

DFARS Procedures, Guidance, and Information

PGI 206—Competition Requirements

(Added April 20, 2015)

PGI 206.000 Scope of part.

For information on various approaches that may be used to competitively fulfill DoD requirements, see the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics [Guidelines for Creating and Maintaining a Competitive Environment for Supplies and Services in the Department of Defense](#).

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PGI 206—Competition Requirements

(Revised April 20, 2015)

PGI 206.3--OTHER THAN FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION

PGI 206.302 Circumstances permitting other than full and open competition.

PGI 206.302-1 Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements.

(d) *Limitations.* When utilizing the authority at FAR 6.302-1, the contracting officer shall post a request for information or a sources sought notice, and shall include the results of this inquiry in the justification required by FAR 6.303. This requirement to post may be waived by the Head of the Contracting Activity, or designee. The waiver authority may not be delegated lower than a general or flag officer or a member of the Senior Executive Service.

PGI 206.302-2 Unusual and compelling urgency.

(b) *Application.* The circumstances under which use of this authority may be appropriate include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Supplies, services, or construction needed at once because of fire, flood, explosion, or other disaster.

(ii) Essential equipment or repair needed at once to—

(A) Comply with orders for a ship;

(B) Perform the operational mission of an aircraft; or

(C) Preclude impairment of launch capabilities or mission performance of missiles or missile support equipment.

(iii) Construction needed at once to preserve a structure or its contents from damage.

(iv) Purchase requests citing an issue priority designator under DoD 4140.1-R, DoD Materiel Management Regulation, of 4 or higher, or citing “Electronic Warfare QRC Priority.”

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PGI 206.303 Justifications.

PGI 206.303-2 Content.

(b)(i) Justifications citing the authority at FAR 6.302-1 to permit the use of other than full and open competition, shall--

(A) Include the results of the request for information or sources sought notice posted in accordance with PGI 206.302-1 (unless the requirement to post has been waived); and

(B) For non-competitive follow-on acquisitions of supplies or services previously awarded on a non-competitive basis, include a copy of the previous justification to assist the approval authority in determining whether the planned actions to remove any barriers to competition cited on the previous justification were completed.

PGI 206.304 Approval of the justification.

(a)(S-70) For a non-competitive follow-on to a previous award for the same supply or service supported by a justification for other than full and open competition citing the authority at FAR 6.302-1—

(i) The justification shall include a copy of the previous justification to assist the approval authority in determining whether the planned actions to remove any barriers to competition cited on the previous justification were completed; and

(ii) The approval authority shall determine whether the planned actions were completed. If the actions were not completed, the justification for the follow-on acquisition shall be approved by the approval authority one-level above the approval authority for the previous justification (see FAR 6.304). If the previous justification was approved by the Senior Procurement Executive (SPE), the approval remains at the SPE level.

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PGI 207.1—ACQUISITION PLANS

PGI 207.103 Agency-head responsibilities.

(h) Submit acquisition plans for procurement of conventional ammunition to—

Program Executive Officer, Ammunition
ATTN: SFAE-AMO
Building 171
Picatinny Arsenal, NJ 07806-5000

Telephone: Commercial (973) 724-7101; DSN 880-7101.

PGI 207.105 Contents of written acquisition plans.

For acquisitions covered by DFARS [207.103](#)(d)(i)(A) and (B), correlate the plan to the DoD Future Years Defense Program, applicable budget submissions, and the decision coordinating paper/program memorandum, as appropriate. It is incumbent upon the planner to coordinate the plan with all those who have a responsibility for the development, management, or administration of the acquisition. The acquisition plan should be provided to the contract administration organization to facilitate resource allocation and planning for the evaluation, identification, and management of contractor performance risk.

(a) *Acquisition background and objectives.*

(1) *Statement of need.* Include—

(A) Applicability of an acquisition decision document, a milestone decision review, or a service review, as appropriate.

(B) The date approval for operational use has been or will be obtained. If waivers are requested, describe the need for the waivers.

(C) A milestone chart depicting the acquisition objectives.

(D) Milestones for updating the acquisition plan. Indicate when the plan will be updated. Program managers should schedule updates to coincide with DAB reviews and the transition from one phase to another (e.g., system development and demonstration to production and deployment).

