

T1.13 - Metrics and Performance Management Revised 2/2006

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T1.15 - Legal Coordination Guidance

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1 Introduction Revised 9/2020

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4 Coordination Guidance Revised 9/2024

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T3.1.3 Fundamental Principles

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2 COCO Responsibilities Revised 10/2023

3 1102/1170 Series Certification Revised 9/2020

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5 Procurement Authority Delegated to Other Qualified Individuals Revised 1/2023

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4 Processing a Freedom of Information (FOIA) Request Revised 10/2023

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T3.1.7 Organizational Conflict of Interest Revised 4/2006

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2 FAA-Specific Definitions Revised 1/2022

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1 Administrator's Approval of FAA Procurement Integrity Act Definitions Added 10/2010

T3.1.9 Electronic Commerce Added 7/2007

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	9 Independent Government Cost Estimate	Revised 7/2024
	10 PR Package Clearances, Justifications and Other Documentation	Revised 7/2024
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	12 Conference Space or Short Term Leases	Revised 9/2020
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	1 Estimated Acquisition Lead Time Chart	Revised 4/2023
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- [2 Excess Inventory](#) Revised 10/2023
- [3 Acquisition Procedures for Purchases from Federal Prison Industries](#) Revised 7/2023
- [4 Randolph-Sheppard Act](#) Added 7/2007
- [5 Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act \(Ability One Program\)](#) Revised 10/2017
- [6 Other Government Sources](#) Revised 1/2016
- [7 Use of Government Sources by Contractors](#) Revised 9/2021
- [8 National Wireless Program](#) Revised 1/2016

[B Clauses](#)

[C Procurement Forms](#) Revised 9/2021

[D Procurement Samples](#) Revised 9/2021

[E Procurement Templates](#) Added 9/2021

[F Procurement Tools and Resources](#) Added 9/2021

[G Appendix](#) Revised 9/2021

- [1 FAA Procedures for Vending Facility Operations Under Randolph-Sheppard](#) Revised 10/2023

[T3.8.5 Accounting Treatment of Leases](#) Revised 9/2020

[A General](#) Added 1/2006

[1 Evaluation of Lease to Determine Accounting Treatment](#) Revised 1/2022

[B Clauses](#) Added 1/2006

[C Forms](#) Added 1/2006

[D Appendix](#) Added 1/2006

[T3.8.6 Strategic Sourcing](#) Added 1/2007

[A Strategic Sourcing](#) Added 1/2007

[1 General](#) Revised 1/2012

[2 Strategic Sourcing for the Acquisition of Various Equipment and Supplies \(SAVES\)](#)

[Program](#) Revised 1/2016

[3 SAVES Website](#) Added 1/2007

[4 SAVES Ordering for Office Supplies, Office Equipment, and IT Hardware](#) Revised 7/2023

[B Clauses](#) Added 1/2007

[C Procurement Forms](#) Revised 9/2021

[D Procurement Samples](#) Added 9/2021

[E Procurement Templates](#) Added 9/2021

[F Procurement Tools and Resources](#) Added 9/2021

[T3.8.7 Construction Contracting](#) Revised 8/2009

[A Construction Contracting](#) Added 7/2007

[1 General](#) Added 7/2007

[2 Dismantling, Demolition and Removal of Improvements](#) Revised 10/2020

[3 Salvageable Property](#) Added 7/2007

[4 Laws, Regulations and Standards](#) Revised 7/2024

[5 Design-Build](#) Revised 1/2016

[6 Reserved](#) Revised 10/2014

[7 Planning and Pre-Solicitation](#) Revised 7/2024

[8 Pre-Award](#) Revised 7/2023

[9 Post-Award](#) Revised 7/2023

[10 Contract Acceptance Inspection \(CAI\)](#) Revised 4/2012

[11 Contract Completion/Closeout](#) Revised 8/2009

[B Clauses](#) Added 7/2007

[C Procurement Forms](#) Revised 7/2024

[D Procurement Samples](#) Added 9/2021

[E Procurement Templates](#) Added 9/2021

[F Procurement Tools and Resources](#) Added 9/2021

[T3.8.8 Real Property Special Categories of Contracting](#) Added 9/2020

[A Real Property Purchases](#) Revised 9/2021

[B Leases](#) Added 9/2020

[1 Lease Authority](#) Revised 9/2021

[2 Types of Leases and Applicability](#) Revised 9/2021

[3 Firm Term Leases](#) Revised 9/2021

[4 Holdover Tenancy](#) Revised 9/2021

[5 Rent Payment Structure](#) Revised 9/2021

[6 Tenant Improvements](#) Revised 9/2021

[7 Alterations and Improvements](#) Revised 9/2021

[8 Capitalization of Leases and Leasehold Improvements](#) Added 9/2020

[9 Recording of Real Property Leases](#) Added 1/2022

<u>10 Secure Federal LEASEs Act</u>	Added 7/2023
<u>C No Cost Land On-Airport Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>D Utilities</u>	Added 9/2020
<u>1 General</u>	Revised 1/2024
<u>2 Energy Cooperative Programs</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>3 Utility Energy Service Contracts</u>	Added 9/2020
<u>E Other Real Property Acquisitions</u>	Added 9/2020
<u>1 Right of Entry</u>	Added 9/2020
<u>2 Easements</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>3 Surveys/Appraisals/Title</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>F Condemnation</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>G Disposal of Real Property</u>	Added 9/2020
<u>H Conveyance of Real Property</u>	Added 9/2020
<u>1 Conveyance by Transfer Agreement</u>	Added 9/2020
<u>2 Conveyance Obligated by Lease Clauses</u>	Added 9/2020
<u>3 Abandonment of Leasehold Improvements</u>	Added 9/2020
<u>I Outgrants</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>1 General</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>2 Maximum Term</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>3 Cost Structure</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>4 Termination Rights</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>5 Transferability</u>	Added 9/2020
<u>6 Proceeds from Outgrants</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>J Housing</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>K Procurement Forms</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>L Procurement Samples</u>	Added 9/2021
<u>M Procurement Templates</u>	Added 9/2021
<u>N Procurement Tools and Resources</u>	Added 9/2021
<u>O Appendix</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>1 Acquisition of Real Property by Eminent Domain- Procedure Guide for the FAA</u>	Revised 9/2021
<u>T3.8.9 Information and Communication Technology</u>	Added 4/2023
<u>A. Acquisition of Information Technology</u>	Added 4/2023
<u>1. Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act</u>	Revised 10/2023
<u>2. Internet Protocol Version 6</u>	Added 7/2023
<u>3. Positioning, Navigation and Timing Services</u>	Added 7/2023
<u>B. Acquisition of Commercial Software</u>	Revised 7/2023
<u>1. Commercial Software Licensing Agreements</u>	Added 7/2023
<u>2. Cloud Computing Services</u>	Added 7/2023
<u>C. Prohibitions on Covered Information and Communication Technology</u>	Revised 7/2023
<u>1. Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment</u>	Revised 10/2023
<u>2. Prohibition on Contracting for Hardware, Software, and Services Developed or Provided by Kaspersky Lab Covered Entities</u>	Revised 1/2024
<u>3. Prohibition on Using Bytedance Covered Applications Including TikTok</u>	Added 7/2023
<u>4. Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders</u>	Revised 7/2024
<u>D. Acquisition of Commercial Aviation Services</u>	Revised 7/2024

1. Contracting for Commercial Aviation Services	Added 7/2024
E. Clauses	Revised 7/2024
F. Procurement Forms	Revised 7/2024
G. Procurement Samples	Revised 7/2024
H. Procurement Templates	Revised 7/2024
I. Procurement Tools and Resources	Revised 7/2024
J. Procurement Checklists	Added 7/2024
T3.10.1 Contract Administration	Revised 1/2009
A General Contract Administration	Revised 9/2020
1 Contract Management	Revised 9/2021
2 Basic Responsibility for Contract Administration	Revised 7/2012
3 Assignment of Contracting Officer's Representative	Revised 7/2022
4 Communications with Vendors	Revised 7/2023
5 Contract Modifications	Revised 7/2024
6 Novations and Change-of-Name Agreements	Revised 9/2021
7 Contract Files	Revised 7/2023
B Special Contract Administration Actions for Products, Services, and Construction	Added 9/2020
1 Use of Government Excess Equipment	Revised 9/2020
2 Suspension and Stop-Work Orders	Revised 9/2021
3 Conversion of FAR Contracts to AMS	Revised 9/2020
4 Contract Closeout	Revised 9/2021
5 Final Indirect Cost Rates	Revised 9/2021
6 Contract Audit	Revised 9/2020
7 Bankruptcy	Revised 9/2020
8 Reporting Executive Compensation and First-Tier Subcontract Awards	Revised 7/2023
9 Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting	Revised 10/2023
C Special Contract Administration Actions for Real Property	Added 9/2020
1 Real Estate Asset Management	Added 9/2020
2 Inspection and Acceptance	Added 9/2020
D Clauses	Revised 9/2020
E Procurement Forms	Revised 7/2024
F Procurement Samples	Revised 9/2021
G Procurement Templates	Revised 7/2022
H Procurement Tools and Resources	Revised 7/2023
I Appendices	Revised 9/2021
1 Appendix - When Should a COR be Appointed	Revised 9/2021
2 Appendix - Guide for Creating and Maintaining Contract Administration Files for Supplies, Services, or Construction	Revised 7/2024
T3.10.2 Subcontracting Policies	
A Subcontracting	
1 Consent for Subcontract	Revised 1/2019
2 Contractors Purchasing Systems Reviews	Revised 7/2023
3 Definitions	Revised 4/2011
B Clauses	
C Forms	
T3.10.3 Government Property	Revised 10/2009
A Government Property	
1 Applicability	Revised 10/2018

2	Responsibilities	Revised 1/2023
3	Audit of Property Management System	Revised 10/2018
4	Official FAA Property Records	Revised 1/2023
5	Federal Electronic Assets (FEA)	Revised 10/2018
6	Sale of Surplus Contractor Inventory	Revised 10/2018
7	Exemptions from Sale by GSA	Revised 10/2018
8	Disposition of Wireless Devices	Revised 10/2018
B	Asset Identification and Reporting	Added 10/2022
1	Applicability	Added 10/2022
2	Responsibilities	Added 10/2022
C	Clauses	Revised 10/2022
D	Procurement Forms	Revised 10/2022
E	Procurement Samples	Revised 10/2022
F	Procurement Templates	Revised 1/2023
G	Procurement Tools and Resources	Revised 10/2022
T3.10.4	Quality Assurance	Revised 7/2007
A	Quality Assurance	
1	Objectives	Revised 4/2020
2	Responsibilities	Revised 7/2022
3	Levels of Quality Requirements and Standards	Revised 4/2020
4	Acceptance	Revised 7/2007
5	Warranties	Revised 7/2007
6	Government-Industry Data Exchange Program	Revised 7/2007
7	Considerations for Use of Clauses	Revised 7/2007
8	Construction Nonconforming Parts	Revised 7/2007
B	Clauses	Revised 7/2007
C	Procurement Forms	Revised 9/2021
D	Procurement Samples	Revised 9/2021
E	Procurement Templates	Revised 7/2022
F	Procurement Tools and Resources	Added 9/2021
T3.10.5	Product Improvement/Technology Enhancement	
A	Product Improvement/Technology Enhancement	
1	General	Revised 7/2013
B	Clauses	
C	Forms	
T3.10.6	Termination of Contracts	
A	Termination of Contracts for Products, Services, and Construction	Revised 9/2020
1	General Guidance	Revised 7/2024
2	Termination for Convenience of the FAA	
3	Termination for Default	Revised 9/2021
4	Delinquency Notices	
5	Definitions	
B	Termination of Real Property Contracts	Added 9/2020
1	General Guidance	Added 9/2020
2	Termination by the FAA	Revised 9/2021
3	Default	Revised 9/2021
C	Clauses	Revised 9/2020
D	Procurement Forms	Revised 7/2024
E	Procurement Samples	Added 9/2021

	F Procurement Templates	Added 9/2021
	G Procurement Tools and Resources	Added 9/2021
T3.10.7	Extraordinary Contractual Actions	
	A Extraordinary Contractual Actions	
	1 Authority	Revised 7/2023
	2 Guidance	Revised 7/2023
	B Clauses	
	C Forms	
T3.10.9	First Article Approval and Testing	
	A First Article	
	1 General	
	2 Minimizing Risk	Revised 10/2010
	3 Testing and Approval	Revised 10/2010
	4 Waiving First Article	Revised 10/2010
	5 Coordination	
	6 Changes	Revised 4/2022
	B Clauses	
	C Procurement Forms	Revised 4/2022
	D Procurement Samples	Added 4/2022
	E Procurement Templates	Added 4/2022
	F Procurement Tools and Resources	Added 4/2022
T3.13.1	Other Administrative Procedures	Revised 1/2009
	A Administrative Matters	
	1 Numbering System for Procurement Instruments	Revised 10/2023
	2 Contract Format for Products, Services, and Construction	Revised 9/2020
	3 Congressional Affairs Notification	Revised 10/2023
	4 Press Release and Public Announcement of Award	Revised 7/2021
	5 Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) and FPDS Data Quality	Revised 9/2020
	6 Record Requirements	Revised 10/2023
	7 Records Retention	Revised 7/2021
	8 Annual Procurement Forecast	Revised 7/2021
	9 Reports	Revised 7/2024
	10 Contractor Attendance at FAA-Sponsored and Other Government Training	Revised 7/2024
	11 Plain Language	Revised 10/2023
	12 Reserved	Revised 7/2020
	13 Procurement System Record Cancellation	Added 7/2021
	B Clauses	
	C Procurement Forms	Revised 7/2024
	D Procurement Samples	Added 9/2021
	E Procurement Templates	Added 9/2021
	F Procurement Tools and Resources	Added 9/2021
	G Appendix	Added 9/2021
	1 Appendix - Annual Procurement Forecast	Added 9/2020
	2 Appendix - Major Procurement Program Goals (MPPG)	Added 9/2020
	3 Appendix - Pre-AMS MPPG (Actuals) Report	Added 9/2020
	4 Appendix - Post AMS MPPG (Actuals) Report	Added 9/2020
T3.14.1	Security	Revised 1/2009
	A Security	

1 Facility/Security	Revised 1/2019
2 Information Security and Privacy	Revised 10/2022
3 Personnel Security	Revised 4/2022
4 Foreign Nationals	Revised 4/2022
5 Related Security Guidance and Tools	Revised 7/2023
6 Sensitive Unclassified Information	Revised 4/2022
7 Defensive Counterintelligence Program (DCIP)	Revised 10/2023
B Clauses	Revised 1/2009
C Procurement Forms	Added 9/2021
D Procurement Samples	Added 9/2021
E Procurement Templates	Added 9/2021
F Procurement Tools and Resources	Added 9/2021
T3.15.1 Systems and Parts Obsolescence Management	
A Systems and Parts Obsolescence Management	
1 Objective	
2 Statement of Issue	
3 Planning	
4 Logistics Center	
5 Requirements Organization's Role And Responsibility	
6 Contracting Organization's Role And Responsibility	
7 Logistics Integrator(s) Role And Responsibility	
8 GIDEP Coordinator's Role And Responsibility	
B Clauses	
C Forms	
D Appendix	
T3.16 Reserved	Revised 7/2023
T3.17 Reserved	Revised 7/2022
T3.18 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law	Added 7/2022
A Implementation of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law	Added 7/2022
1 General Requirements	Revised 7/2024
2 Public Announcements	Added 7/2022
3 Solicitation and Award	Added 7/2022
4 BIL Data Reporting	Added 7/2022
5 Applicability of Buy American Laws	Added 7/2022
6 Noncompetitive Small Business Awards	Added 7/2022
B Clauses	Added 7/2022
C Procurement Forms	Revised 7/2024
D Procurement Samples	Added 7/2022
E Procurement Templates	Added 7/2022
F Procurement Tools and Resources	Added 7/2022

T1.13 - Metrics and Performance Management Revised 2/2006

A Metrics and Performance Management

1 General Revised 7/2014

a. *Performance Measurement.* Metrics and performance management tools provide systems that organize, integrate, and report program performance information. Program metrics and performance measurements should provide objective information that program and executive management need to make informed decisions that positively impact their business and engineering performance. Program performance measurement works best when it is considered to be a significant, integral part of project management. Like any management or technical tool, performance measurement cannot guarantee that a project will be successful. However, it does help the decision maker take a proactive approach in dealing with the critical issues inherent in project management.

b. *Standards and Guidance.* In addition to tracking program-specific technical performance measures, key performance parameters, and a network schedule, the use of an earned value management system (EVMS) for cost, schedule, and technical performance measurement and integration provides insight into overall project performance. The specifics of an EVMS performance based acquisition management system, as required by the Office of Management and Budget, are contained in American National Standard ANSI/EIA-748. FAA's earned value management guidance is in the *FAA Earned Value Management Guide* in FAST.

c. *Use.* The EVMS-generated performance measurement information is useful to both FAA and the contractor because it provides visibility into program and contract performance that would otherwise be unavailable in this form. Appropriate selection and use of these tools enable program managers and contractor personnel to examine key contract indicators, assess contract performance and make critical decisions in managing contracts.

d. *EVM Focal Point.* The EVM Focal Point must be involved before issuing a screening information request (SIR). The EVM Focal Point reviews and assesses the contracting strategy and plan for EVM implementation to ensure consistency with the JRC-approved Implementation Strategy and Planning Document (Section 3. Program Management and Control).

2 Earned Value Management System Revised 7/2014

a. *Earned Value Management System (EVMS).* EVMS applications consistent with the American National Standard EIA-748, Industry Standard Guidelines, provide detailed contract information appropriate for major contracts or contracts considered high value, critical, or high risk to FAA. These projects should include full EVMS compliance in the contract to provide the project team and Contracting Officer sufficient level of insight into the contractor's performance and progress; a tailored application of the Industry Standard Guidelines is appropriate for projects that are not in the above categories.

b. *Integrated Program Management Report (IPMR).* Projects should specify reporting

requirements in the contract, and use Data Item Description (DID) DI-MGT-81861 (Formats 1-5), tailored as appropriate, as a format for information generated under requirements of AMS clause 1.13-2, Earned Value Management System. The program official should tailor the specific Contract Performance Report (CPR) reporting requirements to obtain:

- (1) Information necessary to manage the contract;
- (2) Reporting formats to provide performance data consistent with the program metrics and performance measurement plan; and
- (3) Reporting frequency to provide timely performance reporting.

c. *CLIN Structure*. SIRs should be structured to include separately priced contract line item(s) for EVM reporting requirements.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms

[view procurement forms](#)

T1.15 - Legal Coordination Guidance

A Legal Coordination Guidance

1 Introduction Revised 9/2020

a. FAA acquisition actions can raise significant legal issues. For example, although pursuant to 49 U.S.C. §40110, FAA is exempt from federal acquisition laws and regulations, other statutes and court decisions require FAA to demonstrate a rational basis, supported by substantial evidence, for acquisition actions. In addition, many laws and regulations enacted for purposes other than procurement apply to FAA acquisitions. Please refer to AMS Policy Appendix E for a list of all applicable laws and regulations.

b. Therefore, the service organization will coordinate acquisition actions with FAA counsel on an ongoing basis throughout the acquisition lifecycle. It is the responsibility of agency counsel to represent FAA's legal interests within the service organization and, exercising independent professional judgment, advise the service organization concerning legal issues, including, the legality and integrity of acquisition actions, and represent the service organization in litigation and other legal matters.

2 Applicability

This Guidance applies to all FAA acquisition matters, at all stages of the acquisition lifecycle.

3 Definitions Revised 1/2024

- a. As used in this Guidance, the term "agency counsel" means the Assistant Chief Counsel, Acquisition and Fiscal Law Division.
- b. As used in this Guidance, the term "Coordinate" means: soliciting the opinion and recommendations of agency legal counsel reasonably prior to taking acquisition actions, i.e., after providing agency counsel accurate and complete information in sufficient time for review and the provision and legal advice.
- c. As used in this Guidance, the term "Service Organization (s)" means: plan and manage resources, as assigned, to deliver services within their area of responsibility. Within the FAA, service organizations include any service unit or team, program office, directorate, or other organizational entity engaged in the delivery and sustainment of air traffic services, safety, security, regulation, certification, operation, commercial space transportation, airport development, or administrative service assets.
- d. As used in this Guidance, the term "Represent" means: recommending an appropriate legal position for the service organization regarding an acquisition matter, and, as appropriate, presenting this position to other parties, such as in administrative or judicial proceedings, or in communications, discussions, or negotiations with another party during a protest, dispute, or claim.
- e. As used in this Guidance, the term "Contracting Officer (CO)" includes both warranted 1170 Series Contracting Officer and warranted 1102 Series Contracting Officer.

4 Coordination Guidance Revised 9/2024

a. *Coordination between the Service Organization and Agency Counsel*

(1) The service organization will coordinate acquisition actions with FAA counsel on an ongoing basis throughout the acquisition lifecycle. Agency counsel will timely respond to the service organization with accurate and effective legal advice that is consistent with legal mandates and relevant to the agency's business discretion. Agency counsel may, at his or her discretion, establish general time frames for such responses, which counsel will make every effort to meet, taking into account the agency counsel's workload and competing priorities. Counsel will describe and interpret legal issues involved in the matter; identify and assess the legal risk of a particular proposed decision; evaluate alternative courses of action; and identify potential illegal or improper actions.

(2) In case of a conflict between FAA's legal interests and those of a service organization, agency counsel's client is the FAA, and not the service organization.

In addition, each agency counsel is bound by independent professional ethical obligations and responsibilities as a licensed attorney.

(3) The Contracting Officer will document the acquisition file with agency counsel's opinion and recommendations. The Contracting Officer will document the reasoning/decision process when choosing not to follow the agency counsel's recommendations and provide a copy for counsel.

b. General Coordination Guidance for Acquisition Actions

The service organization will coordinate with agency counsel on acquisition actions (including supporting documents) with a total estimated potential value greater than \$500,000. This coordination guidance applies to acquisition actions including, as examples, but not limited to:

- (1) Required planning documents (SIRs) (e.g., acquisition strategy paper);
- (2) Solicitations, including Screening Information Requests (SIRs), amendments, and other public announcements, such as market surveys;
- (3) Responses to market surveys, including capability statements;
- (4) Market analyses;
- (5) Evaluation of offers or proposals (including preparation and review of technical, cost, past performance, management and other evaluation plans and reports);
- (6) Communications with offerors on acquisition matters having legal implications;
- (7) Contract awards, regardless of contract type, over the dollar value threshold specified above;
- (8) Acquisitions of Interests in Space and/or Land;
- (9) Debriefings, including responses to inquiries regarding awards from parties other than the awardee;
- (10) Task and delivery orders issued under contracts over the dollar value threshold specified above;
- (11) Modifications under contracts, including leases, that affect rights and obligations of either the Government or the Contractor (e.g., expanded scope of work, increased contract duration, increased contract cost, etc.);
- (12) Award fee determinations;
- (13) Determinations as to contract adjustments;
- (14) Contract terminations;

- (15) Settlement of contract claims;
- (16) Liquidated damages;
- (17) Interpretation and determination of legal rights under contracts, orders or agreements;
- (18) Communications with contractors, offerors, and other parties on acquisition matters having legal implications, including correspondence that might impact the rights and obligations of any party;
- (19) Solicitation and contract matters involving rights in technical data, computer software, patents, copyrights, trade secrets and other forms of intellectual property, real estate, fiscal law, labor, environmental law, bankruptcy, anti-trust law, mergers and other non-procurement areas of law, affecting acquisitions;
- (20) Debarments and suspensions, nondisclosure agreements, centers of excellence and individuals hired by contractors who received a "buy-out."
- (21) Solicitation and contract matters involving state and local laws;
- (22) Software license agreements;
- (23) Purchases from government-wide schedules or vehicles;
- (24) Interagency agreements;
- (25) Grants (except Airport Improvement Grants);
- (26) Cooperative agreements;
- (27) Memoranda of Agreement and Memoranda of Understanding (excluding no-Cost Land On-Airport Memoranda of Agreement unless they contain non-standard clause language);
- (28) Franchises;
- (29) Agreements made under "other transaction authority;"
- (30) Unsolicited proposals;
- (31) Determinations, findings, and justifications issued pursuant to the Acquisition Management System, or as required by statute or regulation;
- (32) Proposed waivers and waivers of any portion of the Acquisition Management System;
- (33) Any other matters that in the opinion of agency counsel have an impact on the legality of an acquisition or legal consequences.

c. Coordination Guidance for Exercise of Priced Options

Legal coordination is not required for priced options exercised in strict compliance with the terms

of the contract.

d. Coordination Guidance for Noncompetitive Procurements

For all noncompetitive actions greater than the micro-purchase threshold, not previously approved by a formal procurement plan or implementation planning strategy document, or subject to a noncompetitive awards made under AMS Policy 3.6.1 or procurements under the Ability/One program or Randolph-Sheppard Act under AMS 3.8.4.2, the Service Organization must coordinate with agency counsel on any single source justification. The service organization must also coordinate with agency counsel on procurements greater than the micro-purchase threshold that require a brand name mandatory rational basis or a waiver from the Acquisition Management System's competition policy. Finally, the Service Organization must coordinate with agency counsel on any rational basis justification for noncompetitive awards above \$25 million to SEDB 8(a) firms except when procuring new or replacement air traffic control towers under AMS Policy 3.6.1.3.5.1.

e. Coordination Guidance for Emergency Actions

Legal coordination is not required in the event of an emergency as covered in AMS 3.2.2.4.1.1, Emergencies.

f. Coordination Guidance for Unauthorized Commitments, Personal Services, and Other Matters

The service organization will coordinate with agency counsel on the following matters, regardless of competition or dollar value limitation:

- (1) Freedom of Information Act, Trade Secrets Acts, and Privacy Act concerns relating to proposed release(s) of acquisition information;
- (2) Matters involving the Forced Arbitration Injustice Repeal (FAIR) Act/A-76;
- (3) All purchases of Real Property;
- (4) Quit Claim and Warranty Deeds for the procurement of land;
- (5) Unauthorized agency commitments;
- (6) Proposals for innovative financing, such as advance payments, shared costs, or user fees;
- (7) Personal services contracts;
- (8) Consulting and advisory services
- (9) Matters relating to export controls or non-U.S. citizens;
- (10) Matters involving information, personnel or physical security;
- (11) All condemnation/Eminent Domain actions (e.g., declaration of taking, straight taking, etc.);
- (12) Sufficiency of title in real estate acquisitions;

- (13) All disposal actions where the FAA will transfer real property interest to a non-governmental agency or transfer agent;
- (14) Matters raising ethical or Procurement Integrity Act issues, or concerning conflicts of interest (personal and organizational), federal and state fraud statutes, or other federal and state criminal statutes.
- (15) Policy memoranda, procedures, regulations, orders, and guidance concerning acquisition matters;
- (16) Proposed legislation and testimony for legislative hearings on acquisition matters;
- (17) Correspondence about acquisition matters with parties outside the agency, including Congress, the General Accounting Office, and other federal agencies, or correspondence under the signature of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Administrator, Deputy Administrator or Regional and Center Directors;
- (18) Any proposed deviation from a required clause;
- (19) Any agreements for Real Property with foreign governments or entities; and
- (20) Any new acquisition of Housing.

5 Representation

- a. Agency counsel will represent the service organization in any protest of an award or other procurement action, and in contract claims, disputes, or controversies by and against the FAA, including all meetings, negotiations, discussions, or communications on the matter after an action has been filed in an administrative, judicial, or FAA forum.
- b. Agency counsel will represent the service organization on behalf of the FAA in communications, negotiations, and meetings with other parties touching upon the legal rights and obligations of the parties, or where another party, including a government party, is expected to be represented by legal counsel.

6 Exceptions and Waivers Revised 1/2024

The Assistant Chief Counsel for Acquisition and Fiscal Law (AGC-500) may make written exceptions to the Legal Coordination Policy described in Section 1.2.14, adjust dollar minimums, or in appropriate cases, waive the Coordination Policy.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Added 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

T3.1.3 Fundamental Principles

A Fundamental Principles

1 Standards of Conduct for FAA Employees Revised 9/2020

- a. Transactions relating to the expenditure of funds require the highest degree of public trust and an impeccable standard of conduct. The general rule is to strictly avoid any conflict of interest or even the appearance of a conflict of interest in FAA-contractor relationships.
- b. The Contracting Officer (CO), other procurement team members from the service organization, and anyone directly involved in conducting a procurement are to comply with 5 CFR § 2635, Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch, and 18 U.S.C. §§ 201-209, 216.
- c. Letters of commendation to contractors or their employees must be reviewed by the Office of Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

the Chief Counsel.

d. FAA personnel should consult their cognizant legal counsel about any questions or issues pertaining to standards of conduct.

2 Gifts and Bequests Added 1/2022

Under 49 U.S.C. 326, the Administrator has the authority to accept any conditional or unconditional gift or donation of money or property, real or personal, or of services for the FAA. Property accepted under this authority and proceeds from the sale of that property must be used, as nearly as possible, under the terms of the gift. Typically, a gift is characterized by the following criteria:

- (1) a unilateral transfer to the Government, with or without conditions;
- (2) the FAA is not obligated to provide anything in return; and
- (3) there is no continuing relationship with the donor.

For more information on processing of gifts and bequests, please refer to Chapter 6.19 of the FAA Financial Manual at

<https://ksn2.faa.gov/faq/financialmanual/SitePages/FinancialManualHome.aspx> (FAA only).

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 1/2022

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 1/2022

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 1/2022

Document Name

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 1/2022

Document Name

T3.1.4 Delegations Revised 7/2009

A Authority, Delegation, and Unauthorized Commitments Revised 1/2017

1 Delegated Authority Revised 10/2023

a. *Delegation.* The Administrator has authority to enter into contracts, leases, grants, cooperative agreements, and other transactions. Except for Airport Improvement Grants (AIP), the Administrator has delegated authority for managing these functions to the FAA Acquisition Executive (FAE). Based on the Administrator's delegation, the FAE has authority to appoint, and redelegate authority to, the Chief(s) of the Contracting Office (COCO), Contracting Officers (CO) and qualified non-contracting personnel. Except for the Purchase Card program, these delegations cannot be redelegated.

b. *Administrator's Review.* The Administrator must be notified of and given sufficient time to review, any non- AIP grant, cooperative agreement, or other transactions with a cumulative value of \$10 million or more, and those with significant Congressional interest. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.1 Agreements and Cooperative Agreements,).

c. *Authority Granted.* Any delegation of authority must be in writing and state the authority and limitations it conveys. If authority is not included in the delegation, then that authority does not exist.

d. *Basis for Delegation.* Before delegating authority, the FAE considers the following:

- (1) That there is a demonstrated need for the authority;
- (2) That the delegation level will be commensurate with the need in terms of dollar value, complexity, and mission criticality;
- (3) That the individual meets the qualifications and certification standards for the authority. However, an individual's qualifications, without a demonstrated need for the authority, are not sufficient reason to grant authority; and
- (4) Other factors, such as organizational structure, total volume of the actions, complexity and dollar value of the work involved, and aggregate value of the anticipated actions that the individual will be processing.

e. *Purchase Card Delegation.* The FAE's approval is not required for individual Delegations of Procurement Authority (DPA) for the purchase card program. The [FAA Purchase Card Management Plan](#) Section 2.2 addresses purchase card delegations.

f. *Delegation Records.* The FAE will provide a copy of all delegations of authority and any modifications, terminations/rescissions, or waivers to delegations to the COCO and the Acquisition Career Manager (ACM). The ACM will be the official record keeper for all delegations and must maintain copies of the delegations.

g. *Rescinding Delegation.* Except for the purchase card program and delegated authorities which are automatically rescinded due to the individual leaving the Acquisition and Contracting organization or receiving a new warrant, only the FAE may rescind a CO warrant or other procurement authority. Unless the delegation provided for automatic rescission, the rescission is to be by letter, state the general reason for rescission and the effective date. When a delegated authority is rescinded before its automatic rescission date or when there is no automatic rescission date, the written notice to the individual should be provided in advance of the rescission to ensure the individual does not make any unauthorized commitments.

Upon notification of the rescission, the original warrant or certificate of appointment is annotated as "rescinded". Reasons for rescission may include:

- (1) The need for the delegated authority no longer exists, for example, lack of a demonstrated need, retirement, resignation, termination of employment, issuance of a new warrant, or an assignment to another position.
- (2) Failure to comply with applicable requirements, limitations, policies, regulations, statutes, or delegated responsibilities;
- (3) Maintenance training/certification requirements have not been met, or failure to maintain all standards after appointment; or
- (4) Violation of a material portion of the ethics guidance for Federal employees and/or standards of conduct for Department of Transportation employees.

h. *Changes in Authority.* When the FAE modifies delegated authority, it must be in writing and delivered to the individual with sufficient advance notice and instructions to ensure that the individual does not make unauthorized commitments. Any increase or decrease in the dollar value or scope of an individual's authority requires issuing a new certificate of appointment or warrant and rescission of the previous delegated authority.

i. *Waivers.* The FAE may waive qualification and certification standards if circumstances clearly dictate need for delegation of authority, even though the employee does not fully meet required standards. Such a waiver is conditional, identifies duration, and must state the requirements that the individual must satisfy to become fully qualified.

2 COCO Responsibilities Revised 10/2023

a. The COCO is a position designated by the FAE that is delegated unlimited authority for procurement contract award and administration, leases, real estate transactions, cooperative agreements, non-Airport Improvement (AIP) grants, other agreements, and other transactions. The COCO, acting within the scope of the FAE's delegation, manages day-to-day contracting functions for FAA.

b. Specific responsibilities of the COCO include:

(1) *Review/Approve Qualifications*. The COCO reviews and approves qualifications of personnel such as education, training, knowledge, and experience, being considered for appointment as a CO or for other types of procurement authority.

(2) *Delegate Authority*. Except for delegations made pursuant to the purchase card program, the COCO formally requests delegation of authority in writing to the FAE.

(3) *Periodic Review*. The COCO, with the appropriate managers, periodically reviews delegations to validate that the delegations remain appropriate and needed, reviews individual's continuous learning to ensure requirements are being met, and periodically examines procurement actions to ensure authorized individuals do not exceed their delegated authority. All warrants will be reviewed at least every two (2) years.

3 1102/1170 Series Certification Revised 9/2020

Individuals must meet training, education, and experience requirements to qualify for an 1102/1170 job series position. AMS Policy Section 5, Acquisition Career Program, outlines certification requirements for personnel once in the 1102/1170 series.

4 Contracting Officer Certificates of Appointment/Warrants (1102/1170 Series) Revised 10/2023

a. *Limitations*. Warrants define the dollar and scope limitations of the authority. Warrants may be limited or unlimited. A limited warrant states a total dollar limit for each transaction. The dollar value of a transaction includes the base year and all options and ceiling amounts, as defined by "total estimated potential value" in Appendix C of AMS Policy. An unlimited warrant allows transactions at any dollar value. Warrants must expressly state any limitations of authority (other than limitations in applicable laws or regulations), to include dollar limit, and the specific types of transactions the CO is authorized to make.

b. *Warrant Dollar Limits*. The determination of the warrant dollar limit must be based on a demonstrated mission need for the authority. These warrant dollar limits do not apply to purchase card delegations.

c. *Procedures for Obtaining Certificate of Appointment (Warrant)*.

(1) Requests for certificates of appointment/warrant are prepared by the manager. The requesting manager must ensure there is a mission need and that the individual meets the requirements commensurate with the requested delegated warrant dollar limit prior

to submitting the warrant request (see Division G, Appendices 1 and 2 for warrant dollar limits and requirements).

Warrant Request Forms are located in the ACM Professions Portal at:

<https://ksn2.faa.gov/faq/AcquisitionProfessions/Pages/Default.aspx> (FAA only).

(2) The COCO evaluates the applicant's qualifications for the requested warrant.

(3) The FAE has final approval authority. If approved, certificates of appointment are distributed to the manager and an electronic copy is maintained in the Warrant Application Management portal. The certificate of appointment must include a warrant number, dollar limit of warrant authority, and any other applicable limitations, such as restrictions to certain types of transactions.

d. *Displaying Warrant and Other Certificate of Appointment.* COs must ensure that their warrant or other certificate of appointment, containing information about their authority and limitations, is readily available to the public and FAA personnel.

e. *Skills Currency/Continuous Learning.* To maintain the delegated authority, acquisition professionals must earn a minimum of 80 Continuous Learning Points (CLP) every two (2) years. If an individual with an existing delegated authority fails to earn 80 CLPs every two (2) years as required, the FAE may rescind or modify the respective warrant or certificate of appointment to decrease the dollar and/or specific type of transaction authority.

5 Procurement Authority Delegated to Other Qualified Individuals Revised 1/2023

a. *Redelegation.* Individuals delegated procurement authority from the FAE under this subsection cannot redelegate that authority.

b. *Delegation of Reimbursable Agreement Authority (DRAA).* For Small Scale Reimbursable Agreements (SSRAs) with a value of less than \$30,000, a DRAA may be granted to qualified non-1102s by the FAE through a written request. This delegation does not allow the individual to obligate funds nor is certification required. This authority cannot be further delegated, and personnel cannot "sign for" or "sign over" another's authority.

c. *Displaying the DRAA.* Personnel must ensure that the DRAA containing information on the authority and limitations is readily available to the public and FAA personnel.

6 Ratification of Unauthorized Commitments Revised 10/2023

a. *General.*

(1) *Contracting Authority.* Only a Contracting Officer or other qualified individual delegated procurement authority, acting within the scope of his or her delegated authority, may enter into contracts, orders, leases or agreements and may obligate funds on behalf of the Government.

(2) *Unauthorized Commitments*. An unauthorized commitment is a contract, order, lease, or agreement made by an FAA employee or manager (including an executive), other than a CO or other authorized person that is not binding because the person who made the agreement lacked the authority to commit the Government. An employee without proper authority who commits the Government is acting improperly. The employee will be held accountable and disciplined according to Human Resources Policy Manual (HRPM) ER-4.1 Standards of Conduct, and ER-4.5, FAA Procedures for Disciplinary and Adverse Actions, as applicable.

(3) *Organizational Responsibility*. FAA organizations must make every effort to prevent unauthorized commitments. Unauthorized commitments are serious acts of misconduct. Managers must ensure each of their employees is aware of policy and procedures related to unauthorized commitments and conduct and discipline rules for unauthorized commitments in ER-4.1, Standards of Conduct, and ER-4.5, FAA Procedures for Disciplinary and Adverse Actions.

(4) *Ratification*. Ratification is the act of approving an unauthorized commitment by an individual having the authority to do so. Although FAA's policy is to avoid unauthorized commitments, under certain approved circumstances such commitments may be ratified using the procedures in this section and converted into a legal contract.

(5) *Ratifying Official*. A ratifying official has the authority to ratify unauthorized commitments. The Chief of the Contracting Office (COCO) has authority to ratify unauthorized commitments for the FAA. This ratifying authority cannot be delegated below this position.

(6) *Local Implementation*. All FAA organizations must follow the procedures in this section. Contracting offices and other organizations may issue additional implementing procedures if they do not contradict the procedures in this section.

b. *Procedures for Ratification*. When an organization discovers an unauthorized commitment, the organization must take immediate action to ratify the commitment and have the cognizant procurement office convert it to a legal transaction. Procedures for ratification are:

(1) The employee's manager, assisted by the person who committed the unauthorized act, prepares a Ratification Memorandum of Facts containing the following information:

(a) A detailed description of the circumstances that caused the unauthorized commitment;

(b) Reasons why normal procurement procedures were not followed;

(c) A description of the bona fide Government need that required the commitment;

(d) A statement about the benefit to the FAA from acquiring the unauthorized supplies or services received;

(e) The dollar value of the commitment;

(f) Rationale for the contractor selected and identification of other sources considered;

- (g) The name of the individual who made the unauthorized act;
- (h) A statement about the actions taken to preclude the situation from recurring;
- (i) Confirmation that the employee's manager has taken timely and appropriate action to address the unauthorized act in accordance with the agency's policy and guidance, including the HROI – Table of Penalties at https://employees.faa.gov/org/staffoffices/ahr/program_policies/policy_guidance/hr_policies/hrpm/HROI/er/tbltext/, the FAA Table of Disciplinary Offenses and Penalties at https://employees.faa.gov/org/staffoffices/ahr/program_policies/policy_guidance/hr_policies/hrpm/hroi/er/tblchart.pdf, and treated and evaluated on a “case-by-case” basis under the law according to appropriate criteria and evidence;
- (j) A determination that funds are now available and were available at the time the unauthorized commitment was made; and
- (k) Any other pertinent facts including invoices, receiving reports, or other evidence concerning the transaction.

(2) A Procurement Request (PR) or, if under the micro purchase threshold, a Temporary Purchase Card (TPC) Requisition providing evidence of available funding must be attached to the Memorandum of Facts along with a copy of the invoice (if applicable).

(3) The Memorandum of Facts must be signed by the employee who made the unauthorized commitment. By signing the Memorandum of Facts, the employee attests that the information is accurate and complete. The employee's manager must then sign the Memorandum of Facts. If the employee has separated from the FAA, then the organization having access to information about the unauthorized commitment prepares the Memorandum of Facts and the former employee's supervisor/manager signs it. The cognizant CO must then also review the Memorandum of Facts to ensure accuracy and completeness. After the CO's initial review and concurrence, the Line of Business/Staff Office Senior Financial Manager must then sign the Memorandum of Facts.

(4) Legal review and concurrence is obtained before submitting the Memorandum of Facts to the cognizant procurement office for the CO's formal determination.

(5) After legal concurrence, the Memorandum of Facts along with the applicable PR/TPC Requisition and a copy of the invoice (if applicable) are transmitted to the cognizant procurement office for ratification action.

(6) When the procurement office receives a PR, a copy of the invoice (if applicable), and a properly documented Memorandum of Facts, the CO makes a written determination, as described below, and forwards the ratification action to the ratifying official. The CO written determination and ratifying official approval or disapproval must be in a separate Ratification Decision Memorandum.

- (a) *CO Determination.* Before recommending approval of a ratification and as a part of the CO's review and determination, the CO:

- (i) Determines the price to be fair and reasonable;
 - (ii) Recommends that payment be made;
 - (iii) Determines that the settlement of the unauthorized commitment would not involve a contract dispute subject to AMS Policy 3.9; and
 - (iv) Determines that the purchase would have been authorized had the purchaser followed established procedures.
- (b) If an affirmative determination can be made in all areas of subparagraph (a) above, the CO addresses the following regarding the unauthorized commitment as part of the Ratification Decision Memorandum and sends it to the ratifying official:
- (i) A statement that the price is fair and reasonable;
 - (ii) A statement recommending approval of the unauthorized commitment;
- and
- (iii) A copy of all supporting documentation.
- (c) If the CO, after legal concurrence, is unable to make an affirmative determination in all areas of subparagraph (a) above, the Ratification Decision Memorandum states the CO's reasons that an affirmative determination cannot be made, recommends that the action not be ratified, and offers an alternative solution to resolving the unauthorized commitment.
- (d) The ratifying official will then consider the CO determination and determine whether to approve or disapprove the CO determination regarding the unauthorized commitment.

c. Notice of Infractions.

- (1) An unauthorized commitment made by an individual is considered an infraction. The individual's manager must work closely with their servicing Labor and Employee Relations (LER) office on how to best handle the infraction. Circumstances will determine the offense and the proposed adverse or disciplinary action taken consistent with ER-4.1, Standards of Conduct, and ER-4.5, FAA Procedures for Disciplinary and Adverse Actions.
- (2) Upon receipt of a request for ratification from an organization, the cognizant division manager of the contracting office forwards a notice of infraction to the next level manager/supervisor above the supervisor/manager who signed the Memorandum of Facts. The notice advises the second level manager/supervisor that the action violates Federal law and FAA policy and guidance; reminds him or her of the proper procurement process; offers to provide written material or mini-training sessions (when possible) to orient the organization to the procurement process; requests every effort be made to avoid future

violations; and, when appropriate, requests the widest possible distribution of the notice within the organization. This notice must not include any personal information regarding the employee or any personnel-related matters specific to the employee.

d. *Disciplinary Actions for Making Unauthorized Commitments.*

(1) Individuals who make unauthorized commitments, and their immediate manager are subject to possible disciplinary actions. The recommended levels of disciplinary penalties for employees and managers are contained in ER-4.1, Standards of Conduct, and ER-4.5, FAA Procedures for Disciplinary and Adverse Actions.

