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length of the time-and-materials portion of the contract or order; establishing fixed prices for portions of the requirement); and

(D) Describe the actions planned to minimize the use of time-and-materials contracts on future acquisitions for the same requirements.

(ii) For indefinite-delivery contracts, the contracting officer shall—

(A) Structure contracts that authorize time-and-materials orders to also authorize orders on a cost-reimbursement, incentive, or fixed-price basis, to the maximum extent practicable; and

(B) Execute the determination and findings for—

(1) Each order placed on a time-and-materials basis if the indefinite-delivery contract also authorizes orders on a cost-reimbursement, incentive, or fixed-price basis; or

(2) The basic contract if the indefinite-delivery contract only authorizes time-and-materials orders. The determination and findings shall—

(i) Contain sufficient facts and rationale to justify why orders on a cost-reimbursement, incentive, and fixed-price basis are not practicable; and

(ii) Be approved one level above the contracting officer.

(e) *Solicitation provisions.* Use the provision at FAR 52.216-29, Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements—Non-Commercial Item Acquisition with Adequate Price Competition, with 252.216-7002, Alternate A, in solicitations contemplating the use of a time-and-materials or labor-hour contract type for non-commercial items if the price is expected to be based on adequate competition.

[71 FR 74471, Dec. 12, 2006, as amended at 73 FR 70912, Nov. 24, 2008]

## 216.603 Letter contracts.

### 216.603-2 Application.

(c)(3) In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2326, establish definitization schedules for letter contracts following the requirements at 217.7404-3(a) instead of the requirements at FAR 16.603-2(c)(3).

[75 FR 32642, June 8, 2010]

### 216.603-3 Limitations.

See subpart 217.74 for additional limitations on the use of letter contracts.

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### 216.603-4 Contract clauses.

(b)(2) See 217.7405(a) for additional guidance regarding use of the clause at FAR 52.216-24, Limitation of Government Liability.

(3) Use the clause at 252.217-7027, Contract Definitization, in accordance with its prescription at 217.7405(b), instead of the clause at FAR 52.216-25, Contract Definitization.

[61 FR 7743, Feb. 29, 1996, as amended at 71 FR 58537, Oct. 4, 2006; 72 FR 69159, Dec. 7, 2007]

## Subpart 216.7—Agreements

### 216.703 Basic ordering agreements.

(c) *Limitations.* The period during which orders may be placed against a basic ordering agreement may not exceed 5 years.

(d) *Orders.* Follow the procedures at PGI 216.703(d) for issuing orders under basic ordering agreements.

[71 FR 39008, July 11, 2006]

## PART 217—SPECIAL CONTRACTING METHODS

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**217.170**

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- 217.7800 Scope of subpart.
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- 217.7802 Policy.

AUTHORITY: 41 U.S.C. 421 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

SOURCE: 56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

**Subpart 217.1—Multiyear Contracting**

SOURCE: 63 FR 11529, Mar. 9, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

**217.103 Definitions.**

As used in this subpart—  
*Advance procurement* means an exception to the full funding policy that allows acquisition of long lead time items (advance long lead acquisition) or economic order quantities (EOQ) of items (advance EOQ acquisition) in a fiscal year in advance of that in which the related end item is to be acquired. Advance procurements may include materials, parts, components, and effort that must be funded in advance to maintain a planned production schedule.

*Military installation* means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department or, in the case of an activity in a foreign country, under the operational control of the Secretary of a military department or the Secretary of Defense (10 U.S.C. 2801(c)(2)).

[68 FR 43332, July 22, 2003]

**217.170 General.**

(a) Before awarding a multiyear contract, the head of the agency must compare the cost of that contract to the cost of an annual procurement approach, using a present value analysis. Do not award the multiyear contract

unless the analysis shows that the multiyear contract will result in the lower cost (10 U.S.C. 2306b(1)(7); Section 8008(a) of Public Law 105–56 and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts).

(b) Any requests for increased funding or reprogramming for procurement of a major system under a multiyear contract authorized under this section shall be accompanied by an explanation of how the request for increased funding affects the determinations made by the Secretary of Defense under 217.172(f)(2) (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(1)).

(c) The head of the agency must provide written notice to the congressional defense committees at least 10 days before termination of any multiyear contract (10 U.S.C. 2306b(1)(6); 10 U.S.C. 2306c(d)(3); Section 8008(a) of Public Law 105–56 and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts).

(d) Every multiyear contract must comply with FAR 17.104(c), unless an exception is approved through the budget process in coordination with the cognizant comptroller.

(e)(1) DoD must receive authorization from, or provide notification to, Congress before entering into a multiyear contract for certain procurements, including those expected to—

(i) Exceed \$500 million for supplies (see 217.172(d); and 217.172(f)(3)) or \$625.5 million for services (see 217.171(a)(6));

(ii) Employ economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20 million in any one year (see 217.174(a)(1));

(iii) Employ an unfunded contingent liability in excess of \$20 million (see 217.171(a)(4)(i) and 217.172(d)(1));

(iv) Involve a contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20 million in any one year (see 217.174(a)(2)); or

(v) Include a cancellation ceiling in excess of \$100 million (see 217.171(a)(4)(ii) and 217.172(d)(2)).

(2) A DoD component must submit a request for authority to enter into multiyear contracts described in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section as part of the component's budget submission for the fiscal year in which the multiyear contract will be initi-

ated. DoD will include the request, for each candidate it supports, as part of the President's Budget for that year and in the Appendix to that budget as part of proposed legislative language for the appropriations bill for that year (Section 8008(b) of Public Law 105–56).

(3) If the advisability of using a multiyear contract becomes apparent too late to satisfy the requirements in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the request for authority to enter into a multiyear contract must be—

(i) Formally submitted by the President as a budget amendment; or

(ii) Made by the Secretary of Defense, in writing, to the congressional defense committees. (Section 8008(b) of Public Law 105–56)

(4) Agencies must establish reporting procedures to meet the congressional notification requirements of paragraph (d)(1) of this section. The head of the agency must submit a copy of each notice to the Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) (OUSD(AT&L)DPAP), and to the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (Program/Budget) (OUSD (P/B)).

[66 FR 63337, Dec. 6, 2001, as amended at 68 FR 7439, Feb. 14, 2003; 70 FR 24324, May 9, 2005; 71 FR 75892, Dec. 19, 2006; 75 FR 9115, Mar. 1, 2010; 75 FR 54526, Sept. 8, 2010; 75 FR 45073, Aug. 2, 2010]

#### **217.171 Multiyear contracts for services.**

(a) *10 U.S.C. 2306c.* (1) The head of the agency may enter into a multiyear contract for a period of not more than 5 years for the following types of services (and items of supply relating to such services), even though funds are limited by statute to obligation only during the fiscal year for which they were appropriated:

(i) Operation, maintenance, and support of facilities and installations.

