

DFARS Procedures, Guidance, and Information

PGI 218—Emergency Acquisitions

(Added February 26, 2015)

PGI 218.2—EMERGENCY ACQUISITION FLEXIBILITIES

PGI 218.272 Use of electronic business tools.

(a) Use of electronic business (e-business) acquisition tools greatly enhances the efficacy of the contracting process in a contingency business environment (CBE). The CBE involves specific tools, policies, roles and responsibilities, and processes necessary to streamline delivery of goods and services to the end user and to implement an e-business program with the capabilities necessary to support an end-to-end electronic acquisition process in order to quickly obtain goods and services for the warfighter in an operational area. For information and procedures to effectively utilize CBE e-business tools, and additional policy references supporting use of the e-business tools, see the DoD CBE Guidebook at http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pacc/cc/docs/CBE_Guidebook.docx.

(b) Use of the following CBE e-business tools is mandatory when supporting a contingency or humanitarian or peacekeeping operation as defined in FAR 2.101:

(1) The 3in1 Tool. The 3in1 Tool automates the field order, receipt, and purchase processes previously executed manually using the paper Standard Form (SF) 44. The 3in1 handheld device records and transmits cash and carry type purchases and payment data to the prime database for remote reconciliation and review, when conducting on-the-spot, over-the-counter field purchases where use of the Government Purchase Card is appropriate, but not feasible. The 3in1 database may be accessed on the Joint Contingency Contracting Systems (JCCS) website at <https://www.jccs.gov/olvr/>.

(2) The Acquisition Cross-Servicing Agreements (ACSA) Global Automated Tracking and Reporting System (AGATRS). AGATRS is an automated tool that tracks and provides visibility into worldwide ACSAs that may satisfy a requirement through support from the host nation or other nations supporting the contingency. ACSA transactions that are used in support of contingency or humanitarian or peacekeeping operations are required to be documented and tracked in AGATRS as required by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 2120.01C, Acquisition Cross Servicing Agreements (http://dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cdata/unlimit/2120_01.pdf). AGATRS is accessible on the JCCS website at <https://www.jccs.gov/olvr/>.

(c) No other electronic tools may be used to fulfill the same capabilities as 3in1 and AGATRS.

(d) See [PGI 225.7401](#)(a)(ii) regarding use of the Theater Business Clearance CBE e-business tool.

DFARS Procedures, Guidance, and Information

PGI 242—Contract Administration and Audit Services

(Revised February 26, 2015)

PGI 242.75—CONTRACTOR ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS AND RELATED CONTROLS

PGI 242.7502 Policy.

(d) *Disposition of findings.*

(2) *Initial determination.*

(ii)(A) Within 10 days of receiving the report, if the contracting officer makes a determination that there is a significant deficiency, the contracting officer should provide an initial determination of deficiencies and a copy of the report to the contractor and require the contractor to submit a written response.

(C) *Evaluation of contractor's response.* Within 30 days of receiving the contractor's response, the contracting officer, in consultation with the auditor or cognizant functional specialist, should evaluate the contractor's response and make a final determination.

(3) *Final Determination.*

(ii)(A) *Monitoring contractor's corrective action.* The auditor and the contracting officer shall monitor the contractor's progress in correcting deficiencies. If the contractor fails to make adequate progress, the contracting officer shall take whatever action is necessary to ensure that the contractor corrects the deficiencies. Examples of actions the contracting officer can take are: disapproving the system; bringing the issue to the attention of higher level management; implementing or increasing the withholding in accordance with [252.242-7005](#), Contractor Business Systems, if applicable; and recommending non-award of potential contracts.

(B) *Correction of significant deficiencies.*

(1) When the contractor notifies the contracting officer that the contractor has corrected the significant deficiencies, the contracting officer shall request that the auditor review the correction to determine if the deficiencies have been resolved.

(2) The contracting officer shall determine if the contractor has corrected the deficiencies.

(3) If the contracting officer determines the contractor has corrected the deficiencies, the contracting officer's notification shall be sent to the auditor; payment office; appropriate action officers responsible for reporting past performance at the requiring

DFARS Procedures, Guidance, and Information

PGI 242—Contract Administration and Audit Services

activities; and each contracting and contract administration office having substantial business with the contractor as applicable.

(g) Mitigating the risk of accounting system deficiencies on specific proposals.

(2) In the event that a contractor's accounting system contains deficiencies, even if it has been disapproved, a cost reimbursement contract is not prohibited if the contracting officer determines that the contractor's accounting system is adequate for determining costs applicable to the contract or order.