(2) Any unauthorized commitment made by a non-manager/supervisor with the approval of his or her manager/supervisor is an infraction against the manager/supervisor and not the non-manager/supervisor.

e. *Avoiding Ratification.*

(1) When individuals who have not been delegated procurement authority need products or services, or when individuals with delegated procurement authority need products or services estimated to exceed their delegated authority, they must consult with the procurement office for support and guidance to avoid unauthorized commitments.

(2) An unauthorized commitment occurs when someone, other than a CO or other authorized individual, enters into an agreement on behalf of the Government but does not have authority to do so or to obligate the Government.

(3) To avoid a ratification action, an office requiring products or services must ensure that its employees are familiar with the procurement process and are aware of the consequences of unauthorized commitments.

(4) Individuals who have not been delegated procurement authority and who need supplies or services must contact either the person within their organization who has delegated procurement authority or the cognizant procurement office for assistance. The following are examples of types of procurement and areas of the procurement process that may involve individuals outside of the procurement offices, and circumstances in which procurement authority may be delegated to individuals other than a CO. (For more information about procurement methods generally used by individuals outside of the procurement office, see AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.5, Commercial and/or Simplified Purchase Method.)

(a) *Government Purchase Card.* FAA employees may be delegated authority to procure supplies and services using the Government purchase card.

(b) *Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA).* A procurement vehicle, awarded by a CO, for ordering supplies or services that may authorize other specific individuals to order supplies or services from the vendor.

(c) *Convenience Check.* FAA employees delegated purchase card authority may use convenience checks when a vendor does not accept the Government purchase card for

on-the-spot, over-the-counter purchases of supplies and services, and the additional requirements of the [FAA Purchase Card Management Plan](#) Section 10.5 are met.

(5) Existing Contracts. Contracting Officer Representatives, resident engineers, etc., must be careful not to direct a contractor to perform any task that would result in a change to the cost, schedule, or scope of the contract, unless such action is authorized by the CO. It is easy through conversation and during the normal daily interaction with the contractor to inadvertently direct the contractor to perform tasks that result in cost or schedule impact. If such direction is given without the delegated authority, or the express authorization of the CO, the result is an unauthorized commitment.

(6) Contract Renewals. A contract awarded for a base period of performance plus options means that the Government is only committed for the base period. Each option period requires a contract modification before the beginning of the option period to authorize continued performance. Performance following the initial contract period must not begin until the contract has been properly modified to authorize continued performance. The requiring office is responsible for requesting a contract modification to exercise options and for providing the funds to continue performance. Individuals who serve as the Government's point of contact on a contract with option provisions should be familiar with the contract terms. Placing an order or directing tasks against an expired contract results in an unauthorized commitment. Before the beginning of the option year, if a modification has not been received to extend the contract period, the CO should be contacted for guidance before placing any orders or directing any tasks for that option period.

(7) Examples. The following are examples of areas where unauthorized commitments are commonly made:

(a) A Federal employee without delegated procurement authority-

- (i) Calls a contractor and requests support without confirming a contract is in place;
- (ii) Directs a contractor to start work before a contractual document is awarded by an authorized CO;
- (iii) Asks a contractor to make a purchase for them without a fully signed contractual agreement in place authorizing the purchase;
- (iv) Signs up for online support services, magazine subscriptions; or associations involving a financial commitment; or
- (v) Signs up for services or subscriptions involving automatic renewals involving a financial commitment.

(b) The following types of procurements also require caution to avoid possible unauthorized commitments-

(i) Acquiring Conference Space. After the request for conference space has been coordinated per AMS Guidance T3.2.1A.12, the requiring office may discuss the requirement with the vendor/hotel to ensure the appropriate accommodations are available. However, the space should not be utilized until the transaction has been approved and an agreement signed by a person with the appropriate procurement authority.

(ii) Training. Request for training should be submitted to the procurement office in time to enable the requirement to be processed sufficiently in advance of the beginning of the course.

(iii) Professional Speakers or Arbitration Services. The requiring organization may identify the appropriate speakers or arbitrators and have discussions to ensure the Government's needs will be met. However, the requiring office should not enter into any oral or written agreements on behalf of the Government unless the person making the agreement has the delegated authority to do so. If the requiring office does not have an individual with the delegated authority to enter into an agreement, the request should be submitted to the contracting office for processing.

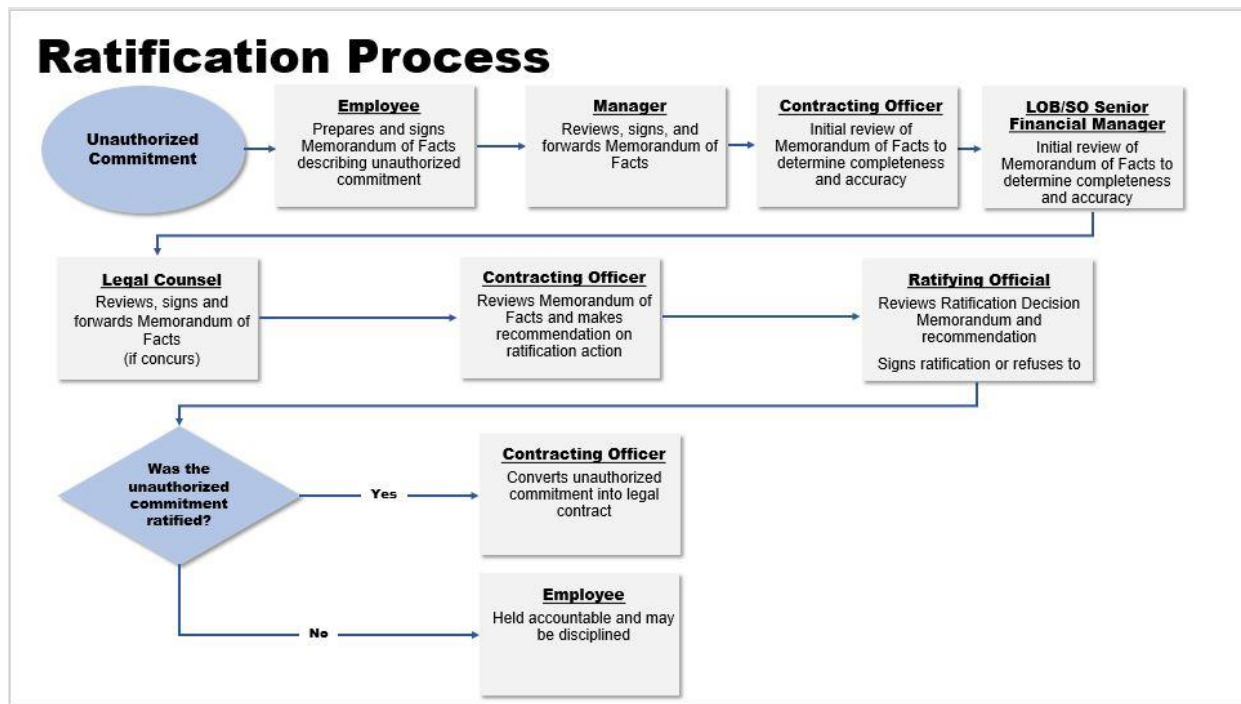
f. Exceptions to Infractions.

(1) In cases of extreme emergencies, such as floods, fires, tornadoes, earthquakes and hurricanes, or emergencies that may have an immediate impact on the safety of flying public and/or FAA personnel, an individual may need to obligate the Government's funds to preserve life and property. In these instances, if possible, the individual should contact the cognizant procurement office and request that a CO verbally authorize the contractor to proceed according to emergency procedures outlined in AMS policy 3.2.2.4.1.1.

(2) When the extreme emergency conditions outlined above occur, and attempt to contact the CO to give a verbal authorization was unsuccessful, the Memorandum of Facts as described in this Guidance documents the circumstances. The Memorandum of Facts must include a statement that the person who made the unauthorized commitment is exempt from the requirement for disciplinary action. The Memorandum of Facts must be prepared and submitted as soon as possible afterwards.

g. Ratification Process Flowchart

Ratification Process



B Clauses Revised 7/2010

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Added 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Revised 4/2022

Document Name
Ratification Memorandum of Facts

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

G Appendix Revised 9/2021

Appendix 1: 1102 Series Warrant Standards Revised 10/2023

Warrant Threshold	Warrant Dollar Limit	Warrant Requirements
Less than or equal to \$150,000	\$150,000	Warrant requirements can be accessed at https://ksn2.faa.gov/faq/AcquisitionProfessions/Documents/COCS/CO-S_Warrant_Requirements.pdf
Greater than \$150,000 and up to and including \$10,000,000	\$1,000,000	
	\$5,000,000	
	\$10,000,000	
Greater than \$10,000,000	\$50,000,000	
	Unlimited	

Appendix 2: 1170 Series Warrant Standards Revised 10/2023

	Threshold Limit	Minimum FAA Certification Level
\$150,000		Level I
	\$250,000	Level I
\$300,000		Level II
	\$1,000,000	Level II
	\$1,500,000	Level III
Unlimited		Level III

T3.1.5 Conflict of Interest Revised 8/2009

A Conflict of Interest

1 Requirement for an Agreement Regarding Conflict-of-Interest Revised 4/2023

- a. Persons who have a real or apparent conflict of interest may be unable to render impartial, technically sound, and objective assistance, advice, or decisions. A procurement team member (program officials, contracting personnel, legal counsel, and others supporting a program), Office of Dispute Resolution for Acquisition (ODRA) member, or other Federal member who has a real or apparent conflict of interest, and who is a Federal employee, must withdraw from participation in the source selection process if law (18 U.S.C. § 208) or regulation (5 CFR Part 2635) requires it. Considerations of equity and integrity of the procurement process require that non-Government members of a procurement team be held to the same standards.
- b. Unless a procurement team member receives prior authorization, a procurement team member who is a Government employee should not participate if the result is likely to affect the financial interests of the procurement team member's household, or the procurement team member knows a person with whom the procurement team member has a covered relationship as defined in 5 CFR § 2635.502, or the procurement team member represents a party, if a reasonable person with knowledge of the relevant facts would question the procurement team member's impartiality in the matter. The law does not require non-Government procurement team members be removed when they have an apparent conflict, but the FAA's public image, workforce morale, and considerations of equity dictate that they be treated exactly as our own employees are treated.
- c. Each person involved in the source selection process, including the Source Selection Official (SSO), contracting officer, and legal counsel, who might have access to confidential or proprietary procurement information such as procurement strategy, offerors' proposals, results of evaluations, and the final selection actions, must sign and submit an Agreement Regarding Conflict-of-Interest (see AMS Procurement Templates) to the SSO or designee before any participation in the source selection process for all procurements with an estimated value equal to or exceeding the AMS risk threshold. This is to ensure that no conflict of interest exists. An Agreement Regarding Conflict-of-Interest should be completed before distribution of offerors' submissions for evaluation and at any time afterwards, if an individual's financial, business, or employment situation changes to create the potential for a conflict of interest. The Agreement Regarding Conflict-of-Interest must be completed by individual procurement team members for each procurement and retained in the pre-award file.

2 Processing a Conflict of Interest Revised 1/2007

If the SSO or designee becomes aware of a conflict of interest, the SSO should notify the procurement legal counsel immediately. Action should be taken to remove the party from further participation in the source selection activities until the conflict of interest is reviewed and legal advice obtained. A procurement team member must be excused or removed from participation in the source selection process should a conflict of interest exist, unless a waiver is granted. All conflict of interest cases must be clearly documented. The procurement team members must update and resubmit any and all conflict of interest statements if an individual's financial, business, or employment relationship changes to the extent that a conflict of interest could exist.

3 Single-Source/Non-Competitive Acquisitions Revised 9/2021

The requirements of this Section are also applicable to single-source and non-competitive acquisitions. For such acquisitions, the Contracting Officer will take all appropriate actions in coordination with the Service Organization. The Agreement Regarding Conflict-of-Interest will be incorporated into the Single Source Justification. Any person involved in the source selection process who is not a signatory on the Single Source Justification will complete a separate Agreement Regarding Conflict-of-Interest. The Contracting Officer may tailor the Agreement Regarding Conflict of Interest as appropriate.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Added 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
Agreement Regarding Conflict of Interest

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

T3.1.6 Non-Disclosure of Information Revised 8/2009

A Disclosure of Information

1 General Revised 1/2007

The Source Selection Official (SSO), each procurement team member (program officials, contracting personnel, legal counsel, and other support staff), including advisors, and any other individuals exposed to commercially sensitive and source selection sensitive information must maintain confidentiality of that information.

2 Requirement for an Agreement Regarding Non-Disclosure of Information Revised 10/2023

a. *Non-Disclosure During Source Selection.* Maintaining the security of sensitive procurement information and source selection proceedings is of paramount importance to the integrity of the evaluation process. For all procurements with an estimated value equal to or exceeding the AMS risk threshold, all individuals involved in source selection proceedings must sign the Non-Disclosure Agreement located in AMS Procurement Templates prior to accessing source selection information or contractor bid or proposal information, as defined in AMS Guidance T3.1.8. This agreement provides notice of the type of information that requires protection and the penalties for improperly disclosing such information.

b. *Non-Disclosure outside of Source Selection.* Contracting Officers (COs) or program officials may require that an individual sign the Non-Disclosure Agreement located in AMS Procurement Templates before the individual may access sensitive information outside of the source selection context. This information may include proprietary information, procurement-sensitive information, source-selection-sensitive information, sensitive unclassified information, defense critical infrastructure security information, sensitive security information, privacy information, and other information of a confidential nature.

c. *Defensive Counterintelligence Program (DCIP) Non-Disclosure Agreement.* Per AMS Guidance T3.14.1A7, individuals accessing certain types of sensitive information, including but not limited to Classified National Security Information (CNSI), Sensitive Unclassified Information (SUI), or otherwise protected information, are required to sign the Defensive Counterintelligence Program Non-Disclosure Agreement (See FAA Order 1600.84, Appendix C).

d. *Exemptions from Requirements for Signing Non-Disclosure Agreements.* The certification of completion of Annual Ethics Training by COs, Contract Specialists, Cost/Price Analysts of AAP-500, and Legal Counsel is considered a blanket Non-Disclosure Agreement for the following fiscal year, so these individuals will not need to fill out individual Non-Disclosure Agreements. The completion of Annual Ethics Training is documented in eLMS.

3 Processing a Violation of the Non-Disclosure Agreement Revised 10/2023

Any suspected or actual improper disclosure of procurement sensitive information must be reported to the CO. The CO will consult with the Acquisition and Fiscal Law Division (AGC-500) for guidance in this matter. The suspected violator should not be permitted to continue in Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

the procurement process until the suspected violation has been reviewed and legal advice obtained.

4 Processing a Freedom of Information (FOIA) Request Revised 10/2023

- a. The CO processes requests for procurement information under FOIA. Unless the request for information is exempt from disclosure under the Act (such as trade secrets and commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential), the information must be released. The CO coordinates responses to FOIA requests with the local FOIA Control Officer and the Office of Chief Counsel (AGC).
- b. The CO must coordinate a request for procurement information with the vendor (submitter) whose contract, or information provided under a contract, is requested. The CO must request that the vendor describe the specific information exempt from disclosure and provide the specific exemption(s) which apply to the information. The vendor's response must be placed in the contract file. The CO determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure and rationale for the determination must also be placed in the contract file.

5 Single-Source/Non-Competitive Acquisitions Revised 10/2023

The requirements of this Section are also applicable to single-source and non-competitive acquisitions. For such acquisitions, the CO will take all appropriate actions in coordination with the Program Office. Subject to the approval of the Acquisition and Fiscal Law Division (AGC-500), the CO may tailor the Non-Disclosure Agreement as appropriate.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Added 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
Non-Disclosure Agreement

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

T3.1.7 Organizational Conflict of Interest Revised 4/2006

A Organizational Conflict of Interest

1 Responsibilities Related to Organizational Conflict of Interest Revised 9/2020

a. The policy of the FAA is to avoid contracting with contractors who have unacceptable organizational conflicts of interest. An organizational conflict of interest means that because of existing or planned activities, (1) an offeror or contractor is unable or potentially unable to render impartial assistance to the agency, or (2) has an unfair competitive advantage, or (3) the offeror or contractor's objectivity is or might be impaired. It is not the intention of the FAA to foreclose a vendor from a competitive acquisition due to a perceived Organizational Conflict of Interest (OCI). FAA Contracting Officers are fully empowered to evaluate each potential OCI scenario based upon the applicable facts and circumstances. The final determination of such action may be negotiated between the impaired vendor and the Contracting Officer (CO). The CO's business judgment and sound discretion in identifying, negotiating, and eliminating OCI scenarios should not adversely affect the FAA's policy for competition. The FAA is committed to working with potential vendors to eliminate or mitigate actual and perceived OCI situations, without detriment to the integrity of the competitive process, the mission of the FAA, or the legitimate business interests of the vendor community. Contractors should be instructed to contact the FAA at the earliest possible time after an investment decision has been made for a particular acquisition to evaluate whether any identified actual or potential conflicts of interest may be avoided or mitigated. As used herein, the term "person" includes any legal entity including a partnership, corporation, or association.

b. Mitigation Plans. The FAA reserves the right to audit any or all proposed mitigation plans, and to reject a plan, if in the opinion of the CO such a plan is not in the best interests of the FAA.

2 Identification of Potential OCI Situations Revised 9/2020

a. Contracting Officers should analyze planned acquisitions in order to:

(1) Identify and evaluate potential OCI's as early as possible in the acquisition process and where possible prior to issuance of an initial Screening Information Request (SIR); and

(2) Avoid, neutralize, or mitigate potential conflicts before award of any contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other transaction agreement.

b. *Examples of Conflict Situations.* The following examples illustrate situations in which questions concerning organizational conflicts of interest may arise. They are not all inclusive, but are intended to help the Contracting Officer apply general guidance to individual contract situations:

(1) *Unequal Access to Information.* Access to "nonpublic information" as part of the performance of an FAA contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other transaction agreement that could provide the contractor a competitive advantage in a later competition for another FAA contract. Such an advantage could easily be perceived as unfair by a competing vendor who is not given similar access to the relevant information. If the requirements of the FAA procurement anticipate the successful vendor may have access to nonpublic information, all vendors should be required to submit and negotiate an acceptable mitigation plan.

(2) *Biased Ground Rules.* A contractor in the course of performance of an FAA contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other transaction agreement, has in some fashion established important "ground rules" for another FAA acquisition, where the same contractor may be a competitor. For example, a contractor may have drafted the statement of work, specifications, or evaluation criteria of a future FAA procurement. The primary concern of the FAA in this case is that a contractor so situated could slant key aspects of a procurement in its own favor, to the unfair disadvantage of competing vendors. If the requirements of the FAA procurement anticipate that a contractor may have been in a position to establish important ground rules, including but not limited to those described herein, the contractor should be required to submit and negotiate an acceptable mitigation plan.

(3) *Impaired Objectivity.* A contractor in the course of performance of a FAA contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other transaction agreement, is placed in a situation of providing assessment and evaluation findings over itself, or another business division or a subsidiary of the same corporation, or another entity with which it has a significant financial relationship. The concern in this case is that the contractor's ability to render impartial advice to the FAA could appear to be undermined by the contractor's financial or other business relationship to the entity whose work product is being assessed or evaluated. In these situations, where a "walling off" of lines of communication may well be insufficient to remove the perception that the objectivity of the contractor has been tainted. If the requirements of the FAA procurement indicate that the successful vendor may be in a position to provide evaluations and assessments of itself or corporate siblings, or other entity with which it has a significant financial relationship, the affected contractor should provide a mitigation plan that includes recusal by the vendor from the affected contract work. Such recusal might include divestiture of the work to a third party vendor.

c. Contracting Officers should obtain the advice of legal counsel and appropriate technical specialists in evaluating potential conflicts and in developing any necessary SIR provisions and contract clauses. Each individual contracting situation should be examined on the basis of its particular facts and the nature of the planned contract. The exercise of sound business judgement and discretion is required in both the decision on whether a significant potential conflict exists and the development of an appropriate mitigation plan. Before issuing a SIR for a contract that may involve a potential conflict, the Contracting Officer should formulate, in conjunction with legal counsel and team members, a course of action for resolving the conflict. The rational basis supporting the Contracting Officer's decision on an OCI issue should be documented in the contract file.

3 Disclosure by Offerors or Contractors Participating in FAA Acquisitions

- a. Offerors or contractors should provide information which concisely describes all relevant facts concerning any past, present or currently planned interest, (financial, contractual, organizational, or otherwise) relating to the work to be performed and bearing on whether the offeror or contractor has a possible OCI.
- b. If the offeror or contractor does not disclose any relevant facts concerning an OCI, the offeror or contractor, by submitting an offer or signing the contract, warrants that to its best knowledge and belief no such facts exist relevant to a possible OCI.

4 Remedies for Nondisclosure

The following are possible remedies should an offeror or contractor refuse to disclose, or misrepresent, any information regarding a potential OCI:

- a. Refusal to provide adequate information may result in disqualification for award.
- b. Nondisclosure or misrepresentation of any relevant interest may also result in the disqualification of the offeror for award.
- c. Termination of the contract, if the nondisclosure or misrepresentation is discovered after award.
- d. Disqualification from subsequent FAA contracts.
- e. Other remedial action as may be permitted or provided by law or in the resulting contract.

5 Contractor Participation in Preparing Specifications or Statements of Work

The Contracting Officer should consider the following when contractor support is used to prepare specifications or statements of work:

- a. If a contractor prepares and furnishes complete specifications covering nondevelopmental items,

to be used in a competitive acquisition, that contractor may have a conflict in furnishing these items, either as a prime contractor or as a subcontractor, for a reasonable period of time including, at least, the duration of the initial production contract. Therefore, a contractor who has prepared and furnished completed specifications for such items should be excluded from competition for that acquisition. However, an OCI may not exist in the following circumstances:

- (1) Contractors furnish, at Government request, specifications or data regarding a product they provide, even though the specifications or data may have been paid for separately or in the price of the product; or
- (2) Situations in which contractors, acting as industry representatives, help Government agencies prepare, refine, or coordinate specifications, regardless of source, provided this assistance is supervised and controlled by Government representatives.

b. If a single contractor drafts complete specifications for nondevelopmental equipment, it should be eliminated for a reasonable time from competition for production based on the specifications. This should be done in order to avoid a situation in which the contractor could draft specifications favoring its own products or capabilities. In this way the FAA may be assured of getting unbiased advice as to the content of the specifications and may avoid allegations of favoritism in the award of production contracts.

c. There may be instances when contractor assistance is necessary in preparing statements of work. When contractor support is used, the contractor might be in a position to favor its own products or capabilities. If a contractor prepares, or assists in preparing, a statement of work to be used in competitively acquiring a system or services, or provides material leading directly and without delay to such a statement of work, that contractor may not supply the system, major components of the system, or the services unless:

- (1) It is the single source; or
- (2) It has participated in the development and design work; or
- (3) More than one contractor has been involved in preparing the work statement.

d. In development work, it is normal to select firms that have done the most advanced work in the field. These firms can be expected to design and develop around their own prior knowledge. Development contractors can frequently start production earlier and more knowledgeably than firms that did not participate in the development, and this can affect the time and quality of production, both of which are important to the Government. In many instances the Government may have financed the development. Thus, while the development contractor has a competitive advantage, it is an unavoidable one that is not considered unfair, therefore no OCI mitigation would be necessary.

6 Procedures

a. The Contracting Officer should award the contract to the apparent successful offeror unless a conflict of interest is determined to exist which cannot be neutralized, avoided, or mitigated.

Before determining to withhold award based on conflict of interest considerations, the Contracting Officer should notify the contractor, provide the applicable reasons, and allow the contractor a reasonable opportunity to respond. If after consultation with legal counsel and team members, the Contracting Officer determines that it is in the best interest of the FAA to award the contract notwithstanding a conflict of interest, the Contracting Officer should document that determination.

b. When investigating a suspected OCI concerning a prospective contractor (in instances when a contractor has not independently submitted any information), the Contracting Officers should first seek the information from within the Government or from other readily available sources. Government sources include the files and the knowledge of personnel within the contracting office, other contracting offices, the cognizant contract administration and audit activities and offices concerned with contract financing. Non-Government sources include publications and commercial services, such as credit rating services, trade and financial journals, and business directories and registers.

c. If the Contracting Officer decides that a particular acquisition involves a potential OCI, the Contracting Officer should, before issuing the SIR:

(1) Prepare a written analysis, including a recommended course of action for avoiding, neutralizing, or mitigating the conflict; and

(2) If appropriate, a draft SIR provision and/or contract clause.

d. The Contracting Officer should also consider additional information provided by prospective contractors in response to the SIR or during negotiations and attempt to avoid, neutralize, or mitigate the OCI before contract award.

e. The Contracting Officer should retain all organizational conflict of interest information in the contract file.

f. If, during the effective period of any restriction, a contracting office transfers acquisition responsibility for the item or system involved, it shall notify the successor contracting office of the restriction, and send a copy of the contract under which the restriction was imposed.

7 SIR Provisions

The following should be considered in developing SIRs where potential conflicts of interest may be evident. As a general rule, potential organizational conflicts of interest may be resolved by imposing some restraint, appropriate to the nature of the conflict, upon the contractor's eligibility for future contracts or subcontracts. Therefore, affected SIRs should contain a provision that:

a. Invites offerors' attention to this concern;

b. States the name of the potential conflict as seen by the Contracting Officer;

c. States the nature of the proposed restraint upon future contractor activities; and

d. Depending on the nature of the acquisition, states whether or not the terms of any proposed clause and the application of this information to the contract are subject to negotiation.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms

[view procurement forms](#)

T3.1.8 Procurement Integrity Act Revised 7/2006

A Procurement Integrity Act

1 Applicability Revised 1/2022

As provided by 49 U.S.C. § 40110(d)(3), FAA is subject to the Procurement Integrity Act (the “PIA”), 41 U.S.C. §§ 2101-2107 with exception to § 2101 and § 2106. (Note that the PIA was previously codified at 41 U.S.C. § 423 prior to its repeal and replacement on January 4, 2011.)

2 FAA-Specific Definitions Revised 1/2022

a. *Authority.* Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. § 40110(d)(3)(A), § 2101, “Definitions,” and § 2106, “Reporting information believed to constitute evidence of offense” of the PIA do not apply to the FAA. In lieu of these two sections, Congress directed the FAA to adopt its own definitions consistent with the intent of both the AMS and the PIA. By memorandum dated July 14, 2000, the Administrator approved the FAA-specific PIA definitions set here forth in subsection (b), which are to be substituted for § 2101 and § 2106.

b. *Definitions.* In lieu of § 2101 and § 2106, the following FAA-specific definitions apply to the FAA with respect to the Procurement Integrity Act:

(1) The term "contractor bid or proposal information" means any of the following information submitted to FAA as part of or in connection with a Screening Information Request (SIR) or an unsolicited proposal, to enter into an FAA procurement contract, if that information has not been previously made available to the public or disclosed publicly:

(A) Cost or pricing data (as defined in Appendix C of the AMS).

(B) Indirect costs and direct labor rates.

(C) Proprietary information about manufacturing processes, operations, or techniques marked by the contractor in accordance with applicable law or regulation.

(D) Information marked by the contractor in accordance with (1) AMS Clause 3.2.2.3-16, "Restricting, Disclosing and Using Data," or (2) other applicable law and regulation.

(2) The term "source selection information" means any of the following information prepared for use by the FAA for the purpose of evaluating documentation, information, presentations, proposals, or binding offers which an offeror submits in response to a Screening Information Request (SIR), or in an unsolicited proposal, to enter into an FAA procurement contract, if that information has not been previously made available to the public or disclosed publicly:

(A) Proposed costs or prices submitted in response to a FAA SIR, or lists of those proposed costs or prices.

(B) Source selection plans.

(C) Technical evaluation plans.

(D) Technical evaluations of responses to SIRs or unsolicited proposals.

(E) Cost or price evaluation plans.

(F) Cost or price evaluations of responses to SIRs or unsolicited proposals.

(G) Down select determinations identifying SIR responses that are most likely to receive contract award.

(H) Any ranking of offerors developed by the FAA during the source selection process. (I)

The reports, evaluations and recommendations of source selection panels, boards, or advisory councils.

(J) Other information based on a case- by-case determination made by the FAA Acquisition Executive*, his or her designee, or the Product or Service Team**, that its disclosure would jeopardize the integrity or successful completion of the FAA procurement to which the information relates.

In addition, all source selection information should be clearly marked as such on the cover and throughout each individual document.

(3) The term "Federal agency" means the FAA.

(4) The term "Federal agency procurement" means the acquisition (by using competitive or non-competitive procedures and awarding a contract) of goods or services (including construction) from non-Federal sources by the FAA using appropriated funds.

(5) The term "contracting officer" means a person who, by appointment in accordance with FAA policy, has the authority to enter into a FAA contract on behalf of the Government and to make determinations and findings with respect to such contract.

(6) The term "protest" means a written objection by an interested party to the award or proposed award of a FAA procurement contract.

(7) The term "official" means the following:

(A) An employee of the FAA, as defined in the FAA's Personnel Management System.

(B) An officer (as defined in 5 U.S.C. § 2104) of any non-FAA Federal agency (as Federal agency is defined in 40 U.S.C. § 102(5)).

(C) An employee (as defined in 5 U.S.C. § 2105) of any non-FAA Federal agency (as Federal agency is defined in 40 U.S.C. § 102(5)).

(D) A member of the uniformed services (as defined in 5 U.S.C. § 2101(3)).

(8) The term "other applicable law or regulation" as used at 41 U.S.C. § 2105(c)(1)(D), includes the FAA Personnel Management System.

(9) The term "Comptroller General of the United States," as used at 41 U.S.C. §§ 2106 and 2107(5) and (6), means the FAA Office of Dispute Resolution for Acquisition.

(10) The term "program manager" as used at 41 U.S.C. § 2104(a)(2), includes a FAA Product or Service Team** Lead or Acting Lead.

(11) The term "deputy program manager" as used at 41 U.S.C. § 2104(a)(2) includes a Deputy or Acting Deputy to an FAA Product or Service Team** Lead.

(12) The term "Federal Acquisition Regulation" as used at 41 U.S.C. § 2105(c)(1)(C) means the FAA AMS.

*The July 14, 2000, memo approving FAA definitions used "Associate Administrator for Research and Acquisitions." Due to organizational changes in 2006, this position was abolished. The FAA Acquisition Executive is an equivalent position.

**The July 14, 2000, memo approving FAA definitions used the term "Integrated Product Team." Due to organizational changes, this term was not used after 2006. Product or Service Team is an equivalent structure.

3 Full Text of Procurement Integrity Act, 41 U.S.C §§ 2101-2107 Revised 10/2014

Below is the full text of the Procurement Integrity Act, 41 U.S.C. §§ 2101-2107 (omitting only its §§ 2101 and 2106, which are not applicable to FAA). This Act, as it applies to the FAA, is to be read in conjunction with the FAA Procurement Integrity Act definitions (which are also

*shown in this Procurement Guidance Section). Please take special notice of 41 U.S.C. § 2107 below, which contains "savings provisions," or situations where the Procurement Integrity Act does **not** apply.*

Procurement Integrity Act, 41 U.S.C. §§ 2101-2107

§ 2101. Definitions

[Omitted]

§ 2102. Prohibitions on disclosing and obtaining procurement information

(a) PROHIBITION ON DISCLOSING PROCUREMENT INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by law, a person described in paragraph (3) shall not knowingly disclose contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information before the award of a Federal agency procurement contract to which the information relates.

(2) EMPLOYEE OF PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANIZATION.—In addition to the restriction in paragraph (1), an employee of a private sector organization assigned to an agency under chapter 37 of title 5 shall not knowingly disclose contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information during the 3-year period after the employee's assignment ends, except as provided by law.

(3) APPLICATION.—Paragraph (1) applies to a person that—

- (A) (i) is a present or former official of the Federal Government; or
- (ii) is acting or has acted for or on behalf of, or who is advising or has advised the Federal Government with respect to, a Federal agency procurement; and

(B) by virtue of that office, employment, or relationship has or had access to contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information.

(b) PROHIBITION ON OBTAINING PROCUREMENT INFORMATION.—Except as provided by law, a person shall not knowingly obtain contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information before the award of a Federal agency procurement contract to which the information relates.

§ 2103. Actions required of procurement officers when contacted regarding non-Federal employment

(a) **ACTIONS REQUIRED.**—An agency official participating personally and substantially in a Federal agency procurement for a contract in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold who contacts or is contacted by a person that is a bidder or offeror in that Federal agency procurement regarding possible non-Federal employment for that official shall—

(1) promptly report the contact in writing to the official's supervisor and to the designated agency ethics official (or designee) of the agency in which the official is employed; and

(2) (A) reject the possibility of non-Federal employment;
or

(B) disqualify himself or herself from further personal and substantial participation in that Federal agency procurement until the agency authorizes the official to resume participation in the procurement, in accordance with the requirements of section 208 of title 18 and applicable agency regulations on the grounds that—

(i) the person is no longer a bidder or offeror in that Federal agency procurement; or

(ii) all discussions with the bidder or offeror regarding possible non-Federal employment have terminated without an agreement or arrangement for employment.

(b) **RETENTION OF REPORTS.**—The agency shall retain each report required by this section for not less than 2 years following the submission of the report. The reports shall be made available to the public on request, except that any part of a report that is exempt from the disclosure requirements of section 552 of title 5 under subsection (b)(1) of that section may be withheld from disclosure to the public.

(c) **PERSONS SUBJECT TO PENALTIES.**—The following are subject to the penalties and administrative actions set forth in section 2105 of this title:

(1) An official who knowingly fails to comply with the requirements of this section.

(2) A bidder or offeror that engages in employment discussions with an official who is subject to the restrictions of this section, knowing that the official has not complied with paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a).

§ 2104. Prohibition on former official's acceptance of compensation from contractor

(a) **PROHIBITION.**—A former official of a Federal agency may not accept compensation from a contractor as an employee, officer, director, or consultant of the contractor within one year after the official—

(1) served, when the contractor was selected or awarded a contract, as the procuring contracting officer, the source selection authority, a member of the source selection evaluation board, or the chief of a financial or technical evaluation team in a procurement in which that contractor was selected for award of a contract in excess of \$10,000,000;

(2) served as the program manager, deputy program manager, or administrative contracting officer for a contract in excess of \$10,000,000 awarded to that contractor; or

(3) personally made for the Federal agency a decision to—

(A) award a contract, subcontract, modification of a contract or subcontract, or a task order or delivery order in excess of \$10,000,000 to that contractor;

(B) establish overhead or other rates applicable to one or more contracts for that contractor that are valued in excess of \$10,000,000;

(C) approve issuance of one or more contract payments in excess of \$10,000,000 to that contractor; or

(D) pay or settle a claim in excess of \$10,000,000 with that contractor.

(b) **WHEN COMPENSATION MAY BE ACCEPTED.**—Subsection (a) does not prohibit a former official of a Federal agency from accepting compensation from a division or affiliate of a contractor that does not produce the same or similar products or services as the entity of the contractor that is responsible for the contract referred to in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a).

(c) **IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS.**—Regulations implementing this section shall include procedures for an official or former official of a Federal agency to request advice from the appropriate designated agency ethics official regarding whether the official or former official is or would be precluded by this section from accepting compensation from a particular contractor.

(d) **PERSONS SUBJECT TO PENALTIES.**—The following are subject to the penalties and

administrative actions set forth in section 2105 of this title:

- (1) A former official who knowingly accepts compensation in violation of this section.
- (2) A contractor that provides compensation to a former official knowing that the official accepts the compensation in violation of this section.

§ 2105. Penalties and administrative actions

(a) **CRIMINAL PENALTIES.**—A person that violates section 2102 of this title to exchange information covered by section 2102 of this title for anything of value or to obtain or give a person a competitive advantage in the award of a Federal agency procurement contract shall be fined under title 18, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

(b) **CIVIL PENALTIES.**—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States against a person that engages in conduct that violates section 2102, 2103, or 2104 of this title. On proof of that conduct by a preponderance of the evidence—

(1) an individual is liable to the Federal Government for a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000 for each violation plus twice the amount of compensation that the individual received or offered for the prohibited conduct; and

(2) an organization is liable to the Federal Government for a civil penalty of not more than \$500,000 for each violation plus twice the amount of compensation that the organization received or offered for the prohibited conduct.

(c) **ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.**—

(1) **TYPES OF ACTION THAT FEDERAL AGENCY MAY TAKE.**—A Federal agency that receives information that a contractor or a person has violated section 2102, 2103, or 2104 of this title shall consider taking one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

(A) Canceling the Federal agency procurement, if a contract has not yet been awarded.

(B) Rescinding a contract with respect to which—

(i) the contractor or someone acting for the contractor has been convicted for an offense punishable under subsection

(a); or

(ii) the head of the agency that awarded the contract has determined, based on a preponderance of the evidence, that the contractor or a person acting for the contractor has engaged in conduct constituting the offense.

(C) Initiating a suspension or debarment proceeding for the protection of the Federal Government in accordance with procedures in the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(D) Initiating an adverse personnel action, pursuant to the procedures in chapter 75 of title 5 or other applicable law or regulation.

(2) AMOUNT GOVERNMENT ENTITLED TO RECOVER.—When a Federal agency rescinds a contract pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), the Federal Government is entitled to recover, in addition to any penalty prescribed by law, the amount expended under the contract.

(3) PRESENT RESPONSIBILITY AFFECTED BY CONDUCT.—For purposes of a suspension or debarment proceeding initiated pursuant to paragraph (1)(C), engaging in conduct constituting an offense under section 2102, 2103, or 2104 of this title affects the present responsibility of a Federal Government contractor or subcontractor.

§ 2106. Reporting information believed to constitute evidence of offense

[Omitted]

§ 2107. Savings provisions

This chapter does not—

(1) restrict the disclosure of information to, or its receipt by, a person or class of persons authorized, in accordance with applicable agency regulations or procedures, to receive that information;

(2) restrict a contractor from disclosing its own bid or proposal information or the recipient from receiving that information;

(3) restrict the disclosure or receipt of information relating to a Federal agency procurement after it has been canceled by the Federal agency before contract award unless the Federal agency plans to resume the procurement;

- (4) prohibit individual meetings between a Federal agency official and an offeror or potential offeror for, or a recipient of, a contract or subcontract under a Federal agency procurement, provided that unauthorized disclosure or receipt of contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information does not occur;
- (5) authorize the withholding of information from, nor restrict its receipt by, Congress, a committee or subcommittee of Congress, the Comptroller General, a Federal agency, or an inspector general of a Federal agency;
- (6) authorize the withholding of information from, nor restrict its receipt by, the Comptroller General in the course of a protest against the award or proposed award of a Federal agency procurement contract; or
- (7) limit the applicability of a requirement, sanction, contract penalty, or remedy established under another law or regulation.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms Revised 10/2010

[view procurement forms](#)

D Appendix Added 10/2010

1 Administrator's Approval of FAA Procurement Integrity Act Definitions Added 10/2010



Memorandum

Subject: **ACTION:** Procurement Integrity Act Definitions

Date: JUL 12 2000

From: Associate Administrator for Research and
Acquisitions

Reply to
Attn. of:

To: The Administrator

Attached for your approval are definitions applicable to the Procurement Integrity Act (the Act). These definitions are to be read in conjunction with the Act at 41 U.S.C. § 423. These definitions have been tailored to FAA's Acquisition Management System (AMS).

The formulation of AMS specific definitions fulfills a requirement placed upon the Administrator by the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century, Public Law 106-181, approved April 5, 2000.

These definitions shall be effective upon your approval, and shall be incorporated into FAA's AMS.



f Steven Zaidman

Attachment

APPROVED: 
Jane F. Garvey
Administrator

JUL 14 2000

Date

DISAPPROVED: _____

LET'S DISCUSS: _____

1. Background.

As provided by 49 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 40122(g)(3), effective October 1, 1999, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is subject to the Procurement Integrity Act (the Act) (41 U.S.C. Section 423). However, Subsections (f), Definitions, and (g), Limitations on Protests, both in Section 423, do not apply to the FAA. In lieu of the definitions contained in the Subsection (f) of the Act, the FAA Administrator was directed by Congress to adopt its own definitions, consistent with the intent of the FAA's Acquisition Management System (AMS) and the Act. These definitions are provided below. (The full text of the Procurement Integrity Act is shown in the following pages.)

2. Definitions.

As used in 41 U.S.C. Section 423:

(1) The term "contractor bid or proposal information" means any of the following information submitted to FAA as part of or in connection with a Screening Information Request (SIR) or an unsolicited proposal, to enter into an FAA procurement contract, if that information has not been previously made available to the public or disclosed publicly:

(A) Cost or pricing data (as defined in Appendix C of the AMS).

(B) Indirect costs and direct labor rates.

(C) Proprietary information about manufacturing processes, operations, or techniques marked by the contractor in accordance with applicable law or regulation.

(D) Information marked by the contractor in accordance with (1) AMS Clause 3.2.2.3-16, "Restriction on Disclosure and Use of Data," or (2) other applicable law and regulation.

(2) The term "source selection information" means any of the following information prepared for use by the FAA for the purpose of evaluating documentation, information, presentations, proposals, or binding offers which an offeror submits in response to a Screening Information Request (SIR), or in an unsolicited proposal, to enter into an FAA procurement contract, if that information has not been previously made available to the public or disclosed publicly:

(A) Proposed costs or prices submitted in response to a FAA SIR, or lists of those proposed costs or prices.

(B) Source selection plans.

(C) Technical evaluation plans.

(D) Technical evaluations of responses to SIRs or unsolicited proposals.

(E) Cost or price evaluation plans.

(F) Cost or price evaluations of responses to SIRs or unsolicited proposals.

(G) Down select determinations identifying SIR responses that are most likely to receive contract award.

(H) Any ranking of offerors developed by the FAA during the source selection process.

(I) The reports, evaluations and recommendations of source selection panels, boards, or advisory councils.

(J) Other information based on a case- by-case determination made by the FAA Associate Administrator for Research and Acquisition, his or her designee, or the Integrated Product Team, that its disclosure would jeopardize the integrity or successful completion of the FAA procurement to which the information relates.

In addition, all source selection information should be clearly marked as such on the cover and throughout each individual document.

(3) The term "Federal agency" means the FAA.

(4) The term "Federal agency procurement" means the acquisition (by using competitive or non-competitive procedures and awarding a contract) of goods or services (including construction) from non-Federal sources by the FAA using appropriated funds.

(5) The term "contracting officer" means a person who, by appointment in accordance with FAA policy, has the authority to enter into a FAA contract on behalf of the Government and to make determinations and findings with respect to such contract.

(6) The term "protest" means a written objection by an interested party to the award or proposed award of a FAA procurement contract.

(7) The term "official" means the following:

(A) An employee of the FAA, as defined in the FAA's Personnel Management System.

(B) An officer (as defined in 5 U.S.C. Section 2104) of any non-FAA federal agency (as federal agency is defined in 40 U.S.C. Section 472).

(C) An employee (as defined in 5 U.S.C. Section 2105) of any non-FAA federal agency (as federal agency is defined in 40 U.S.C. Section 472).

(D) A member of the uniformed services, as defined in 5 U.S.C. Section 2101(3).

(8) The term "other applicable law or regulation" as used at 41 U.S.C. Section 423(e)(3)(A)(iv), includes the FAA Personnel Management System.

(9) The term "Comptroller General of the United States", as used at 41 U.S.C. Section 423(h)(6), means the FAA Office of Dispute Resolution for Acquisition.

(10) The term "program manager" as used at 41 U.S.C. Section 423(d)(1)(B), includes a FAA Integrated Product Team (IPT) Lead or Acting Lead, or a Product Team (PT) Lead or Acting Lead.