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(E) *Supplies and services.* To determine if acquisitions for supplies or services are covered by DFARS [208.7](#), acquisition officials shall use the AbilityOne Program Procurement List published by the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled at http://www.abilityone.gov/procurement_list/index.html (see FAR Part 8.7).

(3)(i) Life-cycle cost. When acquiring tents or other temporary structures, consider total life-cycle costs in accordance with DFARS [215.101](#).

(8) *Acquisition streamlining.* See DoDD 5000.1, The Defense Acquisition System, and the Defense Acquisition Guidebook at <http://akss.dau.mil/dag/>.

(b) *Plan of action.*

(2) *Competition.* For information on various approaches that may be used to competitively fulfill DoD requirements, see the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics [Guidelines for Creating and Maintaining a Competitive Environment for Supplies and Services in the Department of Defense](#).

(4) *Acquisition considerations.* When supplies or services will be acquired by placing an order under a non-DoD contract (e.g., a Federal Supply Schedule contract), regardless of whether the order is placed by DoD or by another agency on behalf of DoD, address the method of ensuring that the order will be consistent with DoD statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to the acquisition and the requirements for use of DoD appropriated funds.

(5) *Budgeting and funding.* Include specific references to budget line items and program elements, where applicable, estimated production unit cost, and the total cost for remaining production.

(6) *Product or service descriptions.* For development acquisitions, describe the market research undertaken to identify commercial items, commercial items with modifications, or nondevelopmental items (see FAR Part 10) that could satisfy the acquisition objectives.

(13) *Logistics considerations.*

(i) Describe the extent of integrated logistics support planning, including total life cycle system management and performance-based logistics. Reference approved plans.

(ii) Discuss the mission profile, reliability, and maintainability (R&M) program plan, R&M predictions, redundancy, qualified parts lists, parts and material qualification, R&M requirements imposed on vendors, failure analysis, corrective action and feedback,

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and R&M design reviews and trade-off studies. Also discuss corrosion prevention and mitigation plans.

(iii) For all acquisitions, see Subpart [227.71](#) regarding technical data and associated license rights, and Subpart [227.72](#) regarding computer software and associated license rights. For acquisitions involving major weapon systems and subsystems of major weapon systems, see the additional requirements at DFARS [207.106](#)(S-70).

(iv) See DoD 4120.24-M, Defense Standardization Program (DSP) Policies and Procedures.

(S-70) Describe the extent of Computer-Aided Acquisition and Logistics Support (CALs) implementation (see MIL-STD-1840C, Automated Interchange of Technical Information).

(16) *Environmental and energy conservation objectives.*

(i) Discuss actions taken to ensure either elimination of or authorization to use class I ozone-depleting chemicals and substances (see DFARS Subpart [223.8](#)).

(ii) Ensure compliance with DoDI 4715.4, Pollution Prevention.

(20) *Other considerations.*

(A) National Technology and Industrial Base. For major defense acquisition programs, address the following (10 U.S.C. 2506)—

(1) An analysis of the capabilities of the national technology and industrial base to develop, produce, maintain, and support such program, including consideration of the following factors related to foreign dependency (10 U.S.C. 2505)—

(i) The availability of essential raw materials, special alloys, composite materials, components, tooling, and production test equipment for the sustained production of systems fully capable of meeting the performance objectives established for those systems; the uninterrupted maintenance and repair of such systems; and the sustained operation of such systems.

(ii) The identification of items specified in paragraph (b)(19)(A)(1)(i) of this section that are available only from sources outside the national technology and industrial base.

(iii) The availability of alternatives for obtaining such items from within the national technology and industrial base if such items become unavailable from sources

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outside the national technology and industrial base; and an analysis of any military vulnerability that could result from the lack of reasonable alternatives.

(iv) The effects on the national technology and industrial base that result from foreign acquisition of firms in the United States.

(2) Consideration of requirements for efficient manufacture during the design and production of the systems to be procured under the program.

(3) The use of advanced manufacturing technology, processes, and systems during the research and development phase and the production phase of the program.

