evaluation of offers was consistent with the Source Selection Plan and RFP criteria;
6. Any meeting minutes memorializing discussions between the Government and offerors;
7. All evaluation notices generated as a result of deficiencies in the offerors' proposals as well as the offerors' responses to those evaluation notices;
8. All minutes memorializing the conduct of Source Selection Advisory Council (SSAC) deliberations held to date;
9. The offerors' responses to the request for Final Proposal Revision;
10. The final SSAC deliberations;
11. The final SSA determination and source selection decision;
12. Award/incentive fee arrangements, documentation of any required HCA D&Fs regarding non-availability of objective criteria;

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13. Justification and Approval for use of non-competitive procedures; and
14. Documentation of pre-negotiation objectives, cost/price negotiation and the assessment of contractor risk in determining profit or fee.

Elements to be addressed:

1. The process was well understood by both Government and Industry;
2. Source Selection was carried out in accordance with the Source Selection Plan and RFP;
3. The SSEB evaluation was clearly documented;
4. The SSAC advisory panel recommendation was clearly documented;
5. The SSA decision was clearly derived from the conduct of the source selection process;
6. All source selection documentation is consistent with the Section M evaluation criteria; and
7. The business arrangement.

<p style="text-align: center;">Post-award Peer Reviews Required Documents and Elements</p>

Required Documents: At a minimum, Peer Review teams shall have access to the following documents (as applicable):

1. The requirements document;
2. The business arrangement, including business case analysis;
3. Market research documentation;
4. The business clearance, including documentation of cost/price negotiation and the assessment of contractor risk in determining profit or fee.
5. Contractor surveillance documentation to include metrics, quality assurance surveillance plans; and
6. The contract and modifications thereof.

Elements to be addressed, at a minimum, in every post-award review:

1. Contract performance in terms of cost, schedule, and requirements;
2. Use of contracting mechanisms, including the use of competition, the contract structure and type, the definition of contract requirements, cost or pricing methods, the award and negotiation of task orders, and management and oversight mechanisms;
3. Contractor's use, management, and oversight of subcontractors;
4. Staffing of contract management and oversight functions; and

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5. Extent of any pass-throughs, and excessive pass-through charges by the contractor (as defined in section 852 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, Public Law 109-364).
6. Steps taken to mitigate the risk that, as implemented and administered, non-personal services contracts may become de facto personal services contracts.

Elements to be addressed in post-award reviews of contracts under which one contractor provides oversight for services performed by other contractors:

1. Extent of the DoD component's reliance on the contractor to perform acquisition functions closely associated with inherently governmental functions as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2383(b)(3); and
2. The financial interest of any prime contractor performing acquisition functions described in paragraph (1) in any contract or subcontract with regard to which the contractor provided advice or recommendations to the agency.

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PGI 204—Administrative Matters

(Revised November 24, 2010)

PGI 204.70—UNIFORM PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

PGI 204.7001 Policy.

(c)(i) Continued contracts are issued solely for administrative reasons and do not constitute a new procurement. When issuing a continued contract, the contracting officer shall—

(A) Obtain approval at a level above the contracting officer before issuance of the continued contract;

(B) Assign a procurement instrument identification (PII) number to the continued contract that is different from the PII number assigned to the predecessor contract, using the uniform PII numbering system prescribed in DFARS 204.7002, 204.7003, and 204.7004. The predecessor contract will retain the PII number originally assigned to it;

(C) Find a clear breaking point (for example, between issuance of orders, exercise of options, or establishment of a new line of accounting) to issue the continued contract;

(D) Clearly segregate contractual requirements for purposes of Government inspection, acceptance, payment, and closeout. Supplies already delivered and services already performed under the predecessor contract will remain under the predecessor contract. This will allow the predecessor contract to be closed out when all inspection, acceptance, payment, and other closeout issues associated with supplies delivered and services performed under the predecessor contract are complete;

(E) Include in the continued contract all terms and conditions of the predecessor contract that pertain to the supplies and services yet to be delivered or performed. At the time it is issued, the continued contract may not in any way alter the prices or terms and conditions established in the predecessor contract;

(F) Not evade competition, expand the scope of work, or extend the period of performance beyond that of the predecessor contract;

(G) Provide advance notice to the contractor before issuance of the continued contract, to include the PII number and the effective date of the continued contract;

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(H) Modify the predecessor contract to—

(1) Reflect any necessary administrative changes such as transfer of Government property, and make the Government property accountable under the continued contract;

(2) Clearly state that future performance (e.g., issuance of orders or exercise of options) will be accomplished under the continued contract; and

(3) Specify the administrative reason for issuing the continued contract;
and

(I) Reference the predecessor contract PII number on the face page of the continued contract to ensure traceability.

(ii) Sample language for the administrative modification to the predecessor contract is provided below:

“This modification is issued for administrative purposes to facilitate continued contract performance due to *[state the reason for assigning an additional PII number]*. This modification is authorized in accordance with DFARS 204.7001(c).

Supplies and services already acquired under this contract number shall remain solely under this contract number for purposes of Government inspection, acceptance, payment, and closeout. All future *[delivery orders] [task orders] [options exercised]* will be accomplished under continued contract XXXXXXXX.”

PGI 204.7006 Cross reference to Federal Procurement Data System.

DPAP policy letter dated July 8, 2010, subject: Contract Indexing Standard (viewable [here](#)) provides detailed guidance and a matrix on mapping PII and supplementary PII numbers stored in the Electronic Document Access system to data elements reported in the Federal Procurement Data System.

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PGI 215.4—CONTRACT PRICING

PGI 215.402 Pricing policy.

(1) Contracting officers must purchase supplies and services from responsible sources at fair and reasonable prices. The Truth in Negotiations Act (TINA) (10 U.S.C. 2306a and 41 U.S.C. 254b) requires offerors to submit cost or pricing data if a procurement exceeds the TINA threshold and none of the exceptions to cost or pricing data requirements applies. Under TINA, the contracting officer obtains accurate, complete, and current data from offerors to establish a fair and reasonable price (see FAR 15.403). TINA also allows for a price adjustment remedy if it is later found that a contractor did not provide accurate, complete, and current data.

(2) When cost or pricing data are not required, and the contracting officer does not have sufficient data or information to determine price reasonableness, FAR 15.402(a)(2) requires the offeror to provide whatever information or data the contracting officer needs in order to determine fair and reasonable prices.

(3) Obtaining sufficient data or information from the offeror is particularly critical in situations where an item is determined to be a commercial item in accordance with FAR 2.101 and the contract is being awarded on a sole source basis. This includes commercial sales information of items sold in similar quantities and, if such information is insufficient, cost data to support the proposed price.

(4) See PGI 215.404-1 for more detailed procedures for obtaining data or information needed to determine fair and reasonable prices.

PGI 215.403 Obtaining cost or pricing data.

PGI 215.403-1 Prohibition on obtaining cost or pricing data (10 U.S.C. 2306a and 41 U.S.C. 254b).

(b) *Exceptions to cost or pricing data requirements.* Even if an exception to cost or pricing data applies, the contracting officer is still required to determine price reasonableness. In order to make this determination, the contracting officer may require information other than cost or pricing data, including information related to prices and cost information that would otherwise be defined as cost or pricing data if certified.

(c)(3) *Commercial items.*

(A)(1) Contracting officers must exercise care when pricing a commercial item, especially in sole source situations. The definition of a commercial item at FAR 2.101

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requires the product or service be one—

(i) That is of a type customarily used by the general public or by non-governmental entities for other than governmental purposes; and

(ii) That—

(A) Has been sold, leased, or licensed to the general public;

(B) Has been offered for sale, lease, or license to the general public;

or

(C) Has evolved or been modified from such products or services.