(11) The term "deputy program manager" as used at 41 U.S.C. Section 423(d)(1)(B), includes a Deputy or Acting Deputy to an FAA IPT Lead, or a Deputy or Acting Deputy to a PT Lead.

(12) The term "Federal Acquisition Regulation" as used at 41 U.S.C. Section 423(e)(3)(A)(iii), means the FAA AMS.

3. Full Text of the Procurement Integrity Act, 49 U.S.C. Section 423.

Below is the full text of the Procurement Integrity Act, 49 U.S.C. Section 423 (omitting only its Subsections (f) and (g), which are not applicable to FAA). This Act, as it applies to the FAA, is to

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be read in conjunction with the FAA Procurement Integrity Act definitions.

§ 423. Restrictions on disclosing and obtaining contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information

(a) Prohibition on disclosing procurement information.

(1) A person described in paragraph (2) shall not, other than as provided by law, knowingly disclose contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information before the award of a Federal agency procurement contract to which the information relates.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies to any person who -

(A) is a present or former official of the United States, or a person who is acting or has acted for or on behalf of , or who is advising or has advised the United States with respect to, a Federal agency procurement; and

(B) by virtue of that office, employment, or relationship has or had access to contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information.

(b) Prohibition on obtaining procurement information. A person shall not, other than as provided by law, knowingly obtain contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information before the award of a Federal agency procurement contract to which the information relates.

(c) Actions required of procurement officers when contacted by offerors regarding non-Federal employment.

(1) If an agency official who is participating personally and substantially in a Federal agency in a Federal agency procurement for a contract in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold contracts or is contacted by a person who is a bidder or offeror in that Federal agency procurement regarding possible non-Federal employment for that official, the official shall -

(A) promptly report the contract in writing to the official's supervisor and to the designated agency ethics official (or designee) of the agency in which the official is employee; and

(B) (i) reject the possibility of non-Federal employment; or

(ii) disqualify himself or herself from further personal and substantial participation in that Federal agency procurement until such time as the agency has authorized the official to resume participation in such procurement, in accordance with the requirements of section 208 of title 18, United States Code, and applicable agency regulations on the grounds that --

(I) the person is no longer a bidder or offeror in that Federal agency procurement; or

(II) all discussions with the bidder or offeror regarding possible non-Federal employment have terminated without an agreement or arrangement for employment.

(2) Each report required by this subsection shall be retained by the agency for not less than two

years following the submission of the report. All such §reports shall be made available to the public upon request, except that any part of a report that is exempt from the disclosure requirements of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, under subsection (b)(1) of such section may be withheld from disclosure to the public.

(3) An official who knowingly fails to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall be subject to the penalties and administrative actions set forth in subsection (e).

(4) A bidder or offeror who engages in employment discussions with an official who is subject to the restrictions of this subsection, knowing that the official has not complied with subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), shall be subject to the penalties and administrative actions set forth in subsection (e).

d) Prohibition on former official's acceptance of compensation from contractor.

(1) A former official of a Federal agency may not accept compensation from a contractor as an employee, officer, director, or consultant of the contractor within a period of one year after such former official—

(A) served, at the time of selection of the contractor or the award of a contract to that contractor, as the procuring contracting officer, the source selection authority, a member of the source selection evaluation board, or the chief of a financial or technical evaluation team in a procurement in which that contractor was selected for award of a contract in excess of \$10,000,000;

(B) served as the program manager, deputy program manager, or administrative contracting officer for a contract in excess of \$10,000,000 awarded to that contractor; or

(C) personally made for the Federal agency—

(i) a decision to award a contract, subcontract, modification of a contract or subcontract, or a task order or delivery order in excess of \$10,000,000 to that contractor;

(ii) a decision to establish overhead or other rates applicable to a contract or contracts for that contractor that are valued in excess of \$10,000,000;

(iii) a decision to approve issuance of a contract payment or payments in excess of \$10,000,000 to that contractor; or

(iv) a decision to pay or settle a claim in excess of \$10,000,000 with that contractor.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) may be construed to prohibit a former official of a Federal agency from accepting compensation from any division or affiliate of a contractor that does not produce the same or similar products or services as the entity of the contractor that is responsible for the contract referred to in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of such paragraph.

(3) A former official who knowingly accepts compensation in violation of this subsection shall be subject to penalties and administrative actions as set forth in subsection (e).

(4) A contractor who provides compensation to a former official knowing that such compensation is accepted by the former official in violation of this subsection shall be subject to penalties and administrative actions as set forth in subsection (e).

(5) Regulations implementing this subsection shall include procedures for an official or former official of a Federal agency to request advice from the appropriate designated agency ethics official regarding whether the official or former official is or would be precluded by this subsection from accepting compensation from a particular contractor.

(e) Penalties and administrative actions.

(1) Criminal penalties. Whoever engages in conduct constituting a violation of subsection (a) or (b) for the purpose of either—

(A) exchanging the information covered by such subsection for anything of value, or

(B) obtaining or giving anyone a competitive advantage in the award of a Federal agency procurement contract, shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years or fined as provided under title 18, United States Code, or both.

(2) Civil penalties. The Attorney General may bring a civil action in an appropriate United States district court against any person who engages in conduct constituting a violation of subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d). Upon proof of such conduct by a preponderance of the evidence, the person is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000 for each violation plus twice the amount of compensation which the individual received or offered for the prohibited conduct. An organization that engages in such conduct is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$500,000 for each violation plus twice the amount of compensation which the organization received or offered for the prohibited conduct.

(3) Administrative actions.

(A) If a Federal agency receives information that a contractor or a person has engaged in conduct constituting a violation of subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d), the Federal agency shall consider taking one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

(i) Cancellation of the Federal agency procurement, if a contract has not yet been awarded.

(ii) Rescission of a contract with respect to which -

(I) the contractor or someone acting for the contractor has been convicted for an offense punishable under paragraph (1), or

(II) the head of the agency that awarded the contract has determined, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, that the contractor or someone acting for the contractor has engaged in conduct constituting such an offense.

(iii) Initiation of suspension or debarment proceedings for the protection of the Government in accordance with procedures in the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(iv) Initiation of adverse personnel action, pursuant to the procedures in chapter 75 of title 5, United States Code [5 USCS §§ 7501 et seq.], or other applicable law or regulation.

(B) If a Federal agency rescinds a contract pursuant to subparagraph (A) (ii), the United States is entitled to recover, in addition to any penalty prescribed by law, the amount expended under the contract.

(C) For purposes of any suspension or debarment proceedings initiated pursuant to subparagraph (A) (iii), engaging in conduct constituting an offense under subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d) affects the present responsibility of a Government contractor or subcontractor.

(h) Savings provisions. This section does not -

(1) restrict the disclosure of information to, or its receipt by, any person or class of persons authorized, in accordance with applicable agency regulations or procedures, to receive that information;

(2) restrict a contractor from disclosing its own bid or proposal information or the recipient from receiving that information;

(3) restrict the disclosure or receipt of information relating to a Federal agency procurement after it has been canceled by the Federal agency before contract award unless the Federal agency plans to resume the procurement;

(4) prohibit individual meetings between a Federal agency official and an offeror or potential offeror for, or a recipient of, a contract or subcontract under a Federal agency procurement, provided that unauthorized disclosure or receipt of contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information does not occur;

(5) authorize the withholding of information from, nor restrict its receipt by, Congress, a committee or subcommittee of Congress, the Comptroller General, a Federal agency, or an inspector general of a Federal agency;

(6) authorize the withholding of information from, nor restrict its receipt by, the Comptroller General of the United States in the course of a protest against the award or proposed award of a Federal agency procurement contract; or

(7) limit the applicability of any requirements, sanctions, contract; or penalties, and remedies established under any other law or regulation.

T3.1.9 Electronic Commerce Added 7/2007

A Electronic Commerce and Signature in Contracting Added 7/2007

1 Authority for Electronic Commerce Revised 7/2013

a. The FAA may use electronic commerce and signature. The Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (E-SIGN) provides authority for electronic contract formation, signature, and recordkeeping. It also establishes legal equivalence between:

- (1) Contracts written on paper and contracts in electronic form;
- (2) Pen-and-ink signatures and electronic signatures; and
- (3) Other legally-required written records and the same information in electronic form.

b. Definitions.

- (1) *Electronic Commerce*: Electronic techniques for accomplishing business transactions, including, but not limited to, electronic mail or messaging, World Wide Web technology, electronic bulletin boards, and electronic data interchange.
- (2) *Electronic Signature*: A method of electronically signing an electronic message that identifies and authenticates a particular person as the source of the electronic message, and indicates such person's approval of the information contained in the electronic message.

2 Considerations for Technology and Systems Revised 7/2013

a. Before implementing electronic commerce hardware and software, the Contracting Officer (CO) must consult with legal counsel, information security, and information technology specialists to ensure proposed technology is legally supportable, does not weaken security of current systems, is consistent with enterprise-level standards, and does not use unsupported or outdated technology.

b. The procurement team (CO, program official, legal counsel, and other supporting staff) must ensure proposed hardware and software:

- (1) Represents the best value to the FAA;
- (2) Considers the full or partial use of current systems;
- (3) Does not weaken the security of current systems or support outdated technology;
- (4) Provides a means of access by all concerns, to the extent practicable;
- (5) Properly identifies users and protects sensitive data from unauthorized access; and
- (6) Does not violate any law, regulation, Executive Order, or FAA policy.

c. The procurement team must ensure electronic commerce and signature system is capable of ensuring authentication and confidentiality commensurate with the risk and magnitude of the

harm of loss, misuse, or unauthorized access to or modification of the information. The technology must ensure records have:

- (1) *Authenticity*: Ensures that the record is what it purports to be and to have been created by the person who claims to have created and sent it;
- (2) *Integrity*: The records are complete and unaltered;
- (3) *Reliability*: Contents can be trusted to be a full and accurate representation of the transaction(s) to provide for a valid audit trail; and
- (4) *Usability*: Records can be located, retrieved, presented, and interpreted.

d. All parties (FAA and offeror/contractor) who will use the electronic commerce technology must agree in advance to the particular methodologies and format to be used, and to what extent the contractual action will use electronic commerce. This CO must document this agreement.

e. The CO may authorize using alternative forms of media, such as hardcopy drawings and schematic models, to supplement electronic commerce in a procurement action.

f. Records management and retention policies in FAA Order 1350.15C apply to electronic commerce, and disposal guidelines must be strictly followed.

3 Electronic Signature Revised 7/2013

a. Electronic signatures may be accomplished by different technologies, including: (1) Personal Identification Number (PIN) or passwords; (2) Digital signatures; (3) Smart cards; and (4) Biometrics.

b. The CO must ensure that the name of the electronic signer and the date when the signature was executed are included as part of any electronic record.

4 Electronic Contract Files Revised 1/2023

a. *eDocS*. The official contract file contains the complete record of activities, rationale for decisions and related documentation from planning through close-out of a procurement action. Except for documents which are otherwise required to be created or maintained in paper format such as documents requiring a raised seal signifying authenticity, FAA's official contract file must be created, stored and maintained in Electronic Document Storage (eDocS). The Chief of the Contracting Office (COCO) may waive this requirement on an individual or class basis.

- (1) eDocS contains a standard folder structure based on mandatory AMS contract file checklists used to label and organize documents into official files. The CO must use eDocs to establish and maintain an official file for all procurement actions, excluding purchase card transactions.

- (2) The CO must ensure documents stored in eDocS are complete, legible, accurately
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labeled, and filed promptly under the appropriate contract folder. Signed documents especially must be accurate, complete, legible, and not altered in any way.

(3) The CO must indicate the location of all contract file documents not stored within eDocS in the Annotations field of the eDocS properties page. The annotation must address any and all documents associated with the official contract file whether stored in electronic form or in paper form, including but not limited to paper files that may be maintained in original form, such as large scale drawings impractical to convert to electronic format or a document with a raised seal signifying authenticity.

(4) Documents containing personally identifiable information (PII) are subject to Privacy Act restrictions. A Tax Identification Number (TIN) may be an individual's Social Security Number, and as such would be PII that must be protected. As a general rule, the following documents containing a TIN must be encrypted before storing in eDocS (other documents may also include PII and must be encrypted):

- (a) Electronic funds transfer waiver
- (b) Intra-Agency Agreements (FS Form 7600A and FS Form 7600B)

(5) Classified and sensitive unclassified documents must be marked and stored according to FAA orders 1600.1F and 1600.75.

(6) Documents stored in eDocS should not be password protected or encrypted, unless otherwise required by regulation, policy, or order.

(7) All users must complete training before using eDocS.

(8) The contract reporting metadata for all active contracts must be entered into eDocS. It is the responsibility of the CO to ensure that the data is maintained and updated. eDocS will identify the metadata that must be entered and maintained.

b. *Electronic Records.* Federal law, regulations, and policy allow and encourage electronic contract files and using electronic signatures. The Comptroller General as far back as 1991 has affirmed electronic contracts meet the requirement that contracts be in writing. The Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (E-SIGN) gives legal equivalence between electronic contract records, including contracts digitally signed, and paper-based, manually signed documents. E-SIGN also provides legal equivalence for retaining electronic versus paper records. Electronic records satisfy any other policy, regulation, or law that requires "written" contract documents and related information to be created, maintained, and stored. The National Archives and Records Administration regulations and policy allow agencies to transmit files for storage entirely in electronic format.

B Clauses Added 7/2007

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 4/2022

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 4/2022

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 4/2022

Document Name

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 4/2022

Document Name

T3.2.1 - Procurement Planning Revised 4/2009

A Procurement Request (PR) Revised 7/2007

1 Purpose of a Procurement Request Package Revised 1/2023

A Procurement Request (PR) package initiates acquisition of supplies, equipment, real property, utilities, material, systems, services, or construction. It is the basis for a Contracting Officer (CO) to plan, solicit, and award a contract, purchase order, delivery/task order, agreement, lease, modification, or other procurement action. The PR package is used to define the requestor's requirements so the CO can acquire supplies, real property, utilities, and services from or through other Government agencies, private and public organizations and institutions, and commercial vendors.

2 Content of PR Package Revised 7/2024

- a. The requiring service organization responsible for the requirement to be satisfied through a procurement action prepares the PR package. The nature, value, and complexity of the requirement determines the exact content of the package.

b. As soon as a requirement becomes known, the requiring service organization should consult with the cognizant contracting organization, or CO if known, to determine the specific types of information needed for an acceptable PR package, and when the information must be provided. The information in a PR package is the foundation for a contractual instrument, so it should be complete in all essential aspects. The Estimated Acquisition Lead-Time chart (see Appendix 1) may serve as a planning tool for both the contracting organization and requiring service organization to estimate lead-times for the various milestones applicable to a procurement.

c. The requiring service organization is responsible for submitting the PR package to the appropriate contracting office, or assigned CO if known. Unless otherwise required by local procedures implemented by mutual agreement between the PR-initiating organization and contracting office, documents in the PR package are in electronic format and annotated with a PR number and project title. Materials accompanying a PR package that cannot be provided in electronic format, such as drawings, are delivered to the appropriate contracting office or assigned CO, and labeled with PR number, project title, and location.

d. The following list represents information and documentation that may be required for a PR package for the procurement of products, services or construction (design or alteration of property). This list is not inclusive and each item will not apply to every procurement action:

- (1) Requisition committing funds.
- (2) Statement of work, specifications, purchase description, drawings, or other appropriate technical description of the requirement.
- (3) Technical data items (such software design documents or test plans) to be delivered, Data Item Descriptions (defining data content, format, preparation instructions, and intended use), and Contract Data Requirements List.
- (4) Independent Government Cost Estimate.
- (5) List of potential vendors and addresses (including incumbent contractor, if applicable).
- (6) Delivery destination or place of performance and delivery date or period of performance (and optional quantities or periods).
- (7) Method and place of inspection and acceptance.
- (8) List of Government furnished property or information.
- (9) First article testing requirements.
- (10) Federal standards that must be met, e.g., energy, environment, health, and safety.
- (11) Physical, personnel, and information system security requirements.
- (12) Position Designation Record OPM Position Designation Automated Tool (PDT).

- (13) Classified information or sensitive unclassified information handling requirements.
- (14) Requirement for vendor's descriptive literature or product samples.
- (15) Brand name or equal or brand name mandatory justification.
- (16) Warranty requirements which are over and above generally accepted warranty included with the purchase of an item/service.
- (17) Liquidated damages justification.
- (18) Requirement for value engineering provisions.
- (19) Privacy Act compliance determination.
- (20) Section 508 Rehabilitation Act determination (See T3.8.9.A.1 Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act to determine applicability).
- (21) Reprocurement data requirements, spare/repair parts lists, or other special rights.
- (22) Information about use of existing patents or copyrights.
- (23) Performance or payment bond requirements.
- (24) Requirement for insurance coverage or special indemnification.
- (25) Support services labor categories and description of minimum qualifications.
- (26) Requirement for key personnel clause.
- (27) Requirement for Government consent to subcontracting clause.
- (28) Personal services justification.
- (29) Single source justification.
- (30) CFO approval- Over \$15 million (Note: The contracting office may accept a PR that lacks the CFO approval for applicable procurements over \$15 million; however, the CFO approval must be received by the CO prior to the issuance of the Request for Offer (RFO)).
- (31) Chief Information Officer's approval for information technology exceeding the AMS risk threshold.
- (32) Draft technical evaluation factors.
- (33) Draft technical proposal instructions.

(34) Requirements for earned value management system, reports, and integrated baseline reviews.

(35) Procurement Plan (for all procurements with a total estimated potential value (TEPV) of \$25,000 or more). For additional reference, please see the corresponding templates in FAST

e. Real Property. For real property PR packages, the requisition should also include the name, address and telephone number of the property owner (or his/her representative), if known, and a record of any and all contact(s) with the owner/representative. Contact with an owner/representative should only be made by the CO. At a minimum, PR packages should specify the type of requirement, include a procurement plan for real property procurements with a total estimated potential value (TEPV) of \$25,000 or more, and contain the information described below. For additional information on Procurement Plans, please see AMS 3.2.1.1.

(1) Land Acquisition (Purchase or Lease). For such acquisitions, the PR package should include information for the CO to begin the acquisition process. Items for any new or renewal lease action include:

(a) Statement of Need, if applicable.

(b) The projected life of a facility or property for land (total term requirement for real property).

(c) Intended use of property (e.g., VASI, REIL, VORTAC, ARSR, ASR), and amount and type of all required restrictive or other easements (e.g., 750, 1000, 1200 or 1500- foot radius; trees removed to XX feet).

(d) The legal description of the site and easements, expressed either in meters and bounds or as required by local land registries. If a legal description is not available, a legal description can be requested by a separate requisition transmitted to the CO.

(e) Drawings, to scale, of the property(ies) to be acquired, if available.

(f) Clearances. Environmental clearances, as follows:

i. A statement that due diligence has been performed according to the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and FAA Order 1050.19C, Environmental Due Diligence (EDD) in the Conduct of FAA Real Property Transactions with Change 1. The CO receives the final, signed EDD and places a copy of the report in the real property transaction file. A copy of the EDD report should be included in the PR package, as well as a letter of acceptance of the report signed by the requiring service organization. The level of environmental due diligence required varies depending on the specifics of each real property transaction.

- ii. If the site is contaminated with hazardous material, the PR package should include a cost/benefit analysis and a statement of justification signed by the requiring service organization.

(g) Statement of compliance/non-compliance with the Rural Development Act (RDA) of 1972 (P.L. 92-419, 86 Stat. 670, 7 U.S.C. Section 2661).

(2) Space Acquisition (Purchase or Lease). For space acquisitions, the PR package, at a minimum, should include the following information for the CO to begin the space acquisition process:

(a) Statement of Need, if applicable.

(b) Environmental Documentation.

(c) The intended use of the space (e.g., AFS, FSDO).

(d) A five-year projected staffing chart including the number of authorized positions, by job title, which will use the space. Any projected staffing increases must be validated by the requiring service organization.

(e) Union coordination document, if applicable.

(f) A statement of one-time costs broken out by line item, if applicable.

(g) Special Requirements. These include, but are not limited to:

i. Authorized private offices;

ii. Wiring for data lines;

iii. 24-hour access;

iv. HVAC requirements;

v. Temperature and humidity level limits;

vi. Local Area Network (LAN) rooms;

vii. Computer Based Instruction (CBI) rooms;

viii. Written examination room;

ix. Cleaning/Janitorial Requirements;

- x. Floor loads and types;
- xi. Antennas attached to roof;
- xii. Special finishes.
- xiii. Facility Security Requirements
- xiv. Loading docks and other special equipment areas; and
- xv. Special areas required by Bargaining Unit Agreements.

(h) Vehicle parking requirements (For vehicle parking requirements, the service organizations must adhere to requirements established in FAA Order 1600.69D FAA Facility Security Management Program, Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS), and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA);

(i) Recommended total lease term (base lease term plus renewal option(s));

(j) Delineated area and map depicting the area.

(k) Statement of compliance/non-compliance with the Rural Development Act (RDA) of 1972 (P.L. 92-419, 86 Stat. 670, 7 U.S.C. Section 2661).

(3) Space Alterations/Improvements/Repairs (AIR). For this, the PR package should include:

(a) A full narrative description of work to be accomplished, supported by a clear sketch or drawing of proposed AIR; and

(b) Other related items, as stated for Space Acquisitions in paragraph T3.2.1.A.2.e(2).

(c) A description of how the cost of the improvements will be realized over the term of the lease.

(d) Independent Government Cost Estimate.

(e) Space Planner/Project Manager.

(4) Construction. For construction, the PR package should include:

(a) Real Property Interest.

i. For Real Property Land Interests. When a land lease or purchase is involved, the PR package should include a statement from the real

property CO that such lease or purchase has been completed. In rare circumstances, if there is written assurance the property owner will provide real property rights and/or the property owner provides a written right of entry to begin construction, the PR may be processed.

ii. For Real Property Space Interests. For construction, modification, alteration, and/or repair to a leased space or building, the requiring service organization should coordinate with the contracting office involved in such leased space actions. The PR package should:

- a. Contain a statement from the CO that approval from the property owner has been secured and the lease amended to cover FAA's requirements; and
- b. Comply with all applicable requirements set forth in e(1)c and e(1)d above.

(b) Environmental Considerations. A statement certifying that all current requirements for Environmental Due Diligence have been met. (See paragraph e(1)f above on environmental clearances.)

(c) Utility Requirements. If the requirement involves changes to the location or service of utilities, the PR package must state the status of obtaining utility service and the estimated date of its availability to the project. (See paragraph g below on utilities.)

(d) Vehicle or Pedestrian Safety. If the requirement affects the traffic or safety of vehicles or pedestrians on the right-of-way of a public highway, road, or street owned by a governmental body other than the Federal Government, the PR package must include a statement to that effect and identify the governmental body which owns the highway, road, or street.

(5) Utilities. The PR package, at a minimum, should contain information sufficient to enable the CO to determine the required type(s) of service, quantity, delivery point(s), time of initial service, service duration, and the principal characteristics of services. At a minimum, the PR should include the following:

(a) Public Utilities. At a minimum, the PR package should contain the following:

- i. Funding for the initial installation (F&E) and for the ongoing operations at the site (OPS).
- ii. Technical description or specification of the type, quantity, and quality of service required;

- iii. Date by which the service is required;
- iv. Existing Meter Numbers, if applicable;
- v. Estimated maximum demand, monthly consumption, and annual cost for the first full 12 months of service;
- vi. Schematic diagram or line drawing showing meter locations and Government connection point to utility supplier's system;
- vii. Estimated cost, including: required utility services, any connection charges; and contractor installed facilities for replacement utility services; and
- viii. Principal characteristics of service specifications. As a minimum, descriptions of the premises, or location to be served, in sufficient detail to clearly establish its identity by agency, function and address, as well as the service delivery point, and an attached map or drawing showing its exact location.

(b) Electrical Service Specifications. The PR package should contain:

- i. Monthly kilowatt hour (kWh) demand for a typical year;
- ii. Monthly kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption for a typical year;
- iii. Type of current (AC or DC);
- iv. Number of phases;
- v. Anticipated load factor;
- vi. Substation primary and secondary voltages, and allowable variations or tolerances; and
- vii. Type of metering: (1) demand and/or watt hours, (2) kilovolt-amperes (kva) or kilowatts (kW).

(c) Water Service Specifications. The PR package should contain:

- i. The required pressure and type(s) of water required (e.g., potable water, industrial water, classified as to extent of required filtration or chemical treatment; or raw water [river, lake, well, etc.]); and
- ii. Exact location of connection with utility firm's distribution system.

(d) Gas Service Specifications. These specifications should state the supplier's

tariff. They should describe the desired British Thermal Unit (BTU) content, the purity, and the initial and terminal pressure limitations. They should also include:

- i. The estimated maximum demand per hour or per day;
 - ii. The estimated monthly usage of gas, by months, for a typical year; and
 - iii. The exact location of connection with utility firm's distribution system.
- (e) Sewer Service Specifications. These should specify the types of service required (e.g. sanitary with primary or secondary treatment, or raw waste disposal; industrial waste disposal; or storm water drainage). They should also include:
- i. The size(s) and location(s) of connections between Government and contractor systems; and
 - ii. The exact location of connection with the utility firm's distribution system.

3 Review by Chief Information Officer Revised 4/2023

a. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) must review and approve proposed procurement actions for information technology (IT) and IT-related service resources when the TEPV exceeds the AMS risk threshold and would result in a new or modified:

- (1) Contract;
- (2) Order, such as those issued through a Federal Supply Schedule (FSS); or
- (3) Agreement, to include interagency and intra-agency agreements.

b. *Information Resources.*

(1) Equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the FAA.

(2) Information resources include:

- (a) Services (including IT support services):
- (b) Computers;
- (c) Ancillary equipment;

(d) Software (including Software as a Service [SaaS]); and

(e) Firmware and similar procedures.

(3) Information resources do not include any equipment that is acquired by a Federal contractor incidental to a Federal contract.

c. Review Process.

(1) Procurement actions initiated by the Office of Information & Technology (AIT) that commit only funding allocated to AIT are under the direction and oversight of the Deputy Assistant Administrator for AIT and CIO. Such procurement actions fully comply with the requirements and goals of the CIO Review Process. Therefore, this CIO Review Process has been satisfied for such AIT procurement actions, and additional documentation is not required.

(2) For those proposed procurement actions for information technology and IT service resources that originate from Lines of Business other than AIT, or use funding that is not included in the AIT budget allocation, when the TEPV exceeds the AMS risk threshold, the requiring service organization official must submit the following information to the CIO Review Team Mailbox at 9-CIO-Review@faa.gov:

(a) For Contractor Support or Technical IT Services:

(i) Statement of Work or requirements documentation

(ii) Cost or price information, to include an Independent Government Cost Estimate (IGCE)

(iii) Documentation of market research conducted, if applicable

(iv) CFO or SCRB II Business Case, if applicable

(v) CFO or SCRB II Signature Page, if applicable

(vi) Completed CIO IT Procurement Review and Approval Form

To minimize the amount of acquisition sensitive information released to members of the CIO IT Procurement Review Team, each document (SOW, IGCE, Business Case, and Signature Page) must be sent as a separate attachment in one email so that the reviewers will only have access to the applicable document related to their area of expertise.

(b) For Hardware and/or Software Purchases:

(i) Documentation of market research conducted and analysis in support of an

IGCE, unless using an existing contract vehicle

(ii) Completed CIO IT Procurement Review and Approval Form

The CIO IT Procurement Review and Approval Form is in AMS Procurement Templates. Note: There is a section on the Form to address Bandwidth Impact. The link to the National Bandwidth Upgrade Program (NBUP) is as follows: <https://my.faa.gov/content/myfaa/en/org/linebusiness/ato/pmo/ajm-3100-national-bandwidth-upgrade-program.html>. The NBUP's mailbox address for questions and comments is as follows: 9-AWA-ATO-FTI-REQ@FAA.GOV.)

(3) Once approved by the CIO, the program official may then prepare the requisition.

(4) Prior to submission of the requisition to the contracting office, the program office must note the date of the CIO's approval in the body of the requisition.

d. Goals of CIO Review.

(1) Ensure that goals of the FAA Flight Plan are addressed in procurements involving information technology resources.

(2) Prevent redundant procurements.

(3) Ensure that the resource is compatible with the FAA's current or planned Enterprise Architecture.

(4) Ensure that information technology resources support FAA Business Processes.

(5) Promote and ensure information security and privacy.

(6) Identify potential savings or efficiencies.

e. For more information on the process and access to updated templates, forms, and guidance, please refer to https://my.faa.gov/org/staffoffices/afn/information/CIO_Review_Process.html.

4 Reserved Revised 1/2018

5 Procurement System-Generated Requisition Revised 7/2024

a. A requisition provides basic information, such as appropriation data, item description, place of performance, and quantity/dollars needed to begin a procurement action. It is also the means of reserving funds for the procurement. Requiring service organization must prepare requisitions in the Procurement System, the FAA's automated requisitioning and purchasing system. Contracting offices cannot accept manually prepared Form DOT F-4200.1, "Procurement Request," equivalent hard copy PR forms, or manually signed Procurement System-generated forms.

b. *Electronic Routing.* Requisition review, funds certification, and approval are through electronic routing in the Procurement System and have the same force and effect as manual signatures.

c. *Requisition Control and Numbering.* The functionality of the Procurement System governs requisition numbering in accordance with AMS Procurement Guidance T3.13.1. Refer to the Procurement System business process solution “Award Types and Procurement System Document Numbering Masks” for further information.

d. *Requisition Amendment/Modification.* If additional funds are needed, the requiring service organization should either issue an amendment to the requisition prior to an award being released or should create a requisition for modification after the award is released. Funds certification, review and approval are required for either an amendment or requisition for modification. When the amount obligated for the contractual action is less than the amount funded on the requisition, the requiring service organization must de-commit excess funds. Because the original purpose of the requisition is considered complete, the requisition cannot later be amended to use the remaining funds either for the original purpose or for another purpose.

e. *Canceling a Requisition.* Requiring service organization may cancel a requisition prior to award by creating an amendment to de-commit funding.

f. *Funds Estimate.* The requisition must indicate the total estimated cost of the requirement. For basic requisitions for new contracts, this includes the estimated amount of the basic contract and all planned options and any other requirements that would not be included in or funded as part of the basic contract. For contract modifications, this amount will be the total estimated cost of the action involved. For requisition amendments and requisition for modifications, whether for new contracts or modifications, the estimated amount will be the net amount of any change to the estimate stated in the basic requisition, and in addition to the net amount, identify in the body of the requisition the cumulative total estimated cost.

g. *Required Quantity.* This is the FAA's need, present and projected, for which funding is or will be available. Quantity discounts and transportation costs must be considered when determining required quantity of supplies. Quantities should not include those for which there are no funded requirements, or for options for which FAA has little expectation of exercising. For Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (ID/IQ) contracts, identify realistic minimum and maximum quantities. For ID/IQ contracts, the total estimated dollar amount for the requisition should be based on the total estimated quantity. The dollar amount on the requisition should cover the minimum quantity.

h. For detailed instructions on preparing a requisition, the requiring service organization should refer to the Procurement System Requisitioner Guide and Business Processes and Policy, available on the Procurement System website (FAA only).

i. All PR's for Real Estate and Utilities Actions must have the Suffix "RE".

6 Funds Certification Revised 9/2020

a. The requisition must include funds certification if it commits funds to be obligated later on a

Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

contractual instrument. Funds certification verifies funds are reserved and certified as available, or funds are to be de-obligated on an award or de-committed on a requisition. Funds need not be certified on individual requisitions when "bulk funding" is used for Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA).

b. The person certifying funds must be designated in writing in accordance with written procedures of the organization issuing the requisition, and must be instructed by that organization on his or her responsibilities, duties and authority limits.

c. An authorized requisitioner may also certify funds when local conditions, such as remoteness or a small facility, make it necessary, *provided*: written local procedures authorize this practice and establish reasonable maximum dollar levels for combined funds certification and approval or requisitioning authority, and include monitoring and oversight procedures to ensure propriety of all such actions.

d. Additional guidance and related business processes for funds certification can be found at the [Procurement System website](#) (FAA only).

7 Requisition Approval Levels Revised 9/2020

a. Only designated FAA employees can approve a requisition. Approval levels are tied to the total estimated amount of the requisition to be approved, as follows:

(1) Washington Headquarters Requisitions

(a) Over \$500,000--Office Head, Director, Product or Service Team Lead, or equivalent or higher position.

(b) Over \$250,000 to \$500,000--Division Manager or equivalent position.

(c) Up to \$250,000--Branch Manager or equivalent position.

For Washington Headquarters, an Office Head, Director, Product or Service Team Lead, or equivalent position, as applicable, may delegate via memorandum approval levels differing from the above.

(2) *Service Areas, Regions, and Centers Requisitions.* Organizations approving requisitions within service areas, regions, and centers may establish written local requisition approval levels. Requiring service organization should contact their local finance office for information about approval levels.

(3) *Real Property Requisitions.* The requiring service organization or equivalent or higher

position approves all FAA Washington Headquarters, service areas, regions, and centers for real property requisitions. For real property requisitions, the APM-210 Branch Manager may delegate, via memorandum, approval levels based upon certain thresholds.

b. Key duties and responsibilities for requisitioners, fund certifiers, approving officials, and those obligating funds (i.e. COs or others with delegated procurement authority) must be separated among individuals. Due to local conditions, some duties may need to be provided by the same individual; however, the following conditions will always apply in the processing of a requisition:

- (1) An individual must never perform all duties;
- (2) A requisitioner may be the fund certifier for the same requisition;
- (3) The approving official and the fund certifier for any requisition must be separate individuals;
- (4) A requisitioner must not be the approving official and/or CO for the same requisition; and
- (5) A CO must never be the approving official or requisitioner for the same requisition.

c. Requisition approvers should refer to Procurement System guidance and business processes found at the [Procurement System website](#) (FAA only).

8 Describing Requirements Revised 7/2024

a. *Technical Description.* An accurate technical description of the requirement is a critical element of a PR package and key to ensuring FAA's needs are satisfied. The requiring service organization prepares, to the extent possible, a comprehensive statement of work, specifications, drawings or other description of the product, service, or real property to avoid any misinterpretation by prospective vendors about the FAA's requirements. The technical description defines valid and minimum needs of the FAA, and is not written in a way that unduly restricts competition. See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.8, "Describing Needs" for additional information.

- (1) *Supplies or Equipment.* For supplies or equipment, the description should cover as wide a range of commercially available and proven products as possible. It should avoid requirements for special manufacture, or requirements that may unnecessarily restrict competition. In this way, a broad competitive base will be possible, prices will be held to a minimum, and good relations with offerors will be promoted.
- (2) *Services.* For services to be performed in accordance with a statement of work

(SOW), the SOW addresses:

- (a) What is the contractor to do?
- (b) When is the contractor to perform the tasks?
- (c) Who (qualifications and experience) should perform the tasks?
- (d) Where are the tasks to be performed?

(3) Real Property. For real property acquisitions, the requirements should address the following:

- (a) Special requirements and alternative solutions, where appropriate, are considered;
- (b) The appropriate area of geographic consideration (i.e., delineated area); and
- (c) FAA-mandated requirements, including but not limited to incorporating seismic safety, first consideration to rural areas, and sustainability/environmental/energy principles in the acquisition process, if practicable.

(4) Space Acquisitions. In developing requirements for space, the CO and the requiring service organization must use the guidelines from FAA Order 4665.4B FAA Administrative and Technical Space Standards. This order provides standards for the construction, reconfiguration and consolidation of administrative and technical spaces; promotes workforce mobility and workplace flexibility; and improves the Agency's space utilization rate. For space, the requiring office, at a minimum, must include the following requirements:

- (a) Square footage;
- (b) Type and Use of space;
- (c) Space Location;
- (d) Special Requirements;
- (e) Number of personnel;
- (f) Gender Breakdown;
- (g) Parking;
- (h) Delineated area; and
- (i) Required Occupancy Date.

(5) Land Acquisitions. For land acquisitions, the requiring office, at a minimum, must include the following:

- (a) Requirements for Improvements to the land, if any;
- (b) Legal description;
- (c) Title information; and
- (d) Market survey/appraisal.

9 Independent Government Cost Estimate Revised 7/2024

a. An Independent Government Cost Estimate (IGCE) describes how much the FAA could reasonably expect to pay for needed supplies, services, construction, or real property. The IGCE is an internal Government estimate, supported by factual or reasoned data and documentation, and serves as: (1) the basis for reserving funds for the procurement action; (2) a method for comparing cost or price proposed by offerors; and (3) an objective basis for determining price reasonableness when only one offer is received in response to a solicitation. The requiring service organization is responsible for the preparation of the IGCE. The IGCE must be signed and dated by the preparer and acknowledges that the IGCE was developed independently and in accordance with AMS Guidance T3.2.3A.2 Independent Government Cost Estimate.

b. For products, services, or construction, an IGCE may include a breakdown of major elements of cost, by category such as labor, material, equipment, subcontracts, travel, overhead, and profit. For real property acquisitions, an IGCE may include a breakdown of costs, by category such as operating costs, real estate taxes, parking, tenant improvements, and capital improvements.

c. An IGCE is required for any anticipated procurement action (to include modifications) when the TEPV is equal to or exceeds the AMS risk threshold, except for:

- (1) Modifications exercising priced options or providing incremental funding; or
- (2) Delivery orders for priced services or supplies under an indefinite-delivery contract.

d. The CO may require an IGCE for those procurement actions (to include modifications), when the TEPV is less than the AMS risk threshold.

e. The estimate and supporting documentation is for internal use only. It should be made available only on a need to know basis and must not be provided to any potential offeror. (For additional information on IGCE, see AMS Procurement Guidance T.3.2.3.A.2 "Cost and Price Methodology", "IGCE Handbook" and "FAA Pricing Handbook" located in Procurement Tools and Resources for detailed information about preparing an IGCE for products and services).

10 PR Package Clearances, Justifications and Other Documentation Revised 7/2024

The requiring service organization furnishes evidence of certain required clearances, approvals,

and justifications with the PR package. This information varies, depending on the nature of the requirement, procurement strategy, and dollar value. The requiring service organization should consult with the CO to determine applicability of each of the below clearances, documentation, and approvals to the particular requirement. Documentation or other evidence for the below forms part of the PR package (the below is not all inclusive nor will it apply to each procurement action):

a. *Chief Financial Officer Approval*. For a single or cumulative expenditure over \$15M, the CO must receive evidence of the Chief Financial Officer's (CFO) approval of the procurement prior to issuing a Request for Offer (RFO). (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.1.4, "Chief Financial Officer Requirements" for additional information.)

b. *Accountable Personal Property*. FAA's financial standards and annual audit require accurate recording of personal property acquisitions. Before creating a requisition in Procurement System, the requiring service organization must establish appropriate projects and tasks in the DELPHI Project Accounting (PA) module. Each line item on a requisition must have at least one (but can have more than one) project and task associated with it. The CO will use the line item structure contained in the requisition when setting up the Contract Line Item Number (CLIN) structure.

c. *Government Furnished Property, Information, or Material*. The PR package identifies Government property, information, or material. FAA property is managed, transferred, and added to FAA records through the Automated Inventory Tracking System (AITS). Any special restrictions or conditions, such as property provided "as is" security issues, or special handling should also be specified in the PR package.

d. *Personal Property from Commercial Sources*. Before initiating a requisition to obtain personal property, requiring service organization must determine if the property is available for reuse from an FAA or other Government source, as required by FAA Order 4600.27D Personal Property Asset Lifecycle Management (December 29, 2021) and the FAA Reutilization and Disposition Process & Procedure Guide at https://my.faa.gov/content/dam/myfaa/org/staffoffices/afn/regions_center/materiel_personal_property/process/Reutilization-and-Disposition-Process-Procedures-Guide.pdf (FAA only), dated August 2018.

e. *Project Materiel*. Materiel for projects is requisitioned through the Logistics and Inventory System (LIS) Project Materiel Management System (PMMS).

f. *Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act*. Acquisition of information and communication technology (ICT) must comply with Section 508 requirements for accessibility. The requiring service organization must properly document determinations of a Section 508 exception or waiver. For further information on Section 508 requirements, exceptions or waivers, see AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.9.A.1.

g. *Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) Services*. PNT requirements apply to all SIRs, contracts and orders for products, systems, and services that integrate or utilize Time and Frequency (T&F) systems or services. For further information on PNT requirements, see T3.8.9A.3, Positioning, Navigation and Timing Services.

h. *Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6)*. IPv6 requirements must be included in all solicitations, Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

contracts, and orders for ICT assets, software and network services. For further information on IPv6 requirements, see T3.8.9A.2, Internet Protocol Version 6.

i. *Personnel Security*. For individuals that may need access to FAA facilities, sensitive unclassified information, or resources, the contract security clause contains sufficient language to meet that objective. For specific guidance and regulations, see the applicable personnel security orders (FAA Order 1600.1F Personnel Security Program). The Office of Personnel Management's Position Designation Automated Tool is used by the Operating Office to make initial position risk/sensitivity level designations based on the initial list of positions and the statement of work.

j. *Sensitive Unclassified Information*. The requiring service organization must coordinate with the local FAA Servicing Security Element (SSE) for the minimum standards to mark, store, control, transmit, and destroy Sensitive Unclassified Information, For Official Use Only, Sensitive Security Information, or unclassified information that may be withheld from public release. (See FAA Order 1600.75 Protecting Sensitive Unclassified Information (SUI) or AMS Procurement Guidance T3.14.1, "Security" for additional information.)

k. *Classified Information*. The PR package should identify any requirements for handling of classified materials or for access of contractor personnel to classified information. (See FAA Order 1600.2F Classified National Security Information (CNSI) for additional information).

l. *Information Security*. The FAA must ensure that all information systems are protected from threats to integrity, availability, and confidentiality. (See FAA Order 1370.121B FAA Information Security and Privacy: Policy for additional information.)

m. *Paperwork Reduction Act*. The FAA must obtain approval to collect information through questionnaires, focus groups, telephone surveys, applications, performance reports, customer satisfaction surveys, studies and evaluations, interviews, forms, and other means of requesting information from 10 or more respondents. The requiring service organization must first coordinate requirements through the FAA Information Clearance Officer (AIT-20), and then obtain clearance from Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

n. *Privacy Act*. When a requirement involves the design, development, and/or operation of a system of records on individuals for an FAA function, the statement of work must identify FAA rules and regulations implementing the Privacy Act. (See FAA Order 1370.121B FAA Information Security and Privacy: Policy.)

o. *Printing or Duplicating or Purchase or Lease of Copying Equipment*. For printing or duplicating services to be performed either by Government Printing Office (GPO) or outside printing businesses, requiring service organization must coordinate with the cognizant FAA printing management office. Purchase or lease of duplicators or electronic copiers, exceeding the AMS risk threshold, must be approved: for Headquarters acquisitions, coordinate with the Corporate Information Division (ABA-10); Region, Center and Service Area acquisitions, coordinate with the servicing printing management organization.

p. *NAS Specifications*. Specifications for acquisitions under the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) are baselined and under configuration control. A requisition for NAS program specification

change must include evidence of approval by the NAS Configuration Control Board.

q. *Options*. If options are to be included, the PR package should state the basis for evaluating offeror proposals. The PR package should indicate whether it is expected that offers will be evaluated for award purposes only on the basis of the price for the basic requirement exclusive of options, or price inclusive of options.

r. *Warranty*. Warranties should be cost beneficial. For other than standard commercial warranty generally *accepted* as included with basic purchase price, the PR package should include an analysis of the costs of a warranty and its administration, versus the benefits of liability deferral.

s. *Liquidated Damages*. Before liquidated damages provisions may be included in a contract, the requiring service organization must adequately justify and document the basis for amounts to be assessed.

t. *Brand Name Products*. When a brand name or equal description is used, the PR package must state the brand name product and salient physical, functional, performance, and interoperability or interface characteristics of the brand name product so that vendors may offer alternative but equal products. Brand name-mandatory descriptions identify a specific make, model, or catalog number, and manufacturer of a product. This type of description differs from brand name or equal because vendors may not provide an equal item. For brand name-mandatory, a single source justification is required with the PR package. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.8, "Describing Needs" for more information.)

u. *Recovered Materials*. Requiring service organizations are responsible for defining product specifications, utilizing FAA's minimum content standards or preference standards, when procuring EPA- designated items. The requiring service organization should provide a written determination certifying that the statement of work/specifications for materials/services specified complies with the FAA's preference standards for recovered materials. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.3, "Environment, Conservation and Energy" for additional information.)

v. *Recycled Content*. Purchases of EPA-designated recycled content products must meet or exceed EPA guideline standards, unless price, performance, or availability justifies not doing so. The requiring service organization should document this determination. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.3 "Environment, Conservation and Energy" for additional information.)

w. *Capital Versus Non-Capital Lease Determination*. The FAA is required to capitalize certain improvements in both owned and leased space. In addition, the FAA (to include the Operating Office, CO, and accounting) is required to make a determination as to whether leases (including real property leases) are capital or operating leases and insure they are recorded and filed accordingly.

x. *Personal Services*. Personal services contracts are permissible if appropriately justified and approved by senior management. The PR package must include evidence of this approval. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.2, "Service Contracting" for more information.)

y. *Single Source Justification*. When in the FAA's best interests, a single source procurement may be appropriate. The requiring service organization should prepare a justification documenting the

rational basis for using a single vendor. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.4, "Single Source".)

z. *Technical Evaluation Factors/Plan*. Technical evaluation factors must be approved before issuing a solicitation. The requiring service organization must provide the factors and plan for evaluating technical proposals.

aa. *Earned Value Management System (EVMS)*. Implementation of EVM on development contract efforts is based on an assessment of cost, schedule, and technical performance risk of each contract. Implementation must be consistent with the program and contract management strategy in the implementation strategy and planning document.