(ii) Maintenance or modification of aircraft, ships, vehicles, and other highly complex military equipment.

(iii) Specialized training requiring high quality instructor skills (*e.g.*, training for pilots and aircrew members or foreign language training).

(iv) Base services (*e.g.*, ground maintenance, in-plane refueling, bus transportation, and refuse collection and disposal).

(v) Environmental remediation services for—

(A) An active military installation;

(B) A military installation being closed or realigned under a base closure law as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2667(h)(2); or

(C) A site formerly used by DoD.

(2) The head of the agency must be guided by the following principles when entering into a multiyear contract for services:

(i) The portion of the cost of any plant or equipment amortized as a cost of contract performance should not exceed the ratio between the period of contract performance and the anticipated useful commercial life of the plant or equipment. As used in this section, “useful commercial life” means the commercial utility of the facilities rather than the physical life, with due consideration given to such factors as the location, specialized nature, and obsolescence of the facilities.

(ii) Consider the desirability of obtaining an option to extend the term of the contract for a reasonable period not to exceed 3 years at prices that do not include charges for plant, equipment, or other nonrecurring costs already amortized.

(iii) Consider the desirability of reserving the right to take title, under the appropriate circumstances, to the plant or equipment upon payment of the unamortized portion of the cost.

(3) Before entering into a multiyear contract for services, the head of the agency must make a written determination that—

(i) There will be a continuing requirement for the services consistent with current plans for the proposed contract period;

(ii) Furnishing the services will require—

(A) A substantial initial investment in plant or equipment; or

(B) The incurrence of substantial contingent liabilities for the assembly, training, or transportation of a specialized work force; and

(iii) Using a multiyear contract will promote the best interests of the United States by encouraging effective

competition and promoting economies in operations.

(4) The head of the agency must provide written notice to the congressional defense committees at least 30 days before award of a multiyear contract for services that include—

(i) An unfunded contingent liability in excess of \$20 million (Section 8008(a) of Public Law 105-56 and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts); or

(ii) A cancellation ceiling in excess of \$100 million.

(5) If the budget for a contract that contains a cancellation ceiling in excess of \$100 million does not include proposed funding for the costs of contract cancellation up to the cancellation ceiling established in the contract—

(i) The notification required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section shall include—

(A) The cancellation ceiling amounts planned for each program year in the proposed multiyear contract, together with the reasons for the amounts planned;

(B) The extent to which costs of contract cancellation are not included in the budget for the contract; and

(C) A financial risk assessment of not including budgeting for costs of contract cancellation (10 U.S.C. 2306c(d)); and

(ii) The head of the agency shall provide copies of the notification to the Office of Management and Budget at least 14 days before contract award in accordance with the procedures at PGI 217.1.

(6) The head of the agency must not initiate a multiyear contract for services exceeding \$625.5 million unless a law specifically provides authority for the contract.

(b) *10 U.S.C. 2829.* (1) The head of the agency may enter into multiyear contracts for supplies and services required for management, maintenance, and operation of military family housing and may pay the costs of such contracts for each year from annual appropriations for that year.

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(2) The head of the agency may use this authority only if the term of the contract does not exceed 4 years.

[66 FR 63337, Dec. 6, 2001, as amended at 68 FR 43333, July 22, 2003; 70 FR 24324, May 9, 2005; 71 FR 75892, Dec. 19, 2006; 75 FR 45073, Aug. 2, 2010]

### **217.172 Multiyear contracts for supplies.**

(a) This section applies to all multiyear contracts for supplies, including weapon systems and other multiyear acquisitions specifically authorized by law. For additional policies that apply only to multiyear contracts for weapon systems, see 217.173.

(b) The head of the agency may enter into a multiyear contract for supplies if, in addition to the conditions listed in FAR 17.105-1(b), the use of such a contract will promote the national security of the United States (10 U.S.C. 2306b(a)(6)).

(c) The head of the agency shall not enter into a multiyear contract unless—

(1) The Secretary of Defense has submitted to Congress a budget request for full funding of units to be procured through the contract; and

(2) In the case of a contract for procurement of aircraft, the budget request includes full funding of procurement funds for production beyond advance procurement activities of aircraft units to be produced in the fiscal year covered by the budget.

(d)(1) The head of the agency must not enter into or extend a multiyear contract that exceeds \$500 million (when entered into or extended until the Secretary of Defense identifies the contract and any extension in a report submitted to the congressional defense committees (10 U.S.C. 2306b(1)(5))).

(2) In addition, for contracts equal to or greater than \$500 million, the head of the contracting activity must determine that the conditions required by paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section will be met by such contract, in accordance with the Secretary's certification and determination required by paragraph (f)(2) of this section (10 U.S.C. 2306b(a)(1)(7)).

(e) The head of the agency must provide written notice to the congressional defense committees at least 30

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days before award of a multiyear contract that includes—

(1) An unfunded contingent liability in excess of \$20 million (10 U.S.C. 2306b(1)(1)(B)(i)(II); Section 8008(a) of Public Law 105-56 and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts); or

(2) A cancellation ceiling in excess of \$100 million (10 U.S.C. 2306b(g)).

(f) The head of the agency shall ensure that the following conditions are satisfied before awarding a multiyear contract under the authority described in paragraph (b) of this section:

(1) The multiyear exhibits required by DoD 7000.14-R, Financial Management Regulation, are included in the agency's budget estimate submission and the President's budget request.

(2) The Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress in writing, by no later than March 1 of the year in which the Secretary requests legislative authority to enter into such contracts, that each of the conditions in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section is satisfied (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(1)(A)-(G)).

(i) The Secretary has determined that each of the requirements in FAR 17.105, paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) will be met by such contract and has provided the basis for such determination to the congressional defense committees (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(1)(A)).

(ii) The Secretary's determination under paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section was made after the completion of a cost analysis performed by the Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation (CAPE) of the Department of Defense and such analysis supports the findings (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(1)(B)).

(iii) The system being acquired pursuant to such contract has not been determined to have experienced cost growth in excess of the critical cost growth threshold pursuant to section 10 U.S.C. 2433(d) within 5 years prior to the date the Secretary anticipates such contract (or a contract for advance procurement entered into consistent with the authorization for such contract) will be awarded (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(1)(C)).