(2) Therefore, some form of prior non-government sales data, or the fact that the item was sold, leased, licensed, or offered for sale (either the specific product or service or the product or service from which the item evolved) must be obtained.

(3) The fact that an item has been determined to be a commercial item does not, in and of itself, prohibit the contracting officer from requiring information other than cost or pricing data. This includes information related to prices and cost information that would otherwise be defined as cost or pricing data if certified. Obtaining sufficient data or information from the offeror is particularly critical in situations where an item is determined to be a commercial item in accordance with FAR 2.101 and the contract is being awarded on a sole source basis. See PGI 215.404-1 for more detailed procedures for use when obtaining information and data from the offeror to determine price reasonableness.

(B)(1) *Report Content.* The annual report of commercial item exceptions to Truth in Negotiations Act (TINA) requirements shall include the following:

Title: Commercial Item Exceptions to TINA Requirements

(1) Contract number, including modification number, if applicable, and program name.

(2) Contractor name.

(3) Contracting activity.

(4) Total dollar amount of exception.

(5) Brief explanation of the basis for determining that the item(s) are commercial.

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(6) Brief description of the specific steps taken to ensure price reasonableness.

(2) *Pricing Actions Reported.* The intent of this requirement is to report when a commercial item exception was determined. Therefore, the reporting of the commercial item exceptions are for pricing actions at the point the contracting officer makes a determination that the commercial item exception applies. For example—

Example 1: The contracting officer determined that a commercial item exception applies for an entire indefinite-delivery indefinite-quantity (IDIQ) contract and expected the subsequent orders to exceed \$15 million (based on the estimated maximum amount for the IDIQ or other supportable estimate of future orders). The organization would report this in accordance with DFARS 215.403-1(c)(3) for the period in which the IDIQ contract was awarded, and would include the total dollar amount of subsequent orders under the exception expected at the time of award.

Example 2: The contracting officer awards an IDIQ contract with no commercial item exceptions anticipated. The contracting officer later modifies the contract for an order that will meet commercial item exceptions, and the subsequent order(s) are expected to exceed \$15 million. Reporting (in the year the modification was issued) will include this IDIQ contract, the amount of this order, and any other expected future orders that will use the exception.

(i) For the above examples, after the contract is reported as receiving the exception with expected awards over \$15 million, there would be no further report, e.g., when a subsequent order under that contract exceeds \$15 million, because reporting for that contract was already accomplished.

(ii) When explaining price reasonableness in accordance with paragraph (c)(3)(B)(1)(6) of this subsection, if pricing was accomplished when the IDIQ contract was awarded, also explain how price reasonableness was determined. In circumstances where pricing will take place on the order at a future date, explain how pricing techniques at FAR 15.404-1 will be used, including obtaining cost information, if that is the only way to determine price reasonableness.

(4) *Waivers.*

(A) *Exceptional case TINA waiver.*

(1) In determining that an exceptional case TINA waiver is appropriate, the head of the contracting activity must exercise care to ensure that the supplies or services could not be obtained without the waiver and that the determination is clearly documented. See DPAP March 23, 2007, policy memorandum. The intent is not to relieve entities that normally perform Government contracts subject to TINA from an obligation to certify that

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cost or pricing data are accurate, complete, and current. Instead, waivers must be used judiciously, in situations where the Government could not otherwise obtain a needed item without a waiver. A prime example would be when a particular company offers an item that is essential to DoD's mission but is not available from other sources, and the company refuses to submit cost or pricing data. In such cases, a waiver may be appropriate. However, the procuring agency should, in conjunction with the waiver, develop a strategy for procuring the item in the future that will not require such a waiver (e.g., develop a second source, develop an alternative product that satisfies the department's needs, or have DoD produce the item).

(2) Senior procurement executive coordination. An exceptional case TINA waiver that exceeds \$100 million shall be coordinated with the senior procurement executive prior to granting the waiver.

(3) Waiver for part of a proposal. The requirement for submission of cost or pricing data may be waived for part of an offeror's proposed price when it is possible to clearly identify that part of the offeror's cost proposal to which the waiver applies as separate and distinct from the balance of the proposal. In granting a partial waiver, in addition to complying with the requirements in DFARS 215.403-1(c)(4), the head of the contracting activity must address why it is in the Government's best interests to grant a partial waiver, given that the offeror has no objection to certifying to the balance of its cost proposal.

(4) Waivers for unpriced supplies or services. Because there is no price, unpriced supplies or services cannot be subject to cost or pricing data certification requirements. The Government cannot agree in advance to waive certification requirements for unpriced supplies or services, and may only consider a waiver at such time as an offeror proposes a price that would otherwise be subject to certification requirements.

(B) The annual report of waiver of TINA requirements shall include the following:

Title: Waiver of TINA Requirements

(1) Contract number, including modification number, if applicable, and program name.

(2) Contractor name.

(3) Contracting activity.

(4) Total dollar amount waived.

(5) Brief description of why the item(s) could not be obtained without a

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waiver. See DPAP March 23, 2007, policy memorandum.

(6) Brief description of the specific steps taken to ensure price reasonableness.

(7) Brief description of the demonstrated benefits of granting the waiver.

PGI 215.403-3 Requiring information other than cost or pricing data.

To the extent that cost or pricing data are not required by FAR 15.403-4 and there is no other means for the contracting officer to determine that prices are fair and reasonable, the offeror is required to submit “information other than cost or pricing data” (see definition at FAR 2.101). In accordance with FAR 15.403-3(a), the offeror must provide appropriate information on the prices at which the same or similar items have previously been sold, adequate for determining the reasonableness of the price. The following clarifies these requirements:

(1) *Information other than cost or pricing data.* When cost or pricing data are not required, the contracting officer must obtain whatever information is necessary in order to determine the reasonableness of the price. The FAR defines this as “information other than cost or pricing data.” When TINA does not apply and there is no other means of determining that prices are fair and reasonable, the contracting officer must obtain appropriate information on the prices at which the same or similar items have been sold previously, adequate for evaluating the reasonableness of the price. Sales data must be comparable to the quantities, capabilities, specifications, etc., of the product or service proposed. Sufficient steps must be taken to verify the integrity of the sales data, to include assistance from the Defense Contract Management Agency, the Defense Contract Audit Agency, and/or other agencies if required. See PGI 215.404-1 for more detailed procedures for obtaining information and data from offerors to determine price reasonableness.

(2) *Previously been sold.* Contracting officers shall request offerors to provide information related to prior sales (or “offered for sale”) in support of price reasonableness determinations.

(3) *Adequacy of sales data for pricing.* The contracting officer must determine if the prior sales information is sufficient for determining that prices are fair and reasonable. If the sales information is not sufficient, additional information shall be obtained, including cost information if necessary. See PGI 215.404-1 for more detailed procedures for obtaining whatever data or information is needed to determine fair and reasonable prices.

(4) *Reliance on prior prices paid by the Government.* Before relying on a prior price paid by the Government, the contracting officer must verify and document that sufficient analysis was performed to determine that the prior price was fair and reasonable.