(1) Contractors are required to apply earned value management to development contracts over \$50 million and use a certified/validated EVMS for reporting.

(2) For development contracts between \$20 and \$50 million, the contractor management control system must comply with the EIA[1]748 guidelines as tailored by the program manager, contracting officer, and EVM Focal Point but a certification/validation of the contractor EVM system is not required.

(3) The JRC may designate the application of earned value management to any development contract based on an assessment of cost, schedule, and technical risk of each contract. The contractor must provide an Integrated Program Management Report (IPMR) and participate in government led integrated baseline reviews. The EVM Focal Point conducts contractor EVMS surveillance.

(4) Requiring service organization should consult with the FAA's EVM Focal Point (AAP-410) to determine appropriate EVMS certification, review, and reporting requirements. (See AMS "Earned Value Management Guide" for additional information.)

bb. *Commercial Aircraft Services (CAS)*. Lines of Business (LOBs) and Staff Offices (SOs) seeking to acquire CAS, including any products or services involving the operation of any unmanned aircraft system (UAS), must coordinate each procurement with Flight Program Operations (AJF-0) to obtain the acquisition and operational standards applicable to the desired procurement. For further information on CAS requirements, see AMS Guidance T3.8.9D, Acquisition of Commercial Aviation Services.

11 Simplified Purchases Revised 7/2007

a. *Purchase Cards*. When a requisition is used as the funding document for purchase card purchases, it must contain certification of availability of funds. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.5 "Commercial and Simplified Purchase Method" for additional information.)

b. *Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA)*. A requisition may be issued for a basic BPA, but is not necessary for individual orders (termed "calls") against the BPA. One or more BPAs may be established in response to a requisition. The requisition identifies types of supplies or services to

be purchased under the BPA, suggested sources of supply, estimated grand total and individual call dollar limitations, and person(s) to be authorized by the CO to make purchases. BPA calls serve as the obligating documents and a requisition will be required to issue the first call. If the BPA call is funded for a period of less than one year, a requisition for modification will be required to increase the funding.

12 Conference Space or Short Term Leases Revised 9/2020

- a. *Headquarters.* Requirements for short-term lease, or rental, of conference space, must be coordinated with the contracting office and AGC-530. The results of this coordination must be indicated on the requisition or an attachment. Requirements for the long-term lease of other space (e.g., office, storage or special purpose), in commercial establishments in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, and requests for any GSA acquired space should be coordinated through APM-200.
- b. *Regions and Centers.* Requirements for short-term lease of conference space not acquired through a purchase card should be coordinated through the contracting office and AGC-530. The results of that coordination must be indicated in the requisition or an attachment.
- c. All conference space must comply with the standard operating procedures (SOPs) specified by the Office of Financial Analysis. (See AMS Guidance T3.2.2.4.A.5 FAA Sponsored Conferences, Seminars, Ceremonies, and Workshops).

13 Logistics Center Supply Support Revised 9/2020

Supply Support Program requirements are processed using the Logistics Center Support System (LCSS) at the FAA Logistics Center. Requisitioning through LIS, coordination, review, certification, and approval signature are completed electronically.

14 Reserved Revised 9/2020

15 Reserved Revised 9/2020

16 Liquidated Damages Revised 9/2020

- a. Liquidated damages clauses should be used only when (1) the time of completion, performance, or delivery is such an important factor in the award of the contract that the FAA may reasonably expect to suffer damage if the completion, performance, or delivery is delinquent; and (2) the extent or amount of actual damage sustained by the FAA would be difficult or impossible to calculate or prove. In deciding whether to include a liquidated damages clause in the SIR/contract, the procurement team should consider the probable effect of that clause on other issues such as

contract price, competition, and the cost or difficulties of contract administration. The rates of liquidated damages must be reasonable and based on probable actual damages to the FAA. Liquidated damages assessed without consideration of actual costs are penalties, and are thus unenforceable.

b. When administering contracts that include a liquidated damages clause, the CO must take all reasonable steps to notify contractors of the pending assessment when the concern about late completion, performance, or delivery first develops. If a basis for termination for default exists, the CO must advise the contractor that it may be liable for liquidated damages assessed until the date of termination, in addition to reprocurement costs. If completion, performance, or delivery is desired after termination for default, efforts must be made to obtain completion, performance, or delivery elsewhere within a reasonable time.

c. Construction. Liquidated damages for construction contracts are assessed on a per project basis. The liquidated damages rate must be determined by the procurement team and documented by the requiring service organization, and must, at a minimum, cover the estimated cost of contract administration, including inspection, for each day of delay in completion. In addition, other specific losses anticipated to be incurred as a direct result of the failure of the contractor to complete the work on time must be included. Examples of specific losses are:

- (1) Additional inspection costs;
- (2) The costs of substitute facilities;
- (3) The rental of buildings; and
- (4) The costs of FAA crews, or hourly paid contract employees, forced on standby.

When different completion dates are specified in the contract for separate parts or stages of the work (i.e., milestones), the CO may revise the liquidated damages clause to state the amount of liquidated damages for the late completion of each milestone. Separate calculation and documentation of the estimated damages must be developed for each amount specified with a differing basis.

d. The requiring service organization must document the basis for the assessment rate for liquidated damages. This documentation must describe the assumptions, data, and formula used to derive the rate of assessment.

17 Returning a Deficient PR Package Revised 9/2020

a. The CO may return a deficient PR package without action, or stop work on a pending PR package until the requiring service organization submits any needed supplemental information.

Examples of reasons for returning or stopping work on a deficient PR package include:

- (1) Incomplete or conflicting information between the requisition, specifications, drawings, or other solicitation data;
- (2) Unstable requirements due to repeated technical changes to functional capability, reliability, maintainability, quality control, or testing requirements;
- (3) Failure to include the appropriate stock number or item code, facility type code, and other required data applicable to each accountable item listed; or
- (4) Missing or improper funding citation.
- (5) Failure to include required environmental documentation.
- (6) Failure to provide Single Source Justification or other exception documentation as described in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.4, "Single Source."
- (7) Failure to obtain appropriate approvals from the Program Office for new Space Lease Requirements.
- (8) Failure to provide documentation of appropriate coordination between Security, Bargaining Units, Project Management/Space Planners, CFO approvals, etc.

b. In Washington Headquarters, the CO should return a deficient PR package by memorandum, signed by a Contracts Division branch manager, to the approver of the requisition. The memorandum should include a brief explanation of deficiencies.

c. In Service Areas, Regions and Centers, COs should return PR packages in accordance with local procedures.

18 Reserved Revised 1/2024

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Added 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

Independent Government Cost Estimate Sample 1

Independent Government Cost Estimate Sample 2

E Procurement Templates Revised 4/2022

Document Name

CIO IT Procurement Review and Approval Form

Procurement Planning for Simplified Acquisitions – Template A

Procurement Planning for Other Than Simplified Acquisitions – Template B

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

IGCE Handbook

Pricing Handbook

G Appendix Added 9/2021

1 Estimated Acquisition Lead Time Chart Revised 4/2023

Note: The timeframes in this chart are estimated and purely for planning purposes only. As each FAA acquisition is unique and independent, the lead-time chart in no way obligates contracting offices to deliver in the timeframes below.

Action	Negotiated Competitive	Two-Step/ Multiple SIRs	Single Source (1)	SEDB/8(a) Competitive	Within Scope Changes
Complete PR Package Received	Start	Start	Start	Start	Start
OSBD Acceptance	1 to 5	1 to 5	1 to 5	1 to 5	0
Market Analysis	5 to 30	5 to 30	5 to 30	5 to 30	5 to 15
Announcement/Synopsis	10 to 30	10 to 30	10 to 30	10 to 30	0
CO Review Requirements/Draft SIR	5 to 10	5 to 10	5 to 10	5 to 10	1 to 10
SIR Review (Mgmt, Legal, etc)	10 to 15	15 to 20	10 to 15	10 to 15	10 to 15

SIR	30	60	10 to 30	10 to 30	0
Proposal/Quote/Technical Evaluation	5 to 15	10 to 30	5 to 15	5 to 15	5 to 15
Discussions	5 to 10	10 to 20	0	1 to 10	0
Negotiations	5 to 10	5 to 10	1 to 10	1 to 10	5 to 10
Responsibility Review	1 to 5	1 to 5	1 to 5	1 to 5	0
Award Decision Document	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 2
Contract Review (Legal, etc)	10 to 15	15 to 20	10 to 15	10 to 15	10 to 15
Award	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Estimated Number of Calendar Days	88 to 177	138 to 242	59 to 167	60 to 177	37 to 82
Other Potential Schedule Impacts					
CFO Review (2)	60	60	60	60	60
Acquisition Strategy Review Board (ASRB)	10 to 20	10 to 20	10 to 20	10 to 20	10 to 20
Public Affairs Notification >\$3.5M	2	2	2	2	2(3)
EEO Pre-Award Clearance (Other than Construction) >\$10M	30	30	30	30	30(4)
Number of Calendar Days with Potential Schedule Impacts	190-289	240-354	161-279	162-289	139-194

(1) Includes a single sources to socially and economically disadvantaged businesses (SEDB)/8(a) and

service-disabled veteran owned small businesses (SDVOSB)

(2) All acquisitions (e.g., contracts, interagency agreements, other transactions, etc.) over \$15 million require CFO approval. This includes modifications that increase the contract ceiling price over \$15 million or the authorized CFO ceiling limit as defined in AMS Procurement

Guidance section T3.2.1.4.

(3) Required only for mods over \$10M when the base was not originally coordinated

(4) Required if a mod increases the total contract value to \$10M or more

Action	Administrative Mods	Simplified Purchase	Delivery/ Task Orders (Incl FSS)	Exercise Option
Complete PR Package Received	Start	Start	Start	Start
OSBD Acceptance	0	1 to 5	1 to 5	0
Market Analysis	5 to 10	5 to 10	5 to 10	5 to 10
Announcement/Synopsis	0	0	0	0
CO Review Requirements/Draft SIR	5 to 10	5 to 10	5 to 10	0
SIR Review (Mgmt, Legal, etc)	0	10 to 15	10 to 15	10 to 15
SIR	0	5 to 30	5 to 30	0
Proposal/Quote/Technical Evaluation	0	1 to 5	1 to 15	0
Discussions	0	1 to 2	1 to 10	0
Negotiations	0	1 to 3	1 to 10	5 to 10
Responsibility Review	0	1 to 2	1 to 2	0
Contract Review (Legal, etc)	5 to 10	5 to 10	5 to 10	5 to 10

Notification to contractor- Exercise of option	0	0	0	30
Award Decision Document	0	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 2
Award	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Estimated Number of Calendar Days	15 to 30	36 to 94	36 to 119	56 to 77

T3.2.1.2 - Market Analysis Added 10/2006

A Market Research and Analysis Added 10/2006

1 Market Research and Analysis Revised 9/2020

(a) Market research consists of collecting and analyzing information about vendor capabilities to satisfy FAA’s requirements. This research can help discover novel or innovative acquisition solutions, determine acquisition strategies, eliminate excessively complex or unnecessary requirements, identify non-value added costs, and improve vendor’s responsiveness to subsequent solicitations. Market research is performed in the early stage of procurement planning and helps shape an appropriate procurement strategy.

(b) A “market survey” is used in different contexts throughout the AMS. In the procurement process for products, services, and construction, it refers to any method used to survey industry to obtain information and comments, and to determine competition, capabilities, and estimate costs. For real property procurements, it refers to the process of gathering relevant information about comparable properties in a geographically delineated area and visiting specific properties in that area to determine whether the property is suitable for FAA's requirements and if the properties are competitively available. In the context of the lifecycle management process, market surveys are part of Concept and Requirements Definition, and Investment Analysis. During these lifecycle phases, market surveys provide information about the range of alternatives and market capabilities, risk, and cost of potential solutions to mission needs.

(c) For procurements not under a program with an approved Implementation Strategy and Planning Document or Leased Spaced Analysis Document (LSAD), market analysis initiates industry or market involvement, develops and refines the procurement strategy, obtains pricing information whether commercial items exist and the level of competition, identifies market practices, or obtains comments on requirements.

(d) Market research is a shared responsibility between the program official and Contracting Officer (CO). It may be conducted internally within the FAA or externally. Market research may be for a one-time requirement, or as on-going surveillance to understand the marketplace for products, services, construction and real property. Examples of information gathered and analyzed include:

(1) Potential vendors and their capability to satisfy FAA’s requirements;

(2) Number of vendors or properties in the marketplace, and extent and nature of competition;

- (3) Business size status;
- (4) Cost information and trends;
- (5) Expertise, experience, and depth of vendor personnel;
- (6) Maturity, adaptability, and complexity of current technology;
- (7) Product or service acceptability;
- (8) Availability and delivery times of products or services;
- (9) Production processes, quality assurance practices, facilities, maintenance and logistics support capabilities;
- (10) Information about product design stability, planned design enhancements, and impact on fielded products;
- (11) Vendor capability to offer beneficial functional or performance trade-offs in their products or services;
- (12) Customer references and procurement histories of other organizations for same or similar products and services, including pricing and contract performance data;
- (13) Customary contract or license agreement terms and conditions;
- (14) Practices of vendors engaged in producing, distributing, and supporting items, such as terms for warranties, buyer financing, maintenance and packaging, and marking;
- (15) Availability of suitable commercial or non-developmental items, or feasibility and cost of modifying commercial or non-developmental items to meet requirements; and
- (16) Information about the real property market includes, but not limited to:
 - A. Proximity to Delineated Area
 - B. Age of Buildings
 - C. Available Square Footage/Acreage
 - D. Quality/Class of Space
 - E. Other Tenants
 - F. Security Considerations
 - G. Surrounding Area (i.e. applicable zoning, commuting options, etc.)
 - H. Amenities
 - I. Parking
 - J. Recent Sales Prices/Rental Rates
 - K. Service Level (full service vs triple net, etc.)
 - L. Degree of build out required and costs
 - M. Tenant Improvement allowances
 - N. Date of availability
 - O. Interior Finishes/quality

P. Fire Life Safety requirements

(e) The extent and depth of market research and analysis is tailored to the individual requirement, estimated dollar value of the procurement, complexity, urgency, and past experience. Market research may range from a telephone call or review of purchase histories, to formal market surveys or solicitations requesting information. Techniques for market research include:

- (1) Contacting knowledgeable individuals in Government and industry about market capabilities;
- (2) Reviewing the results of recent market research into similar or identical requirements;
- (3) Publishing formal requests for information in technical, scientific, business, or Government publications;
- (4) Querying on-line Government-wide databases of [contracts and other procurement instruments](#) intended for use by multiple agencies
- (5) Reviewing Government and commercial databases that provide relevant information (for real property, this may include GSA inventory, CoStar, Loopnet, Multiple Listing Service, etc.);
- (6) Participating in interactive, on-line communication among industry, acquisition personnel, and customers to exchange information about current or planned vendor capabilities as it relates to FAA needs;
- (7) Obtaining source lists of similar items from other contracting activities or agencies, trade associations or other sources;
- (8) Reviewing catalogs and other generally available product literature published by manufacturers, distributors, and dealers or other related information available on-line;
- (9) Reviewing trade journals, directories, newspapers, and other professional publications;
- (10) Pre-solicitation conferences;
- (11) One-on-one meetings with vendors; and
- (12) Formal market surveys

(f) Supporting data and results and conclusions derived from market research and analysis must be documented and placed in the contract file. The analysis and supporting data should be commensurate with the value, complexity, and urgency of the acquisition. In addition, a rational basis and description must be included for the market analysis methodology or technique used to obtain the data.

B Clauses Added 10/2006

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms Added 10/2006

[view procurement forms](#)

T3.2.1.3 - Implementing OMB Circular No. A-76 Revised 1/2009

A Guidance for Implementing for OMB Circular No. A-76

1 OMB Circular A-76, Performance of Commercial Activities

OMB Circular No. A-76, "Performance of Commercial Activities," states the policy of the Government to: (a) rely generally on private commercial sources for supplies and services, if certain criteria are met, while recognizing that some functions are inherently Governmental and must be performed by Government personnel; and (b) consider relative cost in deciding between Government and contractor performance. In comparing the costs of Government and contractor performance, the Government bases contractor's cost of performance on firm offers.

2 Applicability of AMS Revised 10/2018

- a. The FAA follows A-76 policy and procedures, except when the Circular is inconsistent with AMS or other FAA statutory authority. The Circular requires compliance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), such as when conducting standard and streamlined competitions, publicizing competitions, when establishing certain roles or responsibilities, and some decision-making. References to FAR, FAR-based processes or terminology, or other Government procurement requirements in the Circular are not applicable to FAA.
- b. Procurement procedures, except as noted in this guidance, are based on AMS procurement policy (section 3.0) and guidance. AMS is used to plan procurements; solicit, evaluate and select sources; resolve protests and disputes; and manage contracts.
- c. Except as described in this guidance, AMS-required decisions, mandatory planning documents, and lifecycle phase-related activities described in AMS policy (sections 1.0 and 2.0) are not applied to Circular A-76 competitions. AMS documentation, when applicable, is appropriately tailored. Joint Resources Council decisions follow A-76 milestones rather than AMS phases.

3 Responsibilities Revised 1/2009

- a. *Service Director of the organization responsible for conducting A-76 competitions:*

Appoints an acquisition team to lead the competition. An acquisition team is a cross-functional, empowered team given an operating budget and resources necessary to acquire specific services

identified as commercial in nature by a Federal Activities Inventory Reform (FAIR) Act inventory.

b. Acquisition Team

- (1) Develops an Implementation Strategy and Planning (ISP) document, tailored as necessary.
- (2) Develops public announcements, evaluation criteria and plans, screening information requests, evaluation reports, and debriefs potential service providers.

c. Joint Resources Council (JRC):

- (1) Prior to issuance of the official start date (public announcement):
 - (a) Baselines the cost of as-is performance;
 - (b) Approves the acquisition strategy;
 - (c) Revalidates the need for the function identified in the functional scoping study.
- (2) Prior to issuance of the final screening information request (SIR):
 - (a) Establishes an activity cost baseline (independent government cost estimate);
 - (b) Approves the ISP and Risk Management Plan;
 - (c) Approves the Performance Work Statement (PWS) and Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP).
- (3) Prior to Source Selection decision:
 - (a) Approves the final cost baseline;
 - (b) Approves the recommended source selection decision.

4 Primary Phases for A-76 Competitions

The general process for the public-private competition within a competitive sourcing study falls into four distinct phases: Preliminary Planning, Public Announcements, Competition Procedures, and Post Competition Accountability.

5 Preliminary Planning

The general process for the public-private competition within a competitive sourcing study falls into four distinct phases: Preliminary Planning, Public Announcements, Competition Procedures, Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

and Post Competition Accountability.

a. *Functions*. Before initiation of a competition, a FAIR Act inventory will have already identified the function or activity as a commercial activity suitable for competition; the existing service is deemed to satisfy needed capabilities.

(1) A functional scoping study conducted during the preliminary planning phase of a public-private competition inventories functions that deliver "as is" services/capabilities. It also determines whether users have continued need for all, some, or none of those services. The functional scoping study incorporates mission need related activities and is used to document mission requirements. Therefore, a Mission Need Statement is not prepared.

(2) From the functional scoping study, an initial set of technical and performance requirements is derived and documented in a functional scoping summary document (FSSD). The FSSD refines functions and subfunctions to describe minimum, required levels of technical performance. Functions are described in such a way as they can be measured and evaluated. The FSSD is developed before the public announcement and approved by the JRC.

b. *Market Survey*. A market survey is conducted to determine if sufficient interest and capability exists in the marketplace to perform the service being competed. This market survey is in lieu of AMS-prescribed investment analysis activities. A Requirements Document, Investment Analysis Report, and Acquisition Program Baseline are not required.

c. *Initial Acquisition Strategy*. A high-level acquisition strategy is developed and approved by the JRC.

d. *As-is Cost Baseline*.

(1) A cost baseline is developed for the service as it is currently provided. This cost baseline is presented to the JRC for information before the public announcement.

(2) Baseline costs for the competition are calculated in accordance with the guidance provided in Attachment C of OMB Circular A-76 (Revised).

6 Public Announcement (Official Start Date) Revised 7/2021

The public announcement starts the competition process. The announcement indicates that the FAA will conduct the source selection in accordance with AMS. The FAA uses Contract Opportunities on SAM.gov to make public announcements.

7 Competition Procedures Revised 1/2009

a. *Stakeholder Involvement*. A overarching goal is user and/or customer satisfaction along with achievement of planned value and performance levels. This requires the acquisition team to work with key stakeholders, including affected employees and associated collective bargaining units, to

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ensure that all issues necessary for success are identified and resolved.

b. *Notice of OMB Waivers.* Any specific deviations from the Circular that require a waiver from the OMB will be described in the SIR and public announcement.

c. *AMS Planning Documents.* The detailed strategy for the overall program is defined in an Implementation Strategy and Planning (ISP) document. An ISP is:

- (1) Prepared to describe program actions and activities;
- (2) Developed prior to release of the final SIR; and
- (3) Approved by the JRC.

d. *Availability of Data.* Historical data and other information available to the ATO or the MEO Team are made available by the Contracting Officer (CO) to all prospective providers. However, information related to the performance or productivity of an incumbent MEO is not released.

e. *Source Selection.*

- (1) An ISP, appropriately tailored, describes the specific procurement approach to be used.
- (2) The Source Selection Authority (SSA) in the Circular is synonymous with the FAA's Source Selection Official (SSO).
- (3) Use of AMS clauses "Notice of Cost Comparison" and "Right of First Refusal of Employment" is mandatory. The public announcement also states that award to a private potential service provider is contingent on results of the cost comparison.
- (4) Cost and pricing data is required from all potential service providers in accordance with the Circular. Common costs will be identified in the SIR.
- (5) The SIR includes a requirement for potential service providers to submit a quality control plan.
- (6) *Special Considerations*
 - (a) Private sector offers and agency tenders are not evaluated separately. The CO, SSO, and evaluation team ensure that all potential service providers are treated fairly.
 - (b) Deficiencies in an offer or tender are handled by the CO in accordance with the provisions of Attachment B of the Circular.
 - (c) To the maximum extent possible, Government property is made available for use by service providers. The acceptance and use of such property, however, is not mandatory.

(7) Within three days after contract award, the CO provides written notice to each potential service provider remaining in the competition, but not selected for award. This notice includes:

- (a) The number of potential service providers solicited;
- (b) The number of proposal received;
- (c) The name and address of each potential service provider receiving an award;
- (d) The items, quantities, and any stated unit prices of each award (The total contract price may be furnished if it is impractical at this time to provide unit prices but the unit prices must be made available upon request.);
- (e) In general terms, the reasons the potential service provider's proposal was not accepted, unless the price information reveals the reason. In no event shall a potential service provider's cost breakdown, profit, overhead rates, trade secrets, manufacturing process or techniques, or other confidential business information be disclosed to any other potential service provider. f.

Period of Performance.

(1) Contracts awarded under the Circular are for a minimum of three years, excluding the phase-in period. OMB approval is required for performance periods exceeding five years, excluding the phase-in period. Performance periods for the agency tender and for private sector potential service providers will be identical.

(2) Potential service providers, including the MEO, propose a phase-in plan to replace the incumbent service provider. The plan, intended to minimize disruption and start-up requirements, considers recruiting, hiring, training, security limitations, and other special considerations. The phase-in period is considered the first performance period of a new contract.

g. *Contests.* The FAA will follow the FAA Dispute Resolution process in total, which supersedes the provisions of Section B, Part F, of the Circular. The Office of Dispute Resolution for Acquisition (ODRA) is available to assist all parties of an A-76 acquisition, including the MEO, when objections arise concerning the competition or source selection decision.

h. *No Satisfactory Response.* If no satisfactory offer or tender is received in response to an A-76 solicitation, the CO determines the reasons for non-responsiveness and proposes a course of action to the Competitive Sourcing Official (CSO). The CSO then takes action in accordance with the provisions of Attachment B to the Circular.

i. *New Technology and Operational Processes.* There is no required testing of existing services when they become the responsibility of a new service provider unless new services or

technologies are introduced. The purpose of test and evaluation remains the mitigation of potential operational risks and the verification of operational readiness for the In-Service Decision. The Acquisition Team determines the type of testing, if required, prior to transition to a new service provider. An In-Service Decision is not required to deliver a set of services using existing technology or processes. The In-Service Decision is a key program milestone if new technology or service concepts are introduced as a result of the competition or during the service delivery timeframe.

j. *Lessons Learned*. The office responsible for conducting the acquisition maintains a database of lessons learned from each competition to ensure a consistent competition process and development of best practices.

k. *Competitive Sourcing Official (CSO)*. The CSO is responsible for the implementation of the Circular within the FAA. Specific duties of the CSO are spelled out in the Circular.

8 Post Competition Accountability

a. In-Service Management begins when the new service provider initiates phase-in. At this point an organization known as the Continuing Government Activity (CGA) assumes responsibility for monitoring and assessing performance of the service provider. Members of the CGA are appointed by the responsible service director. The manager of the acquisition team coordinates closely with the manager of the CGA to assure a smooth transition of responsibilities.

b. For a performance decision favoring the agency, the CO establishes an MEO letter of obligation with the official responsible for performance of the MEO. Appropriate portions of the solicitation and the agency tender are incorporated into the letter of obligation which is then distributed to appropriate individuals, including the ATO.

c. The CGA will accomplish the post competition accountability procedures required by the Circular and will institute the appropriate monitoring mechanisms.

9 Adversely Affected Employees

a. In accordance with the FAA Performance Management System (PMS) Chapter 1, paragraph 14, Federal civilian employees serving competitive or excepted service appointments in Tenure Groups I, II, or III, who are identified for release from their competitive level by the FAA as a direct result of a performance decision resulting from a Circular competition are considered adversely affected employees.

b. The new service provider must give such employees the right of first refusal for employment openings under the contract in positions for which they are qualified, if that employment is consistent with post-Government employment conflict of interest standards.

c. Within 10 days after contract award, the CO provides the new service provider a list of all Government employees who have been or will be adversely affected or separated as a result of the award. The new service provider then reports, within 120 days after contract performance begins the names of individuals identified on the list who were hired within 90 days after contract performance began.

10 The Agency Tender

- a. The Agency Tender is the FAA management plan submitted in response to a Circular competition. It includes the MEO, a cost estimate, an MEO quality control plan, an MEO phase-in plan and other elements required by the Circular and the SIR. It is not required to include a labor strike plan, a small business strategy, a subcontracting plan goal, participation of small disadvantaged businesses, licensing or other certifications, nor past performance information (except in unique circumstances identified in the Circular). The date for delivery of offers and tenders is the same.
- b. When preparing the Agency Tender the MEO Team may consider the use of commercial contractors or teammates to help achieve performance requirements. In such cases the MEO is required to comply with the AMS.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms

[view procurement forms](#)

T3.2.1.4 - Chief Financial Officer Requirements Revised 1/2008

A Chief Financial Officer Approvals and Other Requirements Revised 1/2006

1 Authorization for Procurement Request Revised 4/2023

a. The Administrator, in a memorandum dated August 11, 2005, directed the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to exercise greater control and fiscal oversight over FAA contracting by specifically giving the CFO approval authority over all proposed procurement actions of \$10 million or more. The CFO approved an increase to the CFO Approval authority from \$10 million to \$15 million or more in a memorandum dated March 15, 2023. This control and fiscal oversight were further clarified when the CFO, in the Administrator-delegated role as FAA's liaison to the DOT Office of Inspector General (OIG), provided the official FAA response in a memorandum dated September 15, 2006 to OIG Report Number FI-2006-072, "Audit of Federal Aviation Administration's RESULTS National Contracting Service." To accomplish the greater control and fiscal oversight, FAA program offices must submit these proposed procurement actions for CFO review to the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis early enough in the acquisition process so that CFO participation can be effective. Review of potential commitments that have already been negotiated or otherwise finalized to the extent that there is little left to do but execute the document does not provide the CFO opportunity for effective contributions.

The CFO has approval authority over all proposed procurement actions of \$15 million or more per AMS 3.2.1.4.2.

b. The CFO approval requirement applies to procurement actions for supplies, equipment, materials, systems, services, construction, real property (e.g., utilities), or other items where the total potential contract value or contract ceilings, including options, would be \$15 million or more.

c. CFO approval is required on all original actions of \$15 million or more that would result in one of the following:

- (1) New contract, including letter contract;
- (2) New agreement (interagency, intra-agency, not-to-exceed orders, other transaction, or cooperative agreement);
- (3) Basic ordering agreement (BOA)/blanket purchase agreement (BPA) where the potential value equals or exceeds \$15 million as well as any individual orders on a BOA or BPA that equals or exceeds \$15 million; and
- (4) Other procurement actions or any other binding commitment, such as a lease.

d. CFO approval is required on all modification actions (except as noted in paragraph e., below) to existing contracts, orders, or agreements where the following applies:

- (1) Any individual modification or combination of modifications, to an existing contract of less than \$15 million, which increases the total value or ceiling to \$15 million or more;
- (2) Any individual modification or combination of modifications previously not approved by the CFO to a contract with a ceiling or value of \$15 million or more, that increases the base value (the total ceiling or value previously approved by the CFO) by the lesser of either 15 percent or \$15 million.

Note: The 15 percent is to be applied to a “base value,” which is the value for the contract or other type of agreement that the CFO has approved. This value is set at two distinct events:

- (a) at the time of initial approval of the planned contract or other agreement; and
- (b) when CFO approval of modifications is received, the base value is reset to include the value of the modifications, and for contracts awarded before October 1, 2005, the base value is the contract ceiling or value that includes modifications accrued through September 30, 2005.

(3) Any modification to an existing contract of \$15 million or more that significantly changes the statement of work. (The specific conditions involved with this approval will vary according to several factors, including the magnitude of the change to the contract scope of work/requirements. The Office of Investment Planning and Analysis is available for consultation with any program office to discuss questions concerning these conditions).

e. The CFO review and approval is not required for incremental funding actions under contracts, orders, or agreements; or exercising of priced options that were included in the total estimated contract value as part of a procurement action previously reviewed and approved by the CFO. Also, modifications for incremental funding or exercise of priced options under contracts awarded before October 1, 2005, do not need CFO approval as long as there is no change in scope, contract ceiling, or contract value.

f. Procurement actions must not be split to avoid CFO approval of actions of \$15 million or more.

g. For procurements that meet the threshold for CFO review, market research and analysis is required. It needs to be conducted in time to be documented in the package submitted to the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis for CFO approval. The level of market analysis should be commensurate with the size and complexity of the acquisition (see AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.1.2)

h. The Contracting Officer (CO) must not release a request for offer (RFO) prior to receiving CFO approval. This requirement applies to both competitive and non-competitive procurements. (This paragraph relates to the timing of the CFO approval and does not override the descriptions in paragraphs b. through g. of what requires CFO approval.)

i. CFO Automated Tool. Effective December 1, 2022, all submittals for CFO approval must be through the CFO Automated Tool “CPST CFO Package Submission Tool” at [Primavera Portfolio Management Propose \(faa.gov\)](#) (FAA only). This tool covers all CFO Approval Requirements Procurement Templates currently in use and provides for the submittal of required supporting documentation. Click on the link above to create a new CFO package and request training. If a submitter experiences technical difficulties submitting a request via the tool, they must notify AFI-500 via the AFI-500 team mailbox at [9-ABA-CFO-Package-Review@faa.gov](#) for resolution.

j. CFO review and approval process for non-support and support service procurements is as follows:

(1) The evaluation process for non-support service packages is as follows:

a) The program office may contact the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis staff to schedule an appointment to discuss the CFO evaluation process and ask questions specific to the particular contract package to be evaluated before preparing the package. This meeting is at the option of the program office but recommended.

b) The process officially begins with the submission to the Office of

Investment Planning and Analysis (AFI-500) of a complete package that contains the following:

- i. The approval of the requester (usually the program or project manager);
 - ii. The approval of the head of the line of business or staff office;
 - iii. The approval of the Chief Information Officer (CIO);
 - iv. The approval of a procurement attorney;
 - v. A completed acquisition checklist (located in the CFO Automated Tool described above);
 - vi. A completed business case;
 - vii. A copy of the statement of work; and
 - viii. A supported independent government cost estimate (IGCE) with a narrative identifying sources of information and explaining methods and assumptions. The IGCE must be cross-referenced to the planned Section B CLIN structure of the solicitation and to the statement of work.
- c) Once the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis receives the complete package, within 15 calendar days, the program office receives an initial assessment. The initial assessment is usually to identify the package's acceptability for submission, provide questions to clarify items in the submission, and request a sample of IGCE items selected to be substantiated with sources/supporting documentation.
- d) If the package is found to have minor deficiencies, the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis staff would recommend actions for the program office to correct the deficiencies or recommend conditions on the approval to address inadequacies. If the package is determined to be significantly inadequate, the program office will be notified of the intention to cancel the evaluation and describe the deficiencies that need to be remedied. The program office would be instructed on what steps were required to resubmit the package.
- e) After the response to the questions and cost estimate sample are determined to be adequate, a recommendation memorandum is sent to the Chief Financial Officer recommending approval or disapproval of the submitted package.
- f) Once the CFO has approved the package, the program office is notified, and a copy of the approval is provided for the program office's record. A copy of the CFO approval must be provided to the contracting officer for the official eDocs contract file.

(2) The evaluation process for support service procurements (also referred to as "support contracts") is as follows:

- a) Support services procurements requiring CFO approval must be reviewed by the Support Contract Review Board (SCRB), which recommends approval or disapproval to the CFO. The purpose of the SCRB is to simplify and expedite CFO approval of support services acquisitions by adhering to a set processing timetable, while simultaneously obtaining approval from Contracting and Acquisition, Legal Counsel, and the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis.
- b) Support services contracts and acquisitions are those that augment the resources currently provided by the government (FAA), such as technical assistance contracts, systems engineering support, and implementation services. The following items are not considered support services contracts and acquisitions for the purposes of the SCRB: air traffic control services, telecommunication services, flight services, contract tower, maintenance, and contract weather.
- c) The SCRB process has two phases. Phase I is a high-level examination of the funding, acquisition strategy and schedule (approval of the Acquisition Strategy Review Board is required prior to the SCRB Phase I approval). Phase II is a detailed examination of the planned procurement.
- d) Prior to the SCRB Phase I meeting the following must be completed:
 - i. Obtain the approval of the Acquisition Strategy Review Board (ASRB) and submit a complete ASRB approved form;
 - ii. Submit a completed acquisition checklist (located in the CFO Automated Tool described above) that is approved by the requester and the head of the line of business;
 - iii. Submit a complete set of briefing slides (The “CFO SCRB Phase I Presentation Template is located in FAST under Procurement Templates”).
- e) The SCRB meeting is conducted every Wednesday morning (except federal holidays) and the above items must be received by the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis by noon the Friday prior to the Wednesday of the meeting.
- f) Prior to preparing the SCRB Phase II package, the program office may contact the staff of the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis to schedule an appointment to discuss the CFO evaluation process and ask questions specific to the particular package to be evaluated. This meeting is at the option of the program office, but recommended.
- g) The SCRB Phase II process officially begins with the submission to the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis of a complete package which contains the following:
 - i. The approval of the requester (usually the program or project manager);
 - ii. The approval of the head of the line of business or staff office;

- iii. The approval of a procurement attorney;
- iv. The approval of the contracting officer;
- v. The approval of the Chief Information Officer (CIO);
- vi. A completed acquisition checklist (located in the CFO Automated Tool described above);
- vii. A completed business case;
- viii. A copy of the statement of work; and
- ix. A supported independent government cost estimate (IGCE) with a narrative identifying sources of information and explaining methods and assumptions. The IGCE must be cross-referenced to the planned Section B CLIN structure of the solicitation and to the statement of work.

h) The Office of Investment Planning and Analysis coordinates with the AFI-1 Investment Planning and Analysis Office on all packages with emphasis on packages associated with the Joint Resources Council (JRC). The coordination is designed to ensure no duplication between the two offices.

i) Once the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis receives the complete package, within 15 calendar days, the program office receives an initial assessment. The initial assessment is usually to identify the package acceptability for submission, provided questions to clarify items in the submission, and request a sample of IGCE items selected to be substantiated with sources/supporting documentation.

j) If the package is found to have minor deficiencies, the staff of the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis would recommend actions for the program office to correct the deficiencies or recommend conditions on the approval to address inadequacies. If the package is determined to be significantly inadequate, the program office would be notified of the intention to cancel the evaluation and describe the deficiencies that need to be remedied. The program office would be instructed of what steps were needed to resubmit the package.

k) After the response to the questions and cost estimate sample are determined to be adequate, a recommendation memorandum is sent to the Chief Financial Officer recommending approval or disapproval of the submitted package.

l) Once the CFO has approved the package, the program office is notified and a copy of the approval is provided for in the program office's record. A copy of the CFO approval must be provided to the contracting officer for the official eDocS contract file.

k. The program official must provide a copy of the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis' CFO approval note, including all imposed conditions, and the CFO signature page

to the contracting officer.

l. CFO approval is specific to the checklist, business case, statement of work and/or independent government cost estimate (IGCE) provided prior to approval. The criteria below provide guidance on procedures to follow if there are significant changes to the checklist, business case, statement of work and/or IGCE subsequent to CFO approval. (For information on acquisitions valued at \$15 million or more see: Office of Investment Planning and Analysis, Acquisition Oversight Division, AFI-500 Standard Operating Procedures for All Acquisitions of \$15 million or More).

(1) If, after CFO approval, the requirements do not change, but the potential contract award **exceeds** the IGCE by 15 percent or more, the program office must notify the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis of the difference, provide a memorandum from the head of the line of business or staff office requesting an updated CFO approval, and provide a reconciliation and rationale for the difference and obtain an updated CFO approval prior to contract award;

(2) If, after CFO approval, the requirements do not change, but the potential contract award is **less than** the IGCE by 15 percent or more, the Contracting Officer is permitted to make the award but the program office must provide the reconciliation and rationale to the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis no later than the date of the contract award;

(3) If, after the CFO approval, there are significant changes to the business case and/or statement of work, the program office must submit to the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis a revised checklist, business case and/or statement of work for an updated CFO approval. (The specific conditions involved with this approval will vary based upon several factors, including the magnitude of the change to contract scope of work/requirements. The Office of Investment Planning and Analysis is available for consultation with any program office to discuss questions concerning these conditions.)

(4) The program office must provide to the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis the contract award amount and contract number within 30 days of contract award.

m. The Office of Investment Planning and Analysis conducts post CFO approval evaluations and will request information regarding the contract amount, compliance with any conditions/requirements in the CFO's approval, and other information which must be provided to the CFO for follow-up action.

2 Capitalization of Assets Revised 7/2020

Capitalization allows FAA to accurately record the value of its assets and to generate reliable information for financial statements required by the Chief Financial Officers Act. The CO and requisitioning/program office personnel are to comply with capitalization requirements and processes outlined in the Financial Manual, Volume 8 Property, Plant, and Equipment, available online (FAA only).

B Clauses Revised 10/2007

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Added 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Revised 1/2023

Document Name
CFO Approval Requirements – SCRB Phase I
CFO Approval Requirements – SCRB Phase II
CFO Approval Requirements – Nonsupport Service Procurements

E Procurement Templates Revised 1/2023

Document Name
CFO SCRB Phase I Presentation Template
CFO SCRB Phase II Presentation Template

F Procurement Tools and Resources Revised 4/2023

Document Name
Memorandum to Request for CFO Concurrence on the proposal to increase \$10 million CFO review threshold to \$15 million

T3.2.1.5 - Disaster or Emergency Preparedness and Response Revised 1/2009

A Disaster or Emergency Contracting Added 10/2006

1 Local Area Set-Asides for Disaster or Emergency Added 10/2006

(a) The Contracting Officer (CO) may set-aside procurements for competition among only offerors residing or doing business primarily in an area where the President has declared a major disaster or emergency. A major disaster may result in numerous Presidential declarations spanning counties in several contiguous States. The CO, in consultation with the program official, defines the specific geographic area for the local area set-aside. This set-aside area need

not include all the counties in the President-declared disaster or emergency area, but cannot go outside it.

(b) The CO may use other methods to give preference to offerors residing or doing business primarily in the area affected by a disaster or emergency to the extent practicable. For example, the CO may use the local area preference as an evaluation factor for award.

(c) The CO may also combine a local area set-aside with a small business set-aside.

(d) A local area set-aside does not eliminate other AMS requirements for procurement, such as competition considerations.

2 Continuity of Mission Critical Contracts Revised 1/2021

(a) General.

(1) Continuity of mission critical contracts during times of National Emergency or Incidents of National Significance, such as pandemic influenza, is required to ensure the integrity of the FAA and the National Airspace System (NAS). The program office must identify to the contracting office those contracts that are required to ensure continuity of critical supplies and services and at what level these supplies and services must be delivered. Critical contracts may include:

- (a) Support for communication infrastructure;
- (b) Supplies and services for crucial transportation support;
- (c) Supplies and services for facility security;
- (d) Support for emergency response activities; and
- (e) Supplies and services for public health emergencies.

(2) The CO must include clauses ensuring that the tasks and deliverables from mission critical contracts are continued during times of National Emergency or Incidents of National Significance. This is to include a requirement for the submission of a Continuity of Contract Performance Plan to the CO, by the Contractor, that addresses how the Contractor will continue to provide supplies and services at the contracted level if a National Emergency or Incident of National Significance should occur.

(3) The Continuity of Contract Performance Plan must be reviewed and accepted by the FAA Emergency Planning Staff.

(4) If a contract is deemed non-critical by the program office, the CO may suspend or stop contract performance during an emergency, until it is determined conditions are favorable for a return to performance.

(5) Management must identify alternate COs and Contracting Officer's Representatives

(CORs) on mission critical contracts who can assume the roles of CO and COR, if the primary personnel are unavailable, during a National Emergency or Incidents of National Significance.

(b) National Emergencies or Incidents of National Significance include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Outbreak of pandemic influenza or infectious disease;
- (2) Terrorist attack; or
- (3) Natural disaster.

(c) The Continuity of Contract Performance Plan must address:

- (1) Plans and procedures;
- (2) Identification of essential functions;
- (3) Delegations of authority, planned order of succession, and cross-training to ensure personnel are available to provide services and make key decisions;
- (4) Proposed alternate operating facilities;
- (5) Interoperable and Effective Communications;
- (6) Critical records or data;
- (7) Protection of human capital;
- (8) Testing and training of the plan;
- (9) Devolution of control and direction; and
- (10) Reconstitution and resuming normal operations.