(4) To the maximum extent practicable, the use of contract solicitations that encourage competing offerors to acquire, for use in the performance of the contract, modern technology, production equipment, and production systems (including hardware and software) that increase the productivity of the offerors and reduce the life-cycle costs.

(5) Methods to encourage investment by U.S. domestic sources in advanced manufacturing technology production equipment and processes through—

(i) Recognition of the contractor's investment in advanced manufacturing technology production equipment, processes, and organization of work systems that build on workers' skill and experience, and work force skill development in the development of the contract objective; and

(ii) Increased emphasis in source selection on the efficiency of production.

(6) Expanded use of commercial manufacturing processes rather than processes specified by DoD.

(7) Elimination of barriers to, and facilitation of, the integrated manufacture of commercial items and items being produced under DoD contracts.

(8) Expanded use of commercial items, commercial items with modifications, or to the extent commercial items are not available, nondevelopmental items (see FAR Part 10).

(9) Acquisition of major weapon systems as commercial items (see DFARS Subpart [234.70](#)).

(B) Industrial Capability (IC).

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(1) Provide the program's IC strategy that assesses the capability of the U.S. industrial base to achieve identified surge and mobilization goals. If no IC strategy has been developed, provide supporting rationale for this position.

(2) If, in the IC strategy, the development of a detailed IC plan was determined to be applicable, include the plan by text or by reference. If the development of the IC plan was determined not to be applicable, summarize the details of the analysis forming the basis of this decision.

(3) If the program involves peacetime and wartime hardware configurations that are supported by logistics support plans, identify their impact on the IC plan.

(C) Special considerations for acquisition planning for crisis situations. Ensure that the requirements of DoD Instruction 1100.22, Policy and Procedures for Determining Workforce Mix, are addressed. Also—

(1) Acquisition planning must consider whether a contract is likely to be performed in crisis situations outside the United States and must develop appropriately detailed measures for inclusion in the contract. Combatant commanders establish operational plans identifying essential services that must continue during crisis. DoDI 1100.22 requires Combatant Commanders to develop contingency plans if they have a reasonable doubt that a contractor will continue to provide essential services during a mobilization or crisis. When planning the acquisition, consider these operational plans and the resources available to carry out these plans.

(2) During acquisition planning, identify which services have been declared so essential that they must continue during a crisis situation. A best practice is to create a separate section, paragraph, line, or other designation in the contract for these essential services so they can be tracked to an option or separate contract line item.

(3) The requirements for the contractor written plan for continuity of essential services and the criteria for assessing the sufficiency of the plan will be determined/tailored for each acquisition of essential services by the contracting officer in coordination with the functional manager. The contractor's written plan, including prices/cost, shall be considered and evaluated in conjunction with the technical evaluation of offers.

(4) Operational-specific contractor policies and requirements resulting from combatant commander "integrated planning" will be described in operation plans (OPLAN), operation orders (OPORD) or separate annexes, and must be incorporated into applicable contracts. The plans may include rules for theater entry, country clearance, use of weapons, living on-base, etc. Therefore, the requiring activity is responsible for obtaining pertinent OPLANS, OPORDs, and annexes (or unclassified extracts) from the affected

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combatant command or military service element or component and for ensuring that the contract is consistent with the theater OPLAN and OPORD.

(5) Ask the requiring activity to confirm that the appropriate personnel department has determined that inherently Governmental functions are not included in the contract requirements. If contract services will become inherently Governmental during a time of crisis, ensure that the contract states that work will be removed from the contract (temporarily or permanently) upon the occurrence of a triggering event (specified in the contract) or upon notice from the contracting officer that informs the contractor when its responsibility to perform affected duties will stop or restart. The contract should require the contractor to have a plan for restarting performance after the crisis ends.

(6) If the combatant commander's contingency plan requires military members to replace contractor employees during a crisis or contingency, acquisition planning must consider whether the contract should require the contractor to train military members to do that.

(7) For acquisitions that have or may have some portion of delivery of items or performance in a foreign country, address considerations and requirements set forth in DFARS [225.7401](#), Contracts requiring performance or delivery in a foreign country; [225.7402](#), Contractor personnel authorized to accompany U.S. Armed Forces deployed outside the United States; and [225.7404](#), Contract administration in support of contingency operations.