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Sometimes, due to exigent situations, supplies or services are purchased even though an adequate price or cost analysis could not be performed. The problem is exacerbated when other contracting officers assume these prices were adequately analyzed and determined to be fair and reasonable. The contracting officer also must verify that the prices previously paid were for quantities consistent with the current solicitation. Not verifying that a previous analysis was performed, or the consistencies in quantities, has been a recurring issue on sole source commercial items reported by oversight organizations. Sole source commercial items require extra attention to verify that previous prices paid on Government contracts were sufficiently analyzed and determined to be fair and reasonable. At a minimum, a contracting officer reviewing price history shall discuss the basis of previous prices paid with the contracting organization that previously bought the item. These discussions shall be documented in the contract file.

PGI 215.404 Proposal analysis.

PGI 215.404-1 Proposal analysis techniques.

(a) *General.*

(i) The objective of proposal analysis is to ensure that the final agreed-to price is fair and reasonable. When the contracting officer needs information to determine price reasonableness and the offeror will not furnish that information, use the following sequence of steps to resolve the issue:

(A) The contracting officer should make it clear what information is required and why it is needed to determine fair and reasonable prices, and should be flexible in requesting data and information in existing formats with appropriate explanations from the offeror.

(B) If the offeror refuses to provide the data, the contracting officer should elevate the issue within the contracting activity.

(C) Contracting activity management shall, with support from the contracting officer, discuss the issue with appropriate levels of the offeror's management.

(D) If the offeror continues to refuse to provide the data, contracting activity management shall elevate the issue to the head of the contracting activity for a decision in accordance with FAR 15.403-3(a)(4).

(E) The contracting officer shall document the contract file to describe—

(1) The data requested and the contracting officer's need for that data;

(2) Why there is currently no other alternative but to procure the item from

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this particular source; and

(3) A written plan for avoiding this situation in the future (e.g., develop a second source by...; bring the procurement in house to the Government by...).

(F) Consistent with the requirements at FAR 15.304 and 42.1502 and the DoD Guide to Collection and Use of Past Performance Information, Version 3, dated May 2003, the contracting officer shall provide input into the past performance system, noting the offeror's refusal to provide the requested information.

(ii) In some cases, supplies or services that are not subject to TINA may require a cost analysis (see paragraph (b)(iv) of this section). This will occur when a price analysis is not sufficient for determining prices to be fair and reasonable. In such cases, the contracting officer should consider the need for a Defense Contract Audit Agency audit of the cost data.

(iii) Particular attention should be paid to sole source commercial supplies or services. While the order of preference at FAR 15.402 must be followed, if the contracting officer cannot determine price reasonableness without obtaining information or cost data from the offeror, at a minimum, the contracting officer must obtain appropriate information on the prices at which the same or similar items have been sold previously (often previous sales information was the basis of the commercial item determination and must be requested during price analysis of the information or data provided by the offeror). If previous sales information is not sufficient to determine price reasonableness, the contracting officer must obtain "information other than cost or pricing data" and, if necessary, perform a cost analysis.

(b) *Price analysis.*

(i) Price analysis should generally be performed on supplies or services that are not subject to TINA. Available commercial sales, published catalogs or prices, etc., can sometimes be obtained through market research and can provide a basis for determining if the proposed prices are fair and reasonable.

(ii) In some cases, commercial sales are not available and there is no other market information for determining fair and reasonable prices. This is especially true when buying supplies or services that have been determined to be commercial, but have only been "offered for sale" or purchased on a sole source basis with no prior commercial sales upon which to rely. In such cases, the contracting officer must require the offeror to submit whatever cost information is needed to determine price reasonableness.

(iii) The following procedures shall be adhered to when executing the price analysis steps at FAR 15.404-1(b)(2):

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(A) When the contracting officer is relying on information obtained from sources other than the offeror, the contracting officer must obtain and document sufficient information to confirm that previous prices paid by the Government were based on a thorough price and/or cost analysis. For example, it would not be sufficient to use price(s) from a database paid by another contracting officer without understanding the type of analysis that was performed to determine the price(s), and without verifying that the quantities were similar for pricing purposes. This does not necessarily need to be another analysis, but there should be coordination with the other office that acknowledges an analysis was performed previously.

(B) When purchasing sole source commercial items, the contracting officer must request non-Government sales data for quantities comparable to those in the solicitation. In addition, if there have not been any non-Government sales, “information other than cost or pricing data” shall be obtained and a price or cost analysis performed as required.

(iv) When considering advice and assistance from others, the contracting officer must pay particular attention to supplies or services that are not subject to TINA because they are “of a type” customarily used by the general public or “similar to” the item being purchased. There must be a thorough analysis of—

- (A) The available price information for the similar-type item;
- (B) The changes required by the solicitation; and
- (C) The cost of modifying the base item.

(v) In some cases, the contracting officer will have to obtain “information other than cost or pricing data” from the offeror because there is not sufficient information from other sources to determine if prices are fair and reasonable. The contracting officer must use business judgment to determine the level of information needed from the offeror, but must ensure that the information is sufficient for making a reasonableness determination. For example, the offeror may have significant sales of the item in comparable quantities to non-Government entities, and that may be all the information needed, once the sales information is appropriately verified. On the other hand, there may be no non-Government sales and the contracting officer may be required to obtain cost information, and should do so. The request for additional information shall be limited to only that needed to determine prices to be fair and reasonable. For example, assume the proposal is 40 percent purchase parts, 30 percent labor, and the balance indirect rates. Also assume that the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) has a forward pricing rate agreement with the offeror. It may be sufficient to limit requests to historical purchase records and/or vendor quotes and the proposed labor hours. Based on this information and the forward pricing rates from DCMA, the contracting officer may be able to determine price reasonableness.

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(c) *Cost analysis.*

(i) When the contracting officer cannot obtain sufficient information to perform a price analysis in accordance with the pricing steps in FAR 15.404-1(b), a cost analysis is required.

(ii) When a solicitation is not subject to TINA and a cost analysis is required, the contracting officer must clearly communicate to the offeror the cost information that will be needed to determine if the proposed price is fair and reasonable.

(iii) To the extent possible, when cost or pricing data are not required to be submitted in accordance with Table 15-2 of FAR 15.408, the contracting officer should accept the cost data in a format consistent with the offeror's records.

(iv) The contracting officer must always consider the need for field pricing support from the Defense Contract Management Agency, the Defense Contract Audit Agency, and/or other agencies.

(e) *Technical analysis.*

Requesting technical assistance is particularly important when evaluating pricing related to items that are “similar to” items being purchased or commercial items that are “of a type” or require “minor modifications.” Technical analysis can assist in pricing these types of items by identifying any differences between the item being acquired and the “similar to” item. In particular, the technical review can assist in evaluating the changes that are required to get from the “similar to” item, to the item being solicited, so the contracting officer can determine sufficient price/cost analysis techniques when evaluating that the price for the item being solicited is fair and reasonable.

PGI 215.404-2 Information to support proposal analysis.

(a) *Field pricing assistance.*

(i) The contracting officer should consider requesting field pricing assistance (See PGI 215.404-2(c) for when audit assistance should be requested) for—

(A) Fixed-price proposals exceeding the cost or pricing data threshold;

(B) Cost-type proposals exceeding the cost or pricing data threshold from offerors with significant estimating system deficiencies (see DFARS 215.407-5-70(a)(4) and (c)(2)(i)); or

(C) Cost-type proposals exceeding \$10 million from offerors without significant estimating system deficiencies.

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(ii) The contracting officer should not request field pricing support for proposed contracts or modifications in an amount less than that specified in paragraph (a)(i) of this subsection. An exception may be made when a reasonable pricing result cannot be established because of—

(A) A lack of knowledge of the particular offeror; or

(B) Sensitive conditions (e.g., a change in, or unusual problems with, an offeror's internal systems).