(d) Further information regarding the FAA's reaction to a National Emergency or Incident of National Significance and content of the Continuity of Contract Performance Plan can be found in the National Response Plan and the National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza Implementation Plan.

3 Health Related Emergency Janitorial Services Added 09/2020

When a health-related emergency (such as an outbreak of pandemic influenza or infectious disease) occurs and is declared by the United States Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or other authorized Federal, state or local government official, the CO is authorized to acquire additional cleaning supplies or services in FAA owned or leased facilities.

The changes to the janitorial services requirements must be executed through a contract modification (i.e., Supplemental Lease Agreement to change or add janitorial services that are not provided under the lease terms) consistent with CDC or other authorized Federal, state or local government guidelines to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. If the janitorial services cannot be provided through an existing contract vehicle, the CO may execute a new contract on an emergency basis. The costs of the additional janitorial requirements must be negotiated with the vendor at the time the purchase request is received by the CO. For leases, if additional services are provided, the increased costs may be included as an adjustment to the monthly rental amounts.

For FAA facilities leased through the General Services Administration (GSA), the CO must coordinate with GSA's CO to acquire additional cleaning supplies or services as a result of a health related emergency.

B Clauses Added 10/2006

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms Added 10/2006

[view procurement forms](#)

D Appendix Added 7/2007

1 Appendix - Emergency Procurement Guide Revised 4/2023

FAA Emergency Procurement Guide

This guide is for the use of FAA personnel when responding to a bona fide emergency, incident of national significance, or aiding in disaster relief efforts. This guide supplements and summarizes FAA Acquisition Management System (AMS); specific policy and guidance for FAA procurement is available on the FAST website.

Emergency: A sudden, unforeseen event including, but not limited to: a threat to life, property, or national security; critical restoration (excluding standard maintenance) of an FAA facility; or repair of critical facility systems to prevent loss of air traffic capability.

The flexibilities in this guide may be used:

1. In support of FAA contingency operations or restoration of the NAS;
2. To facilitate the defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack against the United States; or
3. When the President declares an incident of national significance, emergency declaration, or a major disaster declaration.

Unauthorized Commitments: DO NOT make commitments or promises of any kind to bind the Government if you are not a properly warranted Contracting Officer (CO) or an authorized holder of a purchase card and the requirement is within your warrant or delegation.

When purchasing goods or services in an emergency, COs and cardholders **must** ensure that applicable FAA security standards are properly addressed and adhered to.

Purchase Cards

The purchase card is a valuable tool that can be utilized to procure requirements in times of emergency. Despite the presence of an emergency situation:

Single and monthly limits established for the card account by the purchase card program manager in the cardholder's Delegation of Purchasing Authority (DPA) must still be strictly adhered to; and

The person making the purchase must be the cardholder on the card account and have a valid DPA issued by the purchase card program manager.

Emergency Spending Limits

The maximum single purchase limit that can be assigned to purchase card is \$100,000, while the maximum billing cycle or monthly limit is \$999,900. The purchase card program manager establishes both limitations based on justification and recommendations of a cardholder's approving official. If a cardholder is designated or tasked to respond to emergencies or participate in relief efforts, the purchase card program manager may raise that individual's single and monthly limits that allows for an efficient and effective emergency response, but such limits shall not exceed the \$100,000 single purchase limit or the \$999,990 billing cycle or monthly limit.

A warranted CO can make purchases up to \$100,000 using a purchase card (if within their warrant limits); however the maximum Single Purchase Limit that may be issued to an unwarranted cardholder is \$10,000. If a non-warranted cardholder wishes to have a single purchase limit above \$10,000 (up to the \$100,000 maximum) for emergency operations, the individual must receive written approval from the purchase card program manager.

Prohibited Purchases

The following items cannot be purchased using a government purchase card:

- ☐ Long-term rental or lease of land or buildings
- ☐ Cash advances, including money orders
- ☐ Telephone services controlled by the GSA or the local Office of Information Services or Regional Communications Office
- ☐ Cellular or communication devices and services covered by the National Wireless Program Office (NWPO)
- ☐ Gifts
- ☐ Personal purchases or services

- ☐ Travel-related expenses
- ☐ Obtain Government owned or leased vehicles

Restricted Purchases

- ☐ Drinking water, except when:
 - o A duly constituted health authority pronounces the drinking water to be unsafe for human consumption at the site;
 - o A viable and safe water source for FAA personnel is not available on or within a reasonable distance of the worksite;
 - o FAA personnel reasonably foresee a disaster or emergency, such as the imminent landfall of a hurricane (See AMS Procurement Guidance 3.2.2.5, Commercial and Simplified Purchase Method, for additional restrictions); or
 - o The drinking water is provided in a controlled environment to enable collections for drug use analysis for safety sensitive positions.
 - o Food items for meetings and conventions, except as detailed in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.5.
- ☐ Membership fees for individual employees (the agency may purchase membership in a society or association in its own name)
- ☐ Subscriptions to publications or magazines not relating to official duties
- ☐ Clothing (or personal apparel of any description); requirements for special type clothing necessitated by agency requires written justification from the requestor's supervisor and should be coordinated with legal counsel
- ☐ Rental of aircraft by persons not in aircraft related positions
- ☐ Fans, air conditioning and cooling equipment, space heaters and heating equipment, except as properly installed for general use in connection with the maintenance and operations requirements for the site
- ☐ Water coolers, or vacuum cleaners and other household appliances (i.e. refrigerators, microwaves, etc), except as requisitioned for general use by, or authorized in writing for purchase by, the authorities charged with building maintenance and equipment.
- ☐ Plaques, trophies, etc. given to employees for high quality work or special projects (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.5 for additional information)
- ☐ Services exceeding the micro-purchase threshold
- ☐ Construction exceeding the micro-purchase threshold
- ☐ Store gift cards or gift certificates (see AMS Guidance T3.2.2.5.A.4.c.(3)).

Purchase Card Flexibilities

See the *Emergency Procurement Flexibilities* section below in this guide.

Purchase Card Do's and Don'ts

- ☐ Be sure not to charge travel related expenses on the purchase card.
- ☐ Ensure that funding is available and approvals are received. Despite the presence of an emergency, funding must be available prior to purchase.
- ☐ Never allow anyone else to use your purchase card.
- ☐ Secure the card at all times and immediately report lost or stolen cards to the Agency Program Coordinator (APC) and bank.

- ☐ Ensure that vendors understand that FAA is exempt from sales tax.
- ☐ Never exceed assigned single or monthly purchase limits.
- ☐ Never split a purchase to avoid single or monthly purchase limits.

Credit Card Checks

- ☐ For those vendors that don't accept a purchase card, credit card checks have a single purchase limit of \$2,500.

Procurement Resources and Tools for Emergencies

Mailing Lists: Keeping a mailing list of vendors for a given locale for various supplies or services may prove useful when emergency response limits time for market research. Some if not all regional procurement offices have lists available, and can be easily formed.

Qualified Vendors List (QVL): A QVL is a mailing list where vendors submit their background (to include experience, certifications, etc) to the FAA to qualify to be on the QVL. As requirements become known, QVL vendors compete for award. A QVL can be useful where lists are needed in specialized areas such as NAVAIDS, electrical, EPDM roofing, or EFIS siding.

Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA)

- ☐ If an area finds a recurring need for a supply or service during an emergency response, the procurement office can establish BPAs locally.
- ☐ Individuals can be identified by the CO as authorized users of the BPA and can place purchases or "calls" against it.
- ☐ A BPA can be established with zero funding, and when needs arise it can be funded per action or in "bulk."
- ☐ BPAs can be established with either local or national vendors depending on the need.
- ☐ BPAs can be established with multiple vendors for the same need.

Indefinite Delivery/ Indefinite Quantity Contract (ID/IQ)

- ☐ If a need is known but the schedule and quantity are unknown, an ID/IQ contract can be a valuable tool.
- ☐ An ID/IQ contract can be established with a single or multiple vendors.
- ☐ An ID/IQ does have a guaranteed minimum quantity in the contract.
- ☐ Funds are obligated by each task or delivery order, not by the contract itself.

County, City, or Local Trade Organization

- ☐ As a response to an emergency can involve varying levels of government, many state, county, and city governments have already established listings of vendors in varying trades that can be utilized.
- ☐ In several areas, vendors have committed personnel and equipment to mobilize for emergency response when required.
- ☐ Several trade organizations have also formulated listings of their members that have committed their resources to emergency responses. These include heavy construction contractors (earth moving, etc), electricians, and landscape contractors (tree removal,

etc.).

- ❑ Many government offices or trade organizations list these vendors in annual publications for reference when needed.

Other Federal Resources

GSA

- ❑ GSA Advantage Disaster Relief: GSA has established a website to identify those products and services that are traditionally utilized in relief efforts. As the products are available through GSA Advantage and GSA Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) contracts, products and pricing are easily obtained.
- ❑ GSA Advantage: While using the purchase card, required supplies can be purchased and search feature on the site, or utilize tailored sections of the site that categorize the products into areas such as Homeland Security Products or Wild Fire and Equipment.
- ❑ GSA e-Buy: If a requirement is needed quickly, yet time limitations allow for some market research, e-Buy allows for the distribution of an opportunity to FSS vendors and submission of the resulting vendor quote for the need electronically.
- ❑ GSA FSS or GSA BPA: There are several FSS contracts and Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA) established by GSA or other agencies for various goods or services. GSA has the goods and services organized by type, and provides them in the GSA Schedule e-Library.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or Federal Emergency Management Agency

(FEMA): DHS has established several contracts and agreements for supplies and services to be utilized during an emergency response. Information regarding the ability to utilize these tools or to learn of avenues available can be obtained by calling DHS at (202) 205-5045.

FEMA Source Lists: FEMA has formulated several lists of vendors of varying trades that may be utilized in relief efforts. The lists and contact information can be obtained by calling (202) 646-4686.

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA): DLA contracts for various supplies and services that can be utilized by the FAA. These include contracts for heavy equipment and buildings.

Air Force Contract Augmentation Program (AFCAP): This program provides various civil engineer and service capabilities to include structural fire protection, environmental management, and lodging.

Navy's Construction Capability (CONCAP) contract: Provides rapid response capability in emergency operations and is focused on construction and construction-related activities. Tasks include airfield construction, pier construction, and petroleum storage.

Army's Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP): Provides rapid response in areas to include construction support, general logistics services, and facility engineer support.

Emergency Procurement Flexibilities

1. Mandatory Sources: An emergency may exempt procurements from complying with the Javits-Wagner-O'Day (JWOD) Act, Randolph Sheppard Act, and the Federal Prison Industries requirements. (AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.4)
2. Single Source Procurement: In an emergency, procurements can be awarded to a single source if in the best interest of the FAA. (AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.4)
3. Public Announcement: The requirement to synopsise or publicly announce procurements exceeding the AMS risk threshold is waived for emergency actions. (AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.3)
4. Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act: Contracts for supplies under emergency conditions are waived from this act. (AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.2)
5. Purchase Card: See section *Purchase Cards*.
6. Credit Card Checks: See section *Purchase Cards*.
7. Letter contracts: If the situation demands immediate response, a CO may issue a letter contract to a vendor. A letter contract includes identification of the requirement and a brief description of the work, a total amount for which the contractor shall be limited to expend and the FAA shall be required to pay; and the period of performance by the contractor. (AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.4)
8. Verbal Authorization: A CO may give a vendor a verbal authorization to begin work once funds are committed and complete the remaining contract phases after the fact. (AMS Policy 3.2.2.4.1.1)
9. Oral Solicitations and Quotations: Oral solicitations may be used when processing a written solicitation would delay the acquisition of supplies or services in an emergency to the detriment of the FAA. Oral quotations may be authorized to allow for quicker receipt of pricing for goods and services. Documentation for each oral Request for Quote (RFQ) should include:
 - a. Description of requirement and RFQ number;
 - b. Rationale for use of oral quotations;
 - c. Sources solicited: Include date, time, and name of individuals contacted, and prices offered; and
 - d. Best value determination.
10. System for Award Management (SAM): Contractors do not have to be registered in SAM before award of a contract, agreement, or lease in response to an emergency or disaster. (AMS Procurement Guidance T3.3.1)
11. Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT): Payment by EFT is not required during emergencies or contingency operations. (AMS Procurement Guidance T3.3.1)
12. Local Area Set-Asides for Disaster or Emergency: The CO may set-aside procurements for competition among only offerors residing or doing business primarily in an area where the President has declared a major disaster or emergency. (AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.1.5)
13. Bonds: For emergency acquisitions, the CO may waive the requirement to obtain a guarantee when performance bond and/or payment bonds are usually required. (AMS Procurement Guidance T3.4.1)
14. Legal Coordination: At Headquarters, the Assistant Chief Counsel for Procurement, and at Regions and Centers, the Region or Center Counsel, may make written exceptions to the Coordination Policy described in T1.15, adjust dollar minimums, or in appropriate cases, waive the Coordination Policy. (AMS Procurement Guidance T1.15)
15. Overtime: Approval of contractor overtime should be prospective, but if justified by emergency circumstances, approval may be retroactive. (AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.2)

T3.2.2 - Source Selection Revised 7/2009

A Source Selection Revised 9/2020

Source selection is a phase of the acquisition process applicable to the acquisition of products, services, construction, and real property. Source selection establishes how a contractor or vendor will be selected, either competitively or through a single source acquisition. For more information on single source acquisitions, see AMS Guidance T3.2.2.4.

For competitive source selection methods, the FAA utilizes various methods for obtaining products, services, construction, and real property. The first method is described under AMS T3.2.2.3 Complex Source Selection and is used for complex, large dollar, developmental, noncommercial items, services, or complex real property acquisitions. The second method is described under T3.2.2.5 Commercial and Simplified Purchases and, is typically used for commercial items or real property acquisitions that are less complex, smaller in dollar value, and shorter term.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms Revised 9/2020

[view procurement forms](#)

D Appendix

T3.2.2.3 - Complex Source Selection Revised 9/2020

A Complex Source Selection Method Added 9/2020

1 General Revised 9/2020

a. *Purpose.* AMS Policy Section 3.2.2.3 outlines requirements for source selection. This section contains information about processes and techniques for conducting a competitive complex source selection. The Contracting Officer (CO) uses business judgment to tailor source selection based on factors such as complexity, dollar value, urgency, and resources available.

b. *Procurement Integrity.* The Procurement Integrity Act applies to personnel involved in source selection. This Act and other similar statutes and regulations impose stringent requirements for safeguarding source selection and contractor proposal information, and other integrity issues. There are civil and criminal penalties for violating these requirements. All personnel involved in the source selection process must maintain the integrity of the

procurement, and must understand the prohibitions and certification requirements of the Act and similar statutes and regulations. Any questions or other issues regarding procurement integrity are directed to the legal counsel assigned to the source selection. (See AMS Guidance T3.1.8)

c. *Bias or Conflict of Interest.* Personnel involved in the source selection must not have any bias or conflict of interest that would affect the source selection. Financial interests in offerors or employment discussions with offerors are examples of conflicts of interests that preclude an employee from participating in a source selection.

2 Source Selection Team Roles and Responsibilities Revised 9/2021

The responsibilities described below are guidelines to help ensure successful source evaluation and selection. The source selection team managing the procurement may be comprised of the Source Selection Official, Source Evaluations Team, Contracting Officer, Product or Service Team Lead or Director of the Requiring Service Organization, nongovernmental evaluators and advisors, and support personnel. The composition of the source selection team will vary based on the size and complexity of the procurement.

a. *Source Selection Official.* The Product or Service team lead or Director (or equivalent position) of the requiring organization is the source selection official (SSO) for a procurement under an investment program subject to the Joint Resources Council (JRC) process (unless the JRC otherwise designates an SSO). For procurements not subject to the JRC investment- decision process, the CO is the SSO. The SSO's responsibilities include the following:

- (1) Assure team competence, cohesiveness, and effectiveness;
- (2) Approve evaluation plans and assure the evaluation conforms to the plan and to the stated evaluation criteria; and
- (3) Make down-select decisions and assume full authority to select the source for award.
- (4) Ensure the selection process is conducted properly and according to applicable policies and laws;
- (5) Establish the Source Evaluation Team (SET) and ensures the team has the skills, expertise, and experience to perform the evaluation;
- (6) Ensure actual or apparent conflicts of interest are avoided; Ensures premature or unauthorized disclosure of source selection information is avoided;
- (7) Concur with the CO's decision to release the SIR (if the SSO is other than the CO); and

(8) Make the final source selection decision for an award, and ensures the rationale is documented before contract award.

b. *Source Evaluation Team (SET)* . Source evaluation is a multi-disciplined, team effort. As appropriate, the team includes representatives from functional areas such as contracting, program/technical, legal, logistics, and user organizations. The size and composition of the SET varies, depending on the nature of requirement. Whether the team is large or small, it is structured to ensure teamwork, unity of purpose, and appropriate communication among the team members throughout the process. A key to selecting personnel is identifying experience, education, and business and technical skills required for the evaluation. Required skills and experience are defined with enough flexibility to allow for the substitution of training for experience. The source evaluation team properly and efficiently performs source evaluation, and supports the source selection decision and related activities. Their responsibilities include the following:

- (1) Draft all SIRs;
- (2) Formulate the source evaluation plan (See Source Evaluation Plan Templates for Tradeoff and Lowest Price Technically Acceptable in Procurement Templates).;
- (3) Review existing lessons learned reports that provide meaningful insight into the procurement;
- (4) Ensure an in-depth review and evaluation of each submitted screening document against FAA requirements and stated evaluation criteria;
- (5) Prepare the evaluation report (including recommendations, if applicable), using sound business judgment, to assist the SSO make down selection and/or award decisions;
- (6) Oversee all procedural and administrative aspects of the procurement;
- (7) Select advisors to assist the team in its evaluation, if required;
- (8) Prepare documentation for the SSO's decision rationale, if requested by the SSO; and
- (9) Participate in all debriefings;

c. *Contracting Officer*. The CO's responsibilities include the following:

- (1) Serve as the SSO for procurements not subject to the JRC investment-decision process;
- (2) Ensure, when applicable, conflict of interest documentation is obtained from all source selection team members; with legal counsel, determine if any conflicts or apparent conflicts of interests exist; and if so, resolve them;

(3) Ensure source selection team members are briefed on sensitivities of the source selection process to include but not limited to the following:

- the prohibition against unauthorized disclosure of information (including their responsibility to safeguard proposals and any documentation related to the source selection team proceedings);
- requirements concerning conflicts of interest; and
- ensure source selection team members provide nondisclosure of information statements

(4) Coordinate communications with industry and conduct all debriefings;

(5) Control all written documentation issued to industry;

(6) Lead screening, selection, and debriefing phases of source selection;

(7) Issue letters, public announcements, SIRs, SIR amendments, and other procurement documents; and

(8) Ensure the contract is signed by a contractor's representative with the authority to bind the contractor; with legal counsel, ensure all contractual documents comply with applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

d. *Product or Service Team Lead or Director of the Requiring Organization.* The product or service team lead or Director's (or equivalent position) responsibilities include the following:

(1) Serve as SSO if the procurement is subject to the JRC investment-decision process (unless otherwise designated by the JRC);

(2) Assure FAA's program needs are acquired through the appropriate source selection process;

(3) Assure SIRs include adequate definition of requirements; and

(4) Assure qualified technical evaluators, if required, assist the source evaluation team in the evaluation.

e. *Advisors.* The source evaluation team may appoint advisors to provide specialized expertise and guidance not otherwise available on the team.

f. *Nongovernmental Evaluators and Advisors.* The source evaluation team may use nongovernmental personnel as evaluators or advisors. Nongovernment personnel must comply with FAA's conflict of interest and nondisclosure of information policies. The SIR must include notice of any nongovernmental participation.

g. *Support Personnel.* Once the primary evaluation team is identified, additional support personnel may be desired or required. Examples of such personnel include administrative support, librarian/document-control personnel, and information technology support.

3 Security of Source Selection Information Revised 7/2024

a. *Required Certificates.* The SSO and each SET member (including support personnel and advisors) must sign nondisclosure of information and conflict of interest certificates. (See AMS T3.1.6.A.2 Requirement for an Agreement Regarding Non-Disclosure of Information).

b. *Administrative Considerations.* Each procurement varies, but administrative needs may include private facilities for evaluators and discussions with offerors, securable storage space for source selection materials, and other items such as computers, special software, phones, copiers, etc.

c. *Handling Source Selection Information.*

(1) SET members must handle proposal and evaluation material in a manner consistent with “For Official Use Only” or, as appropriate, a higher security classification. The SET establishes sufficient safeguards to protect the material whether it is in their possession or it is being disseminated, reproduced, transmitted, or stored. Additionally, procedures are established for proper disposal of the material when it is no longer required. (See AMS Guidance T3.13.1.A.7 Records Retention and FAA Order 1350.14B Records Management).

(2) The Procurement Integrity Act precludes individuals from knowingly disclosing source selection information and contractor bid or proposal information before award of a contract to which the information relates. The SSO may, however, authorize release of source selection information after the SIR is issued but before contract award to other authorized Government personnel who have signed a non-disclosure statement, provided the release would not jeopardize the integrity or successful completion of the procurement.

d. *Security Responsibilities.* All SET members are responsible for the security of source selection information. In complex source selections, it may be beneficial to designate members of the SET to oversee and perform security control functions. Security procedures may also be needed for the physical facilities where source selection occurs, such as a sign in and out log, identification to access the area, visitor (e.g. maintenance/service personnel) control, or key or card control access. A security briefing for the SET may be used to emphasize that each member understands the following:

- Each member is responsible for security of the evaluation and proposal materials and other source selection and proprietary information related to the procurement;
- Each member is knowledgeable of, and will adhere to, governing security procedures and regulations;
- Each member does not discuss, communicate, or otherwise deal with matters related to the source selection with any individual not assigned by the SSO, and then only within appropriately secure areas; and

- Each member shall challenge any apparent unauthorized person within the physical location of the evaluation.

4 Source Evaluation Plan Revised 9/2021

The source evaluation plan outlines the people, schedule, process, criteria and other information relevant to evaluating offeror responses to a SIR, and the basis for selecting an offeror for award. It is approved by the SSO, Evaluation Team Lead, CO, and Legal before receiving responses to a SIR requesting screening or qualification information. The source evaluation plan is source selection sensitive information, so it must not be disclosed to anyone not authorized by the SSO to receive the information. The size and detail of the evaluation plan is based on the complexity of the procurement, but at a minimum it includes the following:

- Name of the SSO and SET members;
- Evaluation factors, relative importance of factors, and standards for rating offerors against the factors; and
- Basis for selection and award

5 Best Value Selection Methodology Revised 9/2021

The FAA may obtain best value by using any one or a combination of source selection approaches. In different types of acquisitions, the relative importance of cost or price may vary. Depending on the circumstances, it may be in the FAA's best interest to utilize a tradeoff process or it may be in the FAA's best interest to utilize the lowest-priced, technically acceptable (LPTA) process. Both methodologies are examples of best value and each is described below

(1) *Tradeoff Process.* The tradeoff process is appropriate when the requirement is less definitive, more development is required, there is greater performance risk, or technical or past performance considerations play a dominant role in source selection. Under this method, both cost/price and non-cost/price factors are assessed based on the evaluation criteria, and the SSO selects the offeror who proposes a combination of factors representing the best value to FAA. The SSO considers non-cost strengths and weaknesses, risks, and cost/price for each offeror and applies business judgment to select the offeror representing the best value.

(2) *LPTA Process.* LPTA is the appropriate source selection process to apply when the product or service to be acquired has well-defined requirements, minimal risk of unsuccessful contract performance, or when price plays a dominant role in source selection and there is no value, need or interest to pay for higher performance. In other words, it is appropriate when the best value to the FAA would not realize any increased value from a proposal exceeding minimum technical requirements.

6 Screening Information Request (SIR) Added 9/2020

a. *Purpose.* The FAA obtains information and offers from vendors through a SIR. The SIR includes information necessary for offerors to understand what FAA is buying, what information to provide, and how responses will be evaluated. The success of a procurement is directly linked to the quality of the SIR. A well-written SIR includes the following:

- Facilitates a fair competition;
- Limits criteria to differentiators that add value;
Clearly details information required from vendors;
Clearly identifies evaluation and award criteria; and
- Conveys a clear understanding of FAA's requirements.

b. *The SIR Process.* For a given procurement, FAA may make a selection decision after one SIR, or may have a series of SIRs (with a screening decision after each one) to arrive at the selection decision. This process depends on the types of products, services, or real property to be acquired and the specific source selection approach. Generally, when multiple SIRs are contemplated, the initial SIR requests general information, and subsequent SIRs requests successively more specific information. Initial SIRs need not state firm requirements, thus allowing FAA to convey its needs to offerors in the form of desired features, or other appropriate means. Firm requirements ultimately are established in all contracts.

c. *SIR Contents.* Each SIR contains the following information:

- Paperwork Reduction Act number on the cover page;
- A statement identifying the purpose of the SIR (request for information, request for offer/solicitation for offer, establishment of a QVL or screening);
- A definition or statement of need or requirements;
- A request for specific information (with specific page and time limitations, if applicable);
- A closing date stating when submittals must be received in order to be considered or evaluated;
- Evaluation criteria (and relative importance, if applicable);
- A statement informing offerors how communications with them will be conducted during the screening; and
- An evaluation/procurement schedule (including revisions, as required).

d. *Categories of SIRs.*

(1) *Qualification Information.* Qualification information, used to qualify vendors and establish qualified vendor lists (QVLs), are requested when a resultant QVL will be used for multiple FAA procurements. Qualification information screens those vendors meeting FAA's stated minimum capabilities / requirements to provide a particular product or service. Once qualification information is requested, received, and evaluated according to the evaluation plan, a QVL is established for the given product/service and vendors meeting FAA's qualification requirements are listed on the QVL. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.3.B.8 for more information on QVLs.)

(2) *Screening Information.* Screening information allows FAA to determine which offeror(s) are most likely to receive the award, and ultimately which offeror(s) will provide FAA with the best value. The screening information requested in the SIR should focus on information that directly relates to the key differentiators for the procurement.

(3) *Request/Solicitation for Offer.* A request/solicitation for offer is a request for an offeror to formally commit to provide the products, services, or real property required by FAA under stated terms and conditions. The response to the request/solicitation for offer is a binding offer, which is intended to become a binding contract if signed by the CO. The request/solicitation for offer may take the form of a SIR, a proposed contract, or a purchase order.

e. *Changes in SIR Requirements.* If FAA's requirements change after release of a SIR, then all offerors competing at that stage are advised of the change(s) and allowed to update their submittals accordingly. The SSO may waive a requirement at any time after release of a SIR, without notifying other offerors, if the SIR states offeror specific waiver requests will be considered, and the waiver does not affect a significant requirement that changes the essential character or conditions of the procurement.

f. *Common Problems.*

(1) *Inconsistency among the SIR and related documents.* Having the SIR and related documents to be aligned is critical. This is particularly important for the evaluation plan and the SIR to be consistent.

(2) *Inconsistency within the SIR.* Avoiding inconsistencies between the description of FAA's requirements, instructions on how to prepare a proposal, and information related to the evaluation factors is important. These inconsistencies may be caused by different groups of people developing the different SIR sections without proper coordination. Such inconsistencies can result in less advantageous offers, necessitate changes/amendments to the SIR, cause delays, lead to offerors losing confidence in the process, or result in litigation.

(3) *Requesting Too Much Information from Vendors.* The instructions for preparing and submitting proposals focus on requesting only information necessary for the evaluation. The SIR requirements, each evaluation factor and subfactor, and the SIR preparation instructions are linked. Request only the essential information needed to evaluate SIRs against the evaluation factors and subfactors and do not ask for information that will not be evaluated. Instructions that require voluminous information can cause potential offerors to forego responding in favor of a less costly business opportunity. Excessively large proposals may increase the time and costs associated with the evaluation. Proposal page limitations are encouraged, but they need to be clearly defined and tailored to the needs of the acquisition. Focus exclusively on differentiators; failure to do so compromises the ability to identify the best offeror.

(4) *Unnecessary Use of Design Requirements.* The description of FAA's requirements in the SIR can have a significant effect on a source selection using a tradeoff process. Use of detailed design requirements or overly prescriptive statements of work severely limits the offerors' flexibility to propose their best solutions. Functional or performance-based requirements provide flexibility and are used to the extent practicable. While it may be more difficult to develop evaluation criteria and conduct the evaluation process using this approach, the benefits warrant it. These benefits include increased competition, access to the best commercial technology, better technical solutions, and fewer situations for protests.

g. *Ways to Improve the SIR.* A multi-disciplined team develops the SIR. The members are stakeholders in the procurement and continuously coordinate with each other to ensure consistency of the SIR with other documents such as the evaluation plan. Open communications with vendors is used to improve the SIR and to also promote understanding of FAA's requirements. This can be accomplished through various forms of communication, such as releasing draft statements of work or SIRs, advance procurement planning briefings for vendors, one-on-one meetings, or conferences with potential offerors.

7 Communications with Offerors Added 9/2020

a. Communications with potential offerors takes place throughout the source selection process. During the screening, selection, and debriefing phases of source selection, communications are coordinated through the CO. All SIRs clearly inform offerors of how communications will be handled during the initial screening phase. The purpose of communications is to ensure mutual understanding between FAA and offerors about all aspects of the procurement, including the offerors' submittals/proposals. Information disclosed as a result of oral or written communication with an offeror may be considered in the evaluation of an offeror's submittal(s). To ensure that offerors fully understand the intent of the SIR and FAA's needs, FAA may hold a pre-submittal conference and/or one-on-one meetings with individual offerors. One-on-one communications may continue throughout the process, as required, at the discretion of the SET.

b. Communications with one offeror do not necessitate communications with other offerors, because communications will be offeror-specific. Regardless of the varying level of communications with individual offerors, the CO ensures such communications do not give any offeror an unfair competitive advantage. During these and future communications, as applicable, FAA encourages offerors to provide suggestions about all aspects of the procurement. Communications may necessitate changes in FAA's requirements or SIR. Where communications do not result in any changes in FAA's requirements, FAA is not required to request or accept offeror revisions. The use of technical transfusion is always prohibited. Auctioning techniques are prohibited, except in the use of "commercial competition techniques."

8 Evaluation Factors Added 9/2020

a. *Evaluation Factors and Subfactors.*

(1) Selecting the appropriate evaluation factors and subfactors is key to the source selection process. The factors and subfactors give offerors an insight into significant considerations FAA will use to select the best value offer. Structure the evaluation factors and subfactors and their relative importance to clearly reflect the needs of the acquisition. Evaluation factors and subfactors from the evaluation plan must be in Section M (or equivalent) of the SIR.

(2) Factors and subfactors are definable and measurable in readily understood terms. They also represent the key areas of importance and emphasis to be considered in the source selection decision. Factors and subfactors should be limited to the essential elements to distinguish among the information/offers; i.e., will be true differentiators.

(3) Common evaluation factors are technical, cost/price, past performance, and small business participation. Other evaluation factors may be appropriate, and one or more levels of subfactors may be needed.

(4) Steps involved in formulating evaluation factors and subfactors include the following:

- Conduct market research as a starting point for developing criteria;
- Brainstorm critical factors and subfactors;
- Identify key differentiators;
- Define the differentiators as evaluation factors and subfactors;
- Determine and define the evaluation factors and subfactors;
- Relative order of importance; and
- Assess feedback during SIR(s)

(5) *Evaluation Weights.* Assign relative importance to each evaluation factor and subfactor. Tailor the relative importance to specific requirements. Use priority statements to express the relative importance of the evaluation factors and subfactors. Priority statements relate one evaluation factor (or subfactor) to each of the other evaluation factors (or subfactors). For example:

"Technical is the most important factor and is more important than all of the remaining factors combined. Technical is significantly more important than past Performance. The past performance factor is more important than the cost factor and small business participation factor combined. The cost factor is more important than the small business participation factor."

b. *Numerical and Adjectival Ratings.* When using the tradeoff process, the evaluators assess the non-cost portion(s) of the offer and associated performance and proposal risks using numerical or adjectival ratings. The success of an evaluation is not dependent upon the type(s) of ratings used, but rather on the consistency with which the evaluators use them. For this reason, adjectival ratings must include definitions for each rating so that the evaluators have a common understanding of how to apply them.

c. *Result of Proposal Evaluation.* At the end of an evaluation, each factor and sub-factor are evaluated, the merits and risks of a proposal are documented and adjectival ratings are assigned.

9 Evaluation Revised 4/2021

a. *Conduct Training.* Before receipt of proposals, each evaluator becomes familiar with all pertinent documents, e.g., SIR, evaluation plan, and rating scales, etc.. The SET conducts training that includes an overview of these documents and the source selection process, with instructions on properly documenting each offeror's strengths, weaknesses, and risks. Training also includes ethics requirements and the protection of source selection information. This training is especially crucial when evaluators have little or no source selection experience.

b. *Documenting the Evaluation.* The SET performs an in-depth, systematic evaluation of offerors' proposals against evaluation factors and subfactors in the SIR(s). All evaluations must be documented. While the specific evaluation processes and tasks vary, the basic objective is to provide information about each offeror's strengths and weaknesses so the SSO can make an informed and reasoned decision. An orderly method for identifying, recording, and tracking strengths and weaknesses is imperative. Evaluation findings being supported with narrative statements is critical. Ratings alone are not conclusive information on which to make a source selection decision. All determinations relating to changes in requirements after release of the SIR must be documented in the evaluation report.

c. *Assignment and Use of Offeror Code Names.* Once proposals are received, the SET considers establishing a code name for each of the offerors. This helps protect the identities of offerors submitting proposals, the proprietary information in their proposals, and the contents of the evaluation reports and source selection documentation. The code names are assigned by the SET and then communicated to all evaluation personnel prior to the start of proposal evaluation. All SET members, evaluation team members, and support personnel involved in the evaluation and source selection must then use any assigned code names rather than the actual offeror names in all discussions and in all written documentation and communication (including the SSO Briefing). The SSO would not know the actual offeror names until after contract award. Additional guidance related to the assignment of code names is as follows:

- (1) Code names are based on a series of like items (e.g., states such as Missouri, Arkansas, and Nebraska for an acquisition with three offerors);
- (2) Care is taken to avoid choosing a series of names where one may be perceived as more valuable than another (e.g., if using precious metals, gold may be perceived as more valuable than bronze, or if using colors, red may be perceived more negatively than green);
- (3) If there are more than three or four offerors, alphabetic characters are used for ease of reference (e.g., Offeror A, Offeror B etc.); and
- (4) Code names would not be assigned in the following situations:

- ☐ Only one proposal received; or
- ☐ Where the names of all offerors competing are publicly known in accordance with AMS clause 3.2.2.3-72 "Announcing Competing Offerors" (July, 2004).
- ☐ For real property acquisitions

Note: Regardless of whether code names are used, SET members, evaluation team members, and support personnel are responsible at all times for the proper treatment of source selection sensitive information from the evaluations and/or proposals.

d. *Past Performance Evaluations.* The past performance evaluators assess the performance risk associated with each proposal. The final assessment describes the degree of confidence in the offeror's likelihood of successful contract performance based on that offeror's demonstrated record of performance under similar contracts. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.3.B.2 for guidance on evaluating past performance.) For real property acquisitions, past performance will be considered as part of vendor responsibility determination. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.7)

e. *Cost/Price Evaluations.* For competitive fixed-priced or time and material contracts, the evaluation could be as simple as performing price analysis to determine reasonableness. Price realism may also be used for price proposal analysis on competitive fixed-priced or time and material contracts. For competitive cost-reimbursement contracts, the offerors' estimated costs are analyzed for both cost realism and reasonableness. The cost realism analysis enables evaluators to determine each offeror's most probable cost of performance. This precludes an award decision based on an overly optimistic cost estimate. Even when cost realism analysis is performed to evaluate individual cost elements of a contractor's proposal, some form of price analysis is needed to ensure that the proposed price is reasonable. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.3 for guidance on cost and price evaluation methods.)

10 Selection and Award Revised 4/2022

a. *Decisions.* After the evaluators complete their evaluation, the results of the evaluation are presented to the SSO. The SSO may do the following:

- ☐ Make a selection decision (see below);
- ☐ Make a screening decision by screening those offerors determined to be most likely to receive award, thus continuing the screening phase;
- ☐ Amend and re-open to initial offerors; or
- ☐ Cancel the procurement.

b. *Presenting the Evaluation to the SSO.* The SET prepares documentation of the evaluation to present to the SSO. The SSO uses this documentation as an aid when making a decision based on business judgment about which proposal represents the best value. At the request of the SSO, the SET may present the evaluation results through one or more briefings.

c. *Source Selection Decision.* The SSO must document his/her rationale for selecting the successful offeror. The source selection decision document explains how the successful proposal compared to other offeror's proposals based on the evaluation factors and subfactors

in the SIR, and discusses the judgment used in making any tradeoffs. If the SSO disagrees with a finding of the SET, the SSO's rationale is part of the decision document. When the SSO determines, in a best value tradeoff source selection, that the best value proposal is other than the lowest-priced proposal, the decision document justifies paying a price premium based on the superiority of the successful proposal's non-cost rating. The justification clearly states the benefits or advantages FAA receives for the added price and why it is in FAA's best interest. This justification is required even when the SIR indicates non-cost factors are more important than cost/price. The SSO should consult with legal counsel to review the source selection decision document to assure that the decision clearly articulates the business judgment of the SSO.

d. *Awarding the Contract.* After the SSO signs the source selection decision document, the CO executes and distributes the contract, subject to completing other requirements before award such as Congressional notification, if applicable.

11 Debriefing of Offerors Revised 1/2023

a. *Overview.* The CO notifies all offerors who participated in the competitive process that they may request a single debriefing within three working days from receipt of award notification. Because each offeror puts considerable resources into preparing and submitting a proposal, fairness dictates a prompt debriefing and an explanation of why a proposal was unsuccessful.

b. *Purposes of a Debriefing.* A debriefing accomplishes the following:

- ☐ Explains the rationale for the offeror's exclusion from the competition or non-selection for award;
- ☐ Instills confidence in the offeror that it was treated fairly;
- ☐ Assures the offeror that appropriately qualified personnel evaluated the proposal according to the SIR and applicable policies and laws;
- ☐ Identifies strengths and weaknesses in the offeror's proposal so the offeror can prepare better proposals in future FAA procurements;
- ☐ Gives the offeror an opportunity to provide feedback about the SIR process, communications, and the source selection; and
- ☐ Reduces misunderstandings and reduces the risk of protests.

A debriefing is not any of the following:

- ☐ Page-by-page analysis of the offeror's proposal;
- ☐ Point-by-point comparison of the proposals of the debriefed offeror and other offerors; and
- ☐ Debate or defense of FAA's award decision or evaluation results.

The debriefing must not reveal any information prohibited from disclosure or exempt from release under the Freedom of Information Act.

If there are indicators a protest is likely, the CO must inform FAA's legal counsel. The CO must not deny a debriefing because a protest is threatened or has already been filed.

c. *Information Provided.* In a post-award debriefing, the CO discloses the following:

- (1) The evaluation rating; ; strengths and weaknesses; and deficiencies of the debriefed offeror's proposal;
- (2) The debriefed offeror's total evaluated price/cost;
- (3) Awardee's total evaluated price/cost; and
- (4) A general summary of the rationale for the award decision.

d. *Debriefing Methods*

- (1) The CO debriefs one offeror at a time. Debriefings of offerors may be done orally, in writing or by any other method acceptable to the CO.
- (2) If the CO elects to conduct a debriefing in a method other than in writing, the CO will select the medium or location of the debriefing. The debriefing may be face-to-face, by telephone, conference or other electronic means, and must conform to the following procedures:

(1) *Notification of Debriefing.* The CO informs the offeror of the scheduled debriefing date by electronic means with return receipt to acknowledge receipt. If the offeror requests a later debriefing date, the CO requires the offeror to acknowledge in writing that it was offered an earlier date, but requested a later date instead. This procedure protects FAA's interests if the offeror subsequently files a protest.

(2) *Attendees.* The CO selects FAA attendees, and chairs and controls the debriefing. The CO asks an offeror to identify all individuals by name and position who will attend the debriefing. Normally, the CO does not restrict the number of personnel the debriefed offeror may bring unless there are space limitations. Ensuring appropriate FAA personnel attend the debriefing to be meaningful is important. The CO may rely on SET members (e.g. technical experts, pricing/cost analyst) to address specialized areas of the offerors' proposals. Legal counsel participates in preparation and review of the debriefing materials. If the offeror's legal counsel will attend the debriefing, FAA legal also attends.

(3) *Preparing for a Debriefing.* The extent of preparation varies with the complexity of the source selection. Sometimes, preparing debriefing charts is sufficient. Other times, a written script and dry run rehearsals may be beneficial. Because debriefings are time sensitive, preparation may begin before proposal evaluation is complete. SET members may assist in preparing debriefing materials. The CO briefs all FAA personnel who will attend the debriefing on their roles during the debriefing.

(4) *Handling Questions.* The CO may provide an advance copy of the debriefing to the offeror and allow the offeror to provide written questions for FAA to review before the debriefing. Ideally, the CO gets all questions in writing. As a general rule, FAA personnel do not answer questions "on the fly." The CO and other FAA personnel caucus to formulate a response before providing an answer. At the end of the debriefing, the CO advises the offeror that the debriefing is officially concluded. At the discretion of the CO, questions submitted by the offeror after

the date on which the debriefing was conducted may be answered. In such cases, the CO must advise the offeror that the information is not considered part of the official debriefing (thereby not affecting the protest time period).