(8) Contract administration planning considerations for contracts in support of contingency operations.

(i) When delegation of contract administration services to a contracting officer located in a different geographic area to support a contract for the delivery of items or performance in a joint operations area will or may occur, address the resourcing of contract administration and oversight personnel, including administrative contracting officers, quality assurance specialists, contract administrators, property administrators, and contracting officers' representatives.

(ii) If contract delivery of items or performance in support of contingency operations will or may occur in an austere, uncertain, or hostile environment, address the need for logistics support of contract administration and oversight personnel.

(iii) When some portion of contract delivery of items or performance may take place in a contingency area, address pertinent combatant commander or joint force commander requirements and considerations for contract administration. Such requirements will be maintained on the particular combatant commander operational contract support website, http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pacc/cc/areas_of_responsibility.html.

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(iv) When contracts are awarded for performance in a contingency area, the head of the contracting activity is responsible for planning to ensure that contingency contracts will be closed in a timely manner considering personnel turnover and preaward, contract administration, and other contracting workload. A plan for reachback support of contract closeouts should be included, if required.

(9) For contracts that will incorporate the clause at DFARS [252.225-7040](#), Contractor Personnel Supporting U.S. Armed Forces Deployed Outside the United States, in accordance with DFARS [225.7402-5\(a\)](#), or otherwise require accountability for contractor personnel, consider the requirements and resources necessary for both the Government and contractor to keep the Synchronized Predeployment and Operational Tracker (SPOT) current in accordance with the SPOT business rules available at the website provided at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/log/PS/spot.html>.

(10) For contracts that will incorporate the clause at FAR 52.222-50, Combating Trafficking in Persons, consider the requirements and resources necessary for both the Government and contractor to implement and maintain compliance with Federal and DoD trafficking in persons requirements, including [PGI 222.1703](#).

(D) CONUS Antiterrorism Considerations. For acquisitions that require services to be delivered to or performed on a DoD installation, DoD occupied space, ship, or aircraft, ensure that the requirements of DoD Instruction 2000.16, DoD Antiterrorism Standards, are addressed. DoD Instruction 2000.16 is available at the Washington Headquarters Services website at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.

(1) Acquisition planning must consider antiterrorism (AT) measures when the effort to be contracted could affect the security of operating forces, particularly in-transit forces. Contracting officers must work closely with Antiterrorism Officers (ATOs) and legal advisors to ensure that AT security considerations are properly and legally incorporated into the acquisition planning process. Consider AT performance as an evaluation factor for award (past performance and proposed performance under the instant contract), and as a performance metric under the resultant contract.

(2) The geographic Combatant Commander's AT policies take precedence over all AT policies or programs of any DoD component operating or existing in that command's area of responsibility. These policies, in conjunction with area specific AT security guidance, form the core of AT security criteria which shall be applied to all contracts as a baseline. The ATO has access to the Joint Staff's Antiterrorism Enterprise Portal on the NIPRNET, <https://atep.dtic.mil/portal/site/atep/> a password-protected integrated interface for current and planned AT tools. Coordinate with the ATO to incorporate AT security considerations into the contracting process, including suggestions for specific AT security measures that should be employed. At a minimum—

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(i) Consider AT Risk Assessment results when developing alternative solutions to contract requirements that will mitigate security risks. The impact of local security measures on contract performance and possible contract performance outcomes that could improve or leverage local security measures should be considered when selecting among alternative contract performance requirements.

(ii) Antiterrorism procedures incorporate random schedules, access, and/or search requirements. There also may be frequent changes in the local threat level. Consider the impact of these practices when developing performance work statements and special contracting requirements, especially those related to site access controls.

(iii) Consider the need for contractor personnel screening requirements to be met prior to commencing work under the contract. The contracting officer should notify the ATO prior to the start of contract performance to ensure all required AT security measures are in place.

(iv) Performance work statements should be written with the understanding that the need for and level of AT measures may change during contract performance. Performance work statements should provide for the conduct of periodic inspections to ensure adherence to access control procedures. Consider the need for reviewing contract AT measures if the local threat changes and/or if contract terms or requirements change.