(c) *Audit assistance for prime contracts or subcontracts.*

(i) The contracting officer should consider requesting audit assistance from DCAA for—

(A) Fixed-price proposals exceeding \$10 million;

(B) Cost-type proposals exceeding \$100 million.

(ii) The contracting officer should not request DCAA audit assistance for proposed contracts or modifications in an amount less than that specified in paragraph (c)(i) of this subsection unless there are exceptional circumstances explained in the request for audit. (See PGI 215.404-2(a)(i) for requesting field pricing assistance without a DCAA audit.)

(iii) If, in the opinion of the contracting officer or auditor, the review of a prime contractor's proposal requires further review of subcontractors' cost estimates at the subcontractors' plants (after due consideration of reviews performed by the prime contractor), the contracting officer should inform the administrative contracting officer (ACO) having cognizance of the prime contractor before the review is initiated.

(iv) Notify the appropriate contract administration activities when extensive, special, or expedited field pricing assistance will be needed to review and evaluate subcontractors' proposals under a major weapon system acquisition. If audit reports are received on contracting actions that are subsequently cancelled, notify the cognizant auditor in writing.

(v) Requests for audit assistance for subcontracts should use the same criteria as established in paragraphs (c)(i) and (c)(ii) of this subsection.

PGI 215.404-3 Subcontract pricing considerations.

(a) The contracting officer should consider the need for field pricing analysis and evaluation of lower-tier subcontractor proposals, and assistance to prime contractors when they are being denied access to lower-tier subcontractor records.

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(i) When obtaining field pricing assistance on a prime contractor's proposal, the contracting officer should request audit or field pricing assistance to analyze and evaluate the proposal of a subcontractor at any tier (notwithstanding availability of data or analyses performed by the prime contractor) if the contracting officer believes that such assistance is necessary to ensure the reasonableness of the total proposed price. Such assistance may be appropriate when, for example—

(A) There is a business relationship between the contractor and the subcontractor not conducive to independence and objectivity;

(B) The contractor is a sole source supplier and the subcontract costs represent a substantial part of the contract cost;

(C) The contractor has been denied access to the subcontractor's records;

(D) The contracting officer determines that, because of factors such as the size of the proposed subcontract price, audit or field pricing assistance for a subcontract at any tier is critical to a fully detailed analysis of the prime contractor's proposal;

(E) The contractor or higher-tier subcontractor has been cited for having significant estimating system deficiencies in the area of subcontract pricing, especially the failure to perform adequate cost analyses of proposed subcontract costs or to perform subcontract analyses prior to negotiation of the prime contract with the Government; or

(F) A lower-tier subcontractor has been cited as having significant estimating system deficiencies.

(ii) It may be appropriate for the contracting officer or the ACO to provide assistance to a contractor or subcontractor at any tier, when the contractor or higher-tier subcontractor has been denied access to a subcontractor's records in carrying out the responsibilities at FAR 15.404-3 to conduct price or cost analysis to determine the reasonableness of proposed subcontract prices. Under these circumstances, the contracting officer or the ACO should consider whether providing audit or field pricing assistance will serve a valid Government interest.

(iii) When DoD performs the subcontract analysis, DoD shall furnish to the prime contractor or higher-tier subcontractor, with the consent of the subcontractor reviewed, a summary of the analysis performed in determining any unacceptable costs included in the subcontract proposal. If the subcontractor withholds consent, DoD shall furnish a range of unacceptable costs for each element in such a way as to prevent disclosure of subcontractor proprietary data.

(iv) Price redeterminable or fixed-price incentive contracts may include

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subcontracts placed on the same basis. When the contracting officer wants to reprice the prime contract even though the contractor has not yet established final prices for the subcontracts, the contracting officer may negotiate a firm contract price—

(A) If cost or pricing data on the subcontracts show the amounts to be reasonable and realistic; or

(B) If cost or pricing data on the subcontracts are too indefinite to determine whether the amounts are reasonable and realistic, but—

(1) Circumstances require prompt negotiation; and

(2) A statement substantially as follows is included in the repricing modification of the prime contract:

As soon as the Contractor establishes firm prices for each subcontract listed below, the Contractor shall submit (in the format and with the level of detail specified by the Contracting Officer) to the Contracting Officer the subcontractor's cost incurred in performing the subcontract and the final subcontract price. The Contractor and the Contracting Officer shall negotiate an equitable adjustment in the total amount paid or to be paid under this contract to reflect the final subcontract price.

(v) If the selection of the subcontractor is based on a trade-off among cost or price and other non-cost factors rather than lowest price, the analysis supporting subcontractor selection should include a discussion of the factors considered in the selection (also see FAR 15.101 and 15.304 and DFARS 215.304). If the contractor's analysis is not adequate, return it for correction of deficiencies.

(vi) The contracting officer shall make every effort to ensure that fees negotiated by contractors for cost-plus-fixed-fee subcontracts do not exceed the fee limitations in FAR 15.404-4(c)(4).

PGI 215.404-70 DD Form 1547, Record of Weighted Guidelines Method Application.

(1) The DD Form 1547—

(i) Provides a vehicle for performing the analysis necessary to develop a profit objective;

(ii) Provides a format for summarizing profit amounts subsequently negotiated as part of the contract price; and

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(iii) Serves as the principal source document for reporting profit statistics to DoD's management information system.

(2) The military departments are responsible for establishing policies and procedures for feeding the DoD-wide management information system on profit and fee statistics (see PGI 215.404-76).

(3) The contracting officer shall—

(i) Use and prepare a DD Form 1547 whenever a structured approach to profit analysis is required by DFARS 215.404-4(b) (see DFARS 215.404-71, 215.404-72, and 215.404-73 for guidance on using the structured approaches). Administrative instructions for completing the form are in PGI 253.215-70.

(ii) Ensure that the DD Form 1547 is accurately completed. The contracting officer is responsible for the correction of any errors detected by the management system auditing process.

PGI 215.404-71 Weighted guidelines method.

PGI 215.404-71-4 Facilities capital employed.

(c) *Use of DD Form 1861 - Field pricing support.*

(i) The contracting officer may ask the ACO to complete the forms as part of field pricing support.

(ii) When the Weighted Guidelines Method is used, completion of the DD Form 1861 requires information not included on the Form CASB-CMF, i.e., distribution percentages of land, building, and equipment for the business unit performing the contract. Choose the most practical method for obtaining this information, for example—

(A) Contract administration offices could obtain the information through the process used to establish factors for facilities capital cost of money or could establish advance agreements on distribution percentages for inclusion in field pricing reports;

(B) The corporate ACO could obtain distribution percentages; or

(C) The contracting officer could request the information through a solicitation provision.

PGI 215.404-76 Reporting profit and fee statistics.

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(1) Contracting officers in contracting offices that participate in the management information system for profit and fee statistics must send completed DD Forms 1547 on actions that exceed the cost or pricing data threshold, where the contracting officer used the weighted guidelines method, an alternate structured approach, or the modified weighted guidelines method, to their designated office within 30 days after contract award.

(2) Participating contracting offices and their designated offices are—

<u>Contracting Office</u>	<u>Designated Office</u>
ARMY	
All	*
NAVY	
All	Commander Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Norfolk Washington Detachment, Code 402 Washington Navy Yard Washington, DC 20374-5000
AIR FORCE	
Air Force Materiel Command (all field offices)	*

* Use the automated system, Profit Weighted Guidelines and Application at <https://www.wgl.wpafb.af.mil/wgl>, as required by your department.