(iv) A sufficient number of end items of the system being acquired under such contract have been delivered at or within the most current estimates of

the program acquisition unit cost or procurement unit cost for such system to determine that current estimates of such unit costs are realistic (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(1)(D)).

(v) During the fiscal year in which such contract is to be awarded, sufficient funds will be available to perform the contract in such fiscal year, and the future-years defense program for such fiscal year will include the funding required to execute the program without cancellation (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(1)(E)).

(vi) The contract is a fixed price type contract (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(1)(F)).

(vii) The proposed multiyear contract provides for production at not less than minimum economic rates, given the existing tooling and facilities. The head of the agency shall submit to USD(C)(P/B) information supporting the agency's determination that this requirement has been met (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(1)(G)).

(viii) The head of the agency shall submit information supporting this certification to USD(C)(P/B) for transmission to Congress through the Secretary of Defense.

(ix) In the case of a contract with a cancellation ceiling in excess of \$100 million, if the budget for the contract does not include proposed funding for the costs of contract cancellation up to the cancellation ceiling established in the contract—

(A) The head of the agency shall, as part of this certification, give written notification to the congressional defense committees of—

(1) The cancellation ceiling amounts planned for each program year in the proposed multiyear contract, together with the reasons for the amounts planned;

(2) The extent to which costs of contract cancellation are not included in the budget for the contract; and

(3) A financial risk assessment of not including the budgeting for costs of contract cancellation (10 U.S.C. 2306b(g)); and

(B) The head of the agency shall provide copies of the notification to the Office of Management and Budget at least 14 days before contract award in accordance with the procedures at PGI 217.1.

(3) If the value of a multiyear contract for a particular system or component exceeds \$500 million, use of a multiyear contract is specifically authorized by—

(i) An appropriations act (10 U.S.C. 2306b(1)(3)); and

(ii) A law other than an appropriations act (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(3)).

(4) The contract is for the procurement of a complete and usable end item (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(4)(A)).

(5) Funds appropriated for any fiscal year for advance procurement are obligated only for the procurement of those long-lead items that are necessary in order to meet a planned delivery schedule for complete major end items that are programmed under the contract to be acquired with funds appropriated for a subsequent fiscal year (including an economic order quantity of such long-lead items when authorized by law (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(4)(b))).

(6) The Secretary may make the certification under paragraph (f)(2) of this section notwithstanding the fact that one or more of the conditions of such certification are not met if the Secretary determines that, due to exceptional circumstances, proceeding with a multiyear contract under this section is in the best interest of the Department of Defense and the Secretary provides the basis for such determination with the certification (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(5)).

(7) The Secretary of Defense may not delegate this authority to make the certification under 217.172(f)(2) or the determination under 217.172(f)(6) to an official below the level of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(6)).

(8) The Secretary of Defense shall send a notification containing the findings of the agency head under FAR 17.105(b), and the basis for such findings, 30 days prior to the award of a multiyear contract or a defense acquisition program that has been specifically authorized by law ((10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(7)).

(9) All other requirements of law are met and there are no other statutory

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restrictions on using a multiyear contract for the specific system or component (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(2)). One such restriction may be the achievement of specified cost savings. If the agency finds, after negotiations with the contractor(s), that the specified savings cannot be achieved, the head of the agency shall assess the savings that, nevertheless, could be achieved by using a multiyear contract. If the savings are substantial, the head of the agency may request relief from the law's specific savings requirement. The request shall—

(i) Quantify the savings that can be achieved;

(ii) Explain any other benefits to the Government of using the multiyear contract;

(iii) Include details regarding the negotiated contract terms and conditions; and

(iv) Be submitted to OUSD (AT&L) DPAP for transmission to Congress via the Secretary of Defense and the President.

(g) The Secretary of Defense may instruct the head of the agency proposing a multiyear contract to include in that contract negotiated priced options for varying the quantities of end items to be procured over the life of the contract (10 U.S.C. 2306b(j)).

(h) The head of an agency shall not award a multiyear contract using fiscal year 2005 appropriated funds unless—

(1) The Secretary of Defense has submitted to Congress a budget request for full funding of units to be procured through the contract;

(2) Cancellation provisions in the contract do not include consideration of recurring manufacturing costs of the contractor associated with the production of unfunded units to be delivered under the contract; and

(3) The contract provides that payments to the contractor under the contract shall not be made in advance of incurred costs on funded units (Section 8008 of Pub. L. 108-287).

(i) Do not award a multiyear contract using fiscal year 2005 appropriated funds that provides for a price adjustment based on a failure to award

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a follow-on contract (Section 8008 of Public Law 108-287).

[66 FR 63338, Dec. 6, 2001, as amended at 68 FR 50475, Aug. 21, 2003; 70 FR 24324, May 9, 2005; 75 FR 9115, Mar. 1, 2010; 75 FR 54526, Sept. 8, 2010]

### 217.173 Multiyear contracts for weapon systems.

As authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2306b(h) and subject to the conditions in 217.172(e), the head of the agency may enter into a multiyear contract for—

(a) A weapon system and associated items, services, and logistics support for a weapon system; and

(b) Advance procurement of components, parts, and materials necessary to manufacture a weapon system, including advance procurement to achieve economic lot purchases or more efficient production rates (see 217.174 regarding economic order quantity procurement).

[70 FR 24325, May 9, 2005]

### 217.174 Multiyear contracts that employ economic order quantity procurement.

(a) The head of the agency must provide written notice to the congressional defense committees at least 30 days before awarding—

(1) A multiyear contract providing for economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20 million in any one year (10 U.S.C. 2306b(1)(1)(B)(i)(I)); or

(2) A contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20 million in any one year (10 U.S.C. 2306b(1)(1)(B)(ii); Section 8008(a) of Public Law 105-56 and similar sections in subsequent DoD appropriations acts).

(b) Before initiating an advance procurement, the contracting officer must verify that it is consistent with DoD policy (e.g., Chapter 2 of DoD 5000.2-R, Mandatory Procedures for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) and Major Automated Information System (MAIS) Acquisition Programs, and the full funding policy in Volume 2A, Chapter 1, of DoD 7000.14-R, Financial Management Regulation).

(c) See 217.172(e)(6) for additional provisions regarding procurement of economic order quantities of long-lead items.