(E) Software and software maintenance. When acquiring software or software maintenance, see DFARS [212.212](#).

(F) *Procurement Support for Theater Security Cooperation Efforts*. When planning procurement support for theater security cooperation efforts (e.g., military exercises/training, base operations, weapons procurement, aviation fuels, construction, or the President's Emergency Plan for Aids Relief projects), planners should be aware that Department of State (DoS) missions (embassies and consulates) do not provide such contracting support; however, these missions can provide support for routine, non-complex services and supplies used by U.S. Government personnel, even if funded with foreign-military-sales case money (see DFARS [PGI 225.78](#)). Planners shall take the following steps:

(1) Become familiar with DoS Cable 11 STATE 030953, "Procurement Roles and Responsibilities – General Services Officer and DoD Personnel" (see also DFARS [PGI 225.78](#)).

(2) Request general guidance from the combatant-command coordinator on past practices in the particular location for which procurement support is to be requested;

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(3) Contact the Defense Attaché Office and/or General Services Officer (normally the embassy/consulate contracting officer) at the DoS mission at least 60 days prior to the requirement, or as soon as practicable, to obtain information on—

(i) Availability of, and procedures associated with, requesting DoS mission procurement support;

(ii) Local sources of supplies and services; and

(iii) Business payment practices to support DoD procurement of specific theater security cooperation procurement requirements.

(4) Ascertain whether payment support is available from the DoS mission.

(5) When DoS contracting support is determined to be unavailable or not allowed, ensure the party of DoD military and/or civilians deploying to support the particular Theater Security Cooperation effort either pre-arranges DoD contracting support through reach-back, if possible, or if necessary, includes a warranted contracting officer, field-ordering officer, or credit-card holder, and, if necessary, a paying agent.

PGI 207.171 Component breakout.

PGI 207.171-4 Procedures.

(1) *Responsibility.*

(i) Agencies are responsible for ensuring that—

(A) Breakout reviews are performed on components meeting the criteria in DFARS [207.171-3](#)(a) and (b);

(B) Components susceptible to breakout are earmarked for consideration in future acquisitions;

(C) Components earmarked for breakout are considered during requirements determination and appropriate decisions are made; and

(D) Components are broken out when required.

(ii) The program manager or other official responsible for the material program concerned is responsible for breakout selection, review, and decision.

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(iii) The contracting officer or buyer and other specialists (e.g., small business specialist, engineering, production, logistics, and maintenance) support the program manager in implementing the breakout program.

(2) *Breakout review and decision.*

(i) A breakout review and decision includes—

(A) An assessment of the potential risks to the end item from possibilities such as delayed delivery and reduced reliability of the component;

(B) A calculation of estimated net cost savings (i.e., estimated acquisition savings less any offsetting costs); and

(C) An analysis of the technical, operational, logistics, and administrative factors involved.

(ii) The decision must be supported by adequate explanatory information, including an assessment by the end item contractor when feasible.

(iii) The following questions should be used in the decision process:

(A) Is the end item contractor likely to do further design or engineering effort on the component?

(B) Is a suitable data package available with rights to use it for Government acquisition? (Note that breakout may be warranted even though competitive acquisition is not possible.)

(C) Can any quality control and reliability problems of the component be resolved without requiring effort by the end item contractor?

(D) Will the component require further technical support (e.g., development of specifications, testing requirements, or quality assurance requirements)? If so, does the Government have the resources (manpower, technical competence, facilities, etc.) to provide such support? Or, can the support be obtained from the end item contractor (even though the component is broken out) or other source?

(E) Will breakout impair logistics support (e.g., by jeopardizing standardization of components)?

(F) Will breakout unduly fragment administration, management, or performance of the end item contract (e.g., by complicating production scheduling or preventing identification of responsibility for end item failure caused by a defective component)?

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(G) Can breakout be accomplished without jeopardizing delivery requirements of the end item?

(H) If a decision is made to break out a component, can advance acquisition funds be made available to provide the new source any necessary additional lead time?

(I) Is there a source other than the present manufacturer capable of supplying the component?