(3) When the contracting officer delegates negotiation of a contract action that exceeds the cost or pricing data threshold to another agency (e.g., to an ACO), that agency must ensure that a copy of the DD Form 1547 is provided to the delegating office for reporting purposes within 30 days after negotiation of the contract action.

(4) Contracting offices outside the United States and its outlying areas are exempt from reporting.

(5) Designated offices send a quarterly (non-cumulative) report of DD Form 1547 data to—

Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (WHS/DIOR)
1215 Jefferson Davis Highway
Suite 1204
Arlington, VA 22202-4302

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(6) In preparing and sending the quarterly report, designated offices—

(i) Perform the necessary audits to ensure information accuracy;

(ii) Do not enter classified information;

(iii) Transmit the report using approved electronic means; and

(iv) Send the reports not later than the 30th day after the close of the quarterly reporting periods.

(7) These reporting requirements have been assigned Report Control Symbol DD-AT&L(Q)1751.

PGI 215.406-1 Prenegotiation objectives.

(a) Also consider—

(i) Data resulting from application of work measurement systems in developing prenegotiation objectives; and

(ii) Field pricing assistance personnel participation in planned prenegotiation and negotiation activities.

(b) Prenegotiation objectives, including objectives related to disposition of findings and recommendations contained in preaward and postaward contract audit and other advisory reports, shall be documented and reviewed in accordance with departmental procedures.

PGI 215.406-3 Documenting the negotiation.

(a)(7) Include the principal factors related to the disposition of findings and recommendations contained in preaward and postaward contract audit and other advisory reports.

(10) The documentation—

(A) Must address significant deviations from the prenegotiation profit objective;

(B) Should include the DD Form 1547, Record of Weighted Guidelines Application (see DFARS 215.404-70), if used, with supporting rationale; and

(C) Must address the rationale for not using the weighted guidelines method when its use would otherwise be required by DFARS 215.404-70.

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PGI 215.407-4 Should-cost review.

(b) *Program should-cost review.*

(2) DoD contracting activities should consider performing a program should-cost review before award of a definitive contract for a major system as defined by DoDI 5000.2. See DoDI 5000.2 regarding industry participation.

(c) *Overhead should-cost review.*

(1) Contact the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) (<http://www.dcma.mil/>) for questions on overhead should-cost analysis.

(2)(A) DCMA or the military department responsible for performing contract administration functions (e.g., Navy SUPSHIP) should consider, based on risk assessment, performing an overhead should-cost review of a contractor business unit (as defined in FAR 2.101) when all of the following conditions exist:

- (1) Projected annual sales to DoD exceed \$1 billion;
- (2) Projected DoD versus total business exceeds 30 percent;
- (3) Level of sole-source DoD contracts is high;
- (4) Significant volume of proposal activity is anticipated;
- (5) Production or development of a major weapon system or program is anticipated; and
- (6) Contractor cost control/reduction initiatives appear inadequate.

(B) The head of the contracting activity may request an overhead should-cost review for a business unit that does not meet the criteria in paragraph (c)(2)(A) of this subsection.

(C) Overhead should-cost reviews are labor intensive. These reviews generally involve participation by the contracting, contract administration, and contract audit elements. The extent of availability of military department, contract administration, and contract audit resources to support DCMA-led teams should be considered when determining whether a review will be conducted. Overhead should-cost reviews generally should not be conducted at a contractor business segment more frequently than every 3 years.

PGI 215.407-5 Estimating systems.

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PGI 215.407-5-70 Disclosure, maintenance, and review requirements.

(e) *Review procedures.* Cognizant audit and contract administration activities shall—

(1) Establish and manage regular programs for reviewing selected contractors' estimating systems.

(2) Conduct reviews as a team effort.

(i) The contract auditor will be the team leader.

(ii) The team leader will—

(A) Coordinate with the ACO to ensure that team membership includes qualified contract administration technical specialists.

(B) Advise the ACO and the contractor of significant findings during the conduct of the review and during the exit conference.

(C) Prepare a team report.

(1) The ACO or a representative should—

(i) Coordinate the contract administration activity's review;

(ii) Consolidate findings and recommendations; and

(iii) When appropriate, prepare a comprehensive written report for submission to the auditor.

(2) The contract auditor will attach the ACO's report to the team report.

(3) Tailor reviews to take full advantage of the day-to-day work done by both organizations.

(4) Conduct a review, every 3 years, of contractors subject to the disclosure requirements. The ACO and the auditor may lengthen or shorten the 3-year period based on their joint risk assessment of the contractor's past experience and current vulnerability.

(f) *Disposition of survey team findings.*

(1) Reporting of survey team findings. The auditor will document the findings and recommendations of the survey team in a report to the ACO. If there are significant

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estimating deficiencies, the auditor will recommend disapproval of all or portions of the estimating system.

(2) Initial notification to the contractor. The ACO will provide a copy of the team report to the contractor and, unless there are no deficiencies mentioned in the report, will ask the contractor to submit a written response in 30 days, or a reasonable extension.

(i) If the contractor agrees with the report, the contractor has 60 days from the date of initial notification to correct any identified deficiencies or submit a corrective action plan showing milestones and actions to eliminate the deficiencies.

(ii) If the contractor disagrees, the contractor should provide rationale in its written response.

(3) Evaluation of contractor's response. The ACO, in consultation with the auditor, will evaluate the contractor's response to determine whether—

(i) The estimating system contains deficiencies that need correction;

(ii) The deficiencies are significant estimating deficiencies that would result in disapproval of all or a portion of the contractor's estimating system; or

(iii) The contractor's proposed corrective actions are adequate to eliminate the deficiency.

(4) Notification of ACO determination. The ACO will notify the contractor and the auditor of the determination and, if appropriate, of the Government's intent to disapprove all or selected portions of the system. The notice shall—

(i) List the cost elements covered;

(ii) Identify any deficiencies requiring correction; and

(iii) Require the contractor to correct the deficiencies within 45 days or submit an action plan showing milestones and actions to eliminate the deficiencies.

(5) Notice of disapproval. If the contractor has neither submitted an acceptable corrective action plan nor corrected significant deficiencies within 45 days, the ACO shall disapprove all or selected portions of the contractor's estimating system. The notice of disapproval must—

(i) Identify the cost elements covered;

(ii) List the deficiencies that prompted the disapproval; and

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(iii) Be sent to the cognizant auditor, and each contracting and contract administration office having substantial business with the contractor.

(6) Monitoring contractor's corrective action. The auditor and the ACO will monitor the contractor's progress in correcting deficiencies. If the contractor fails to make adequate progress, the ACO shall take whatever action is necessary to ensure that the contractor corrects the deficiencies. Examples of actions the ACO can take are: bringing the issue to the attention of higher level management, reducing or suspending progress payments (see FAR 32.503-6), and recommending nonaward of potential contracts.

(7) Withdrawal of estimating system disapproval. The ACO will withdraw the disapproval when the ACO determines that the contractor has corrected the significant system deficiencies. The ACO will notify the contractor, the auditor, and affected contracting and contract administration activities of the withdrawal.

PGI 215.470 Estimated data prices.

(b)(i) The form and the provision included in the solicitation request the offeror to state what portion of the total price is estimated to be attributable to the production or development of the listed data for the Government (not to the sale of rights in the data). However, offerors' estimated prices may not reflect all such costs; and different offerors may reflect these costs in a different manner, for the following reasons—

- (A) Differences in business practices in competitive situations;
- (B) Differences in accounting systems among offerors;
- (C) Use of factors or rates on some portions of the data;
- (D) Application of common effort to two or more data items; and
- (E) Differences in data preparation methods among offerors.