12 Oral Presentations Added 9/2020

a. *Introduction.* Oral presentations (sometimes referred to as oral proposals) provide offerors an opportunity to orally present information they would normally provide in writing. Oral presentations may be beneficial in a variety of procurements, and they are most useful when requirements are clear, complete, and stated in performance or functional terms. Oral presentations are ideal for gathering information about how qualified the offeror is to perform the work, how well the offeror understands the work, and how the offeror will approach the work. Oral presentations may be conducted in person or via video teleconference. A videotaped presentation does not constitute an oral presentation because it is not a real-time exchange of information.

b. *Scope of the Oral Presentation.* Before deciding if oral presentations are appropriate, the SET must select the evaluation factors. Then the SET decides whether the information needed to evaluate these factors can be better presented orally, in writing, or through a combination of both. Oral presentations can convey information in diverse areas such as responses to sample tasks, understanding the requirements, experience, and relevancy of past performance. Offerors should be required to submit briefing materials in advance of the presentations. This allows FAA attendees to review the materials and prepare any questions. Oral statements cannot be incorporated into the contract by reference, so any information to be made part of the contract needs to be submitted in writing. At a minimum, the offeror must submit certifications, representations, and a signed offer (including any exceptions to SIR terms and conditions) in writing. The offeror must submit any other factual data, such as cost or pricing data or subcontract commitments, as part of a written proposal, too.

c. *SIR Information.* If oral presentations are appropriate, the SIR must notify offerors that FAA will use oral presentations to evaluate and select an offeror for award. The proposal preparation instructions must contain explicit instructions and guidance regarding the extent and nature of the process to be used. The instructions discourage elaborate presentations because they may detract from the information being presented. At a minimum, include the following information in the SIR:

- ☐ The type of information the offeror must address during the oral presentations and how it relates to the evaluation criteria;
- ☐ The required format and content of the presentation charts and any supporting documentation;
- ☐ Any restrictions on the number of charts and/or the number of bullets per chart and how FAA will handle material that does not comply with these restrictions;
- ☐ The required submission date for the presentation charts and/or materials;
- ☐ The approximate timeframe when the oral presentations will be conducted and how FAA will determine the order of the offerors' presentations;
- ☐ Whether any rescheduling will be permitted if an offeror requests a change after the schedule has been established;
- ☐ The total amount of time each offeror will have to conduct their oral presentation;

- Who must make the presentation and a requirement that the offeror provide a list of names and position titles of the presenters;
- ☐ Whether the presentation will be video or audio taped;
- ☐ The location of the presentation site and a description of the site and resources available to the offeror;
- ☐ Any rules and/or prohibitions regarding equipment and media;
- ☐ How FAA will treat documents or information referenced in the presentation material but never presented orally;
- ☐ Any limitations on FAA-offeror interactions during and after the presentation
- ☐ Whether the presentation will constitute discussions;
- ☐ Whether FAA will use the information in the oral presentation solely for source selection purposes or whether such information will become part of the contract (which will require a subsequent written submission of that information); and
- ☐ Whether or not the offeror includes any cost (or price) data in the presentation.

d. *Timing and Sequencing.* Because preparing and presenting an oral presentation involves time and expense, offerors not likely to be candidates for award do not have to conduct oral presentations. This can be an important consideration with small businesses. When this is a concern, consider down selections to establish the likely candidates for award before oral presentations. The SIR clearly articulates the methods for down selection. The CO may draw lots to determine the sequence of the offerors' presentations. The time between the first and the last presentation is as short as possible to minimize any advantage to the offerors that present later.

e. *Time Limits.* Establish a total time limit for each offeror's presentation. It is not advisable to limit the time for individual topics or sections within the presentation; this detail is the presenter's responsibility. If planning a question and answer (Q&A) session, it is excluded from the allotted time and there is a separate time limit for Q&A. The amount of time allotted is determined using business judgment based upon the complexity of the procurement, experience, and lessons learned.

f. *Facility.* The presentations are conducted at a Government-controlled facility. This helps guard against surprises and ensures a more level playing field. Nothing precludes conducting an oral presentation at an offeror's facility. This may be more efficient if site visits or other demonstrations are part of the source selection. If using a Government-controlled facility, it may be made available for inspection and, if warranted, a practice session. Allowing offerors to get acquainted with the facility will help ensure that it does not detract from the presentation content.

g. *Recording the Presentations.* Having an exact record of the presentation could prove useful both during the evaluation process and in the event of a protest or litigation. The oral presentations can be recorded using a variety of media, e.g., videotapes, audio tapes, written transcripts, and/or a copy of the offeror's briefing slides or presentation notes. The SET is responsible for determining the method and level of detail of the record. If using videotaping, allow for the natural behavior of the presenters. If slides or view graphs are used, the camera views both the lectern and screen at the same time. Place the microphones so that all communications can be recorded clearly and at adequate volume. Every effort is made to avoid letting the recording become the focus of the presentation. The recording, which is

considered source selection information, will become part of the official record. Provide a copy to the offeror and seal and securely store the master copy of the recording to ensure there are no allegations of tampering in the event of a protest or court action.

h. *FAA Attendance.* The CO chairs every presentation. All FAA personnel involved in evaluating the presentations attend every presentation.

i. *Presenters.* The offeror's key personnel who will perform or personally direct the work being described conduct their relevant portions of the presentations. Key personnel include project managers, task leaders, and other in-house staff of the offeror's and/or their prospective key subcontractor organizations. This will avoid the oral presentation becoming the domain of a professional presenter, which would increase costs, detract from the advantages of oral presentations, and adversely affect small businesses.

j. *Reviewing the Ground Rules.* Prior to each presentation, the CO reviews the ground rules with the attendees. This includes discussing any restrictions on FAA-offeror information exchanges, information disclosure rules, documentation requirements, and housekeeping items. These ground rules are included in the SIR. If the evaluation includes a quiz, the CO discusses the related ground rules. For example, whether the offeror may caucus or contact outside sources by phone before answering. The ground rules must avoid too much control because it could inhibit the presentation. The CO controls all exchanges during the presentation if discussions will not be conducted.

k. *Evaluation of Presentations.* Evaluations should be performed immediately after each presentation. Using evaluation forms will help the evaluators collect their thoughts and impressions. Evaluators must document the rationale for their evaluation conclusions.

B Other Source Selection Considerations Added 9/2020

1 Public Announcement and Announcement of Competing Offerors Revised 7/2023

Unless otherwise excepted in AMS Policy 3.2.1.3.11.1, all procurements exceeding the AMS risk threshold must be publicly announced on the Internet or through other means. If the Internet is used, as a minimum the announcement should be placed on the Contract Opportunities page on SAM.gov. For actions equal to or less than the AMS risk threshold, a public announcement is optional.

For products, services, and construction procurements, publicizing the names of offerors competing for FAA contracts can be a method of encouraging small businesses to seek subcontracting opportunities with potential FAA contractors. The Contracting Officer (CO) may publicly announce names and addresses of offerors responding to a screening information request (SIR), provided the SIR includes a notice to the offerors and no offeror objects to the release of this information. The CO may make the public announcement after initial offers are received and/or *after* making a down select decision.

2 Past Performance Revised 9/2021

- a. General. Past performance can be one indicator of a prospective contractor's future performance. To help ensure that the best performing contractors are providing products, services, construction, and real property to the FAA, past performance should be evaluated during source selection. If past performance is not evaluated, reasoning must be documented.
- b. Recommendations for Using Past Performance in a Screening Information Request (SIR).
- (1) General Considerations. Factors chosen for evaluation should be reasonable, logical, coherent, and directly related to requirements in the statement of work (SOW). The key to successful use of past performance in the screening process is a clear relationship between the SOW, instructions to offerors, and evaluation criteria. Past performance information that is not important to the current acquisition should not be included.
 - (2) Responsibility Determination. When the CO or procurement team considers it appropriate, the SIR states past performance will be used to evaluate the responsibility of the contractor. A contractor with a record of unsatisfactory past performance should be screened out of the selection process.
 - (3) Past Performance as a Separate Non-Cost/Price Factor. Including past performance as a stand-alone evaluation factor is better than integrating it with other non-cost/price evaluation factors. The source and type of past performance information to be included in the evaluation and the relative importance of past performance compared to price or cost and any other evaluation factors is at the broad discretion of the procurement team (CO, legal counsel, program official and other supporting staff).
 - (4) Non-Relevant Contract Experience/New Contractors. The SIR must state whether new contractors or contractors with non-relevant contract experience will be considered, or rated negatively.
 - (5) Size, Scope, Complexity, and Time-frame. The SIR requests the offerors for references for ongoing projects and/or contracts completed within a specified period of time (three to five years is reasonable but can be for a shorter period if appropriate) for contracts that are similar in size, scope, and complexity to the SOW. Each of these terms (size, scope, and complexity) should be SOW specific and defined in the SIR. Gather past performance history from sources other than those provided by the offeror. Such sources include the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) database, PRISM database along with other agency contracting personnel, and listings of contract awards posted on the Contract Opportunities page in SAM.gov.
 - (6) Sub-factors. The procurement team must pay attention to what differentiates a "good" performer from a "poor" performer. Past performance sub-factors are shaped by those differentiators, be limited in number, and are tailored to the key performance criteria in the SOW.

- (7) **Relative Importance.** The SIR may state whether all sub-factors are relatively equal, or whether certain sub-factors are more important than others.
- (8) **Major Subcontractors.** If applicable, if major subcontractors are likely to perform critical aspects of the contract, the procurement team evaluates past performance of these subcontractors to determine the overall likelihood of success of the prime contractor. The SIR states how such information will be evaluated.
- (9) **Affiliates, Divisions, etc.** The past performance of the affiliates, divisions, etc. that are actually performing the work is considered. The procurement team must consider the degree of control that a parent organization will exert over the affiliate, division, etc. in determining whether both the parent organization and affiliate, division, etc. past performance is evaluated.
- (10) **Number of References.** Ask for at least two points of contact (program/technical and contracts) for each past performance reference to assure that all aspects of the offeror's performance can be evaluated.
- (11) **Use of Other Sources.** The instruction to offerors includes a statement that the Government may use past performance information obtained from sources other than those identified by the offeror, and that the information obtained may be used for both the responsibility determination and the best value decision. For each non-Federal reference, the SIR includes an authorization to release information.
- (12) **Inclusion of Past Performance Questionnaire (PPQ).** The PPQ does not need to be included as an attachment in the SIR. If the PPQ is included in the SIR, note the past performance questions are not limited to those on the questionnaire.
- (13) **Sample SIR Provisions.** Each SIR must contain instructions and evaluation information that best reflects the individual acquisition.

c. **Evaluating Past Performance.**

- (1) **Relation to SIR.** Instances of performance, both good and poor, are noted and related to SIR requirements. If problems were identified on a prior contract, the role the sponsor may have played in that result is taken into account. Evaluations consider the number and severity of problems, the demonstrated effectiveness of corrective actions taken (not just planned or promised), and the overall work record.
- (2) **Current Versus Older Performance.** The age of the performance being evaluated may be weighted so that performance on older contracts receives less weight than performance on more recent contracts.
- (3) **Method of Scoring.** The final past performance rating may be reflected by a color, a number, adjectival, or a combination of these methods, depending upon what system is being used overall to indicate the relative ranking of the offerors. A past performance rating is not a precise mechanical or scientific process and must include sound business judgment. Therefore, the documentation of the final rating includes a logical description of the underlying reasons for the conclusions reached.

(4) Disclosure of Negative Information. If the procurement team receives negative information that would have a significant effect on the likelihood of award to an offeror, then the procurement team discloses the information and provides the offeror an opportunity to respond. This is true even if the SIR states that award may be made on initial offers. The SIR includes the appropriate provisions notifying the offerors that FAA retains this option.

(5) Evaluating Disputed/Negative Information. When the procurement team receives negative information, or information that is disputed, they should carefully consider the offeror's response and determine what weight to apply, based on the facts obtained from the questionnaire, interview, or other sources. The file must be documented to explain why the procurement team assigned a particular rating. This is especially important in situations involving unresolved disputes.

d. Obtaining Information on an Offeror's Past Performance.

(1) Reference Checks. The most commonly used method of obtaining past performance is to conduct reference checks from a variety of sources, including previous FAA program and contracting personnel, other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and commercial contractors.

(2) Other Sources. Dun & Bradstreet can obtain information on past performance on specific contractors for the FAA (Dun & Bradstreet charges for this information). In lieu of FAA paying for the report, the SIR may require offerors to provide a copy of a recent past performance report prepared by Dun & Bradstreet. Quality certifications and awards can also serve as a useful source of past performance information.

(3) Timetable. The process of collecting past performance information begins as soon as the proposal evaluation begins. It may be best to establish a team devoted entirely to this task during the screening, especially if FAA anticipates receiving a large number of proposals. Researchers must locate and question sources of information, either in person, by telephone or in writing. If the information shows a history of poor performance, the procurement team can eliminate the proposal from the competition as non-responsible.

(4) Questionnaire or Survey Form. The first step in obtaining information from sources is to develop a questionnaire, or survey form, that reflects the evaluation rating system that will be used to assess the offerors strengths and weaknesses for the contract being considered. Questions are worded so that interviewees understand precisely what they are being asked to describe. To maintain accurate records and facilitate verification, the questionnaire (survey) record form include: Interviewer's name, agency/company name, reference's name (to be held in confidence), full mailing address and telephone number, date the questionnaire is completed, and description of the contract effort discussed.

(5) Information Collection. Once the questionnaire is prepared, the procurement team should contact references. There are various ways to collect the information: Face-to-face interviews, mailing the questionnaires, telephone interviews, electronic mail (ensuring security measures are taken), or some combination of these.

(6) Number of References. The SIR requires the offeror provide at least two references (one from the program office/one from contracts) for each of its proposed past performance examples. Additional references could be identified during interviews in order to survey a large enough sample to identify patterns in performance.

(7) Setting Up Interviews. Being well organized and efficient is important when conducting the interview so as not to waste the interviewee's time. It is helpful to call the reference to make an appointment to conduct an interview, rather than telephoning the references unannounced, thereby catching them unprepared or with little time to respond. If possible, the questionnaire is mailed or faxed to the reference in advance of the appointment. Interviewers take copious notes on the questionnaire to ensure that all information is captured. Tape recording is a good means for capturing all of the conversation; however, tape recording the conversation may cause the interviewee discomfort and reduce the amount of information provided. If tape recording is used during the interview, ensure the interviewee is aware of and agrees to the use of recording devices.

(8) Conducting Interviews. Evaluators look for patterns of either favorable or unfavorable overall performance, rather than focusing on individual successes or failures. It is important to look for actions that demonstrate high performance and not just unfavorable performance. This will help to get away from the old responsibility determination mode of just looking at performance problems. There appears to be a tendency for references to give an upward bias to ratings. The interviewer should ask enough questions to discriminate between "good" and "excellent." Evaluators request copies of any existing documentation in support of excellent or negative findings (i.e., correspondence, modifications, determinations, etc.). Investigating negative findings in-depth prior to presenting them to offerors, in discussions if held, will alleviate unnecessary delays. Prior to concluding the interview, the evaluator asks the reference for a summary opinion, e.g., how would the interviewee rate the contractor's overall performance and would the interviewee like to do business with the contractor again?

(9) Concluding Telephone and Face-to-Face Interviews. Immediately following a telephone or face-to-face interview, the interviewer prepares a narrative summary of the conversation (this can be the questionnaire as filled in by the interviewer) and send it to the reference for verification, preferably by certified mail return-receipt requested, fax, or electronic mail. The narrative states explicitly that if the reference does not object to its content within the time specified, it would be accepted as correct. If the reference indicates that the narrative is incorrect, then a corrected narrative is sent for verification. If a reference will not agree to the record and satisfactory corrections cannot be agreed upon, the record cannot be relied upon and must not be included in the offeror's rating. Another source may provide the same information, however.

(10) Mailing Questionnaires. If mailing questionnaires is the chosen method for collecting past performance information, mail the questionnaires to the references, provide a time-frame for return of responses, and wait for the responses. If mailed questionnaires are not received in a timely manner, follow-up telephone interviews are suggested (following guidance above if telephone interview occurs).

3 Cancelling a Screening Information Request Added 9/2020

The CO, with the concurrence of the procurement team, may cancel a SIR at any time during the solicitation process. The notification of cancellation may be made through the same mechanism as the initial or subsequent SIRs. The CO must document cancellation for the contract file.

4 Reserved Revised 4/2023

5 Spare Parts Revised 7/2024

a. *Shipping Spare Parts.* For all shipments of spare parts, the contractor must include a packing list that includes at least the name, part number, Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code, quantity, unit price, and national stock number (if available). Contracts that require shipment of spare parts include AMS clause 3.2.2.3-73 “Shipping Spare Parts” to establish this contractual requirement.

b. *Spare Parts for Nationally Furnished Project Materiel.*

(1) *Requirements.* The contracting officer includes coverage for spare parts in the screening information request and subsequent contract that facilitates availability, accessibility and tracking of spare parts.

(2) *SIR Provision.* For contracts that will require the purchase and delivery of spare parts, the contracting officer establishes a discrete contract line item number for initial site and depot-level spare parts list contract line item number (CLIN) and corresponding delivery date. The CO also includes the SIR provision 3.2.2.3-74, "Submission of Initial Site and Depot-level Spare Parts List" as part of the instruction to vendors on the preparation of their SIR submissions to assure that the parts list will be furnished as part of the SIR submission.

(3) *Contract Requirements.* The contracting officer includes a separately priced CLIN for the site and depot-level spare parts list and corresponding delivery due date of this contract deliverable. The list contains each item's name, part number, Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code, unit price, national stock number (if available) and the quantity.

6 Supplier Process Capability Evaluation and Appraisal Added 9/2020

a. *General.* This guidance is designed to assist the Source Selection Official (SSO) in considering process capability of potential suppliers during proposal evaluations, mitigating process-related risk of the supplier during contract/agreement performance, and for fostering process improvement of the supplier throughout the lifecycle.

b. *Scope/Applicability.* Supplier Process Capability Evaluation and Appraisal are intended

for use in new acquisitions and agreements, but may also be incorporated into existing contracts or agreements.

c. Expected Benefits.

(1) *Acquirer.* The FAA can expect reduced risk in supplier selection and in meeting program objectives by motivating suppliers to improve their processes without forcing compliance to specific practices. Other benefits would include enhanced quality, predictability, performance and cost effectiveness of products and services acquired.

(2) *Supplier.* Suppliers can expect reduced risk in meeting contract requirements by identifying and addressing process deficiencies that might negatively impact project success. Other benefits would include improved performance by identifying and addressing process deficiencies in critical process areas and potential for earning additional award fee where such incentives are part of the contract.

d. *Pre-award.* In the early phase of planning a source selection, the SSO determines whether process capability will be considered as a risk factor for source selection. The following criteria are considered when making this decision:

- (1) The performance of specific processes is considered critical to accomplishment of the mission;
- (2) The product or service being acquired is considered crucial to the FAA;
- (3) A major component of the product or service to be provided is considered to be unprecedented;
- (4) The total estimated value of a contract for research, engineering, and development (R,E&D) is equal to or greater than \$70 million, or a contract for acquisition is equal to or greater than \$300 million;
- (5) There is lack of information on offeror's past performance or process capability data, or the past performance or process capability of the offeror is weak; and
- (6) The product or service is especially complex.

If process capability will be used as an evaluation factor, or as an adjustment to risk at either the area or factor level, the SIR must include request for information on current status and commitment to process improvement, including evidence indicating process capability. The SIR must also identify particular aspects of the suppliers' performance capabilities that are considered critical to success of the contract, such as architecture and design, safety, security, human factors, integration, risk management, or quality assurance.

Process capability appraisals can be used after award to validate and confirm the successful offeror's proposal and/or to identify risks associated with process deficiencies to be addressed during contract performance. In order for a post-award appraisal to occur, the SIR must indicate that a post-award appraisal will be performed on the successful offeror's

processes that are identified as critical or potentially risky.

e. *Post-award.* Post-award appraisals may be conducted on existing contracts with well-established project(s), or on new contracts using target projects selected from the supplier's sponsoring organization.

f. *Contract/Agreement Requirements.* Considerations in developing contract/agreement requirements include use of trade-off analysis to establish the level of surveillance of strong or weak areas. For example, if a supplier is strong in an area, it is inefficient to check on that area in the same way that would be applied in an area found to be weak. Additional Award fees may also be used as an incentive. Contract/Agreement performance requirements include completion of initiatives to remove critical deficiencies identified. Completion may be a factor in award fees. Depending on the decision of the SSO, contract requirements may include the following:

- (1) Risk mitigation plans to remove deficiencies noted during pre-award;
- (2) Performing scoped post-award and follow-up appraisal(s);
- (3) Risk mitigation plans to remove deficiencies noted in post-award appraisal;
- (4) Government "surveillance" for specific areas (weaknesses) to be addressed;
- (5) An adequate reporting or insight mechanism to facilitate monitoring the risk mitigation plan;
- (6) Consideration for creating additional process strengths; and
- (7) Improvement in performing process improvement activities.

Risk mitigation planning describes in detail the schedule and actions that will be taken to remove deficiencies noted during the evaluation and selection process and those uncovered in the appraisal process, if a post award appraisal is performed.

7 Tiered Evaluation Revised 1/2021

a. *General.*

- (1) Tiered evaluation of offers is a process by which FAA promotes small business participation while providing FAA a means to continue the procurement if small business participation is insufficient.
- (2) The Contracting Officer (CO) may use tiered evaluation of offers to promote competition in each tier of small business concerns while still allowing other than small business to participate without issuing another SIR.
- (3) The CO must consider the tiers of small business concerns prior to evaluating

offers from other than small business concerns.

b. Utilizing Tiered Evaluations.

(1) The CO must specify in the SIR that a tiered evaluation of offers will be used in source selection, and offers from other than small business concerns will only be considered after the determination that an insufficient number of offers from responsible small business concerns were received.

(2) The CO will specify the tiered order of precedence for evaluating offers in the SIR, and determine the applicable tiers based upon market research of the availability of small business concerns. An example of a tiered order of precedence is (descending in order) as follows:

- (a) Socially and economically disadvantaged business (SEDB) expressly certified by the Small Business Administration (SBA) for participation in SBA's 8(a) program;
- (b) Service-disabled veteran owned small business (SDVOSB);
- (c) Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB);
- (d) Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) small business;
- (e) Small business (SB); and
- (f) Other than small business.

(3) Once offers are received, the CO will evaluate a single tier of offers according to the order of precedence specified in the SIR. If no award can be made at the first tier, the evaluation will proceed to the next lower tier until award can be made. If no award can be made at the first tier, offerors from the first tier continue on in the evaluation and are evaluated against offerors from each subsequent tier.

8 Qualified Vendors List Revised 9/2021

A Qualified Vendors List (QVL) is a list of service or product providers who have had their products or services examined, tested or evaluated and who have satisfied all applicable qualification requirements. QVLs are intended as a mechanism to establish a pool of qualified vendors, any of which FAA would be satisfied with the products delivered or services performed. Pre-screening vendors allows only those most qualified contractors to perform a particular service or provide a particular product during a specific period. QVLs are most appropriate when the contracting office can reasonably anticipate recurring or repetitive requirements for the same or similar supplies or services. For detailed guidelines on establishing a qualified vendors list, the procurement team should refer to Appendix 1 Guide for Establishing a Qualified Vendors List (QVL).

9 Two-phase Source Selection Revised 1/2024

(a) *General.* A Contracting Officer (CO) may utilize a two-phase process to solicit offers and select a source for award. The contracting officer can choose to use this optional method of solicitation when deemed beneficial to the FAA in meeting its needs.

(b) *Phase One.*

(1) The CO must make a public announcement in accordance with AMS T3.2.2.3.B.1, except that the notice must include the following information:

- a) Notification that the procurement will be conducted using the specific procedures identified under this Section.
- b) A general notice of the scope or purpose of the procurement that provides sufficient information for sources to make informed business decisions regarding whether to participate in the procurement.
- c) A description of the basis on which potential sources are to be selected to submit offers in the second phase. (For real property acquisitions, the CO may use a market survey as means to identify sources that would submit offers in the second phase.)
- d) A description of the information that is to be required to be submitted if the request for information is made separate from the notice.
- e) Any other information that the CO deems is appropriate.

(2) *Information Submitted by Offerors.* Each offeror must submit basic information such as the offeror's qualifications, the proposed conceptual approach, costs likely to be associated with the approach, and past performance data, together with any additional information requested by the CO.

(3) *Selection for participating in second phase.* The CO must select the offerors based on the Phase One criteria that are eligible to participate in the second phase of the process. The CO must limit the number of the selected offerors to the number of sources that the CO determines is appropriate and in the best interests of the FAA.

(c) *Phase Two.*

(1) The contracting officer must conduct the second phase of the source selection consistent with T3.2.2.3.A.

(2) Only sources selected in the first phase will be eligible to participate in the second phase.

10 Cost or Price Exception for Multiple Award Contracts Revised 1/2024

(a) The CO may choose not to include cost or price as an evaluation factor for award when the SIR:

- (1) Has a TEPV exceeding the AMS risk threshold;

- (2) Will result in multiple-award contracts that are for the same or similar services;
 - (3) States that the FAA intends to make an award to all qualifying offerors; and
 - (4) States that price or cost will be considered as an evaluation factor for each order placed under the contract.
- (b) For purposes of this section, “qualifying offeror” means an offeror that is determined to be a responsible source, submits a technically acceptable proposal that conforms to the requirements of the solicitation, and the contracting officer has no reason to believe would be likely to offer other than fair and reasonable pricing.
- (c) For all non-competitive orders, T3.2.2.4 “Single Source” procedures must be followed.
- (d) The CO must obtain written approval from the appropriate AAQ Division Manager to use the exception in (a).

C Clauses Revised 9/2020

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D Procurement Forms Revised 7/2024

Document Name
FAA 4400-38 Award / Contract
DOT-4220.41 Contract Award Notification
FAA 4400-83 Solicitation / Contract
FAA 4400-81 Solicitation, Offer, and Award
FAA 4400-82 Solicitation, Offer, and Award (Construction, Alteration, & Repair)
FAA 4400-84 Statement and Acknowledgment

E Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name
Extension of Offer Acceptance Period
Notice of Intent to Contract With Single Source

Late Offer Notification
Sample Lowest Price Technically Acceptable Source Evaluation Plan
SIR Amendment Announcement
SIR Cancellation Announcement
SIR Issuance Announcement
Award Decision Document - LPTA (Janitorial Services)
Award Decision Document - Tradeoff (Professional Services)
Award Letter - Services
Award Letter - Supply
Source Selection Decision Document

F Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
Source Evaluation Plan – Tradeoff
Source Evaluation Plan – Lowest Price Technically Acceptable
Award Letter – Construction
Pre-construction Conference Notice
Unsuccessful Offeror Notice

G Procurement Tools and Resources Revised 7/2024

Document Name
Debriefing Overview Agenda Guide

H Appendix Revised 9/2021

1 Guide for Establishing a Qualified Vendors List (QVL) Revised 4/2023

1 Introduction

A Qualified Vendors List (QVL) is a list of service or product providers who have had their products or services examined, tested or evaluated and who have satisfied all applicable qualification requirements. QVLs are intended as a mechanism to establish a pool of qualified vendors, any of which FAA would be satisfied with the products delivered or services performed. Pre-screening vendors allows only those most qualified contractors to perform a particular service or provide a particular product during a specific period.

2 Purpose

QVLs are most appropriate when the contracting office can reasonably anticipate recurring or repetitive requirements for the same or similar supplies or services. When planning a QVL, consider the scope of work to be performed, e.g., would it apply to only one region or center, or would requirements from several technical offices be combined. The procurement team should determine the extent of any testing, capability demonstrations, samples, etc. that may involve an expense. If testing, demonstrations, etc. are necessary, the SIR should be explicit as to whom would bear the cost. The procurement team must secure the necessary funds to accomplish these activities if FAA is to bear the costs.

3 Public Announcement

If the total amount of potential procurements under the QVL are anticipated to exceed the AMS risk threshold, the CO must make a public announcement. In addition, all potential procurements of products available from Federal Prison Industries that are anticipated to exceed the micro-purchase threshold must follow the public announcement provisions in AMS 3.2.1.3.12. If it is anticipated that a planned QVL will not exceed the AMS risk threshold over its anticipated life and public announcement is not otherwise required, wide dissemination of the intention to establish the QVL would improve the chances of obtaining additional quality vendors.

4 Screening and Evaluation

- a. Prepare screening and evaluation procedures according to AMS Policy Section 3.
- b. The CO, in conjunction with the procurement team, should formulate appropriate evaluation criteria for screening and qualifying vendors. The procurement team should carefully craft evaluation criteria to focus on key discriminators. Evaluation criteria should be tailored to the particular requirement. The procurement team should develop an evaluation plan describing how vendors will be evaluated and against what criteria.
- c. The screening information request (SIR) indicates the following:
 - (1) A QVL is being established;
 - (2) Types of products or services anticipated to be solicited and awarded;

- (3) Criteria vendors must meet to qualify for the QVL;
- (4) Information prospective vendors must submit (including the submission due date);
- (5) Duration of the QVL;
- (6) A brief explanation of the award process for procurements once the QVL has been established, including any method for eliminating firms from the QVL for repeatedly failing to respond to SIRs;
- (7) Method for selecting vendors to compete for a specific requirement once the QVL is established;
- (8) Method for updating the QVL, including any method for requiring vendors to re-qualify for the QVL;
- (9) Method for canceling the QVL; and
- (10) Geographical area limitations, if appropriate.

5 Evaluating Prospective Vendors

- a. The CO should prepare an evaluation plan. Evaluators must follow the plan and criteria, and provide a thorough evaluation of the qualified vendors expressing an interest.
- b. The number of vendors on a QVL should be appropriate for the types of requirements being purchased.

6 Notifying Vendors Excluded from a QVL

- a. Notify vendors who were unsuccessful in qualifying for a QVL as soon as the decision is made on their individual submission, but no later than the issuance of the QVL. A debriefing should be provided, if requested, in accordance with AMS Policy Section 3.
- b. A public announcement is recommended upon establishing a QVL.

7 Competing Requirements Among Vendors on QVL

- a. Vendors are to be informed in the initial SIR establishing the QVL of the method of selection for competing for planned procurements under the QVL. The CO has discretion to tailor the method of QVL vendor competition to the planned requirements or to the size and nature of the QVL. Once the CO establishes a method of competing requirements, it must be used for all procurements under that particular QVL.
- b. There must be adequate competition for procurements under a QVL. The incumbent contractor should always be permitted to compete for any follow-on requirement solicited under the QVL, unless otherwise precluded from competing under follow-on competition by a specific Organizational Conflict of Interest provision or documented poor past

performance.

8 Updating a QVL

- a. The CO should update QVLs on a periodic basis to allow new vendors an opportunity to qualify. There is no prescribed time when a QVL should be updated because every QVL will be different. Factors such as volume of procurements, size of the industry for the products or services, time and effort involved in establishing a new QVL will influence how often a QVL is updated.
- b. At the stated time for updating a QVL, request a written confirmation of each vendor's desire to remain on the QVL. Any vendor not responding to the request for confirmation may be deleted as an indication of lack of interest. Vendors may request to withdraw at any time by submitting a written request to the CO.
- c. If at any time, a vendor on an established QVL has performance difficulties, changes ownership, or otherwise becomes less than highly qualified, the CO may request that vendor re-qualify by submitting qualification information again. Notify the vendor of the reasons it is being required to re-qualify.

9 Cancelling a QVL

There may be situations when a QVL becomes underutilized. In these cases, the CO should consider canceling the QVL, when it is in the best interest of the Government. When canceling a QVL, the CO should notify all vendors in writing and provide a brief explanation of the reasons and whether there are any plans to replace or combine the QVL requirements with other requirements.

10 Availability of Information

Names of firms on an established QVL should be provided to the public upon request. Potential subcontractors may wish to pursue opportunities which may exist for future projects. Also, the CO should consider sharing the information with other FAA offices. General information such as the nature of the QVL, vendor names, duration of the QVL, and a point of contact for further information could be distributed or posted on the Internet.

11 QVL for Products

Products must meet specification requirements. Simply because a product or service appears on a QVL does not constitute endorsement of the product, manufacturer, or other source by FAA. The listing of a product or source does not release the supplier from compliance with the specification. However, it must not be stated or implied that a particular product or source is the only product or source of that type qualified, or that FAA in any way recommends or endorses the products or the sources listed. Reexamining a qualified product or manufacturer is necessary when: the manufacturer has modified its product, or changed the material or the processing sufficiently so that the validity of a previous qualification is questionable; the requirements in the specification have been amended or revised sufficiently to affect the character of the product; or it is otherwise necessary to determine that the quality of the product is maintained in conformance with the specification. Vendors

who furnish evidence that their products have successfully passed qualification are eligible for award even though not yet included on the QVL.

T3.2.2.4 - Single Source Added 10/2006

A Single Source Contracting Added 10/2006

1 Basis for Single Source Revised 7/2023

(a) Single source procurement may be used when in the FAA's best interest. A factual, reasoned, and well-documented rationale must support the decision to use a single source. Excluding emergencies, there are no predetermined or prescribed conditions for using a single source. Each single source decision stands alone and is based on the circumstances.

(b) The rational basis for a single source decision must be documented by the service organization, reviewed by Legal for sufficiency (except for emergencies), approved by the Service Organization Official and (if applicable) Contracting Officer's Representative (COR), and concurred with by Contracts or, for purchase card transactions, the Purchase Cardholder. This rationale is documented in a:

- (1) Stand-alone, single source justification using "Single Source Justification for Products, Services, and Construction Template", located in "Procurement Templates" or the "Single Source Justification for Real Property Template," located in "Real Property Templates & Samples";
- (2) Procurement Plan, if a formal plan is established; or
- (3) Implementation Strategy and Planning Document, if applicable.

(c) Approval of Implementation Strategy and Planning Document or approval of a Procurement Plan constitutes approval of a single-source procurement; however, the rational basis for the single source decision must be reviewed by Legal for sufficiency (except for emergencies); no further approval or documentation is necessary.

(d) For single source procurements with a TEPV equal to or less than the micro-purchase threshold, a justification is not required.

(e) A single source justification is not required for noncompetitive set-asides to an 8(a)-certified Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Business (SEDB), Service Disabled Veteran Owned Small Business (SDVOSB), Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB), Economically Disadvantaged Women-Owned Small Business (EDWOSB), or Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) small business. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.1 "Small Business Program"). A single-source justification is also not required for procurements conducted in accordance with the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (Ability/One Program) or the Randolph-Sheppard Act as specified in AMS Guidance T3.8.4.

(f) A single source justification is not required for a site-specific requirement for land or

antenna/equipment space, where the location of NAS equipment is (1) necessary to the functionality of the NAS, and (2) of continued criticality to the NAS or mission of the FAA; or for operational facilities that house equipment and/or personnel that provide Air Traffic Control services to aircraft operating in the NAS. The head of the Technical Operations service organization, or designee, will provide an annual determination identifying equipment and facilities subject to this subsection.

2 Market Analysis Supporting Single Source Revised 4/2023

(a) Market analysis provides factual data to form conclusions and verify assumptions that FAA's technical and business interests are best served through a single source. For single source procurements exceeding the micro-purchase threshold, market analysis is required. A market analysis is not required for emergencies, noncompetitive set-asides to 8(a) SEDB, SDVOSB, WOSB, EDWOSB, or HUBZone small businesses, or for NAS site-specific land or antenna/equipment space or operational facilities acquisitions referenced in AMS 3.2.2.4 and T3.2.2.4A (1)(f) above. The method and extent of the analysis depends on the requirement, complexity, and estimated dollar value. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.1.2 "Market Analysis" for further information.)

(b) A formal market survey is one method to gather current data to support a single source decision. When used, a formal market survey must include a sufficiently detailed description of key requirements (e.g. technical performance requirements, land or space requirements, or essential knowledge, expertise, or experience, etc.) so that potential vendors can determine whether they have the capability to satisfy FAA's requirements.

FAA also uses these key requirements to evaluate capabilities of any vendors/ lessors responding to the market survey. The market survey may include explicit instructions to potential vendors/ lessors about the acceptable format, form, and level of detail for vendor capability statements or other vendor/lessor information that FAA will use to decide whether other capable vendors/ lessors exist and whether a competitive procurement is appropriate.

3 Award of Single Source Revised 7/2023

(a) After the required documentation, concurrences, approval and legal sufficiency are obtained for the single source justification as described above, the CO may negotiate contract terms and price or cost with the single source vendor and award the procurement action. Until the single-source justification is fully executed, no one may request any type of proposal information from the vendor.

(b) Unless otherwise excepted in AMS Policy 3.2.1.3.11.1, a pre-award public announcement must be made for any procurement action with a TEPV that is equal to or greater than the AMS risk threshold. The CO must issue the pre-award public announcement to summarize the basis for the single source decision. The CO may make a post award announcement to promote potential subcontracting opportunities. (Also see AMS Procurement Guidance T3.13.1 "Other Administrative Procedures" for information about notifications to FAA management and Congress).

B Clauses Added 10/2006

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C Procurement Forms Revised 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name
Notice of Intent to Contract With Single Source

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
Single Source Justification for Products, Services, and Construction Template

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

T3.2.2.5 – Commercial and/or Simplified Purchase Method Revised 1/2016

A Simplified Purchasing

1 Simplified Purchasing Revised 7/2024

a. *Scope of Simplified Purchasing.* Simplified purchasing covers methods used to obtain noncomplex products or services through a purchase card, contract, purchase order, blanket purchase agreement, or Federal Supply Schedule order. For purpose of AMS Guidance T3.2.2.5, the term “services” also includes real property related services such as appraisals, titles, and surveys. Simplified purchase methods apply to noncomplex products or services that have been sold at established catalog or market prices or where prices can be determined fair and reasonable (see AMS Policy 3.2.2.5).

b. *Simplified Purchasing vs. Complex Source Selection.* The complexity of FAA's requirement shapes the complexity of the process to solicit, evaluate, and select a vendor. Contracting methods described in AMS Policy 3.2.2.3, Complex Source Selection, are generally not a time and/or cost-efficient means for acquiring noncomplex products or services. There are exceptions to this consideration, such as when the procurement involves cost-reimbursement pricing or indefinite-delivery arrangements, both noncomplex and complex work is required, in-depth evaluation is needed to select the best qualified vendor, or extensive contract terms and conditions are necessary.

c. Authorized users of the FAA purchase card must use methods described in the [FAA Purchase Card Management Plan](#) when procuring items; however, Contracting Officers (CO) or others delegated procurement authority outside of the purchase card program may determine, based on the factors surrounding each procurement, which purchasing method is appropriate, Simplified Purchase Method or Complex Source Selection.

d. *Micro-Purchase Threshold.*

(1) Simplified purchases with a total estimated potential value (TEPV) under the applicable micro-purchase threshold must be performed using the purchase card.

(2) The micro-purchase thresholds are:

(a) \$10,000 for commercial supplies;

(b) \$10,000 for construction (Note: Above \$10,000 may not be done as a simplified purchase); and

(c) \$10,000 for services.

(3) Procurement requests under the micro-purchase threshold must not be submitted for award under a contract unless approved by the cognizant procurement office.

e. *Funding.* All applicable funding requirements detailed in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.3.1 apply to procurement conducted using simplified methods. These include:

(1) Compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act;

(2) Ensuring sufficient funds are available;

(3) Ensuring awards made subject to the availability of funds include the appropriate AMS clauses (i.e., AMS clause 3.3.1-10, Availability of Funds, or AMS clause 3.3.1-11, Availability of Funds for the Next Fiscal Year); and

(4) Ensuring that severable services crossing fiscal years are awarded using

appropriate funds, and that the contract period does not exceed one year.

f. *Mandatory Sources and Other Requirements.* When using simplified purchase methods, COs or others with procurement authority (to include purchase card holders) must consider the following requirements:

(1) *Strategic Sourcing Initiatives.* This includes the following:

(a) Strategic Sourcing for the Acquisition of Various Equipment and Supplies (SAVES). The SAVES program is a mandatory source for some equipment and office supplies (see AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.6).

(b) Enterprise software licensing agreements such as Oracle.

(2) *Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI) (also known as UNICOR).* For those products available through FPI, the procedures detailed in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.4, Government Sources of Products/Services, must be strictly followed.

(3) *Randolph-Sheppard Act.* FAA must first consider the blind in the operation of vending facilities. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.4)

(4) *Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (JWOD).* FAA must first consider items and services available through the AbilityOne Program (formerly JWOD) before going to other sources. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.4)

(5) *General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Supply Schedules (FSS).* When procuring items through a GSA FSS, FAA must follow the procedures detailed under AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.3, Federal Supply Schedules. Note that GSA is not a mandatory source for FAA.

(6) *Section 508 Requirements.* FAA must procure products and services that comply with federal requirements for Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.9.A.1)

(7) *Environmental Requirements.* FAA should acquire environmentally preferable, energy and water efficient, and recycled content products and services when possible. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.3 for additional information)

(8) *Labor Laws.* Depending on the nature of the requirement, FAA must comply with applicable labor laws when conducting procurements (i.e. the Service Contract Labor Standards for applicable services exceeding the micro-purchase threshold, and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act for materials, supplies, articles, or equipment exceeding \$15,000). (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.2 for additional information)

g. *Set-asides.* Purchases for products or services with the exception of real property related services with an anticipated value between the micro-purchase threshold and the AMS risk threshold, except those conducted using a purchase card, are automatically reserved for competition among Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Business (SEDB) 8(a), Service-Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB), Economically Disadvantaged Women-Owned Small Business (EDWOSB), Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone), Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB), and/or Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB) vendors, unless the purchaser, with review of the cognizant Small and Small Disadvantaged Utilization Specialist, determines there is not a reasonable expectation of obtaining quotes or offers from responsible SEDB 8(a), SDVOSB, EDWOSB, HUBZone, SDB, and/or WOSB concerns that are competitive in terms of market prices, quality, and delivery. More information on set-asides, to include SEDB 8(a) and others, is available in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.1.

h. *Competition.*

(1) Purchases over the micro-purchase threshold must be competed among two or more qualified vendors, unless the proposed action is supported by a single source justification or is set-aside under a small business preference program authorizing noncompetitive awards.

(2) Competition is encouraged, but not mandatory, for purchases at or below the micro-purchase threshold. Purchasers should consider the administrative cost of the purchase versus potential savings that could result from competition. Purchases at the micro-purchase threshold and under on a single source basis do not require file documentation justifying the single source decision. However, purchasers should use sound business judgment and have a documented reasonable basis for any decisions involving purchases.

(3) Purchasers may obtain competition by reviewing commercial catalog/price lists, or by soliciting quotes informally by telephone, email, or fax, or formally through written or electronic methods of request for quotation or offer.

i. *Solicitation.*

(1) *Request for Quotation.* A request for quotations (RFQ) may be used to obtain information on prices and availability of products and services. An RFQ is generally used when the purchaser expects to place an order but does not wish to bind the vendor at the time the quotation is received. All of the terms and conditions to be included in any purchase that may result from the RFQ are to be included in the RFQ. An RFQ may be either written or oral.

(2) *Request/Solicitation for Offer.* A request/solicitation for offer (RFO/SFO) is appropriate when the purchaser needs some amount of discussion to clearly communicate needs and to understand products and services being offered. The purchaser should discuss all aspects of the RFO/SFO, including quality, warranty, payment and other significant aspects included in a written RFO/SFO. An RFO/SFO may be used when non-price-related information and evaluation is necessary.

j. *Discounts.* Quantity discounts are usually offered for purchasing a specific quantity or dollar value of items at one time, or a specified dollar total over an agreed-upon time period. A trade discount from the catalog/commercial list price is one that is offered to all customers by a vendor. This may include promotion of seasonal, new or slow-selling items or special discounts offered by a manufacturer or dealer. A prompt payment discount is one that is

offered by a vendor for payment by the Government before the date payment is due. Such discounts are not considered in the evaluation of quotes or offers, but any discount offered is included in the award. The purchaser should seek discounts when appropriate.

k. *Competition- Evaluation and Basis for Award.*

- (1) Purchasers must consider all timely and responsive quotations or offers received. Individual RFQs/RFOs must define the requirements for timeliness and responsiveness.
- (2) Requirements solicited on an all-or-none basis specify that prospective vendors must furnish all of the requested items to be considered for award. If vendors are informed in the request for quotation or offer, the purchaser may consider the lowest cost alternative between a single award and multiple awards based on the prices for each item and the administrative costs of making multiple awards.
- (3) An award is made to the responsive and responsible vendor offering the best value to FAA. Purchasers may evaluate vendors on the basis of lowest priced, technically acceptable offer or quote, which will result in the best value to FAA.
- (4) Non-price related evaluation factors, such as past performance, quality of product/space/land offered, vendor qualifications, delivery terms or warranties, may also be evaluated but must be communicated to vendors.

l. *Price Reasonableness.*

- (1) *Purchases at or below the Micro-purchase threshold.* Purchasers do not need to document price analysis for purchases when they find no justifiable reason to question that the price is fair and reasonable. The administrative cost of verifying price reasonableness of purchases may more than offset potential savings from detecting instances of overpricing. When there are doubts about the reasonableness of the price, the purchaser should obtain additional quotes or take other action to verify price reasonableness, such as reviewing current published price lists, reviewing historical prices for purchases of the same or similar item or service, or requesting data from the vendor on sales prices to other customers.
- (2) *Purchases over the Micro-purchase threshold.* Procurements over the micro-purchase threshold must be supported by a written determination by the purchaser that the price is fair and reasonable. When possible, this determination is based on competition. When awards are made without competition or when only a single responsive quote or offer is received, the purchaser must use other price analysis techniques to determine if the price is reasonable. Price analysis techniques that the purchaser may consider, along with the independent Government cost estimate, include:
 - (a) Comparison of prior pricing for the same or similar items or services in comparable quantities;
 - (b) Application of rough yardsticks (e.g., dollars per pound or

horsepower) to highlight significant inconsistencies that warrant additional pricing inquiry;

(c) Comparison with current published catalog or market prices, similar indexes, or discount or rebate arrangements;

(d) Ascertaining that law or regulation establishes pricing; and

(e) Other information gained through a market survey for similar products or services. (See AMS Guidance T3.2.1.2 Market Analysis for additional information on market surveys).

m. *Documenting the Award Decision.* Purchasers should have a rational basis for purchasing decisions. The extent of documentation substantiating purchase decisions depends on the value and circumstances of the purchase. If the purchase involves an item that is a viable exemption to an applicable prohibition or restriction (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.5.A.5, Prohibited and Restricted Purchases), then the award decision must, despite the dollar value of the purchase, document the basis and background for the purchase.