(J) Has the component been (or is it going to be) acquired directly by the Government as a support item in the supply system or as Government-furnished equipment in other end items?

(K) Will the financial risks and other responsibilities assumed by the Government after breakout be acceptable?

(L) Will breakout result in substantial net cost savings? Develop estimates of probable savings in cost considering all offsetting costs such as increases in the cost of requirements determination and control, contracting, contract administration, data package purchase, material inspection, qualification or preproduction testing, ground support and test equipment, transportation, security, storage, distribution, and technical support.

(iv) If answers to the questions reveal conditions unfavorable to breakout, the program manager should explore whether the unfavorable conditions can be eliminated. For example, where adequate technical support is not available from Government resources, consider contracting for the necessary services from the end item contractor or other qualified source.

(3) *Records.*

(i) The contracting activity shall maintain records on components reviewed for breakout. Records should evidence whether the components—

(A) Have no potential for breakout;

(B) Have been earmarked as potential breakout candidates; or

(C) Have been, or will be, broken out.

(ii) The program manager or other designated official must sign the records.

(iii) Records must reflect the facts and conditions of the case, including any assessment by the contractor, and the basis for the decision. The records must contain the

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assessments, calculations, and analyses discussed in paragraph 2 of this section, including the trade-off analysis between savings and increased risk to the Government because of responsibility for Government-furnished equipment.

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PGI 208—Required Sources of Supplies and Services

(Revised April 20, 2015)

PGI 208.4—FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULES

PGI 208.405-6 Limiting sources.

For an order or blanket purchase agreement (BPA) exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold that is a follow-on to an order or BPA for the same supply or services previously issued based on a limiting sources justification citing the authority at FAR 8.405-6(a)(1)(i)(B) or (C)—

(1) The limited sources justification shall include a copy of the previous justification to assist the approval authority in determining whether the planned actions to remove any barriers that led to the restricted consideration cited on the previous justification were completed; and

(2) The approval authority shall determine whether the planned actions were completed. If the actions were not completed, the justification for the follow-on action must be approved by the approval authority one-level above the approval authority for the previous justification (see FAR 8.405-6(d)). If the previous justification was approved by the Senior Procurement Executive (SPE), the approval remains at the SPE level.

PGI 208.406 Ordering activity responsibilities.

PGI 208.406-1 Order placement.

(1) When ordering from schedules, ordering offices—

(i) May use DD Form 1155, Order for Supplies or Services, to place orders for—

(A) Commercial items at or below the simplified acquisition threshold; and

(B) Other than commercial items at any dollar value (see [PGI 213.307](#));

(ii) Shall use SF 1449, Solicitation/Contract/Order for Commercial Items, to place orders for commercial items exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold (see FAR 12.204); and

(iii) May use SF 1449 to place orders for other than commercial items at any dollar value.

(2) Schedule orders may be placed orally if—

(i) The contractor agrees to furnish a delivery ticket for each shipment under the order (in the number of copies required by the ordering office). The ticket must include the—

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- (A) Contract number;
- (B) Order number under the contract;
- (C) Date of order;
- (D) Name and title of person placing the order;
- (E) Itemized listing of supplies or services furnished; and
- (F) Date of delivery or shipment; and

(ii) Invoicing procedures are agreed upon. Optional methods of submitting invoices for payment are permitted, such as—

(A) An individual invoice with a receipted copy of the delivery ticket;

(B) A summarized monthly invoice covering all oral orders made during the month, with receipted copies of the delivery tickets (this option is preferred if there are many oral orders); or

(C) A contracting officer statement that the Government has received the supplies.

(3) For purchases where cash payment is an advantage, the use of imprest funds in accordance with DFARS [213.305](#) is authorized when—

(i) The order does not exceed the threshold at FAR 13.305-3(a); and

(ii) The contractor agrees to the procedure.

(4) If permitted under the schedule contract, use of the Governmentwide commercial purchase card--

(i) Is mandatory for placement of orders valued at or below the micro-purchase threshold; and

(ii) Is optional for placement of orders valued above the micro-purchase threshold.

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PGI 210—Market Research

(Revised April 20, 2015)

PGI 210.002 Procedures.