(ii) Data price estimates should not be used for contract pricing purposes without further analysis.

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(Revised November 24, 2010)

PGI 225.74—DEFENSE CONTRACTORS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

PGI 225.7401 Contracts requiring performance or delivery in a foreign country.

(a) If the acquisition requires the performance of services or delivery of supplies in an area outside the United States, the contracting officer shall—

(i) Ensure that the solicitation and contract include any applicable host country and designated operational area performance considerations. Failure to provide such information—

(A) May result in a contract that does not reflect the respective support relationships between the contractor and the Government, ultimately affecting the ability of the contractor to fulfill the contract terms and conditions;

(B) May result in unplanned support burdens being placed on the Government in a theater of operations;

(C) May result in contractor personnel conflicting with theater operations or performing in violation of a theater commander's directives or host country laws; or

(D) May cause contractor personnel to be wrongly subjected to host country laws.

(ii) Comply with any theater business clearance/contract administration delegation requirements (which must be consistent with the combat support agency's established functions and responsibilities) set forth by the geographic combatant commander during declared contingency operations for all solicitations and contracts that relate to the delivery of supplies and services to the designated area(s) of operation.

(A) Theater business clearance ensures—

(1) Contracted effort to be accomplished in designated area(s) of operations, along with any associated contractor personnel, is visible to the combatant commander;

(2) Contracted effort is in consonance with in-country commanders' plans;

(3) Solicitations and contracts contain appropriate terms and conditions;

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(4) Contracted effort will be properly overseen in designated area(s) of operation;

(5) Any Government-furnished support requirements associated with contractor personnel are properly addressed in the contract terms and conditions.

(B) Contract administration delegation—

(1) Allows the combatant commander to exercise control over the assignment of contract administration (which must be consistent with the combat support agency's established functions and responsibilities) for that portion of contracted effort that relates to performance in, or delivery to, designated area(s) of operation.

(2) Allows the combatant commander to exercise oversight to ensure the contractor's compliance with combatant commander and subordinate task force commander policies, directives, and terms and conditions.

(iii) Refer to the website at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pacc/cc/index.html>, which contains required procedures and applicable guidance and information;

(iv) Follow [specific guidance for the combatant command in whose area the contractor will be performing services or delivering supplies. This guidance is contained on the respective combatant commander's operational contract support webpage which is linked to the procedures at http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pacc/cc/areas_of_responsibility.html, at the weblink for the combatant command for the area in which the contractor will be performing services or delivering items. These pages list prevailing regulations, policies, requirements, host nation laws, orders/fragmentary orders, combatant commander's directives, unique clauses, and other considerations necessary for soliciting and awarding a contract for performance in, or delivery of items to, that combatant commander's area of responsibility;

(v) To determine the appropriate point(s) of contact for contracting matters in/within the combatant commander's area of responsibility, contact the overseas contracting office by accessing the link for the combatant command in whose area of responsibility the contractor will be performing services or delivering items. From the combatant command website, link to the contracting office supporting the combatant command to identify the appropriate point of contact; and

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(vi) Use the following checklist as a guide to document consideration of each listed issue, as applicable, and retain a copy of the completed checklist in the contract file.

CHECKLIST

The contracting officer shall verify that the requiring activity has considered the following when building its requirements package, as applicable:

____ (1) Whether the contemplated acquisition will duplicate or otherwise conflict with existing work being performed or items already provided in the area, and whether economies of scope/schedule can be leveraged if there are already existing contracts in place for similar work or items.

____ (2) The availability of technically qualified and properly trained Government civilian and/or military personnel to oversee the performance of the contract in the combatant commander's area of responsibility (e.g., contracting officer's representatives, quality assurance representatives, property administrators).

____ (3) The applicability of any international agreements to the acquisition. (Some agreements may be classified and must be handled appropriately.)

____ (4) Compliance with area-specific, anti-terrorism security guidance set forth by the command anti-terrorism officer, to include soliciting anti-terrorism officer guidance on the particular requirement and the location of delivery and/or execution of services, and incorporating recommended security measures into the requirements package.

____ (5) Whether there are any requirements for use of foreign currencies, including applicability of U.S. holdings of excess foreign currencies.

____ (6) Information on taxes and duties from which the Government may be exempt.

____ (7) If the acquisition requires performance of work in the foreign country, whether there are standards of conduct for the prospective contractor and, if so, the consequences for violation of such standards of conduct.

____ (8) The availability of logistical and other Government-furnished support and equipment for contractor personnel. This includes, but is not limited to: berthing and messing; intra-theater transportation; medical support; morale, welfare, and recreation support; postal support; force protection support; organizational clothing and personal protective gear (e.g., body armor and gas masks.)

____ (9) If the contractor will employ foreign workers, whether a waiver of the Defense Base Act will be required (see FAR 28.305).

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____ (10) Whether contractor personnel will need authorization to carry weapons for the performance of the contract.

____ (11) If the contract will include the clause at DFARS 252.225-7040, Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Outside the United States, the Government official authorized to receive DD Form 93, Record of Emergency Data Card, to enable the contracting officer to provide that information to the contractor, as required by paragraph (g) of the clause.

____ (12) Other requirements associated with contractor personnel to include deployment-related training, accountability (registration in Synchronized Pre-deployment and Operational Tracker), medical and dental qualifications, theater entrance and country clearance requirements.

____ (13) Any other requirements of the website for the country in which the contract will be performed or the designated operational area to which deliveries will be made.

The contracting officer shall provide the following information to the applicable overseas contracting office (see PGI 225.7401(a)(v)):

____ (1) The solicitation number, the estimated dollar value of the acquisition, and a brief description of the work to be performed or the items to be delivered.

____ (2) Notice of contract award, including contract number, dollar value, and a brief description of the work to be performed or the items to be delivered.

____ (3) Any additional information requested by the applicable contracting office to ensure full compliance with policies, procedures, and objectives of the applicable country or designated operational area.

(b) For work performed in Japan or Korea, U.S.-Japan or U.S.-Korea bilateral agreements govern the status of contractors and employees, criminal jurisdiction, and taxation. U.S. Forces Japan (USFJ) and U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) are sub-unified commands of Pacific Command (PACOM). The PACOM Staff Judge Advocate contact information is available at http://www.pacom.mil/web/Site_Pages/Staff%20Directory/J0/J0.shtml or by clicking on Staff Directory/Special Staff on the PACOM website. Links to USFJ and USFK websites can be found at the PACOM website at <http://www.pacom.mil> by clicking on “Regional Resources - Links”.

(i) For work performed in Japan—

(A) U.S.-Japan bilateral agreements govern the status of contractors and employees, criminal jurisdiction, and taxation;

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(B) USFJ and component policy, as well as U.S.-Japan bilateral agreements, govern logistic support and base privileges of contractor employees;

(C) The Commander, USFJ, is primarily responsible for interpreting the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) and local laws applicable to U.S. Forces in Japan and for requirements in support of USFJ; and

(D) To ensure that the solicitation and resultant contract reflect an accurate description of available logistics support and application of the U.S.-Japan SOFA, review the information on Contract Performance in Japan at the USFJ website, <http://www.usfj.mil>; or

(2) Contact the Staff Judge Advocate at (commercial) 011-81-3117-55-7717, or DSN 315-225-7717.