[66 FR 63338, Dec. 6, 2001, as amended at 68 FR 50475, Aug. 21, 2003; 70 FR 24325, May 9, 2005]

**217.175 Multiyear contracts for electricity from renewable energy sources.**

(a) The head of the contracting activity may enter into a contract for a period not to exceed 10 years for the purchase of electricity from sources of renewable energy, as that term is defined in section 203(b)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15852(b)(2)).

(b) *Limitations.* The head of the contracting activity may exercise the authority in paragraph (a) of this section to enter into a contract for a period in excess of five years only if the head of the contracting activity determines, on the basis of a business case analysis (see PGI 217.1, Supplemental Information TAB, for a business case analysis template and guidance) prepared by the requiring activity, that—

(1) The proposed purchase of electricity under such contract is cost effective; and

(2) It would not be possible to purchase electricity from the source in an economical manner without the use of a contract for a period in excess of five years.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the DoD from using other multiyear contracting authority of DoD to purchase renewable energy.

[75 FR 34943, June 21, 2010]

**Subpart 217.2—Options**

**217.202 Use of options.**

(1) See PGI 217.202 for guidance on the use of options.

(2) See 234.005-1 for limitations on the use of contract options for the provision of advanced component development or prototype of technology developed under the contract or the delivery of initial or additional prototype items.

[75 FR 32633, June 8, 2010]

**217.204 Contracts.**

(e)(i) Notwithstanding FAR 17.204(e), the ordering period of a task order or delivery order contract (including a contract for information technology) awarded by DoD pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304a—

(A) May be for any period up to 5 years;

(B) May be subsequently extended for one or more successive periods in accordance with an option provided in the contract or a modification of the contract; and

(C) Shall not exceed 10 years unless the head of the agency determines in writing that exceptional circumstances require a longer ordering period.

(ii) DoD must submit a report to Congress, annually through fiscal year 2009, when an ordering period is extended beyond 10 years in accordance with paragraph (e)(i)(C) of this section. Follow the procedures at PGI 217.204(e) for reporting requirements.

(iii) Paragraph (e)(i) of this section does not apply to the following:

(A) Contracts, including task or delivery order contracts, awarded under other statutory authority.

(B) Advisory and assistance service task order contracts (authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2304b that are limited by statute to 5 years, with the authority to extend an additional 6 months (see FAR 16.505(c)).

(C) Definite-quantity contracts.

(D) GSA schedule contracts.

(E) Multi-agency contracts awarded by agencies other than NASA, DoD, or the Coast Guard.

(iv) Obtain approval from the senior procurement executive before issuing an order against a task or delivery order contract subject to paragraph (e)(i) of this section, if performance under the order is expected to extend more than 1 year beyond the 10-year limit or extended limit described in paragraph (e)(i)(C) of this section (see FAR 37.106 for funding and term of service contracts).

[70 FR 73152, Dec. 9, 2005]

**217.207 Exercise of options.**

(c) In addition to the requirements at FAR 17.207(c), exercise an option only after determining that the contractor's



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record in the Central Contractor Registration database is active and the contractor's Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number, Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code, name, and physical address are accurately reflected in the contract document.

[74 FR 37644, July 29, 2009]

### **217.208 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.**

Sealed bid solicitations shall not include provisions for evaluations of options unless the contracting officer determines that there is a reasonable likelihood that the options will be exercised (10 U.S.C. 2305(a)(5)). This limitation also applies to sealed bid solicitations for the contracts excluded by FAR 17.200.

[63 FR 11529, Mar. 9, 1998, as amended at 71 FR 27642, May 12, 2006]

### **217.208-70 Additional clauses.**

(a) Use the clause at 252.217-7000, Exercise of Option to Fulfill Foreign Military Sales Commitments, when an option may be used for foreign military sale requirements.

(1) Use Alternate I when the foreign military sale country is not known at the time of solicitation or award.

(2) Do not use this clause in contracts for establishment or replenishment of DoD inventories or stocks, or acquisitions made under DoD cooperative logistics support arrangements.

(b) When a surge option is needed in support of industrial capability production planning, use the clause at 252.217-7001, Surge Option, in solicitations and contracts.

(1) Insert the percentage of increase the option represents in paragraph (a) of the clause to ensure adequate quantities are available to meet item requirements.

(2) Change 30 days in paragraphs (b)(2) and (d)(1) to longer periods, if appropriate.

(3) Change the 24-month period in paragraph (c)(3), if appropriate.

[63 FR 11529, Mar. 9, 1998, as amended at 71 FR 27642, May 12, 2006]

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### **Subpart 217.5—Interagency Acquisitions Under the Economy Act**

SOURCE: 63 FR 11530, Mar. 9, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

#### **217.500 Scope of subpart.**

(b) Unless more specific statutory authority exists, the procedures in FAR Subpart 17.5, this subpart, and DODI 4000.19 apply to all purchases, except micro-purchases, made for DoD by another agency. This includes orders under a task or delivery order contract entered into by the other agency. (Pub. L. 105-261, Section 814.)

[64 FR 14400, Mar. 25, 1999]

#### **217.504 Ordering procedures.**

(a) When the requesting agency is within DoD, a copy of the executed D&F shall be furnished to the servicing agency as an attachment to the order. When a DoD contracting office is acting as the servicing agency, a copy of the executed D&F shall be obtained from the requesting agency and placed in the contract file for the Economy Act order.

### **Subpart 217.6—Management and Operating Contracts**

#### **217.600 Scope of subpart.**

FAR subpart 17.6 does not apply to DoD.

### **Subpart 217.70—Exchange of Personal Property**

#### **217.7000 Scope of subpart.**

This subpart prescribes policy and procedures for exchange of nonexcess personal property concurrent with an acquisition. Section 201(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 384, as amended (40 U.S.C. 481(c)) permits exchange of personal property and application of the exchange allowance to the acquisition of similar property. This subpart does not authorize the sale of non-excess personal property.

#### **217.7001 Definitions.**

As used in this subpart—

(a) *Exchange (trade-in) property* means property which—

(1) Is not excess but is eligible for replacement (because of obsolescence, unserviceability, or other reason); and

(2) Is applied as whole or partial payment toward the acquisition of similar items (i.e., items designed and constructed for the same purpose).