(1) *Purchases at or below the Micro-purchase threshold.* Documentation is not required except for awards that, without documentation, would appear questionable to a “reasonable person” with market knowledge of the products or services being purchased.

(2) *Purchases over the Micro-purchase threshold.* The purchaser must record prices received, names of vendors contacted, discounts, and other terms quoted by each vendor. If competitive quotes or offers were solicited and award was made to other than the lowest priced, technically acceptable vendor, the purchaser must document the evaluation criteria and results and the basis for the award decision.

n. *Rotating Awards for Requirements at or below the micro-purchase threshold.* When possible and economically feasible, purchasers should distribute simplified purchase awards of widely available products and services among vendors.

o. *Requisitioner Role.*

(1) The requisitioner defines the requirement by supplying applicable information or documentation to the purchaser that includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Part numbers;

(b) Item descriptions;

(c) Statements of work and specifications;

(d) Packaging and shipment requirements;

(e) Inspection and acceptance requirements;

(f) Funding and any required approvals; and

(g) Suggested vendors.

(2) As necessary, the requisitioner may assist the purchaser with evaluation of offered products and services.

(3) As part of market research, requisitioners may contact potential vendors about products or services offered, pricing, quality, warranty, delivery terms, and other information. Requisitioners should clearly communicate to prospective vendors that the contact is for market research purposes only and is not a commitment to purchase.

p. *Inspection and Acceptance.*

(1) Acceptance by a FAA representative constitutes acknowledgement that the supplies or services received conform to applicable contract or purchase requirements. Acceptance is documented using an inspection and acceptance form such as FAA Form 256, by a commercial shipping document or packing list, or through other means to include annotation on the purchase order form, or payment of valid invoice.

(2) Acceptance of the supplies or services is the responsibility of the CO or cardholder. This responsibility may be assigned to a program office or center representative.

(3) Each award must specify the place of acceptance as well as other necessary acceptance provisions.

2 FAA Purchase Card Revised 4/2024

a. The FAA purchase card (i.e. SmartPay Card) is an internationally accepted credit card issued through a General Services Administration (GSA) contract. The purchase card is designed to streamline purchases and reduce procurement time and processing costs. Purchase card transactions generally do not include AMS provision or clause requirements except as required by the Purchase Card Management Plan. However, if the vendor provides provisions or clauses, then the Purchase Card Holder must submit them for legal review. Use of the purchase card must comply with all applicable laws, policy, guidance, and the [FAA Purchase Card Management Plan](#).

b. FAA employees who receive training and delegated authority are authorized to use the purchase card.

c. The purchase card is authorized for use in making and/or paying for purchases of supplies, services, or construction. Simplified purchases with a total estimated potential value (TEPV) under the micro-purchase threshold must be performed using the purchase card.

d. The purchase card may be used -

- (1) To place a task or delivery order (if authorized in the basic contract, basic ordering agreement, or blanket purchase agreement); or
- (2) As a payment vehicle, when the contractor agrees to accept payment by the card. For guidance on using the purchase card as a payment vehicle against a contract, lease, or order reference the [FAA Purchase Card Management Plan Section 9.2](#).

3 Purchase Orders Revised 7/2024

a. *Purchase order.* A purchase order is a simplified form for ordering supplies or services, generally issued on a fixed-price basis, at stated prices based upon specified terms and conditions. Purchase orders must specify the quantity of supplies or scope of services being ordered and contain a date by which the goods or services must be delivered to FAA.

b. *Unpriced purchase orders.* An unpriced purchase order is an order for supplies or services that does not have a price established at the time of its issuance.

(1) An unpriced purchase order may be appropriate when:

(a) It is impractical to obtain pricing in advance of issuance of the purchase order; or

(b) The purchase is for repairs to equipment requiring disassembly to determine the nature and extent of repairs; the material is available from only one source and for which cost cannot be readily established; or the order is for supplies or services for which prices are known to be competitive but exact prices are not known (e.g., miscellaneous repair parts, maintenance agreements).

(2) Unpriced purchase orders may be issued by using written purchase orders or through various electronic means. A realistic monetary limitation, either for each line item or for the total order, should be placed on each unpriced purchase order. The monetary limitation becomes an obligation subject to adjustment when the firm price is established. The contracting office should follow-up each order to ensure timely pricing. The Contracting Officer (CO) or designated representative should review the invoice price and, if reasonable, process the invoice for payment.

c. *Content.* Purchase orders should contain the following information:

(1) Trade and prompt payment discounts that are offered;

(2) The quantity of supplies or services ordered;

(3) Inspection provisions; origin or destination;

(4) A determinable date by which delivery of supplies or performance of services

is required; and

(5) Information should be requested by the preparer of the purchase order as follows:

- (a) Vendor's SSN or taxpayer identification number (TIN);
- (b) Vendor's business status as one of the following classifications:
 - (i) Individual/sole proprietorship;
 - (ii) Corporation;
 - (iii) Partnership; or
 - (iv) Other (specify);

(6) The CO's signature. Electronic signatures may be used in the production of purchase orders by automated methods (see AMS Policy 3.1.9).

d. *Clauses*. The CO may print on the purchase order form, or include as an attachment, the clauses they consider to be generally suitable for their purchases. The following forms may be used for purchase orders:

- a. FAA 4400-60 Order for Supplies or Services;
- b. FAA 4400-60.1 Order for Supplies or Services Continuation; or
- c. Other agency generated or contractor provided forms.

e. *Procedure*. Procurement under a purchase order exceeding the micro-purchase threshold must be competed among two (2) or more qualified vendors, unless the action is supported by a single source justification (AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.4) or conducted under a small business preference program authorizing noncompetitive awards (AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.1).

(1) *Competitive Awards*.

(a) Before issuing a request for quotations (RFQ), the CO should develop a listing of potential sources based on the requirement. This list can be derived from sources to include, but not limited to:

- (i) Previous vendors utilized in FAA or source lists kept in the contracting offices;
- (ii) Qualified vendor lists;
- (iii) The requiring or program office;

(iv) System for Award Management (SAM); and

(v) The Small Business Program (AAP-20).

(b) All procurements exceeding the AMS risk threshold must be publicly announced on SAM.gov Contract Opportunities website or through other means. This requirement does not apply to emergency actions, purchases from an established QVL, exercise of options, or modifications within the scope of a purchase order.

(c) Once a list of potential sources is available, the CO should solicit as many sources as practicable, but must solicit quotations from at least two or more sources. A listing of the vendors to whom the RFQ was distributed, as well as any responses or quotes, must be included in the official file.

(d) Prior to award of the purchase order, the CO must confirm that the vendor is not listed in the "Exclusions" portion of the "Performance Information" capability of SAM and has successfully registered in SAM. The CO should document this process in the file, which may include simply printing the results from each search or including a statement of the checks being completed in a memo to file.

(e) *Vendor Selection.* Once a qualified and responsible vendor is selected, the CO must support the decision with a written determination that the price is fair and reasonable and that the award is in the best interest of FAA. This determination must be included in the official file.

(f) *Price Analysis/Reasonableness.* See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.3.A.1.

(2) *Single source awards.*

(a) The rational basis for a single source decision must be documented by the service organization, reviewed by Legal for sufficiency, approved by the Service Organization Official, and concurred with by Contracts or, for purchase card transactions, the Purchase Cardholder. The single source documentation must be included in the official contract file.

(b) There are no predetermined or prescribed conditions for using a single source, and each single source decision stands alone and must be based on the circumstances surrounding each specific need.

(c) Single source procurements exceeding the micro-purchase threshold (excluding emergencies) require market analysis to verify that FAA's technical and business interests are best met through a single source.

(d) A single source justification is not required for noncompetitive set-asides to an 8(a)-certified Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Business

(SEDB), Service Disabled Veteran Owned Small Business (SDVOSB), Economically Disadvantaged Women-Owned Small Business (EDWOSB), Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB), or Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) small business. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.1 “Small Business Development Program”). A single-source justification is also not required for procurements conducted in accordance with the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act (Ability/One Program) or the Randolph-Sheppard Act as specified in AMS Guidance T3.8.4.

(e) A single source justification is not required for a site-specific requirement for land or antenna/equipment space, where the location of NAS equipment is (1) necessary to the functionality of the NAS, and (2) of continued criticality to the NAS or mission of the FAA; or for operational facilities that house equipment and/or personnel that provide Air Traffic Control services to aircraft operating in the NAS. The head of the Technical Operations service organization, or designee, will provide an annual determination identifying equipment and facilities subject to this subsection.

(f) When the total estimated value exceeds the AMS risk threshold, the CO must issue a pre- award public announcement (excluding emergencies) summarizing the basis for the single source decision.

(g) Additional information regarding single source awards can be found in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.4.

f. Acceptance.

(1) A quotation resulting from a RFQ is not an offer and cannot be accepted by FAA to form a binding contract. A contract is formed when the supplier accepts the offer, which can be done by:

(a) The supplier accepting the purchase order in writing to FAA. The Contracting Officer should require written acceptance of a purchase order when it is desired to consummate a binding contract before the contractor undertakes performance; or

(b) The supplier furnishing the supplies or services ordered or by proceeding with the work to the point where substantial performance has occurred.

g. Modification. Each purchase order modification should identify the order it modifies, contain an appropriate modification number, and identify what authority is being used to modify the order. The Contracting Officer determines when it is necessary to obtain a contractor’s written acceptance of a purchase order modification. Purchase orders may be modified by using:

(1) FAA 4400-34 Amendment of Solicitation/Modification of Contract;

(2) An agency-designed form or an automated format; or

(3) A purchase order form.

h. *Termination.* A purchase order may be terminated, and the process to terminate an order depends on whether the order has been accepted.

(1) If the purchase order has been accepted in writing by the contractor, the termination should be processed in accordance with AMS termination clauses.

(2) If the purchase order has not been accepted in writing by the contractor, the CO should notify the contractor in writing that the purchase order has been canceled and request the contractor's acceptance of the cancellation. If the contractor:

(i) Accepts the cancellation and does not claim that costs were incurred, no further action is required.

(ii) Does not accept the cancellation or claims that costs were incurred, the CO should process the termination in accordance with the termination clauses.

(3) Any purchase order with an anticipated value at or above the micro-purchase threshold must include a Purchase Order/GSA/FSS Order File Checklist (see Procurement Checklists) in the official file.

(4) The CO may choose to use the FAA 4400-80 Simplified Purchase Summary form located on the FAST webpage under Procurement Forms to document actions associated with the award of a purchase order.

4 Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) Revised 10/2023

a. A blanket purchase agreement (BPA) is a simplified method of filling anticipated repetitive needs for products or services by establishing "charge accounts" with qualified vendors. BPAs may be appropriate when other procurement vehicles such as using a purchase card, purchase order, or contract are not appropriate or available. The following are circumstances Contracting Officers (CO) may use to support a rational basis for establishing a BPA:

(1) A wide variety of items in a class of supplies or services are required, but the exact items, quantity, and delivery requirements are not known in advance and vary;

(2) FAA offices in given areas do not have or need purchasing authority, but need a commercial source for supplies or services;

(3) Establishing a BPA would avoid writing numerous purchase orders, and/or;

(4) There is no existing source for the same supply or service that FAA must use; these sources include:

(a) Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (UNICOR);

- (b) Randolph-Sheppard Act or Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (JWOD) programs;
- (c) Strategic Sourcing for the Acquisition of Various Equipment and Supplies (SAVES) program;
- (d) National Wireless program; and
- (e) Active contracts containing the "Requirements" clause.

b. A BPA is not a contract. Instead, it is an understanding between FAA and a vendor that allows FAA to place future orders more quickly by identifying terms and conditions applying to those orders, a description of the supplies or services to be provided, and methods for issuing and pricing each order. The FAA is not obligated to place, nor must a vendor accept, any orders. Either party may cancel a BPA at any time. An enforceable contract exists only when FAA places an order against the BPA and it is accepted by the vendor.

c. Establishing a BPA.

- (1) A justification for establishing a BPA is required in the contract file. The CO must describe the rational basis for establishing a BPA addressing all applicable areas described in T3.2.2.5A.4a.
- (2) After determining a BPA would be advantageous, the CO may concurrently establish BPAs for the same type of items or services with more than one vendor to provide maximum competition for orders.
- (3) There is no maximum dollar limitation for a BPA; however, each BPA must have a total ceiling amount. If the anticipated total value of all orders against a BPA will exceed the AMS threshold, then it is subject to public announcement and applicable review requirements, including review by legal counsel for orders exceeding the AMS risk threshold (as well as review by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) (see AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.1.4 for applicable standards) and Chief Information Officer (CIO) (See AMS Guidance T3.2.1.A.3) if information technology resources exceeding the AMS risk threshold are involved).
- (4) Only a CO can place an individual order exceeding the AMS risk threshold.
- (5) Using a BPA does not relieve the CO or authorized users from keeping obligations and expenditures within available funds.
- (6) Price reasonableness and competition requirements apply to obtaining needs through BPAs. A BPA with one vendor does not justify purchasing from only one source; the initial BPA and future orders awarded under the BPA are subject to competition requirements. (Refer to AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.4, Single Source).
- (7) BPAs may include Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) contractors utilizing the BPA provision in their FSS contract.

(8) BPAs can be prepared without a Procurement Request (PR), but only after contacting vendors to arrange for maximum discounts, documentation requirements for individual purchases, periodic billings, and other necessary details.

(9) Open market purchases are not affected by an existing BPA. The same class of supplies or services offered through a BPA may be purchased on the open market, and both BPA and non-BPA vendors may be solicited.

d. *Mandatory Terms and Conditions.* A BPA must include:

(1) *Description of Agreement.* A statement that the vendor will furnish products or services, described in general terms, if and when requested by the CO, or the authorized representative, during a specified period and within a stipulated aggregate amount.

(2) *Extent of Obligation.* A statement that the FAA is obligated only to the extent of authorized orders actually placed under the BPA.

(3) *Purchase Limitation.* A statement specifying the dollar limitation for individual orders under the BPA.

(4) *Notice of Individuals Authorized to Purchase under the BPA.* The CO will furnish to the vendor a list of individuals authorized to purchase under the BPA, identified either by title of position or by name of individual, organizational component, and the dollar limitation per purchase for each position title or individual.

(5) *Clauses.* The BPA must include any prescribed clauses applicable to the dollar thresholds of particular orders against the BPA, e.g., Service Contract Labor Standards for orders for services exceeding the micro-purchase threshold.

(6) *Delivery Tickets.* A requirement that all shipments under the BPA, except subscriptions and other charges for newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals, will be accompanied by delivery tickets or sales slips with the following information as a minimum: name of individual who placed the order, name of contractor, BPA number, date of purchase, purchase number, itemized list of products or services furnished, quantity, unit price and extension of each item, and date of delivery or shipment.

(7) *Invoices.* Invoices are to be submitted at least monthly or upon expiration of the BPA for all deliveries made during the billing period. Each invoice must:

- (a) Identify the delivery tickets covered in the invoice;
- (b) State the total dollar value of each delivery ticket; and
- (c) Be supported by receipt copies of each delivery ticket.

e. *Procurement Request (PR).* A PR is not required for each order. Instead, the BPA can be

bulk funded to the ceiling on the first order, and then each subsequent order applied to the BPA until funds are no longer available. Rather than obtaining a PR for each order, bulk funding is a process where the CO receives authorization through a PR to obligate funds against a specified lump sum of funds reserved for a specific purpose for a specified period of time. The amount of bulk funding should represent the anticipated need through the BPA, and not serve as means to avoid fiscal restrictions or appropriation law. The CO, or authorized BPA user, may make purchases based on an oral request or a memorandum from an authorized requisitioner in the program/requisitioning office. The program/requisitioning office should confirm oral requests in writing as a matter of record.

f. *Authorized Users.* Each person authorized to place orders against a BPA should receive written guidance from the CO on the limitations of authority and responsibilities associated with using the BPA. Authorized users must follow ordering procedures to ensure proper delivery, billing, and payment. Purchases that would normally be made as single order should not be split to avoid any user ordering limitations. Program/requisitioning offices should notify the CO whenever an authorized user changes or the need for purchasing against the BPA no longer exists; the CO should modify the BPA to reflect any changes in authorized users.

g. *Placing an Order.*

(1) When placing an order, the authorized user contacts the vendor and provides:

- (a) Authorized user's name, phone number, and office.
- (b) BPA number and order number assigned by the authorized user.
- (c) Description of required supply or service (part number, description, quantity, etc.).
- (d) Delivery address and telephone number.
- (e) Delivery date.
- (f) Reminder that the order is tax exempt.

(2) The authorized user should request any offered discounts and inform the vendor that the BPA number and order number is to appear on the packing slip and invoice/billing statement.

(3) The authorized user should document the order in a log or by other means to record details of the transaction (item description, price, quantity, date, etc.).

h. *Segregation of Duties.* In accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-123, the same person may not make the purchase, receive supplies or services, and authorize payment. The same person may perform two of the functions, but not all three.

i. *Review.* The CO should review a sufficient random sample of BPA files at least annually

to ensure that authorized users are following procedures.

j. *Unauthorized Commitments*. Only COs or people authorized by the CO may place orders against a BPA. Any purchase made by an unauthorized person, or any purchase placed against a BPA which exceeds the authorized limitation is an unauthorized commitment.

k. *Market Analysis*. The CO must maintain awareness in market conditions, sources of supply, and other factors that may warrant making new arrangements with different vendors or modifying existing arrangements.

l. *Expiration*. A BPA is considered complete when purchases under it equal its total dollar limitation or when the stated time period expires.

5 Prohibited and Restricted Purchases Revised 7/2024

a. This guidance is intended to assist FAA personnel in determining whether a particular item or service would be a permissible purchase using appropriated funds. There is no ironclad rule or readily available list that describes in every case whether a particular purchase using appropriated funding is permissible. FAA personnel should use common sense and sound judgment, based on appropriations law and related decisions of the Comptroller General.

b. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) established a "necessary expense" doctrine. This doctrine is described fully in Volume I, Third Edition, of "Principles of Federal Appropriations Law," (GAO Red Book) issued by GAO, Office of the General Counsel. This publication states, in part, that for an expenditure to be justified under the necessary expense theory, it must meet certain tests, including: "The expenditure must bear a logical relationship to the appropriation sought to be charged. In other words, it must make a direct contribution to carrying out either a specific appropriation or an authorized agency function for which more general appropriations are available". (GAO Red Book, Volume I, Chapter 4, Section B.1). The necessary expense doctrine generally does not allow use of appropriated funds to purchase items or services that can be reasonably interpreted to meet personal convenience and are not for a necessary Governmental function. (GAO Red Book, Volume I, Chapter 4, Section C.13). The CO or purchase cardholder, consulting with budget officials and legal counsel, should make determinations with respect to the "necessary expense" doctrine about questioned or questionable items or services. Almost any listing of prohibited items of purchase is subject to exceptions. To quote the GAO Red Book "The Comptroller General has never established a precise formula for determining the application of the necessary expense rule. In view of the vast differences among agencies, any formula would almost certainly be unworkable. Rather, the determination must be made essentially on a case- by-case basis." (GAO Red Book, Volume I, Chapter 4, Section B.1).

c. *Prohibited and Restricted Items*. For FAA, the following are prohibited or restricted items of purchase (this is not a complete list):

(1) **Drinking water**, except when:

(a) A duly constituted public health authority pronounces ordinary drinking water to be unsafe for human consumption at the site;

(b) A viable and safe water source for FAA personnel is not available on or within a reasonable distance of the worksite;

(c) FAA personnel reasonably foresee a disaster or emergency, such as imminent landfall of a hurricane, and all of the following conditions are present:

(i) FAA personnel reasonably anticipate that drinking water at the site will be unsafe for human consumption;

(ii) The drinking water is for FAA personnel responding to or at the emergency or disaster site;

(iii) The amount of drinking water is commensurate with the anticipated response time at the site or the estimated time for the local drinking water to be considered safe for human consumption, whichever is shorter; and

(iv) The drinking water is purchased in a reasonable time-frame in advance of an imminent emergency or disaster, and the time-frame does not exceed the time required to purchase, stage, and properly distribute the drinking water; or

(d) The drinking water is provided in a controlled environment as may be necessary to enable collections for drug use analysis for safety sensitive positions.

(2) **Food or beverage**, except as described in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.5A.6, FAA Sponsored Conferences, Seminars, Ceremonies, and Workshops.

(3) **Gifts, gift certificates, and prepaid gift cards.**

(4) **Membership fees** for individual employees. The FAA may purchase membership in a society or association in its own name.

(5) **Subscriptions** to print or online publications or magazines not related to official duties.

(6) **Clothing** or personal apparel of any description, except:

(a) Special type clothing required by FAA. The requestor's supervisor must prepare a written justification for special type clothing and coordinate the justification with legal counsel.

(i) Clothing (such as a shirt with FAA logo) for recruitment activities such as job fairs and professional liaison activities with recruitment sources (e.g., schools, colleges and universities, professional associations/organizations, or intergovernmental agency sources) may

be authorized if it supports FAA business objectives and there is a bona fide need.

(ii) Clothing for air shows may be authorized if there is a bona fide need for FAA employees to be clearly identifiable.

(b) Clothing and equipment classified as personal protective equipment (PPE). The requestor's supervisor must prepare a written justification for PPE, but coordination with legal counsel is not necessary when the value of the procurement is less than the AMS risk threshold. All PPE must:

(i) Have proper controls established to ensure that PPE is appropriate and accounted for; and

(ii) Be maintained and used according to standards established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). See the OSHA website for more information.

(c) All clothing or PPE purchased by FAA remains the property of the Government and not the employee.

(7) **Rental of aircraft** by anyone not in an aircraft-related position.

(8) **Fans, air conditioning and cooling equipment, space heaters and heating equipment**, except as properly installed for general use in connection with the maintenance and operations requirements for the site.

(9) **Water coolers, vacuum cleaners, and other household appliances** (i.e. refrigerators, microwaves, etc.), except as requisitioned for general use by, or authorized in writing for purchase by, the authorities responsible for building maintenance and equipment.

(10) **Cellular or communication devices and services** unless covered by the National Wireless Program Office (NWPO). Devices provided through the NWPO include cellular phones, one and two-way pager devices, multi-functional server-based devices (e.g., Blackberries), and satellite phones. (See FAA Orders 1830.9A and 1370.119).

(11) **Personalized stationery**, including paper pads, with the name, position, title, or office of FAA personnel, except when utilized by the Office of the Administrator (AOA-1), Deputy Administrator (ADA-1), and other executive-level personnel within the Agency.

(12) **Tote bags**.

(13) **Coffee mugs**.

(14) **Water bottles**.

(15) Leather and other natural hide portfolios, binders, or planners.

(16) Give-away items, including portfolio covers, flash drives, pens, and pencils, for internal or external marketing of products, services, or programs by FAA, with the following exception and conditions:

(a) Purchase of promotional items for recruitment activities, such as for job fairs and professional liaison activities with recruitment sources (e.g., schools, colleges and universities, professional associations/organizations, or intergovernmental agency sources), may be authorized when these items support FAA business objectives and there is a documented bona fide need. Where there is a bona fide need, the items must also meet all of the following criteria:

(1) The items must have a practical use appropriate for the audience, and are business related items, such as pens, rulers, calculators, post-it notes, business card holders, lanyards or note pads;

(2) The items cannot be a personal use item, such as coffee cups, water bottles, umbrellas, candy or food items, or fans;

(3) The items must be economically priced and reasonably portable; and

(4) The items must avoid the perception that taxpayer dollars have been frivolously spent.

(b) Subject to the criteria in the immediately preceding subparagraph (a)(1-4), purchases of give-away promotional items in support of the Scientific, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), Aviation and Space Education (AVSED) Program are authorized. There is no separate requirement to document a bona fide need for such items. There is a bona fide need for such items because the STEM AVSED program implements a direct statutory requirement (Public Law No. 115-254) to prepare and inspire students for aviation and aeronautical careers and to mitigate an anticipated shortage of pilots and other aviation professionals. (See FAA Order 1250.2B).

(c) Recruitment items must comply with FAA branding order 1700.6D and display the FAA jobs website (<http://www.faa.gov/jobs>).

(17) Coins, including but not limited to Challenge and Commemorative coins are strictly prohibited, with the exception of coins purchased for Non-Monetary Awards.

(18) iPad and similar equipment and related services, with the following exceptions and conditions:

(a) All purchases of iPad or similar equipment and related services must be coordinated with the Chief Information Officer's (CIO) Strategy and Performance Service, IT Asset & Purchase Management, via the My IT website (<https://myit.faa.gov/>).

(b) iPad and similar equipment and related services for approved purchases may be procured using the FAA purchase card (See T3.2.2.5A.2 and FAA Purchase Card Management Plan) if the costs do not exceed established single and monthly purchase limits.

(c) LOB/SO CIOs are responsible for determining the level of acceptable security risk. As such, each LOB/SO must review the default device settings and modify accordingly to ensure the appropriate level of information assurance.

(d) Each LOB/SO must maintain an inventory of all iPad or similar equipment.

(19) Purchases for Non-Monetary Awards, except:

(a) *Honorary Awards.* An Honorary Award is a non-monetary award given by LOB/SOs to recognize significant individual and/or group contributions. LOB/SOs may purchase plaques, trophies, pins, flags, certificates, coins, or similar symbolic items for these awards to officially recognize employees for these types of actions. The cost to the LOB/SO for non-monetary awards for a single occasion must not exceed \$250 per award (including but not limited to engraving, shipping and handling) per LOB/SO, per occasion. Retirement cannot form the basis of an honorary non-monetary award.

(b) *FAA Awards.* HRPM Volume 9 Performance Management: HROI Recognizing Employees outlines the FAA Awards Program. The FAA Awards Program is managed by AHR and awards under this program are not subject to the \$250 per award limit but should be reasonably priced and symbolic.

(c) *Federal Career Service Recognition.* Federal Career Service Recognition, issued by AHR, to recognize time in Federal service. These consist of:

(i) Length of Service certificates and pins awarded at specific intervals of federal service (i.e. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, etc.).

(ii) Certificate of Service (Retirement Certificate) which is automatically coordinated by the Benefits Operations Center (BOC) when an employee notifies them of their impending retirement. The certificate is printed with the employee's name and years and months of federal service and is mailed to their home address.

LOB/SOs may purchase reasonably priced, plain frames (without the FAA logo/insignia) for these certificates.

(d) *Distinguished Career Service Award (Retiring Employees)*. This is a competitive FAA Award coordinated by the Workforce Transformation Division, AHA-300. LOB/SOs may submit a nomination for this award, provided the retiring employee has exhibited exemplary performance and made significant, widely recognized contributions to the Federal service during an entire career. Employees retiring with at least 20 years of Federal service are eligible, provided they have previously received at least two of the following: monetary award, any Department of Transportation or FAA honorary recognition, or FAA nomination for any governmental or external recognition. This award is a specific plaque and although not subject to the \$250 per award limit, should be reasonably priced.

(e) To enhance an official awards ceremony, reasonable and nominally priced purchases, such as for decorations and related supplies, are permissible. An official awards ceremony is defined as publicized event that is anticipated to have an audience and the presentation of an award(s) recognizing FAA Federal employee(s). Award ceremonies are usually held at the Administrator or Executive level. Awards presented at official awards ceremonies must comply with HRPM Volume 9, Performance Management: HROI Recognizing Employees.

(f) Awards Programs are a structured process for organizations to recognize employees. All awards must be based on an act, service, accomplishment, contribution or performance that supports the LOB/SO Business Plan and/or FAA strategic priorities. Written justification is required for all awards given. The written justification varies in detail depending on the type and value of the award and must be attached to the purchase card request or Procurement Request in PRISM. For example, the written justification for honorary, non-monetary awards must include: Name of the employee (or employees if it is a group award), Date, Reason for award, Type, and Cost of award. Additional information on awards ceremonies and non-monetary awards can be found in the Awards, Recognition, and Awards Ceremonies SOP. Directions for accessing this SOP on the Standard Operating Procedures webpage of the Financial Services (ABA) website are as follows:

1. Go to <https://my.faa.gov/>
2. Click on the “Organizations” Tab
3. Click on “Financial Services” under “Finance and Management (AFN)”
4. Click on “Standard Operating Procedures”
5. Click on “Awards, Recognition, and Awards Ceremonies”

(20) **Business Cards**, except:

(a) The FAA may use appropriated funds to purchase business cards for employees, when necessary to conduct business, and approved in advance. Managers will determine who in their organization is authorized to obtain

business cards paid for with appropriated funds to conduct FAA business.

(b) Business cards purchased with appropriated funds are Government property. Employees should exercise good judgment and caution when using their cards in situations not directly related to conducting FAA business.

(c) All FAA business cards must comply with branding logo and template requirements in FAA Order 1700.6D. See the FAA website for more information (FAA only)

(d) Purchasers must use one of two printing sources when using appropriated funds to purchase business cards:

(1) FAA Aeronautical Center's Media Solutions Group; or

(2) Lighthouse for the Blind, Inc., Seattle, WA (pursuant to the mandatory source requirements of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act). See the Lighthouse for the Blind's website for ordering information.

(21) **Purchasing or Renting Portable Storage Units or Procuring Short-term Storage Services**, with the following exceptions and conditions:

(a) *Applicability.* For purposes of this guidance, storage units or services are limited to portable storage units or containers designed for temporary (less than twelve months) on-site use or temporary storage in a secured centralized storage center owned by the vendor.

(b) *Definitions.*

Portable Storage Unit- refers to a portable, weather-resistant receptacle designed and used for the temporary (less than 12 months) storage or shipment of personal property on-site at an FAA facility. Portable storage units must be classified as personal property and not affixed to or attached by a permanent means to the land (real property) upon which they may be situated for temporary use.

Short-term Storage Services- refers to temporary (less than 12 months) storage in a secured centralized storage center owned by the vendor.

(c) *General.*

(1) When possible, storage requirements for a construction project should be incorporated into the statement of work or specification under the associated construction contract. Storage requirements included in construction contracts may exceed 12 months if required for the duration of the project.

(2) Before purchasing or renting storage units or procuring storage services, a determination must be made by the Program Office in coordination with Aviation Property Management (APM) division that existing storage space is not available from

other sources within FAA or elsewhere in Government.

(3) If the portable storage unit or container is to be placed on land owned or leased by FAA, the CO or purchase cardholder must also coordinate with a Real Estate Contracting Officer (RECO) to confirm that FAA has sufficient legal rights to use the land for such purposes and that no real estate or facility factors exist that may affect the procurement, such as applicable real estate regulations, contractual limitations, or unique site requirements for the underlying real property.

(4) *Roles and Responsibilities.*

Program Office- coordinate requirements with Aviation Property Management (APM) division to determine whether existing storage space is available within FAA or elsewhere in Government.

Aviation Property Management Division- determine whether existing storage space is available within FAA or elsewhere in Government.

Contracting Officer/Purchase Card Holder- coordinate with Real Estate CO to confirm that no real estate contract or facility factors exist that may affect the procurement, such as applicable real estate regulations or unique site requirements for the underlying site.

Real Estate Contracting Officer- determine whether FAA has sufficient rights to place a portable storage unit or container on the property for such use.

(22) **Purchasing Printers and Other Printing Devices:**

(a) Purchases of desktop and/or stand-alone imaging devices and related consumables require approved waivers in accordance with FAA Order 1720.37A.

(23) **Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment** are prohibited, as provided in T3.8.9C.1.

6 FAA Sponsored Conferences, Seminars, Ceremonies, and Workshops Revised 4/2024

a. FAA-sponsored conferences, seminars, ceremonies, and workshops are a routine element of FAA operations. FAA personnel must consider certain special requirements when planning and conducting such events. All such conferences must comply with the standard operating procedures (SOPs) specified by the Office of Investment Planning and Analysis. For current forms and guidance, please see the Financial Standard Operating Procedure "Planning Meetings, Conferences, Workshops, Training Events and Award Ceremonies in the FAA" at the Financial Services website [https://employees.faa.gov/org/staffoffices/afn/finance/sop/?selected=Planning Meetings, Conferences, Workshops, Training Events, and Award Ceremonies in the FAA](https://employees.faa.gov/org/staffoffices/afn/finance/sop/?selected=Planning%20Meetings,%20Conferences,%20Workshops,%20Training%20Events,%20and%20Award%20Ceremonies%20in%20the%20FAA)

b. *Securing Conference Space.* The Real Estate Contracting Officers have the authority to
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secure conference space. Generally, such space can be contracted for utilizing a standard purchase order. If the conference space provider produces their own conference form, it must be reviewed for unacceptable terms/language and when acceptable, signed by a Real Estate Contracting Officer.

c. *Legal Review.* Legal counsel must first review any agreement in excess of the \$100,000 (total Government expenditures including room charges for the attendees) between FAA and a conference space provider. Except as provided below, agreements below the \$100,000 do not require legal review, but review may be sought at the discretion of the real estate CO or the real estate CO's designate.

(1) Changes to the following AMS clauses require legal review regardless of the dollar value:

(a) 3.9.1-1 Contract Disputes; and

(b) 3.10.6-1 Termination for Convenience of the Government (Fixed Price).

(2) Incorporation of the following clauses requires legal review regardless of the dollar value:

(a) Clauses making any law (including state law) other than Federal law controlling;

(b) Clauses that establish liability beyond what is funded or contingent liability beyond the limits imposed allowed the Federal Tort Claims Act; and

(c) Clauses requiring binding arbitration.

d. *Travel-related Costs.* Employee's travel, hotel, local transportation, and per diem must be paid with the FAA travel card. An employee's travel-related costs cannot be paid for under a contract, purchase order, or FAA purchase card.

e. *Items for Distribution to Conference Attendees.* Generally, personal use items, such as mugs, clothing, or bags, cannot be purchased and given to conference attendees. Conference planners must consult with legal counsel before purchasing any items to be distributed to conference or event attendees.

f. *Food and Beverage.*

(1) The FAA may purchase food and beverage for conference participants under the following narrowly defined circumstances:

(a) *Formal Conferences.*

(i) The term "formal conference" usually denotes topical matters of interest to and participation of multiple agencies and/or non-Governmental participants. Other indicators are registration, published substantive agenda, scheduled speakers and discussion panels.

- (ii) The meals, beverages, and refreshments must be incidental to the conference.
- (iii) The employees are not free to take meals elsewhere without being absent from the essential business of the meeting.
- (iv) The meals, beverages, and refreshments must be part of a formal conference that includes both substantial functions at the time the meals, beverages and refreshments are served and substantial functions separate from when food, beverages, or refreshments are served.
- (v) At formal conferences where the above criteria are met, FAA may also pay for the food, beverages, and refreshments of private citizens or Federal employees from other agencies when an administrative determination is made that their attendance is necessary to achieve the program or conference objectives.

(b) *Internal FAA Training Conferences.* The meals, beverages, and refreshments must be:

- (i) Incidental to the conference;
- (ii) Attendance at the meals must be necessary for full participation in the conference; and
- (iii) The employees are not free to take meals elsewhere without being absent from the essential business of the meeting.

(c) *Award Ceremonies.* The FAA may purchase light refreshments for award ceremonies. If not awarded through a contract or purchase order, the FAA purchase card must be used to purchase light refreshments.

(d) *Cultural Awareness Ceremonies.* The FAA may purchase food or beverage if part of a formal program intended to both advance Equal Employment Opportunity objectives and provide cultural or ethnic awareness. Food and beverage must be part of a culture's food and beverage and offered as part of a larger program that serves an educational function.

(e) *Official Receptions.* For official receptions hosted by the Administrator (or designated senior executive) for foreign or non- Federal dignitaries, FAA may purchase light refreshments, meals, snacks, and beverages. The Administrator's official reception and representation funds must be used for these events (see FAA Order 1200.3E). The FAA purchase card may be used to purchase food or beverage for these events.

(2) Except for FAA award ceremonies and the Administrator's official receptions, FAA purchase card cannot be used as a procurement vehicle for food and beverage; a

purchase order or contract must be used instead. However, the purchase card may be used to make payment against a duly executed contract signed by a warranted real estate CO.

(3) Food and beverage costs must be reasonable, must not include alcoholic drinks, and cannot be purchased for amusement or social events, such as networking sessions, team-building exercises, or hospitality suites (except hospitality functions at the Administrator's official receptions).

(4) The FAA cannot purchase food and beverage for routine meetings to discuss day-to-day issues. Examples of routine meetings include those to discuss day-to-day operations, to develop business plans to accompany FAA goals, or to develop performance targets.

(5) The FAA may pay a facility rental fee that includes the cost of food or beverages provided to FAA employees where the fee is all-inclusive, not negotiable and competitively priced to those that do not include food.

(6) Foods that constitute “light refreshments” are snacks, such as cookies, and beverages. Light refreshments for morning, afternoon or evening breaks are defined to include: coffee, tea, milk, juice, soft drinks, water, donuts, bagels, fruit, pretzels, cookies, chips, muffins or related items of similar value. This is distinguished from a meal such as breakfast, lunch or dinner, or multiple heavy hors d'oeuvres. Meals are not “light refreshments.”

g. Justification for Food and Beverage. The FAA's policy is to not use, nor create the appearance of use of, Government funds to entertain Federal employees. Before contracting for a conference or event with food and beverage, the Director (or equivalent management level) of the organization sponsoring the event and legal counsel must approve a written justification explaining why food and beverage is necessary. The justification must describe:

- (1) Nature and purpose of the event;
- (2) Applicability of the event to FAA's programs or activities;
- (3) Any statutory, regulatory, or other authority for the event;
- (4) Participants;
- (5) Dates;
- (6) Facility and location;
- (7) Estimated cost;
- (8) Reason why food and beverage is necessary;
- (9) Meal(s) that will need to be offset in attendees' travel vouchers; and
Keynote functions which include meals. The description of the function is to

include any keynote speakers, the type of presentation(s) being given and how they are integral to the conference.

h. *Travel Vouchers and Per Diem.* Conference attendees must offset in their travel vouchers the cost of meals paid for and provided by the Government. Light refreshments do not need to be offset in travel vouchers. See FAA Travel Policy for rules when meals are furnished by the Government.

i. *Registration Fees.* Registration fees are payments collected by FAA, or a support contractor on behalf of FAA, from private and other public participants attending an FAA-sponsored conference. If FAA wishes to charge a registration fee, it must have statutory authority to do so. Under 31 U.S.C. 3302(b), FAA must deposit registration fees in the U.S. Treasury, unless there is specific statutory authority for FAA to keep and use fees collected. Under 49 U.S.C. 45303, the FAA currently has statutory authority to credit back to its operations account authorized collections; therefore conference planners should check with legal counsel before depositing authorized registration fees into the General Fund of the United States Treasury Department. FAA may authorize a contractor providing conference services to charge a registration fee to conference participants. In cases where the FAA co-sponsors a conference and the co-sponsor incurs costs of the conference without FAA reimbursement, the co-sponsor is also permitted to collect registration fees. The registration fee amount is subject to the real estate Contracting Officer approval consistent with the contract terms and conditions and may include a reasonable profit for the contractor's efforts.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 7/2024

Document Name
FAA 4400-34 Amendment of Solicitation/Modification of Contract
FAA 4400-60 Order for Supplies or Services
FAA 4400-60.1 Order for Supplies or Services Continuation
FAA 4400-75 Request for Quotation
FAA 4400-80 Simplified Purchase Summary

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
Procurement Planning for Simplified Acquisitions - Template A

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name
AMS Procurement Related Thresholds and Review Requirements

T3.2.2.6 - Unsolicited Proposals Revised 10/2008

A Unsolicited Proposals

1 Unsolicited Proposals Revised 7/2023

- a. *Applicability.* Section T3.2.2.6, Unsolicited Proposals applies exclusively to the offering and FAA’s processing of unsolicited proposals (UPs).
- b. *Definitions.* As used in this subsection—
 - (1) “Advertising Material” means material designed to acquaint the Government with a prospective contractor’s present products, services, or potential capabilities, or designed to stimulate the Government’s interest in buying such products or services.
 - (2) “Commercial product or commercial service offer” means an offer of a commercial product or commercial service that the vendor wishes to see introduced in the Government's supply system as an alternate or a replacement for an existing supply item. This term does not include innovative or unique configurations or uses of commercial products or commercial services that are being offered for further development and that may be submitted as an unsolicited proposal.
- c. *General.*
 - (1) UPs allow unique and innovative ideas or approaches that have been developed outside of the Government to be made available to Government agencies for use in accomplishment of their missions. The FAA accepts UPs that are offered with the intent

that the FAA will enter into a contract with the offeror for efforts which may include research and development or any other activity supporting the FAA mission.

- (2) Advertising material, commercial item offers, contributions, or routine correspondence on technical issues, are not unsolicited proposals.
- (3) A valid UP must:
 - (A) be innovative and unique;
 - (B) be independently originated and developed by the offeror;
 - (C) be prepared without FAA supervision, endorsement, direction, or direct Government involvement;
 - (D) include sufficient detail to permit a determination that FAA support could be worthwhile and the proposed work could benefit the FAA's research and development or other mission responsibilities;
 - (E) not be an advance proposal for a known agency requirement that can be acquired by competitive methods; and
 - (F) not address a previously published agency requirement.
- (4) UPs in response to a publicized, general statement of FAA needs are considered to be independently originated.

d. *Roles and Responsibilities.*

- (1) *Office of Responsibility.* The Acquisition Policy Division (AAP-100) has overall responsibility for managing and tracking all UPs received by the FAA. Offerors should send UPs to AAP-100 by email at AAP-Unsolicited-Proposals@faa.gov.
- (2) *Signing Official.* The Signing Official oversees AAP-100's management of UPs and affirms in writing final determinations made on all proposals. The Manager of AAP-100 serves as the Signing Official.
- (3) *UP Coordinator.* The UP Coordinator is a member of AAP-100 designated by the Signing Official who serves as the central point of contact for offerors. This role includes the receiving, tracking, and coordinating of UP reviews and evaluations by the applicable service organization.
- (4) *UP Evaluator.* UP Evaluators are representatives from FAA technical organizations determined by the UP Coordinator to have the subject matter expertise to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of a respective UP in accordance with this Guidance section.

e. *Content of an Unsolicited Proposal.* To foster consideration in an objective and timely manner, an UP should contain the following information:

(1) *Administrative Information.* Administrative information including-

- (A) The offeror's name (i.e. the individual or entity submitting the proposal);
- (B) The offeror's type of organization (e.g., profit, nonprofit, educational) and status as a small business, if applicable;
- (C) Contact information such as the offeror's address and the names, email addresses and phone numbers of technical and business personnel to be contacted for evaluation or negotiation purposes;
- (D) The names of other Federal, State, or local agencies or parties receiving the proposal or funding the proposed effort;
- (E) Identification of proprietary data to be used only for evaluation purposes;
- (F) The date of submission; and
- (G) The signature of a person authorized to represent and contractually obligate the offeror.

(2) *Technical Information.* Technical information including-

- (A) A concise title and abstract (approximately 200 words) of the proposed effort;
- (B) A reasonably complete discussion stating:
 - i. the objectives of the effort or activity;
 - ii. the method of approach and extent of effort to be employed;
 - iii. the nature and extent of the anticipated results; and
 - iv. the manner in which the work will help to support the mission of the FAA.
- (C) The names and backgrounds of the offeror's key personnel who will be involved; and
- (D) The type of support needed from the FAA (e.g., FAA property or personnel resources).

(3) *Supporting Information.* Supporting information including-

- (A) The proposed price or total estimated cost for the effort in sufficient detail for meaningful evaluation;
- (B) The period of time for which the proposal is valid (a 6-month minimum is suggested);
- (C) The type of contract preferred;
- (D) The proposed duration of the effort;
- (E) A brief description of the organization, previous experience, relevant past performance, and facilities to be used;
- (F) Statements related to organizational conflicts of interest, security clearances, and environmental impacts, if applicable;
- (G) Statements of commitment or letters of support, if applicable
- (H) The names and telephone numbers of FAA technical or other FAA points of contact already contacted regarding the proposal; and
- (I) If known, the FAA service organization believed to be the appropriate evaluator of the UP (please note, FAA may determine a service organization other than offeror's suggested service organization is most appropriate for evaluation; if offeror does not suggest an appropriate service organization, AAP-100 will make the determination).

