



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, DC 20301

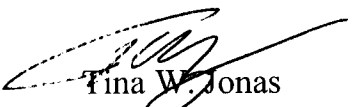
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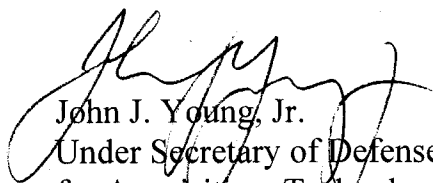
MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS  
COMMANDER, U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND  
DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES  
DIRECTORS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
FIELD ACTIVITIES  
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
(NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE  
PROGRAMS)

SUBJECT: Military Equipment Valuation Contractor Acquired Property Business Rule

The attached business rule was developed in response to questions and issues raised by the DoD Components regarding financial accounting and property accountability for Contractor Acquired Property (CAP). The rule states that while title passes to DoD when the property is obtained by the contractor, the property will not be recorded on DoD financial statements (as other than construction in process) or in accountability systems until the property is delivered to DoD. This business rule will be incorporated into the DoD Financial Management Regulation.

Questions concerning this memorandum and the attached business rule should be directed to Mr. Richard Sylvester, Deputy Director, Acquisition Resources and Analysis (Property and Equipment Policy), Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) at 703-604-6350 x121 or richard.sylvester@osd.mil.

  
Tina W. Jonas  
Under Secretary of Defense  
(Comptroller)

  
John J. Young, Jr.  
Under Secretary of Defense  
for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics

Attachment:  
As stated



***Business Rule: Accounting for and Accountability of Contractor Acquired Property***

**DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE**

The purpose of this paper is to provide the requirements for accounting for Contractor Acquired Property (CAP) in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) No. 6, *Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*. It also addresses how CAP should be managed in the Government's accountability systems.

**BACKGROUND**

Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) No. 6, *Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*, requires that Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) shall be recognized when title passes to the acquiring entity or when the PP&E is delivered to the entity or to an agent of the entity. In the case of constructed PP&E, the PP&E shall be recorded as construction-in-progress until it is placed in service, at which time the balance shall be transferred to general PP&E.

Contractor acquired property (CAP) is property obtained or otherwise provided by the contractor for performing a contract. Contractors may acquire property, as a direct cost to the Government, to fulfill the contract's requirements. When this occurs, the Government takes title to the property under the terms and conditions of the Government property clause.

DoD policies, processes, and practices are structured on delivery, receipt and acceptance of property. This aligns and is consistent with other DoD processes and practices, e.g., Wide-Area Work Flow, Unique Item identification. Although the DoD may have title to some property, e.g., property acquired, fabricated, or otherwise provided by the contractor for performing a contract, such property has not yet been delivered.

**ACCOUNTING TREATMENT**

The cost of contractor acquired property and other reimbursed costs should be accumulated in the construction-in-progress (CIP) general ledger account for posting to the applicable General Property, Plant, and Equipment account when construction or manufacturing is completed. For General and Military Equipment, construction-in-progress is transferred to the applicable General Property, Plant,

and Equipment account on the date the asset is placed in service<sup>1</sup> and recorded in the appropriate property accountability system.

With respect to contractor acquired property, upon completion of the construction or manufacture of end items for which the contractor acquired property was used and delivery of the contractor acquired property to the Government, contractor acquired property should either be capitalized in the appropriate Property, Plant, and Equipment account or if the contractor acquired property does not meet the capitalization threshold, such items should be recorded in the appropriate expense account. The amount transferred from CIP will be the Contractor's estimated fully burdened unit cost of contractor acquired property at the time of delivery to the Government.<sup>2</sup>

## **ACCOUNTABILITY TREATMENT**

Upon delivery to the Government, contractor acquired property should be recorded in the appropriate property accountability system. Consistent with DoDI 5000.64, there is no requirement for accountability by DoD Components for such property prior to delivery to the Government. Third parties (to include contractors) have stewardship responsibility, to include creating and maintaining records of all Government property accountable to the contract, consistent with the terms and conditions of the contract or third party agreement, for the Government property in their care.

## **AUTHORITATIVE GUIDANCE**

Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards No. 6, "*Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*"

DoDI 5000.64, "*Accountability and Management of DoD-Owned Equipment and Other Accountable Property*"

DoD Financial Management Regulation, Volume 4, Chapter 6 (now under revision)

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<sup>1</sup> DoD Financial Management Regulation (FMR), DoD 7000.14-R, Volume 4, Chapter 6, "Property, Plant and Equipment," (paragraph 060105) defines recognition for Military Equipment as "normally be the date shown on Block 22, Receiver's Use, of the "Material Inspection and Receiving Report" (DD Form 250) or the equivalent date source under Wide Area Work Flow."

<sup>2</sup> Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) 211.274-3 Policy for valuation.