

DFARS Procedures, Guidance, and Information

PGI 204—Administrative and Information Matters

(Revised March 18, 2022)

PGI 204.2—CONTRACT DISTRIBUTION

PGI 204.201 Procedures.

(1) The procuring contracting officer (PCO) retains the original signed contract for the contract file. Administrative contracting officers and termination contracting officers provide the original of each modification to the PCO for retention in the contract file. Unless otherwise directed by department/agency procedures, the office issuing the orders maintains the original of orders under basic ordering agreements and the original of provisioning orders; and

(2) Ensure that distribution of contracts and modifications is consistent with security directives.

(3) Use the following distribution procedures instead of those at FAR 4.201(b) through (f):

(i) Contracts and modifications shall be distributed electronically (except as provided at DFARS [204.270-1\(a\)](#)) using the following methods:

(A) Indexed Portable Document Format files shall be sent via the Global Exchange system (GEX) to the Electronic Data Access (EDA) (<http://eda.ogden.disa.mil>) system to provide a human-readable copy of contract documents.

(B) Electronic data files depicting the contract shall be sent in at least one of the following formats via the GEX to EDA and to systems supporting specific offices as set forth in paragraph (ii) below. (Note that the GEX can be used to translate from the formats below to other formats. Organizations should send both formats in parallel unless validation failures have been eliminated.)

(1) American National Standards Institute X.12 Electronic Data Interchange standard transaction sets 850 and 860.

(2) Department of Defense Procurement Data Standard (PDS) Extensible Markup Language (XML) format:
<https://www.acq.osd.mil/asda/dpc/ce/ds/procurement-data-standard.html>.

(ii) After contract execution, provide an electronic data file copy of the contract and modifications in either X.12 or PDS XML to the following:

(A) The contract administration office, if the contracting officer delegates contract administration to another office (see FAR subpart 42.2). The contracting officer also should provide the contract administration office with a copy of the contract distribution list, indicating those offices that should receive copies of modifications, and any changes to the list as they occur.

(B) The payment office. Provide any modification that changes the payment

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office to both the new and the old payment offices.

(C) Each accounting office whose funds are cited in the contract.

(D) Each consignee specified in the contract. A transshipping terminal is not a consignee. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is authorized to prescribe alternate procedures for distribution of contract documents in DLA Europe and Africa.

(E) The military interdepartmental purchase request requiring activity in the case of coordinated acquisition.

(F) The receiving activity, if the contract or modification provides initial or amended shipping instructions under DFARS [204.1603\(b\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) and *(iii)*.

(iii) Provide electronic notice of award via EDA to the following:

(A)(1) The appropriate Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) office, as listed in DCAAP 5100.1, Directory of DCAA Offices, or as obtained through the DCAA cognizant field audit office locator, both available via the Internet at <http://www.dcaa.mil>, if the contract or modification is one of the following types:

(i) Cost-reimbursement.

(ii) Time-and-materials.

(iii) Labor-hour.

(iv) Fixed-price with provisions for redetermination, cost incentives, economic price adjustment based on cost, or cost allowability.

(v) Any other contract that requires audit service.

(2) If there is a question as to the appropriate DCAA field audit office, request the assistance of the DCAA financial liaison advisor or the nearest DCAA field audit office.

(B) Those organizations required to perform contract administration support functions (e.g., when manufacturing is performed at multiple sites, provide a copy to the contract administration office cognizant of each location).

(C) The cognizant administrative contracting officer when the contract is not assigned for administration but contains a Cost Accounting Standards clause. Indicate that the copy is provided “For Cost Accounting Standards Administration Only” (see FAR 30.601(b)); and

(D) The cognizant Defense Security Service office listed in DoD 5100.76-M, Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives, when the clause at DFARS [252.223-7007](#), Safeguarding Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives, is included in the contract. An extract of the pertinent information can be provided instead of the contract.

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(iv) If electronic distribution is not available, provide one paper copy to each location identified in paragraphs (3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

PGI 204.270 Electronic Data Access.

PGI 204.270-2 Procedures.

(a) Contracting officers shall maintain an account in Wide Area WorkFlow (WAWF), which provides access to Electronic Data Access (EDA) to ensure their ability to validate and verify data and documents distributed to EDA, as necessary.

(b) Agencies shall perform, upon deployment of any contract writing system or other source of contractual documents to be posted to EDA, an analysis to verify adequate controls are in place to ensure that contract documents including attachments, and contract data posted to EDA are accurate representations of the contract. Analyses performed shall include the following—

(1) For documents posted in document formats (e.g., Portable Document Format (PDF)), verification that the electronic versions of contract documents posted to EDA are accurate representations of the contract; however, the electronic version is not required to display visual signatures; and

(2) For data sent to EDA in the data standards at [PGI 204.201](#), review of the data posted to EDA against the contract documents verified under [PGI 204.270\(b\)\(1\)](#) to ensure the contract data rendered in EDA is an accurate representation of the underlying contract. To facilitate this review process, all feeds of data to EDA in the Procurement Data Standard are initially placed in a view only evaluation mode, where the data is not available to other systems or outside users pending verification. Upon completion of the review of data, contracting organizations shall notify the EDA program office of the results of the review, with a list of the issuing offices of the contractual actions, the identifier of the system sending the actions, the version or versions of the data standards to which the review applies, and the locations of the systems sending the actions, directing one of the following decisions—

(i) Delete all data sent to date (in this case the system remains in evaluation status pending further review);

(ii) Delete all data sent to date, and change all subsequent data from 'evaluation' to 'compliant' status; or

(iii) Retain all data sent to date, and change all subsequent data from 'evaluation' to 'compliant' status.

(c) *Contract deficiency reports.*

(1) Contracting officers and all individuals tasked with creating, managing, or viewing contract deficiency reports (CDRs) shall establish and maintain an account in WAWF.

(2) Agencies that award or administer contracts, or perform pay office functions,

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should assign individuals within their organization to create, manage, and view CDRs within WAWF based on the following CDR user roles: initiator, reviewer, assignee, and view only.

(3) The contracting officer shall correct contract deficiencies identified in a CDR and document the steps taken to resolve the deficiency in the CDR.

(4) *The CDR process.*

(i) *Creation.* A CDR is created when a deficiency is identified in the procurement instrument. A list of types of CDR deficiencies is available at <https://www.acq.osd.mil/asda/dpc/ce/ds/procurement-data-standard.html>. The specifics of the deficiency shall be documented in the description in enough detail to provide the assignee an understanding of the problem.

(ii) *Approval.* Once a CDR is created, the initiator shall route the CDR to their local approval official for review.

(iii) *Assignment.* Once a CDR is approved, it is routed to the appropriate contracting activity for action.

(iv) *Acceptance.* A CDR must be accepted or returned by the contracting activity. If a CDR is determined to have been incorrectly assigned, the contracting activity can reassign the CDR to the proper organization (if known) or reject the CDR.

(v) *Resolution.* The assignee shall document the actions taken to resolve a CDR. If a modification has been issued to resolve the deficiency, it shall be identified in the CDR. Once all deficiencies identified on a CDR have been resolved, mark the CDR as resolved. All CDRs should be resolved within 30 days of approval.

(vi) *Close.* After resolution of a CDR, the initiator of the CDR can accept the resolution and manually close the CDR or return it to the assignee for further action. CDRs not manually closed or returned by the initiator to the assignee within 60 days after resolution will automatically be closed. Once the CDR is closed, a notification is generated advising that the CDR is closed.

(5) Additional information on the CDR module of WAWF is available at <https://wawf.eb.mil>.