(ii) For work performed in Korea—

(A) U.S.-Korea bilateral agreements govern the status of contractors and employees, criminal jurisdiction, and taxation;

(B) USFK and component policy, as well as U.S.-Korea bilateral agreements, govern logistics support and base privileges of contractor employees;

(C) The Commander, USFK, is primarily responsible for interpreting the SOFA and local laws applicable to U.S. Forces in Korea and for requirements in support of USFK; and

(D) To ensure that the solicitation and resultant contract reflect an accurate description of available logistics support and application of the U.S.-Korea SOFA, review the SOFA information found at the USFK website at <http://www.usfk.mil/usfk/> under “Publications”, or at <http://www.usfk.mil/usfk/sofadocuments.aspx>. Contact information for the Commander is also available at <http://www.usfk.mil/usfk/leadership.aspx>.

(E) Additional applicable directives and regulations are available at <http://www.usfk.mil/usfk/>, click on the drop down menu for “Publications”.

(c) For work performed in specified countries in the USCENTCOM area of responsibility, follow theater business clearance/ contract administration delegation policy as set forth in OSD policy letters linked to this PGI, and specific theater business clearance/contract administration delegation instructions as implemented by Joint Contracting Command (Iraq/Afghanistan) and found under contracting guidance at http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pacc/cc/areas_of_responsibility.html (click on CENTCOM area of responsibility).

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

(1) DoDI 3020.41, Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany the U.S. Armed Forces, serves as a comprehensive source of DoD policy and procedures concerning DoD contractor and subcontractor personnel authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces. Such personnel—

(i) May include U.S. citizens, U.S. legal aliens, third country nationals, and local nationals;

(ii) May be employees of external support, systems support, or theater support contractors, as defined in Enclosure 2 of DoDI 3020.41; and

(iii) Are provided with an appropriate identification card under the Geneva Conventions (also see DoDI 1000.1, Identity Cards Required by the Geneva Conventions).

(2) Not all contractor personnel in a designated operational area are authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces. For example, contractor personnel performing reconstruction contracts generally are not authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces.

(3) Also see PGI 207.105(b)(20)(C) for special considerations for acquisition planning for crisis situations outside the United States.

PGI 225.7402-2 Definitions.

“Designated operational areas” include, but are not limited to, such descriptors as theater of war, theater of operations, joint operations area, amphibious objective area, joint special operations area, and area of operations. See DoD Joint Publication 3-0, Joint Operations, Chapter II, Paragraph 5, “Organizing the Operational Areas,” at <https://jdeis.js.mil/jdeis/index.jsp> (select “Browse Joint Pubs” under “Joint Doctrine” heading).

PGI 225.7402-3 Government support.

(a) Support that may be authorized or required when contractor personnel are deployed with or otherwise provide support in the theater of operations to U.S. military forces deployed outside the United States may include, but are not limited to—

(i) Deployment in-processing centers;

(ii) Training;

(iii) Transportation to operation area;

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- (iv) Transportation within operation area;
- (v) Physical security;
- (vi) Force protection;
- (vii) Organizational clothing and individual equipment;
- (viii) Emergency medical care;
- (ix) Mess operations;
- (x) Quarters;
- (xi) Postal service;
- (xii) Phone service;
- (xiii) Emergency notification;
- (xiv) Laundry; and
- (xv) Religious services.

(e) *Letter of Authorization.*

(i) A Letter of Authorization (LOA) is necessary to enable a contractor employee to process through a deployment processing center, to travel to, from, and within the theater of operations, and to identify any additional authorizations and privileges. If authorized by the contracting officer, a contracting officer's representative may approve a Letter of Authorization. Contractor travel orders will be prepared by the supporting installation.

(ii) The LOA will state the intended length of assignment in the theater of operations and will identify planned use of Government facilities and privileges in the theater of operations, as authorized by the contract. Authorizations may include such privileges as access to the exchange facilities and the commissary, and use of Government messing and billeting. The LOA must include the name of the approving Government official.

(iii) Sample LOA:

OFFICE SYMBOL

Date

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MEMORANDUM FOR *[insert name and address of military organization with the authority to provide Government-provided support where the contractor employees will be deployed]*

SUBJECT: Contractor Letter of Authorization *[note: much of the information contained within this Memorandum is similar to the information contained in travel orders for Government personnel]*

1. The *[insert appropriate name of Government requiring activity, such as a program management office]*, in its capacity for providing support under Contract Number *[insert contract number]*, *[insert delivery or task order number if applicable]*, awarded *[insert award date]*; authorizes the *[insert company name]* employee identified below to proceed to the locations and for the timeframe indicated below. Travel being performed is necessary and in the public's service.

a. Name: *[insert employee's full name, including middle name. In addition, include the employee's GS grade equivalent].*

b. Home Address: *[insert complete street address, city, state, and zip code. Include a CONUS work e-mail address if available].*

c. Date of Birth: *[insert employee's birth date].*

d. Place of Birth: *[insert employee's birth place].*

e. Passport Number/Expiration Date: *[insert contractor employee's passport number and passport expiration date].*

f. Next of Kin: *[insert full name, along with contact information and individual's relationship].*

g. Job Title: *[insert company job title for employee].*

h. Equivalent GS grade: For purposes of determining what level of Government-provided support should be granted to contractor personnel, and for prisoner-of-war status, the individual named herein is equivalent to a *[for contractor non-supervisory positions insert GS-12. For contractor supervisory/managerial positions insert GS-13].*

i. Level of Clearance: *[insert individual's security clearance; if not applicable, insert N/A].*

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j. Issuing Agency: *[insert complete name and address of Government contracting organization that awarded the contract for which this work is being performed].*

k. Countries to be visited: *[insert the countries to be visited in support of military operations].*

l. Purpose: *[provide a brief description of the contractor support being provided. This should not exceed three lines. If known, include what military organizations will be supported at the tactical level].*

m. Deployed Performance Period: *[provide the estimated deployed performance dates].*

2. Contractor Privileges: *[Note the following list is provided for sample purposes only. The contracting officer should not state the following list verbatim. Every contracting officer should prepare the LOA in accordance with those specific privileges that may be made available for contractor personnel in performance of the specific contract.]* Request that this contractor employee be granted, subject to availability, access to or the privileges defined below while temporarily deployed with *[insert military organization supporting]* on Contract Number *[insert contract number]*:

a. Common Access Card (CAC), Geneva Convention Card (DD Form 489), and ration cards.

b. *[Insert appropriate exchange name]* Exchange service facilities (includes rationed items).

c. Military clothing sales for repair and replacement of issued equipment.

d. Organizational clothing and individual equipment.

e. Military banking facilities and Finance Accounting Office.

f. Government transportation (i.e. aircraft, automobile, bus, train) for official Government business.

g. Commissary (includes rationed items).

h. Morale and welfare recreational facilities (e.g., clubs, movie theaters, gyms).

i. Purchase of petroleum and oil products for rental and/or Government vehicles.

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- j. Customs exemption.
- k. Emergency medical care.
- l. The following theater-specific immunizations that are not available to the general public: _____.
- m. Mess facilities.
- n. Quarters.
- o. Military postal service.
- p. Phone service.
- q. Laundry services.
- r. Religious services.

3. Travel Discount Rates: *[Insert full name of contract employee]*, the bearer of this letter, is an employee of *[insert company name]* which has a contract with this agency under Government contract *[insert contract number]*. During the period of this contract, *[insert performance period relating to deployment]*, and only if the vendor permits, the named bearer is eligible and authorized to use available travel discount rates in accordance with Government contracts and/or agreements. Government Contract City Pair fares are not available to Contractors.

4. Special Notice: Employees, including dependents residing with employees, employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States, who engage in conduct outside the United States that would constitute an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year if the conduct had been engaged in within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, may potentially be subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the United States. See the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act of 2000 (18 U.S.C. 3261 et. seq., as amended by Section 1088 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375)).