(b) *Property* means items that fall within one of the generic categories listed in DoD 4140.1-R, DoD Materiel Management Regulation, Chapter 6.2, Exchange or Sale of Nonexcess Personal Property.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 65 FR 39705, June 27, 2000]

**217.7002 Policy.**

DoD policy is to exchange, rather than replace, eligible nonexcess property whenever exchange promotes economical and efficient program accomplishment. Exchange policy, authority, and applicability are governed by—

(a) The Federal Property Management Regulations issued by the Administrator of the General Services Administration; and

(b) DoD 4140.1-R, Chapter 6.2.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 65 FR 39705, June 27, 2000]

**217.7003 Purchase request.**

Ensure that the requiring activity provides all of the following in support of the purchase request—

(a) A certification that the property is eligible for exchange and complies with all conditions and limitations of DoD 4140.1-R, Chapter 6.2.

(b) A written determination of economic advantage indicating—

(1) The anticipated economic advantage to the Government from use of the exchange authority;

(2) That exchange allowances shall be applied toward, or in partial payment of, the items to be acquired; and

(3) That, if required, the exchange property has been rendered safe or innocuous or has been demilitarized;

(c) All applicable approvals for the exchange; and

(d) A description of the property available for exchange (e.g., nomen-

clature, location, serial number, estimated travel value).

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 65 FR 39705, June 27, 2000]

**217.7004 Solicitation and award.**

(a) Solicitations shall include a request for offerors to state prices—

(1) For the new items being acquired without any exchange; and

(2) For the new items with the exchange (trade-in allowance) for the exchange property listed.

(b) The contracting officer is not obligated to award on an exchange basis. If the lowest evaluated offer is an offer for the new items without any exchange, the contracting officer may award on that basis and forgo the exchange.

(c) Exchanges may be made only with the successful offeror. When the successful offer includes an exchange, award one contract for both the acquisition of the new property and the trade-in of the exchange property. The only exception is when the items must be acquired against a mandatory Federal supply schedule contract, in which case, award a separate contract for the exchange.

**217.7005 Solicitation provision.**

Use the provision at 252.217-7002, Offering Property for Exchange, when offering nonexcess personal property for exchange. Allow a minimum of 14 calendar days for the inspection period in paragraph (b) of the clause if the exchange property is in the contiguous United States. Allow at least 21 calendar days outside the contiguous United States.

[70 FR 35544, June 21, 2005]

**Subpart 217.71—Master Agreement for Repair and Alteration of Vessels**

**217.7100 Scope of subpart.**

This subpart contains acquisition policies and procedures for master agreements for repair and alteration of vessels.

**217.7101 Definitions.**

(a) *Master agreement for repair and alteration of vessels*—

## 217.7102

(1) Is a written instrument of understanding, negotiated between a contracting activity and a contractor that—

(A) Contains contract clauses, terms, and conditions applying to future contracts for repairs, alterations, and/or additions to vessels; and

(B) Contemplates separate future contracts that will incorporate by reference or attachment the required and applicable clauses agreed upon in the master agreement.

(2) Is not a contract.

(b) *Job order*—

(1) Is a fixed price contract incorporating, by reference or attachment, a master agreement for repair and alteration of vessels;

(2) May include clauses pertaining to subjects not covered by the master agreement; but applicable to the job order being awarded; and

(3) Applies to a specific acquisition and sets forth the scope of work, price, delivery date, and other appropriate terms that apply to the particular job order.

### 217.7102 General.

(a) Activities shall enter into master agreements for repair and alteration of vessels with all prospective contractors located within the United States or its outlying areas, which—

(1) Request ship repair work; and

(2) Possess the organization and facilities to perform the work satisfactorily. (Issuance of a master agreement does not indicate approval of the contractor's facility for any particular acquisition and is not an affirmative determination of responsibility under FAR subpart 9.1 for any particular acquisition.)

(b) Activities may use master agreements in work with prospective contractors located outside the United States and its outlying areas.

(c) Activities may issue job orders under master agreements to effect repairs, alterations, and/or additions to vessels belonging to foreign governments.

(1) Contractors shall treat vessels of a foreign government as if they were vessels of the U.S. Government whenever requested to do so by the contracting officer.

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(2) Identify the vessel and the foreign government in the solicitation and job order.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 70 FR 35544, June 21, 2005]

### 217.7103 Master agreements and job orders.

#### 217.7103–1 Content and format of master agreements.

Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7103–1 for preparation of master agreements.

[71 FR 27642, May 12, 2006]

#### 217.7103–2 Period of agreement.

(a) Master agreements remain in effect until canceled by either the contractor or the contracting officer.

(b) Master agreements can be canceled by either the contractor or the contracting officer by giving 30 days written notice to the other.

(c) Cancellation of a master agreement does not affect the rights and liabilities under any job order existing at the time of cancellation. The contractor must continue to perform all work covered by any job order issued before the effective date of cancellation of the master agreement.

#### 217.7103–3 Solicitations for job orders.

(a) When a requirement arises within the United States or its outlying areas for the type of work covered by the master agreement, solicit offers from prospective contractors that—

(1) Previously executed a master agreement; or

(2) Have not previously executed a master agreement, but possess the necessary qualifications to perform the work and agree to execute a master agreement before award of a job order.

(b) Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7103–3 when preparing solicitations for job orders.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 63 FR 55052, Oct. 14, 1998; 63 FR 56290, Oct. 21, 1998; 70 FR 35545, June 21, 2005; 71 FR 27642, May 12, 2006]

#### 217.7103–4 Emergency work.

(a) The contracting officer, without soliciting offers, may issue a written

job order to a contractor that has previously executed a master agreement when—

(i) Delay in the performance of necessary repair work would endanger a vessel, its cargo or stores; or

(ii) Military necessity requires immediate work on a vessel.

(b) Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7103-4 when processing this type of undefinitized contract action.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991. Redesignated and amended at 71 FR 27643, May 12, 2006]

**217.7103-5 Repair costs not readily ascertainable.**

Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7103-5 if the nature of any repairs is such that their extent and probable cost cannot be ascertained readily.

[71 FR 27643, May 12, 2006]

**217.7103-6 Modification of master agreements.**

(a) Review each master agreement at least annually before the anniversary of its effective date and revise it as necessary to conform to the requirements of the FAR and DFARS. Statutory or other mandatory changes may require review and revision earlier than one year.

(b) A master agreement shall be changed only by modifying the master agreement itself. It shall not be changed through a job order.

(c) A modification to a master agreement shall not affect job orders issued before the effective date of the modification.

[63 FR 11529, Mar. 9, 1998. Redesignated at 71 FR 27643, May 12, 2006]

**217.7104 Contract clauses.**

(a) Use the following clauses in solicitations for, and in, master agreements for repair and alteration of vessels:

- (1) 252.217-7003, Changes.
- (2) 252.217-7004, Job Orders and Compensation.
- (3) 252.217-7005, Inspection and Manner of Doing Work.
- (4) 252.217-7006, Title.
- (5) 252.217-7007, Payments.
- (6) 252.217-7008, Bonds.
- (7) 252.217-7009, Default.
- (8) 252.217-7010, Performance.