(e)(ii) Contracting officers are encouraged to retain information on potential offerors that express an interest in an acquisition, in order to solicit feedback in instances when only one offer is received on a competitive solicitation (see [PGI 215.371-2](#)).

PGI 210.070 Market research report guide for improving the tradecraft in services acquisition.

The “Market Research Report Guide for Improving the Tradecraft in Services Acquisition” is designed to effect the collection and sharing of standardized market research information across the Department. The guide is available for download at http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/cpic/cp/market_research.html.

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PGI 213—Simplified Acquisition Procedures

(Added April 20, 2015)

PGI 213.1—PROCEDURES

PGI 213.104 Promoting competition.

For information on the various approaches that may be used to competitively fulfill DoD requirements, see the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics [Guidelines for Creating and Maintaining a Competitive Environment for Supplies and Services in the Department of Defense](#).

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PGI 215—Contracting by Negotiation

(Revised April 20, 2015)

PGI 215.3--SOURCE SELECTION

PGI 215.300—Scope of subpart.

See the policy tab for Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy memorandum dated March 4, 2011, [Department of Defense Source Selection Procedures](#), which provides the procedures to be used within DoD when conducting negotiated, competitive acquisitions utilizing FAR part 15 procedures.

PGI 215.303 Responsibilities.

(b)(2) The source selection plan—

(A) Shall be prepared and maintained by a person designated by the source selection authority or as prescribed by agency procedures; and

(B) Shall be coordinated with the contracting officer and senior advisory group, if any, within the source selection organization.

PGI 215.304 Evaluation factors and significant subfactors.

(c)(i)(A) Evaluation factors may include—

(1) The extent to which such firms are specifically identified in proposals;

(2) The extent of commitment to use such firms (for example, enforceable commitments are to be weighted more heavily than non-enforceable ones);

(3) The complexity and variety of the work small firms are to perform;

(4) The realism of the proposal;

(5) Past performance of the offerors in complying with requirements of the clauses at FAR 52.219-8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns, and 52.219-9, Small Business Subcontracting Plan; and

(6) The extent of participation of such firms in terms of the value of the total acquisition.

PGI 215.370 Evaluation factor for employing or subcontracting with members of the Selected Reserve.

PGI 215.370-2 Evaluation factor.

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(1) This evaluation factor may be used as an incentive to encourage contractors to use employees or individual subcontractors who are members of the Selected Reserve.

(2) As with all evaluation factors and subfactors, the contracting officer should consider the impact the inclusion of this factor will have on the resulting contract and weight it accordingly.

(3) The solicitation provision at [252.215-7005](#) requires an offeror to provide supporting documentation when stating an intent to use members of the Selected Reserve in the performance of the contract.

PGI 215.371 Only one offer.

PGI 215.371-2 Promote competition.

(a) For competitive solicitations in which more than one potential offeror expressed an interest in an acquisition, but only one offer was ultimately received, the Contracting Officer shall—

(1) Seek feedback (e.g., issue an RFI) after award from potential offerors expected to submit an offer; and

(2) Document any feedback received in the contract file.

(b) Agencies shall use any feedback received when considering how to overcome barriers to competition for future requirements.

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PGI 216—Types of Contracts

(Added April 20, 2015)

PGI 216.5 INDEFINITE-DELIVERY CONTRACTS

PGI 216.505 Ordering.

(b)(2) *Exceptions to the fair opportunity process.* For an order exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold, that is a follow-on to an order previously issued for the same supply or service based on a justification for an exception to fair opportunity citing the authority at FAR 16.505(b)(2)(i)(B) or (C)—

(A) The justification shall include a copy of the previous justification to assist the approval authority in determining whether the actions to remove or overcome any barriers that led to the exception to fair opportunity cited on the previous justification were completed; and

(B) The approval authority shall determine whether the planned actions were completed. If the actions were not completed, the justification for the follow-on action must be approved by the approval authority one-level above the approval authority for the previous justification (see FAR 16.505(b)(2)(ii)(C)). If the previous justification was approved by the Senior Procurement Executive (SPE), the approval remains at the SPE level.