5. Points of Contacts (POC):

a. POC at *[insert contracting activity information]* is the undersigned. The undersigned can be reached at:

- (1) DSN and Commercial *[insert phone numbers]*.

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(2) E-mail *[insert unclassified e-mail address]*.

b. The Government requiring activity POC at *[insert requiring activity information]* is *[insert a requiring activity POC who will be familiar with the work being performed]*. The undersigned can be reached at:

(1) DSN and Commercial *[insert phone numbers]*.

(2) E-mail *[insert unclassified e-mail address]*.

c. Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) POC *[insert primary contract COR information. In addition to the primary COR, there may be a COR in the theater of operations.]*. The COR can be reached at:

(1) DSN and Commercial *[insert phone numbers]*.

(2) E-mail *[insert unclassified e-mail address]*.

6. Upon completion of the mission, the employee should make all attempts to return to the deployment processing center point of origin.

[The LOA is typically signed by the procuring contracting officer.]

CF: *[insert applicable addresses (i.e., PM for the individual specified in this order)]*

PGI 225.7402-5 Contract clauses.

(a) *Class Deviation 2007-O0010, Implementation of the Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT) to Account for Contractor Personnel Performing in the United States Central Command Area of Responsibility.*

(i) "Performance in the United States Central Command Area of Responsibility (USCENTCOM AOR)" means performance of a service or construction, as required by the contract. For supply contracts, production of the supplies or associated overhead functions are not covered, but services associated with the acquisition of the supplies are covered (e.g., installation or maintenance).

(ii) If a contract requires performance in the USCENTCOM AOR, but some personnel performing the contract are authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces, and other personnel performing the contract are not authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces, include in the solicitation and contract both the clause at DFARS 252.225-7040 and the clause provided by Class Deviation 2007-O0010. Paragraph (b)(1) of each clause limits the applicability of the clause to the appropriate personnel. There are differences between the two clauses, primarily in Government support to contractor

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personnel (e.g., security protection and limited medical treatment) and potential applicability of the Uniform Code of Military Justice to contractor employees that are authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces.

(iii) The requirements of paragraph (g) of the clause in Class Deviation 2007-O0010 are not applicable to subcontracts for which the period of performance of the subcontract is less than 30 days.

(iv) In exceptional circumstances, the head of the agency may authorize deviations from the requirements of Class Deviation 2007-O0010, in accordance with FAR Subpart 1.4 and DFARS Subpart 201.4.

(v) Also see <http://www.acq.osd.mil/log/PS/spot.html> for business rules on use of the SPOT system.

(b) When using the clause at DFARS 252.225-7040, Contractor Personnel Authorized to Accompany U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Outside the United States, consider the applicability of the following clauses:

(i) The clause at DFARS 252.225-7043, Antiterrorism/Force Protection Policy for Defense Contractors Outside the United States, as prescribed at DFARS 225.7403-2.

(ii) Either the clause at FAR 52.228-3, Workers' Compensation Insurance (Defense Base Act), or the clause at FAR 52.228-4, Workers' Compensation and War-Hazard Insurance Overseas, as prescribed at FAR 28.309(a) and (b).

(iii) The clause at FAR 52.228-7, Insurance—Liability to Third Persons, in cost-reimbursement contracts as prescribed at DFARS 228.311-1.

(iv) The clause at DFARS 252.228-7003, Capture and Detention, as prescribed at DFARS 228.370(d).

(v) The clause at DFARS 252.237-7019, Training for Contractor Personnel Interacting with Detainees, as prescribed at DFARS 237.171-4.

(vi) The clause at FAR 52.249-14, Excusable Delays, as prescribed at FAR 49.505(b).

(vii) The clauses at FAR 52.251-1, Government Supply Sources, as prescribed at FAR 51.107, and DFARS 252.251-7000, Ordering from Government Supply Sources, as prescribed at DFARS 251.107.

PGI 225.7403 Antiterrorism/force protection.

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PGI 225.7403-1 General.

Information and guidance pertaining to DoD antiterrorism/force protection policy for contracts that require performance or travel outside the United States can be obtained from the following offices:

(1) For Army contracts: HQDA-AT; telephone, DSN 222-9832 or commercial (703) 692-9832.

(2) For Navy contracts: Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), Code 21; telephone, DSN 288-9077 or commercial (202) 433-9077.

(3) For Marine Corps contracts: CMC Code POS-10; telephone, DSN 224-4177 or commercial (703) 614-4177.

(4) For Air Force and Combatant Command contracts: The appropriate Antiterrorism Force Protection Office at the Command Headquarters. Also see <https://atep.dtic.mil>.

(5) For defense agency contracts: The appropriate agency security office.

(6) For additional information: Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, ASD(SOLIC); telephone, DSN 227-7205 or commercial (703) 697-7205.

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PGI 234—Major System Acquisition

(Added November 24, 2010)

PGI 234.71—Cost and Software Data Reporting

PGI 234.7100 Policy.

The OSD Deputy Director, Cost Assessment, may be contacted at—

Defense Cost and Resource Center

201 12th Street, Suite 220

Arlington, VA 22202-5408

703-601-4850

703-604-1012 (fax)

DSN: 329-4850

DCARC@osd.mil

<http://dcarc.pae.osd.mil>

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PGI 242—Contract Administration and Audit Services

(Revised November 24, 2010)

PGI 242.73--CONTRACTOR INSURANCE/PENSION REVIEW

PGI 242.7303 Responsibilities.

(1) The ACO is responsible for—

(i) Determining the need for a CIPR in accordance with the procedures at PGI 242.7302;

(ii) Requesting and scheduling the reviews with the appropriate DCMA activity;

(iii) Notifying the contractor of the proposed date and purpose of the review, and obtaining any preliminary data needed by the DCMA insurance/pension specialist or the DCAA auditor;

(iv) Reviewing the CIPR report, advising the contractor of the recommendations contained within the report, considering contractor comments, and rendering a decision based on those recommendations;

(v) Providing other interested contracting officers copies of documents related to the CIPR;

(vi) Ensuring adequate follow-up on all CIPR recommendations; and

(vii) Performing contract administration responsibilities related to Cost Accounting Standards administration as described in FAR Subparts 30.2 and 30.6.

(2) The DCMA insurance/pension specialist is responsible for—

(i) Issuing a technical report on the contractor's insurance/pension plans for incorporation into the final CIPR report based on an analysis of the contractor's pension plans, insurance programs, and other related data;

(ii) Leading the team that conducts the review. Another individual may serve as the team leader when both the insurance/pension specialist and that individual agree. The team leader is responsible for—

(A) Maintaining complete documentation for CIPR reports;

(B) To the extent possible, resolving discrepancies between audit reports and CIPR draft reports prior to releasing the final CIPR report;

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(C) Preparing and distributing the final CIPR report;

(D) Providing the final audit report and/or the insurance/pension specialist's report as an attachment to the CIPR report; and

(E) Preparing a draft letter for the administrative contracting officer's use in notifying the contractor of CIPR results; and

(iii) When requested, advising administrative contracting officers and other Government representatives concerning contractor insurance/pension matters.

(3) The DCAA auditor is responsible for—

(i) Participating as a member of the CIPR team or serving as the team leader (see paragraph (2)(ii) of this section);

(ii) Issuing an audit report for incorporation into the final CIPR report based on an analysis of the contractor's books, accounting records, and other related data; and

(iii) Performing contract audit responsibilities related to Cost Accounting Standards administration as described in FAR Subparts 30.2 and 30.6.