(9) 252.217-7011, Access to Vessel.  
 (10) 252.217-7012, Liability and Insurance.

- (11) 252.217-7013, Guarantees.
- (12) 252.217-7014, Discharge of Liens.
- (13) 252.217-7015, Safety and Health.
- (14) 252.217-7016, Plant Protection, as applicable.

(b)(1) Incorporate in solicitations for, and in, job orders, the clauses in the master agreement, and any other clauses on subjects not covered by the master agreement, but applicable to the job order to be awarded.

(2) Use the clause at 252.217-7016, Plant Protection, in job orders where performance is to occur at the contractor's facility.

**Subpart 217.72 [Reserved]**

**Subpart 217.73—Identification of Sources of Supply**

**217.7300 Scope.**

This subpart implements 10 U.S.C. 2384. It contains policy and procedures for requiring contractors to identify the actual manufacturer of supplies furnished to DoD.

**217.7301 Policy.**

Contractors shall identify their sources of supply in contracts for supplies. Contractor identification of sources of supply enables solicitation, in subsequent acquisitions, of actual manufacturers or other suppliers of items. This enhances competition and potentially avoids payment of additional costs for no significant added value.

**217.7302 Procedures.**

(a) Whenever practicable, include a requirement for contractor identification of sources of supply in all contracts for the delivery of supplies. The identification shall include—

- (1) The item's actual manufacturer or producer, or all the contractor's sources for the item;
- (2) The item's national stock number (if there is one);
- (3) The item identification number used by—
  - (i) The actual manufacturer or producer of the item; or

## 217.7303

(ii) Each of the contractor's sources for the item; and

(4) The source of any technical data delivered under the contract.

(b) The requirement in paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to contracts that are—

(1) For commercial items; or

(2) Valued at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 64 FR 2597, Jan. 15, 1999]

### 217.7303 Solicitation provision.

(a) Use the provision at 252.217-7026, Identification of Sources of Supply, or one substantially the same, in all solicitations for supplies when the acquisition is being conducted under other than full and open competition, except when—

(1) Using FAR 6.302-5;

(2) The contracting officer already has the information required by the provision (e.g., the information was obtained under other acquisitions);

(3) The contract is for subsistence, clothing or textiles, fuels, or supplies purchased and used outside the United States;

(4) The contracting officer determines that it would not be practicable to require offerors/contractors to provide the information, e.g., nonrepetitive local purchases; or

(5) The contracting officer determines that the exception at 217.7302(b) applies to all items under the solicitation.

(b) If appropriate, use the provision at 252.217-7026, Identification of Sources of Supply, or one substantially the same, in service contracts requiring the delivery of supplies.

## Subpart 217.74—Un definitized Contract Actions

### 217.7400 Scope.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures implementing 10 U.S.C. 2326.

### 217.7401 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

(a) *Contract action* means an action which results in a contract.

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(1) It includes contract modifications for additional supplies or services.

(2) It includes task orders and delivery orders.

(3) It does not include change orders, administrative changes, funding modifications, or any other contract modifications that are within the scope and under the terms of the contract, e.g., engineering change proposals, value engineering change proposals, and over and above work requests as described in Subpart 217.77. For policy relating to definitization of change orders, see 243.204-70.

(b) *Definitization* means the agreement on, or determination of, contract terms, specifications, and price, which converts the undefinitized contract action to a definitive contract.

(c) *Qualifying proposal* means a proposal containing sufficient information for the DoD to do complete and meaningful analyses and audits of the—

(1) Information in the proposal; and

(2) Any other information that the contracting officer has determined DoD needs to review in connection with the contract.

(d) *Un definitized contract action* means any contract action for which the contract terms, specifications, or price are not agreed upon before performance is begun under the action. Examples are letter contracts, orders under basic ordering agreements, and provisioned item orders, for which the price has not been agreed upon before performance has begun. For policy relating to definitization of change orders, see 243.204-70.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 75 FR 10191, Mar. 5, 2010; 75 FR 48277, Aug. 10, 2010]

### 217.7402 Exceptions.

(a) The following undefinitized contract actions (UCAs) are not subject to this subpart. However, the contracting officer shall apply the policy and procedures to them to the maximum extent practicable (also see paragraph (b) of this section):

(1) UCAs for foreign military sales;

(2) Purchases at or below the simplified acquisition threshold;

(3) Special access programs;

(4) Congressionally mandated long-lead procurement contracts.

(b) If the contracting officer determines that it is impracticable to adhere to the policy and procedures of this subpart for a particular contract action that falls within one of the categories in paragraph (a)(1), (3), or (4) of this section, the contracting officer shall provide prior notice, through agency channels, to the Deputy Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (Contract Policy and International Contracting), 3060 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-3060.

[75 FR 48277, Aug. 10, 2010]

**217.7403 Policy.**

DoD policy is that undefinitized contract actions shall—

(a) Be used only when—

(1) The negotiation of a definitive contract action is not possible in sufficient time to meet the Government's requirements; and

(2) The Government's interest demands that the contractor be given a binding commitment so that contract performance can begin immediately.

(b) Be as complete and definite as practicable under the particular circumstances.

**217.7404 Limitations.**

**217.7404-1 Authorization.**

The contracting officer shall obtain approval from the head of the contracting activity before—

(a) Entering into a UCA. The request for approval must fully explain the need to begin performance before definitization, including the adverse impact on agency requirements resulting from delays in beginning performance.

(b) Including requirements for non-urgent spare parts and support equipment in a UCA. The request should show that inclusion of the non-urgent items is consistent with good business practices and in the best interest of the United States.

(c) Modifying the scope of a UCA when performance has already begun. The request should show that the modification is consistent with good business practices and in the best interests of the United States.

**217.7404-2 Price ceiling.**

UCAs shall include a not-to-exceed price.

**217.7404-3 Definitization schedule.**

(a) UCAs shall contain definitization schedules that provide for definitization by the earlier of—

(1) The date that is 180 days after issuance of the action (this date may be extended but may not exceed the date that is 180 days after the contractor submits a qualifying proposal); or

(2) The date on which the amount of funds obligated under the contract action is equal to more than 50 percent of the not-to-exceed price.

(b) Submission of a qualifying proposal in accordance with the definitization schedule is a material element of the contract. If the contractor does not submit a timely qualifying proposal, the contracting officer may suspend or reduce progress payments under FAR 32.503-6, or take other appropriate action.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 60 FR 29498, June 5, 1995; 63 FR 67803, Dec. 9, 1998]

**217.7404-4 Limitations on obligations.**

(a) The Government shall not obligate more than 50 percent of the not-to-exceed price before definitization. However, if a contractor submits a qualifying proposal before 50 percent of the not-to-exceed price has been obligated by the Government, then the limitation on obligations before definitization may be increased to no more than 75 percent (see 232.102-70 for coverage on provisional delivery payments).

(b) In determining the appropriate amount to obligate, the contracting officer shall assess the contractor's proposal for the undefinitized period and shall obligate funds only in an amount consistent with the contractor's requirements for the undefinitized period.

[60 FR 29498, June 5, 1995, as amended at 74 FR 37650, July 29, 2009]

## 217.7404-5

### 217.7404-5 Exceptions.

(a) The limitations in 217.7404-2, 217.7404-3, and 217.7404-4 do not apply to UCAs for the purchase of initial spares.

(b) The head of an agency may waive the limitations in 217.7404-2, 217.7404-3, and 217.7404-4 for UCAs if the head of the agency determines that the waiver is necessary to support—

- (1) A contingency operation; or
- (2) A humanitarian or peacekeeping operation.

[60 FR 29498, June 5, 1995, as amended at 63 FR 67804, Dec. 9, 1998; 71 FR 27643, May 12, 2006]

### 217.7404-6 Allowable profit.

When the final price of a UCA is negotiated after a substantial portion of the required performance has been completed, the head of the contracting activity shall ensure the profit allowed reflects—

(a) Any reduced cost risk to the contractor for costs incurred during contract performance before negotiation of the final price;

(b) The contractor's reduced cost risk for costs incurred during performance of the remainder of the contract; and

(c) The requirements at 215.404-71-3(d)(2). The risk assessment shall be documented in the contract file.

[74 FR 37650, July 29, 2009]

### 217.7405 Plans and reports.

(a) To provide for enhanced management and oversight of UCAs, departments and agencies shall—

(1) Prepare and maintain a Consolidated UCA Management Plan; and

(2) Prepare semi-annual Consolidated UCA Management Reports addressing each UCA with an estimated value exceeding \$5 million.

(b) Consolidated UCA Management Reports and Consolidated UCA Management Plan updates shall be submitted to the Office of the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, by October 31 and April 30 of each year in accordance with the procedures at PGI 217.7405.

(c) Consolidated UCA Management Reports shall include information about all change orders that are not forward priced (*i.e.*, unpriced) and have

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an estimated value exceeding \$5 million.

[74 FR 37650, July 29, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 48277, Aug. 10, 2010]

### 217.7406 Contract clauses.

(a) Use the clause at FAR 52.216-24, Limitation of Government Liability, in—

- (1) All UCAs;
- (2) Solicitations associated with UCAs;
- (3) Basic ordering agreements;
- (4) Indefinite-delivery contracts;
- (5) Any other type of contract providing for the use of UCAs; and
- (6) Unpriced change orders with an estimated value exceeding \$5 million.

(b)(1) Use the clause at 252.217-7027, Contract Definitization, in—

- (i) All UCAs;
- (ii) Solicitations associated with UCAs;
- (iii) Basic ordering agreements;
- (iv) Indefinite-delivery contracts;
- (v) Any other type of contract providing for the use of UCAs; and
- (vi) Unpriced change orders with an estimated value exceeding \$5 million.

(2) Insert the applicable information in paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of the clause.

(3) If, at the time of entering into the UCA or unpriced change order, the contracting officer knows that the definitive contract action will meet the criteria of FAR 15.403-1, 15.403-2, or 15.403-3 for not requiring submission of cost or pricing data, the words “and cost or pricing data” may be deleted from paragraph (a) of the clause.

[75 FR 48277, Aug. 10, 2010]

## Subpart 217.75—Acquisition of Replenishment Parts

### 217.7500 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides guidance on additional requirements related to acquisition of replenishment parts.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 71 FR 27643, May 12, 2006]

### 217.7501 Definition.

*Replenishment parts*, as used in this subpart, means repairable or

consumable parts acquired after the initial provisioning process.

[71 FR 27643, May 12, 2006]

**217.7502 General.**

Departments and agencies—

(a) May acquire replenishment parts concurrently with production of the end item.

(b) Shall provide for full and open competition when fully adequate drawings and any other needed data are available with the right to use for acquisition purposes (see part 227). However—

(1) When data is not available for a competitive acquisition, use one of the procedures in PGI 217.7504.

(2) Replenishment parts must be acquired so as to ensure the safe, dependable, and effective operation of the equipment. Where this assurance is not possible with new sources, competition may be limited to the original manufacturer of the equipment or other sources that have previously manufactured or furnished the parts as long as the action is justified. See 209.270 for requirements applicable to replenishment parts for aviation or ship critical safety items.

(c) Shall follow the limitations on price increases in 217.7505.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 69 FR 55989, Sept. 17, 2004. Redesignated and amended at 71 FR 27643, May 12, 2006; 73 FR 1827, Jan. 10, 2008]

**217.7503 Spares acquisition integrated with production.**

Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7503 for acquiring spare parts concurrently with the end item.

[71 FR 27643, May 12, 2006]

**217.7504 Acquisition of parts when data is not available.**

Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7504 when acquiring parts for which the Government does not have the necessary data.

[71 FR 27643, May 12, 2006]

**217.7505 Limitations on price increases.**

This section provides implementing guidance for section 1215 of Public Law 98-94 (10 U.S.C. 2452 note).

(a) The contracting officer shall not award, on a sole source basis, a contract for any centrally managed replenishment part when the price of the part has increased by 25 percent or more over the most recent 12-month period.

(1) Before computing the percentage difference between the current price and the prior price, adjust for quantity, escalation, and other factors necessary to achieve comparability.

(2) Departments and agencies may specify an alternate percentage or percentages for contracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.

(b) The contracting officer may award a contract for a part, the price of which exceeds the limitation in paragraph (a) of this section, if the contracting officer certifies in writing to the head of the contracting activity before award that—

(1) The contracting officer has evaluated the price of the part and concluded that the price increase is fair and reasonable; or

(2) The national security interests of the United States require purchase of the part despite the price increase.

(c) The fact that a particular price has not exceeded the limitation in paragraph (a) of this section does not relieve the contracting officer of the responsibility for obtaining a fair and reasonable price.

(d) Contracting officers may include a provision in sole source solicitations requiring that the offeror supply with its proposal, price and quantity data on any government orders for the replenishment part issued within the most recent 12 months.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 64 FR 2598, Jan. 15, 1999. Redesignated at 71 FR 27643, May 12, 2006]

**217.7506 Spare parts breakout program.**

See PGI 217.7506 and DoD 4140.1-R, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation, Chapter 8, Section C8.3, for spare parts breakout requirements.

[71 FR 27643, May 12, 2006]



### Subpart 217.76—Contracts with Provisioning Requirements

#### 217.7601 Provisioning.

(a) Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7601 for contracts with provisioning requirements.

(b) For technical requirements of provisioning, see DoD 4140.1-R, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation, Chapter 2, Section C2.2.

[71 FR 27643, May 12, 2006]

### Subpart 217.77—Over and Above Work

#### 217.7701 Procedures.

Follow the procedures at PGI 217.7701 when acquiring over and above work.

[71 FR 27643, May 12, 2006]

#### 217.7702 Contract clause.

Use the clause at 252.217-7028, Over and Above Work, in solicitations and contracts containing requirements for over and above work, except as provided for in subpart 217.71.

### Subpart 217.78—Contracts or Delivery Orders Issued by a Non-DoD Agency

SOURCE: 70 FR 29642, May 24, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

#### 217.7800 Scope of subpart.

This subpart—

(a) Implements section 854 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Pub. L. 108-375), section 801 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Pub. L. 110-181), and section 806 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Pub. L. 111-84); and

(b) Prescribes policy for the acquisition of supplies and services through the use of contracts or orders issued by non-DoD agencies.

[70 FR 29642, May 24, 2005, as amended at 74 FR 34270, July 15, 2009; 75 FR 32640, June 8, 2010]

#### 217.7801 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—  
*Acquisition official* means—

- (1) A DoD contracting officer; or
- (2) Any other DoD official authorized to approve a direct acquisition or an assisted acquisition on behalf of DoD.

*Assisted acquisition* means the type of interagency contracting through which acquisition officials of a non-DoD agency award a contract or a task or delivery order for the acquisition of supplies or services on behalf of DoD.

*Direct acquisition* means the type of interagency contracting through which DoD orders a supply or service from a Governmentwide acquisition contract maintained by a non-DoD agency.

*Governmentwide acquisition contract* means a task or delivery order contract that—

(1) Is entered into by a non-defense agency; and

(2) May be used as the contract under which property or services are procured for one or more other departments or agencies of the Federal Government.

*Non-DoD agency* means any department or agency of the Federal Government other than DoD.

*Non-DoD agency that is an element of the intelligence community* means the Office of the Director of National Intelligence; the Central Intelligence Agency; the intelligence elements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the intelligence elements of the Department of Energy; the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State; the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of the Treasury; and the elements of the Department of Homeland Security concerned with the analysis of intelligence information, including the Office of Intelligence of the Coast Guard.

[74 FR 34270, July 15, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 6820, Feb. 11, 2010; 75 FR 32640, June 8, 2010]

#### 217.7802 Policy.

(a) A DoD acquisition official may place an order, make a purchase, or otherwise acquire supplies or services for DoD in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold through a non-DoD agency in any fiscal year only if the head of the non-DoD agency has certified that the non-DoD agency will

comply with defense procurement requirements for the fiscal year to include applicable DoD financial management regulations.

(1) This limitation shall not apply to the acquisition of supplies and services during any fiscal year for which there is in effect a written determination of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, that it is necessary in the interest of DoD to acquire supplies and services through the non-DoD agency during the fiscal year. A written determination with respect to a non-DoD agency shall apply to any category of acquisitions through the non-DoD agency that is specified in the determination.

(2) Non-DoD agency certifications and additional information are available at [http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/cpic/cp/interagency\\_acquisition.html](http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/cpic/cp/interagency_acquisition.html).

(3) The limitation in paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to contracts entered into by a non-DoD agency that is an element of the intelligence community for the performance of a joint program conducted to meet the needs of DoD and the non-DoD agency.

(b) Departments and agencies shall establish and maintain procedures for reviewing and approving orders placed for supplies and services under non-DoD contracts, whether through direct acquisition or assisted acquisition, when the amount of the order exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold. These procedures shall include—

(1) Evaluating whether using a non-DoD contract for the acquisition is in the best interest of DoD. Factors to be considered include—

- (i) Satisfying customer requirements;
- (ii) Schedule;
- (iii) Cost effectiveness (taking into account discounts and fees); and
- (iv) Contract administration (including oversight);

(2) Determining that the tasks to be accomplished or supplies to be provided are within the scope of the contract to be used;

(3) Reviewing funding to ensure that it is used in accordance with appropriation limitations;

(4) Providing unique terms, conditions, and requirements to the assisting agency for incorporation into the order or contract as appropriate to

comply with all applicable DoD-unique statutes, regulations, directives, and other requirements; and

(5) Collecting and reporting data on the use of assisted acquisition for analysis. Follow the reporting requirements in Subpart 204.6.

[74 FR 34270, July 15, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 6820, Feb. 11, 2010; 75 FR 32640, June 8, 2010]

## PART 218—EMERGENCY ACQUISITIONS

### Subpart 218.1—Available Acquisition Flexibilities

Sec.  
218.170 Additional acquisition flexibilities.

### Subpart 218.2—Emergency Acquisition Flexibilities

- 218.201 Contingency operation.
- 218.202 Defense or recovery from certain attacks.
- 218.203 Incidents of national significance, emergency declaration, or major disaster declaration.
- 218.270 Head of contracting activity determinations.

AUTHORITY: 41 U.S.C. 421 and 48 CFR Chapter 1.

SOURCE: 72 FR 2632, Jan. 22, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart 218.1—Available Acquisition Flexibilities

#### 218.170 Additional acquisition flexibilities.

Additional acquisition flexibilities available to DoD are as follows:

(a) *Circumstances permitting other than full and open competition.* Use of the authority at FAR 6.302-2, Unusual and compelling urgency, may be appropriate under certain circumstances. See PGI 206.302-2.

(b) *Use of advance Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR).* For urgent requirements, the advance MIPR may be transmitted electronically. See PGI 208.7004-3.

(c) *Use of the Governmentwide commercial purchase card.* Governmentwide commercial purchase cards do not have to be used for purchases valued at or below the micro-purchase threshold if the place of performance is entirely