(4) *Length.* While submissions do not have a page or character limit, experience has demonstrated that few UPs require more than 20 pages to sufficiently explain the proposed work and other necessary information. Offerors are encouraged to submit a proposal that is brief and concentrates on substantive material essential for a complete understanding of the project. To ensure UPs can be processed efficiently by the agency, AAP-100 may return UPs received that are deemed excessively long in length.

f. *Receipt.*

- (1) Upon receiving an UP, AAP-100 will notify the offeror of its receipt. AAP-100 seeks to return the final result of an UP (i.e. initial review and if applicable, evaluation) within 45 days after receipt. In some instances, a period of longer than 45 days may be necessary. AAP-100 will apprise offeror's of any extensions required when applicable.
- (2) *Receipt Outside of AAP-100.* If an UP is erroneously submitted directly to a service organization rather than to AAP-100, the recipient should record the date of receipt and send the proposal to AAP-100. The recipient must not read the UP upon receipt, except to read any transmittal document to ascertain that an UP is being submitted. This safeguard is necessary to prevent any premature disclosure of any information which may be

considered confidential or proprietary by the offeror.

- (3) *Withdrawal or Revision.* The offeror may elect at any time after submission to withdraw or submit a revision to their proposal.

g. *Record Management and Initial Review.*

- (1) *Record Management.* UPs are managed in accordance with FAA Order 1350.14B. To ensure UPs are adequately processed, AAP-100 will maintain and track the processing of UPs as follows:

(A) Each UP will be given a designated log reference. The log reference is written with the fiscal year followed by a three digit number (e.g. FY2020-024);

(B) A log comprising of general information related to all UPs received and a record of FAA's subsequent processing of each proposal will be kept;

(C) UPs will be archived on a private, secure server accessible only to members of AAP-100;

- (2) *Initial Review.* Initial reviews are reviews conducted by AAP-100 following the receipt of an UP. AAP-100 will review the proposal to determine if it is valid i.e. it complies with the requirements of subparagraph (3) of paragraph b. *General*, above and contains the required information listed in paragraph d. *Content of an Unsolicited Proposal*, above.

(A) *Valid Determinations.* Should AAP-100 determine a submitted UP satisfies the requirements of this section, AAP-100 will forward the proposal to the appropriate technical organization with subject matter expertise who will then conduct an evaluation of the UP as described in T3.2.2.6.A.6 below.

(B) *Invalid Determinations.* Should AAP-100 determine a submitted UP's contents are deficient with respect to the requirements of this section, such proposals will be deemed invalid. Offerors will be notified of the invalid determination and be provided an explanation of the deficiencies. Upon amending any such deficiencies, offerors may resubmit their proposal.

- (3) *Proprietary Data.* UPs may contain unique ideas which include proprietary data. Unless the offeror clearly states in writing that no restrictions are imposed on the disclosure or use of the data contained in the proposal, AAP-100 will place an electronic distribution notice on the UP stating the following: "UNSOLICITED PROPOSAL - USE OF DATA LIMITED. All Government personnel must exercise extreme care to ensure that information in this proposal is not disclosed outside the Government and is not duplicated, used, or disclosed in whole or in part for any purpose other than evaluation of the proposal without the written permission of the offeror. If a contract is awarded on the basis of this proposal, the terms of the contract must control disclosure and use. The notice does not limit the Government's right to use information contained in the proposal if it is obtainable from another source without restriction. This is a Government notice

and will not by itself be construed to impose any liability upon the Government or Government personnel for disclosure or use of data contained in this proposal."

h. *Evaluation.*

- (1) *Receipt.* After receiving an UP from AAP-100, the UP Evaluator should promptly perform a preliminary assessment of the UP to determine whether it has been submitted to the appropriate office. If the UP Evaluator determines another office should perform the review, then the UP Evaluator must immediately return the UP to AAP-100 with advice about which office should perform the review.

If the UP Evaluator determines they are the correct office for evaluation, they should first identify and coordinate with any other organizations that should assist in the evaluation of the UP and advise AAP-100 accordingly. The UP Evaluator should ensure a comprehensive evaluation of the UP is completed within 30 days after receipt from AAP-100. Coordinating with other offices, if necessary, should be factored into the 30 day time period. If the review cannot be completed within 30 days, the UP Evaluator should advise AAP-100 of the reasons for the delay and when the evaluation is expected to be completed.

- (2) UP Evaluators should consider the following when reviewing and deciding whether to support an UP:
 - (A) Unique and innovative methods, approaches or concepts are demonstrated;
 - (B) Overall scientific, technical, or socio-economic merits of the proposal;
 - (C) Potential contribution of the effort to the FAA's mission;
 - (D) The offeror's capabilities, related experience, facilities, techniques or unique combinations of these which are integral factors for achieving the proposal objectives; and
 - (E) The qualifications, capabilities and experience of the proposed principal investigator, team leader, or key personnel who are critical to achieving the proposal objectives.
- (3) Once the evaluation is completed, the UP Evaluator must advise AAP-100 of the results.
 - (A) *Not Supported.* If the proposal will not be supported, that is, the UP Evaluator determines that the FAA does not intend to support a contract award based on acceptance of the proposal, the UP Evaluator should provide AAP-100 a statement which includes appropriate comments explaining the specific reasons why the proposal will not be pursued. The UP Evaluator must at that time ensure any copies of the UP in their possession are deleted. AAP-100 will use the UP Evaluators feedback to formally respond to the offeror.

(B) *Supported*. If the proposal will be supported, that is, the UP Evaluator indicates the FAA seeks to negotiate a potential contract award based on acceptance of the proposal, the UP Evaluator must submit to AAP-100 a memorandum which includes a procurement request for the requirement and-

- i. A written justification to support a recommendation for a single source contract; or
- ii. If an interagency procurement is to sought to be used instead of a single source action, a written justification using a best interest determination. (*See T3.8.1.A.2 for information pertaining to inter-agency agreements*).

AAP-100 will refer the UP to FAA's Office of Acquisition and Contracting (AAQ) for potential negotiation and award. The Contracting Officer may request additional information, such as cost or pricing data and facilities information, during the negotiation process.

i. *Prohibitions*.

- (1) Government personnel must not use any data, concept, idea, or other part of an UP as the basis, or part of the basis, for a solicitation or in negotiations with any other firm unless the offeror is notified of and agrees to the intended use. However, this prohibition does not preclude using any data, concept, or idea available to the Government from other sources without restriction.
- (2) Government personnel must not disclose restrictively marked information included in an UP. The disclosure of such information concerning trade secrets, processes, operations, style of work, apparatus, and other matters, except as authorized by law, may result in criminal penalties under 18 U.S.C. 1905.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms

[view procurement forms](#)

T3.2.2.7 - Contractor Qualifications Revised 1/2009

A Contractor Qualifications

1 Responsibility Determination of Prospective Contractors Revised 4/2022

a. *General Standards.* A responsible contractor:

- (1) Has or can obtain adequate financial resources to perform a contract;
- (2) Has the ability to meet any required or proposed delivery schedules;
- (3) Has a satisfactory performance history;
- (4) Has a record of integrity and proper business ethics;
- (5) Has appropriate accounting and operational controls that may include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) Production control;
 - (b) Property control systems;
 - (c) Quality assurance programs; and
 - (d) Appropriate safety programs; and
- (6) Is qualified and eligible to receive an award under applicable laws or regulations.

b. *Determination.*

- (1) The Contracting Officer's (CO) signature on a contract constitutes a determination that a prospective contractor is responsible with respect to that contract.
- (2) The burden of proof is on the prospective contractor to demonstrate its responsibility to perform under the terms of the contract.

c. *Obtaining Information.* When making a determination of responsibility, the CO should have, or obtain, information sufficient to be satisfied that a prospective contractor currently meets applicable standards. The CO should apply the following guidelines in collecting data/information:

- (1) Generally, the CO should obtain information on prospective contractors promptly after receipt of offers. Requests for information should ordinarily be limited to information from those offerors most likely to be considered for award, and may include requesting preaward surveys. Depending on the circumstances, the CO may obtain this information before issuing the Screening Information Request (SIR).

(a) A preaward survey may be useful when the information on hand or readily available to the CO is not sufficient to make a determination regarding responsibility. When the requirement is for smaller dollar amounts or commercial items, the CO should consider the cost of the preaward survey in relationship to the requirement.

(b) Preaward surveys should be managed and conducted by the surveying activity. Whether the surveying activity is within or outside of the contract administration office, the CO should obtain from the office or auditor:

(i) Any information required concerning the prospective contractor's financial competence and credit needs; and

(ii) The adequacy of the prospective contractor's accounting systems and the suitability of their use in administering the proposed type of contract.

(c) When a preaward survey discloses previous unsatisfactory performance, the surveying activity should specify the extent to which the prospective contractor has taken or plans corrective action. Lack of evidence that past failure to meet contractual requirements was the prospective contractor's fault does not necessarily indicate satisfactory performance.

(d) The surveying activity may provide an abbreviated survey report when it possesses information that supports a recommendation of complete award without an on-site survey and no special area for investigation has been requested.

(e) Information on financial resources and performance capability should be current as of the date of award.

(f) The CO's request to the surveying activity should include:

(i) Additional factors about which information is needed;

(ii) The complete SIR package (unless it was previously been furnished), and any information indicating prior unsatisfactory performance by the prospective contractor;

(iii) A statement whether the contracting office will participate in the survey;

(iv) The date by which the report is required. This date should be consistent with the scope of the survey requested and normally should allow at least 7 working days to conduct the survey; and

(v) When appropriate, limitations on the scope of the survey.

(2) In addition to the preaward survey, the CO may use the following sources

of information to support responsibility determinations:

- (a) Records and experience data, including verifiable knowledge of personnel within the contracting office, audit offices, contract administration offices, and other contracting offices.
- (b) The prospective contractor, including proposal information, questionnaire replies, financial data, information on production equipment, and personnel information.
- (c) Other sources such as publications, suppliers, subcontractors, customers of the prospective contractor, and financial institutions; or
- (d) If the contract is for construction, the CO may consider performance evaluation reports.

(3) The CO must review the "Exclusions" portion of the "Performance Information" capability in the System for Award Management (SAM) to ensure prospective contractors are not listed. (See Notices to SAM below).

(4) Contracting offices and cognizant contract administration offices that become aware of circumstances casting doubt on a contractor's ability to perform contracts successfully should promptly exchange relevant information.

d. *Documentation.* The CO should consider the following guidelines for documenting contractor responsibility determinations:

- (1) A determination of responsibility requires no additional documentation beyond the CO's signature on the contract. Supporting documents such as the preaward survey reports, performance records, and related data/information should be included with other contract file documentation.
- (2) If a prospective offeror who is otherwise eligible to receive an award is determined to be nonresponsible, the CO should insert signed documentation in the contract file supporting the nonresponsibility determination. Supporting documentation such as preaward survey reports, performance records, and related data/information should also be included in the file with the nonresponsibility determination.
- (3) A nonresponsibility determination for a small business is processed in the same manner as for large businesses. There is no requirement to coordinate with the Small Business Administration (SBA); however, the CO may choose to consult with FAA's Small Business Program (AAP-20) staff.

2 Responsibility Determination for Real Property Added 9/2020

a. *General Standards.* A responsible vendor or Owner:

- (1) Has sufficient interest in subject property to convey property rights to the FAA or authorization to enter into contracts on behalf of the Owner.
- (2) Has good, clear title to the property, meaning that the title is valid and the property is clear of any liens.
- (3) Is qualified and eligible to receive an award under applicable laws or regulations.
- (4) Has a satisfactory performance history; and
- (5) Has a record of integrity and proper business ethics.

b. *Determination.*

- (1) The Contracting Officer's (CO) signature on a contract constitutes a determination that a vendor or owner is responsible with respect to that contract.
- (2) The burden of proof is on the vendor or owner to demonstrate its responsibility to perform under the terms of the contract.

c. *Obtaining Information.* When making a determination of responsibility, the CO should have, or obtain, information sufficient to be satisfied that a vendor or owner currently meets applicable standards.

d. *Documentation.* The CO should consider the following guidelines for documenting a vendor or owner responsibility determination:

- (1) Supporting documents such as land surveys, warranty deed, property records, performance records, and related data/information should be included with other contract file documentation.
- (2) If a vendor or owner is otherwise eligible to receive an award is determined to be non-responsible, the CO should insert signed documentation in the contract file supporting the non-responsibility determination. Supporting documentation such as performance records and related data/information should also be included in the file with the non-responsibility determination.

3 Team Arrangements Revised 9/2020

a. *General.*

- (1) Team arrangements are cooperative arrangements where:
 - (a) Two or more companies form a partnership or joint venture to act as a potential prime contractor; or
 - (b) A potential prime contractor enters into an agreement with one or more

other companies to have them act as subcontractors under a specific contract.

(2) Benefits of team arrangements to both FAA and an offeror or contractor include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Increases competitive edge and presents a stronger position to FAA;
- (b) Provides companies access to new markets and opportunities;
- (c) Allows companies to collaborate and focus on their core capabilities;
- (d) Brings differing skills and experience together into one solution for FAA;
- (e) More opportunities for small and small disadvantaged businesses; and
- (f) Decreased costs.

(3) Team arrangements may prove particularly appropriate for research and development (R&D) requirements; however they may be used in other types of acquisitions as well.

(4) FAA will not normally require the dissolution of team arrangements.

(5) Guidance on determining small business size standards for team arrangements can be found in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.1.

b. Joint Venture.

(1) A joint venture is a separate legal entity, such as a partnership or corporation, formed by two or more parties to conduct business.

(2) In a joint venture, each party contributes equity and shares:

- (a) In any revenues;
- (b) Expenses incurred; and
- (c) In the management or control of the venture.

(3) Joint ventures may be a continuing business relationship or for just one or more projects.

c. Disclosure of Team Arrangements. In order for FAA to recognize the validity of a team arrangement, the arrangement and company relationships must be fully disclosed:

- (1) In the offer; or

(2) Before the arrangement becomes effective when formed after the submission of an offer or contract award.

d. *Antitrust Law and FAA Rights.*

(1) All team arrangements must comply with all applicable antitrust statutes.

(2) Despite any team arrangement, FAA retains the right to:

- (a) Require consent to subcontracts;
- (b) Determine the responsibility of the prime contractor;
- (c) Provide to the prime contractor data rights owned or controlled by the Government;
- (d) Hold the prime contractor responsible for contract performance; and
- (e) Apply other AMS requirements such as those for competition or subcontracting.

4 Debarment and Suspension Revised 4/2023

a. *General.*

(1) Debarment and suspension are discretionary actions that are appropriate means to implement FAA policy and should be undertaken only to protect the interest of FAA. Contractors debarred, suspended, or proposed for debarment are excluded from receiving contracts. FAA will not solicit offers from, award contracts to, consent to subcontracts, or conduct business with contractors that are debarred, suspended, or proposed for debarment:

- (a) In their individual capacities;
- (b) As agents or representatives of other contractors; or
- (c) As sureties on FAA contracts.

(2) *Compelling Exception.* The FAA will not conduct business with contractors that are debarred, suspended, or proposed for debarment, unless the Administrator, or designee, determines that there is a compelling reason for such action.

(3) *Debarring/Suspending Official.* The Administrator is both the debarring official and the suspending official. However, the Administrator may authorize individuals to act as the debarring or suspending official. The debarring or suspending official is the only individual with the authority to make debarment or suspension decisions.

(4) *Effect on Divisions/Affiliates.* Suspension or debarment applies to all divisions or other organizational elements of the contractor, unless the suspension or debarment decision is limited by its terms to specific divisions, organizational elements, or commodities. The debarring and suspending official(s) may also extend the debarment decision to include any affiliates of the contractor if they are:

- (a) Specifically named;
- (b) Given written notice of the proposed debarment; and
- (c) Given written notice of an opportunity to respond.

(5) *Continuation of Current Contracts.* Contractors debarred, suspended or proposed for debarment may continue to perform current contracts or subcontracts, unless the Administrator or designee determines otherwise. However, FAA should not renew or extend the current contract period, or consent to subcontracts, with contractors debarred, suspended, or proposed for debarment unless the Administrator, or designee, determines that there are compelling reasons for renewal or extension.

(6) *Ineligible Based on Statute or Regulation.* Contractors declared ineligible on the basis of statutory or other regulatory procedures are excluded from receiving contracts and, if applicable, subcontracts under the conditions and for the periods set forth in the statute or regulation.

(7) *Initiating the Debarment/Suspension Action.* When the CO, or requisitioner/program official, determines that cause for debarment or suspension may exist, the information together with any supporting documentation should be provided to the Assistant Chief Counsel for the Procurement Legal Division (AGC-500). AGC-500 will appoint a debarment/suspension officer to investigate whether cause for debarment or suspension exists. The FAA Acquisition Executive will have oversight responsibility and will monitor implementation of the debarment and suspension program.

(8) *The Administrative Record.* The debarment officer will assemble the Administrative Record, which is a consolidated set of records, information, and documentation that clearly demonstrates the basis for the debarment or suspension and the events and actions taken throughout the entire process such as:

- (a) Cause for debarment or suspension;
- (b) Notice of proposal to debar/suspend;
- (c) Contractor's responses, arguments, disputes;
- (d) Consideration given to contractor's responses;
- (e) Resolution of contractor's comments or disputes, etc.;

- (f) Findings of fact;
- (g) Other communications with the contractor;
- (h) Final report and recommendation to the Debarring Official/Suspending Official;
- (i) Debarring/Suspension Official determinations;
- (j) Final notice to the contractor/affiliate; and
- (k) Notice to the General Services Administration (GSA) regarding the debarment/suspension (see Notices to GSA and System for Award Management (SAM) below). The notice should include the FAA-accepted acronym "DOT- FAA."
- (l) Within 45 days of proper notification ("proper notification" is defined as: a referral from the Office of Inspector General that includes either a copy of the Federal, State, or local indictment or civil complaint or other official correspondence or documentation evidencing the indictment or civil complaint from the Department of Justice/United States Attorney. (Internet sources and local newspaper articles as well as unverified news sources are unacceptable for documentation)), FAA will either initiate a debarment or suspension proceeding, or make a decision that a debarment or suspension is not appropriate. If a decision is made not to initiate a debarment or suspension proceeding after proper notice is received, then a justification will be made part of the written record within 45 days after proper notice.

(9) *Scope of Debarment/Suspension.*

- (a) Fraudulent, criminal, or other seriously improper conduct of any officer, director, shareholder, partner, employee, or other individual associated with a contractor may be imputed to the contractor when the conduct occurred in connection with the individual's performance of duties for or on behalf of the contractor, or with the contractor's knowledge, approval, or acquiescence. The contractor's acceptance of the benefits derived from the conduct should be considered as evidence of such knowledge, approval, or acquiescence.
- (b) The fraudulent, criminal, or other seriously improper conduct of a contractor may be imputed to any officer, director, shareholder, partner, employee, or other individual associated with the contractor who participated in, knew of, or had reason to know of the contractor's conduct.
- (c) The fraudulent criminal, or other seriously improper, conduct of one contractor participating in a joint venture or similar arrangement may be imputed to other participating contractors if the conduct occurred for or on behalf of the joint venture or similar arrangement, or with the knowledge,

approval, or acquiescence of these contractors. Acceptance of the benefits derived from the conduct must be evidence of such knowledge, approval, or acquiescence.

(10) *Failure to Disclose Violation of Federal Criminal Law.* Whether or not AMS clause 3.2.5-13 is applicable, a contractor may be suspended and/or debarred for knowing failure by a principal to timely disclose to the Government, in connection with award, performance, or closeout of a Government contract performed by the contractor or a subcontract awarded thereunder, credible evidence of a violation of Federal criminal law involving fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, or gratuity violations found in Title 18 of the United States Code or a violation of the civil False Claims Act. Knowing failure to timely disclose credible evidence of any of the above violations remains a cause for suspension and/or debarment until three (3) years after final payment on a contract.

b. *Debarment.*

(1) *Causes for Debarment.* The debarring official should debar a contractor based upon the following:

(a) Conviction of or civil judgment for:

- (i) Commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public contract or subcontract;
- (ii) Violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes relating to the submission of offers;
- (iii) Commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, violating Federal criminal tax laws, or receiving stolen property;
- (iv) Intentionally affixing a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription (or any inscription having the same meaning) to a product sold in or shipped to the United States, when the product was not made in the United States (see Section 202 of the Defense Production Act (Pub. L. 102-558)); or
- (v) Commission of any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty that seriously and directly affects the present responsibility of a Government contractor or subcontractor.

(b) A preponderance of the evidence for the following:

- (i) Violation of the terms of a Government contract or subcontract so serious as to justify debarment, such as:

(A) Willful failure to perform in accordance with the terms of one or more contracts; or

(B) A history of failure to perform, or of unsatisfactory performance of, one or more contracts.

(ii) Violations of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690), as indicated by:

(A) Failure to comply with the requirements of AMS Clause 3.6.3-16, Drug Free Workplace; or

(B) Such a number of contractor employees convicted of violations of criminal drug statutes occurring in the workplace as to indicate that the contractor has failed to make a good faith effort to provide a drug-free workplace.

(iii) Intentionally affixing a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription (or any inscription having the same meaning) to a product sold in or shipped to the United States, when the product was not made in the United States (see Section 202 of the Defense Production Act (Pub. L. 102-558)).

(iv) Commission of an unfair trade practice as defined herein (see also Section 201 of the Defense Production Act (Pub. L. 102-558)).

(v) Delinquent Federal taxes in an amount that exceeds \$10,000

(A) Federal taxes are considered delinquent for purposes of this provision if both of the following criteria apply:

(1) The tax liability is finally determined. The liability is finally determined if it has been assessed. A liability is not finally determined if there is a pending administrative or judicial challenge. In the case of a judicial challenge to the liability, the liability is not finally determined until all judicial appeal rights have been exhausted.

(2) The taxpayer is delinquent in making payment. A taxpayer is delinquent if the taxpayer has failed to pay the tax liability when full payment was due and required. A taxpayer is not delinquent in cases where enforced collection action is precluded.

(B) Examples.

(1) The taxpayer has received a statutory notice of

deficiency, under I.R.C. §6212, which entitles the taxpayer to seek Tax Court review of a proposed tax deficiency. This is not a delinquent tax because it is not a final tax liability. Should the taxpayer seek Tax Court review, this will not be a final tax liability until the taxpayer has exercised all judicial appeal rights.

(2) The IRS has filed a notice of Federal tax lien with respect to an assessed tax liability, and the taxpayer has been issued a notice under I.R.C. §6320 entitling the taxpayer to request a hearing with the IRS Office of Appeals contesting the lien filing, and to further appeal to the Tax Court if the IRS determines to sustain the lien filing. In the course of the hearing, the taxpayer is entitled to contest the underlying tax liability because the taxpayer has had no prior opportunity to contest the liability. This is not a delinquent tax because it is not a final tax liability. Should the taxpayer seek tax court review, this will not be a final tax liability until the taxpayer has exercised all judicial appeal rights.

(3) The taxpayer has entered into an installment agreement pursuant to I.R.C. §6159. The taxpayer is making timely payments and is in full compliance with the agreement terms. The taxpayer is not delinquent because the taxpayer is not currently required to make full payment.

(4) The taxpayer has filed for bankruptcy protection. The taxpayer is not delinquent because enforced collection action is stayed under 11 U.S.C. 362 (the Bankruptcy Code).

(vi) Knowing failure by the principal, until three (3) years after the final payment on any FAA contract awarded to the contractor, to timely disclose to FAA, in connection with the award, performance, or closeout of the contract or a subcontract thereunder, credible evidence of:

(A) Violation of Federal criminal law involving fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, or gratuity violations found in Title 18 of the United States Code;

(B) Violation of the civil False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. § 3729-3733);

or

(C) Significant overpayment(s) on the contract, other

than overpayments resulting from contract financing payments.

(c) A determination by the Attorney General of the United States, or designee, that the contractor is not in compliance with Immigration and Nationality Act employment provisions (see Executive Order 12989). The Attorney General's determination is not reviewable in the debarment proceedings.

(d) Any other cause of so serious or compelling a nature that it affects the present responsibility of a Government contractor or subcontractor.

(2) Debarment Procedure

(a) *Notice Of Proposed Debarment.* If after review of the record and any additional investigation, the debarring official determines that there is sufficient cause for debarment, the debarring official must issue a Notice of Proposed Debarment to the contractor and any specifically named affiliates. The notice should be mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, stating that debarment is being considered. The notice should also state:

(i) The specific name the firm and any affiliate being considered for debarment;

(ii) That debarment is being considered;

(iii) The reasons for the proposed debarment in terms sufficient to put the contractor on notice of the conduct or transaction(s) upon which it is based;

(iv) The cause(s) relied upon under Section 3.b, Debarment;

(v) That within 30 days after receipt of the notice, the contractor may submit, in person, in writing, or through a representative, information and argument in opposition to the proposed debarment, including any additional specific information that raises a genuine dispute over the material facts;

(vi) The FAA's process for completing the debarment proceeding;

(vii) The effect of the issuance of the notice of proposed debarment on the contractor; and

(viii) The effect of debarment on the contractor and any affiliates.

(b) *Contractor's Response to the Notice of Proposed Debarment.* The contractor's response will be reviewed to identify issues that could affect the outcome and merit further exploration.

(c) *Mitigating Factors.* The existence of a cause for debarment does not require that the contractor be debarred. The debarring official may consider the following mitigating factors, none of which is by itself dispositive, in determining whether or not to debar a contractor:

(i) Whether the contractor had effective standards of conduct and internal control systems in place at the time of the activity which constitutes cause for debarment, or had adopted such procedures prior to any Government investigation of the activity cited as a cause for debarment.

(ii) Whether the contractor brought the activity cited as a cause for debarment to the attention of the appropriate Government agency in a timely manner.

(iii) Whether the contractor has fully investigated the circumstances surrounding the cause for debarment and, if so, made the result of the investigation available to the debarring official.

(iv) Whether the contractor cooperated fully with Government agencies during the investigation and any court or administrative action.

(v) Whether the contractor has paid or has agreed to pay all criminal, civil, and administrative liability for the improper activity, including any investigative or administrative costs incurred by the Government, and has made or agreed to make full restitution.

(vi) Whether the contractor has taken appropriate disciplinary action against the individuals responsible for the activity which constitutes cause for debarment.

(vii) Whether the contractor has implemented or agreed to implement remedial measures, including any identified by the Government.

(viii) Whether the contractor has instituted or agreed to institute new or revised review and control procedures and ethics training programs.

(ix) Whether the contractor has had adequate time to eliminate the circumstances within the contractor's organization that led to the cause for debarment.

(x) Whether the contractor's management recognizes and understands the seriousness of the misconduct giving rise to the cause for debarment and has implemented programs to prevent recurrence.

(d) *Debarring Official's Decision.*

(i) *Actions Based Upon a Conviction or Civil Judgment or Without Genuine Dispute Over Material Facts.* In this type of action, the debarring official will consider the information in the administrative record, including any submission made by the contractor. If no suspension is in effect, the debarring official should make the decision within 30 working days after receipt of any information and argument submitted by the contractor, or within a reasonable time thereafter.

(ii) *Actions Not Based Upon a Conviction or Civil Judgment.* Where the proposed debarment is **not** based upon a conviction, civil judgment, or indictment, or the contractor's response to the Notice of Proposed Debarment raises a genuine dispute over facts material to the proposed debarment, the debarring official may, upon the request of a contractor:

(A) Provide the contractor an opportunity to appear informally with counsel, submit documentary evidence, present witnesses, and confront any person the agency presents; and

(B) Make a transcribed record of the proceedings and make it available at cost to the contractor.

(iii) *Evidentiary Standard for Debarments not Based Upon Conviction or Civil Judgment.* In any action in which the proposed debarment is not based upon a conviction or civil judgment, the cause for debarment must be established by a preponderance of the evidence.

(iv) *Demonstrating Responsibility.* If a cause for debarment exists, the contractor has the burden of demonstrating that, notwithstanding the existence of a cause or causes for debarment, the contractor is presently responsible to perform Government contracts.

(v) *Period of Debarment.*

(A) The debarring official should consider the facts and determine a debarment period commensurate with the seriousness of the cause(s) and sufficient to protect the Government's interest. Generally, debarment should not exceed three (3) years, except that debarment for violation of the provisions of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 may be for a period not to exceed five (5) years. Debarments subject to the Immigration and Nationality Act should not exceed one (1) year and may be extended for additional periods of one (1) year if the Attorney General or designee determines that the contractor continues to be in violation of the employment provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. If suspension precedes a debarment, the suspension period should be

considered in determining the debarment period.

(B) The debarring official should extend the period of debarment if that official determines that extension is necessary to protect the Government. However, a debarment may not be extended solely on the basis on the facts and circumstances upon which the initial debarment action was based.

(e) Notice of Debarment to Contractor/Affiliates.

(i) The debarring official will provide the contractor and each affiliate identified for debarment/suspension with a Notice of Debarment/Suspension by mailing the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice will:

(A) Refer to the Notice of Proposed Debarment;

(B) Specify the reasons for debarment;

(C) State the period of suspension/debarment, including effective dates; and

(D) Advise that the debarment is effective throughout the executive branch of the Government unless the debarring official determines that there are compelling reasons for FAA to continue to do business with the contractor.

(ii) *Debarment Not Imposed.* If debarment is not imposed, the debarring official will promptly notify the contractor and any affiliates involved, by certified mail, return receipt requested.

c. Suspension.

(1) *Applicability.* Suspension is appropriate when the suspending official determines that immediate action is necessary to protect the government's interest pending the completion of legal proceedings, or the agency investigation of the improper conduct.

(2) Causes for Suspension.

(a) The suspending official should suspend a contractor as defined herein, upon **adequate evidence**, of:

(i) Commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, performing a public contract or subcontract;

(ii) Violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes relating to the submission of offers;

(iii) Commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, violating Federal criminal tax laws, or receiving stolen property;

(iv) Violations of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690), as indicated by:

(A) Failure to comply with the requirements of the AMS Clause 3.6.3-16, "Drug Free Workplace;" or

(B) Such a number of contractor employees convicted of violations of criminal drug statutes occurring in the workplace as to indicate that the contractor has failed to make a good faith effort to provide a drug-free workplace;

(v) Intentionally affixing a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription (or any inscription having the same meaning) to a product sold in or shipped to the United States, when the product was not made in the United States (see section 202 of the Defense Production Act (Pub. L. 102-558));

(vi) Commission of an unfair trade practice as defined herein (see section 201 of the Defense Production Act (Pub. L. 102-558));

(vii) Delinquent Federal taxes in an amount that exceeds \$10,000. See the criteria at T3.2.2.7.A.3.b.(1)(b)(i)(B)(v) for when taxes are considered delinquent;

(viii) Knowing failure by the principal, until three (3) years after the final payment on any FAA contract awarded to the contractor, to timely disclose to FAA, in connection with the award, performance, or closeout of the contract or a subcontract thereunder, credible evidence of -

(A) Violation of Federal criminal law involving fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, or gratuity violations found in Title 18 of the United States Code;

(B) Violation of the civil False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. 3729-3733);

(C) Significant overpayment(s) on the contract, other than overpayments resulting from contract financing payments; or

(ix) Commission of any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty that seriously and directly affects the present responsibility of a Government contractor or subcontractor.

(b) Indictment for any of the causes in paragraph (a) above constitutes

adequate evidence for suspension.

(c) The suspending official should upon **adequate evidence** also suspend a contractor for any other cause of so serious or compelling a nature that it affects the present responsibility of a Government contractor or subcontractor.

(3) *Suspension Procedure.*

(a) *Notice of Suspension.* If cause for suspension exists, the suspending official will issue a notice of suspension to the contractor and any specifically named affiliates, if applicable. No hearing is required prior to the imposition of suspension. The notice must be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and must state:

(i) That the contractor has been suspended and that the suspension is based upon an indictment or other adequate evidence that the contractor has committed irregularities of a serious nature in business dealings with the Government or seriously reflecting on the propriety of further Government dealings with the contractor. The irregularities must be described in terms sufficient to place the contractor on notice without disclosing the Government's evidence;

(ii) That the suspension is for a temporary period pending the completion of the investigation and such legal proceedings that may ensue;

(iii) The cause relied on for suspension (see Causes for Suspension);

(iv) The effect of the suspension on the contractor and affiliates;

(v) That within thirty (30) days after receipt of the notice, the contractor may submit in person, in writing, or through a representative, information and argument in opposition to the suspension, including any additional information that raises a genuine dispute over material facts; and

(vi) That additional proceedings may be conducted to determine disputed material facts unless:

(A) The action is based upon an indictment; or

(B) A determination is made, on the basis of Justice Department advice, that the substantial interests in the Government in a pending or contemplated legal proceeding based on the same facts as the suspension would be prejudiced.

(b) *Suspending Official's Decision.*

(i) In actions that are based on an indictment, in which the contractor's submission does not raise a genuine dispute over material facts, or in which the Department of Justice has denied additional proceedings to determine disputed facts, the suspending official's decision must be based on the administrative record, including any submission made by the contractor.

(ii) In actions not based upon an indictment or actions in which the Department of Justice has not denied additional proceedings, the suspending official may, upon the contractor's request, provide the contractor an opportunity to appear informally with counsel, submit documentary evidence, present witnesses, and confront any person the agency presents. At the discretion of the suspending official, a transcribed record of the proceedings may be made and made available at cost to the contractor upon request.

(4) Other Actions by the Suspending Official.

(a) *Written Findings.* The suspending official must make written findings of fact and base the decision on the facts as found, together with any information and argument submitted by the contractor and any other information in the administrative record.

(b) *Suspending Official's.* The suspending official may modify or terminate the suspension or leave it in force. However, a decision to modify or terminate a suspension does not prevent any other agency from suspending or debarring the contractor under the same facts or circumstances.

(5) Period of Suspension.

(a) Suspensions must be for a temporary period as stated in 3.a. (ii) above unless otherwise terminated sooner by the CO. The CO must notify the Department of Justice (DOJ) of the proposed termination of the suspension at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the initial 12-month period to give DOJ an opportunity to request an extension.

(b) If legal proceedings are not initiated within 12 months after the date of the suspension notice, the suspension must be terminated unless an Assistant Attorney General requests its extension, in which case it may be extended for another 6 months. In no event may a suspension extend beyond 18 months, unless legal proceedings have been initiated within that period.

(6) *Notices to Contractor/Affiliates.* The suspending official must provide prompt written notice of the decision to the contractor and any affiliates involved.

5 Notices to GSA and SAM Revised 4/2022

a. *Notice to GSA.* The appropriate CO, at the direction of the debarring/suspending official, will provide GSA the information specified below within 5 working days after a debarment/suspension is effective:

- (1) The names and addresses of all contractors debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, or declared ineligible in alphabetical order, with cross-references when more than one name is involved in a single action;
- (2) The name and official acronym ("DOT-FAA") of the agency or other authority taking the action;
- (3) The cause for the action other statutory or regulatory authority;
- (4) The effect of the action;
- (5) The termination date for each listing;
- (6) The Unique Entity Identifier (UEI); and
- (7) The name and telephone number of the point of contract for the action.

b. *System for Award Management (SAM).*

(1) GSA operates the web-based SAM. The "Exclusions" portion of the "Performance Information" capability includes the:

- (a) Names and addresses of all contractors debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or excluded or disqualified under the nonprocurement common rule, with cross-references when more than one name is involved in a single action;
- (b) Name of the agency or other authority taking the action;
- (c) Cause for the action or other statutory or regulatory authority;
- (d) Effect of the action;
- (e) Termination date for each listing;
- (f) UEI;
- (g) Social Security Number (SSN), Employer Identification Number (EIN), or other Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN), if available; and
- (h) Name and telephone number of the agency point of contact for the action.

(2) For information about adding a contractor to SAM, the CO should contact the DOT representative listed under the agency contacts on the SAM website.

6 Prohibition Against Contracting with Inverted Domestic Corporations Revised 9/2020

(a) To be eligible for a contract award, an offeror must represent it is not an inverted domestic corporation or subsidiary as defined under the “Definitions” section below. Any offeror that cannot so represent is ineligible for contract award.

(b) Contracting Officers must rigorously examine known circumstances that would lead a reasonable business person to question an offeror’s self-certification and, after consultation with legal counsel, take appropriate action when that questionable self-certification cannot be verified.

(c) *Waiver.* The FAA Administrator may waive the requirements of this Section if the FAA Administrator determines in writing that a waiver is required in the interest of national security, documents the determination, and reports it to Congress.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 4/2022

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 4/2022

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 4/2022

Document Name

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 4/2022

G Appendix 1 - Definitions Revised 4/2022

"Adequate evidence" means information sufficient to support the reasonable belief that a particular act or omission has occurred.

"Affiliates." Business concerns, organizations, or individuals are affiliates of each other if, directly or indirectly:

- (a) Either one controls or has the power to control the other, or
- (b) A third party controls or has the power to control both. Indicia of control include, but are not limited to, interlocking management or ownership, identity of interests among family members, shared facilities and equipment, common use of employees, or a business entity organized following the debarment, suspension, or proposed debarment of a contractor which has the same or similar management, ownership, or principal employees as the contractor that was debarred, suspended, or proposed for debarment.

"Agency," as used in this subpart, means any executive department, military department or defense agency, or other agency or independent establishment of the executive branch.

"Civil judgment" means a judgment or finding of a civil offense by any court of competent jurisdiction.

"Contractor," as used in this subpart, means any individual or other legal entity that:

- (a) Directly or indirectly (*e.g.*, through an affiliate), submits offers for or is awarded, or reasonably may be expected to submit offers for or be awarded, a Government contract, including a contract for carriage under Government or commercial bills of lading, or a subcontract under a Government contract; or
- (b) Conducts business, or reasonably may be expected to conduct business, with the Government as an agent or representative of another contractor.

"Conviction" means a judgment or conviction of a criminal offense by any court of competent jurisdiction, whether entered upon a verdict or a plea, and includes a conviction entered upon a plea of *nolo contendere*.

"Debarment," as used in this subpart, means action taken by a debarring official to exclude a contractor from Government contracting and Government-approved subcontracting for a reasonable, specified period; a contractor so excluded is "debarred."

"Debarring official" means:

- (a) An agency head; or
- (b) A designee authorized by the agency head to impose debarment.

"Deed" means a legal document conveying title to a property. The most common types of deeds, in order of most protection afforded to the Government, are:

- (a) "General Warranty Deed"- A type of deed in which the grantor fully warrants good, clear title to the premises, meaning that the title is valid and the property is clear of any liens. This is used in most real estate deed transfers, as a general warranty deed offers the greatest protection of any deed. Some states have an official form in the state's laws, commonly known as a statutory warranty deed, where the warranties are implied and are not stated within the deed.
- (b) "Specialty Warranty Deed"- Also called a limited warranty deed, is a type of deed that covers only claims incurred while the grantor has title – not any that arose before the grantor owned the property. A specialty warranty deed is often used when the grantor sells property acquired through foreclosure.
- (c) "Bargain and Sale Deed"- A type of deed wherein the grantor warrants that he/she has title to the property but does not guarantee that the property is free from claims. These are most common when property is transferred pursuant to a foreclosure, tax sale, or settlement of the estate of a deceased person.
- (d) "Quit Claim Deed" – A type of deed wherein the grantor makes no warranties. The grantor transfers whatever ownership interest he/she has in a particular property. The deed does not guarantee anything about what is being transferred. This is the least secure type of deed.

"Excluded Parties List" means a list compiled, maintained and distributed by the General Services Administration (GSA) containing the names and other information about parties debarred, suspended, or voluntarily excluded under the Nonprocurement Common Rule or the Federal Acquisition Regulation, parties who have been proposed for debarment under the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and parties determined to be ineligible.

"Indictment" means indictment for a criminal offense. An information or other filing by competent authority charging a criminal offense must be given the same effect as an indictment.

"Ineligible," as used in this subpart, means excluded from Government contracting (and subcontracting, if appropriate) pursuant to statutory, Executive order, or regulatory authority other than this regulation and its implementing and supplementing regulations; for example, pursuant to the Davis-Bacon Act and its related statutes and implementing regulations, the Service Contract Labor Standards, the Equal Employment Opportunity Acts and Executive orders, the Walsh- Healey Public Contracts Act, the Buy American Act, or the Environmental Protection Acts and Executive orders.

“Inverted Domestic Corporation” means a foreign incorporated entity that meets the definition of an inverted domestic corporation under 6 U.S.C. 395(b) applied in accordance with the definitions of 6 U.S.C. 395 (c).

"Legal proceedings" means any civil judicial proceeding to which the Government is a party or any criminal proceeding. The term includes appeals from such proceedings.

"Nonprocurement Common Rule" means the procedures used by Federal Executive Agencies to suspend, debar, or exclude individuals or entities from participation in nonprocurement transactions under Executive Order 12549. Examples of nonprocurement transactions are grants, cooperative agreements, scholarships, fellowships, contracts of assistance, loans, loan guarantees, subsidies, insurance, payments for specified use, and donation agreements.

"Preponderance of the evidence" means proof by information that, compared with that opposing it, leads to the conclusion that the fact at issue is more probably true than not.

"Suspending official" means:

- (a) An agency head; or
- (b) A designee authorized by the agency head to impose suspension.

"Suspension," as used in this subpart, means action taken by a suspending official under 9.407 to disqualify a contractor temporarily from Government contracting and Government-approved subcontracting; a contractor so disqualified is "suspended."

"Unfair trade practices," as used in this subpart, means the commission of any or the following acts by a contractor:

- (a) A violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1337) as determined by the International Trade Commission.
- (b) A violation, as determined by the Secretary of Commerce, of any agreement of the group known as the "Coordination Committee" for purposes of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401, *et seq.*) or any similar bilateral or multilateral export control agreement.
- (c) A knowingly false statement regarding a material element of a certification concerning the foreign content of an item of supply, as determined by the Secretary of the Department or the head of the agency to which such certificate was furnished.

T3.2.2.8 - Describing FAA Needs Revised 10/2006

A Describing Needs

1 Product Description Revised 10/2006

a. Product description is a generic term for documents, such as specifications, standards, voluntary standards, commercial item descriptions, or statements of work, that describe FAA's needs and are used for procurement purposes. The program official prepares the appropriate type(s) of product description based on the specific need to be obtained.

b. A product description should:

- (1) Be accurate, clear, and concise;
- (2) Reflect minimum needs;
- (3) Not include overly restrictive requirements that would inhibit competition;
- (4) Have measurable delivery, performance, objectives, or outputs;
- (5) Encourage use of commercially-available items, when appropriate;
- (6) Specify environmentally sound, and energy and water efficient products and services, and reduce or eliminate hazardous materials and wastes;
- (7) Use metric measurements or a dual (metric/inch-pound) system of dimensions, when practical; and
- (8) Use voluntary standards when possible.

2 Types of Specifications Revised 9/2021

a. A specification describes physical, functional, or performance requirements of a material, product, system, data, or service, and includes criteria for determining whether or not the requirements are met. Types of specifications include:

- (1) *Performance specification* that describes a product in terms of form, fit and function, and interface or interoperability requirements. "Form" describes the general constraints placed on the product; "fit" describes how the product must be compatible with related or existing products; and "function" describes what the product must do.
- (2) *Design specification* that describes a product in terms of its detailed form or composition, such as specific materials, dimensions, design concepts, drawings, and manufacturing processes. This type of specification requires a product to meet all aspects of the design requirements and vendors cannot substitute their own design preference.
- (3) *Hybrid specification* that combines design and performance specifications.

b. Performance specifications are generally preferred. Specifications may be coupled with a statement of work (SOW) to fully define all work requirements. (See "SOW and DID

Library” located in FAST under Procurement Tools and Resources for SOW examples.)

3 Standards Revised 10/2006

- a. Standards establish uniform engineering and technical limitations and applications of items, materials, processes, methods, designs, and engineering practices. It includes any related criteria deemed essential to achieve the highest degree of uniformity in materials or products, or interchangeability of parts used in those products.
- b. A voluntary standard (non-Government standard) is established by a private sector association, organization, or technical society, and available for public use; the term does not include private standards of individual firms.
- c. Product descriptions citing standards and specifications should identify each documents by number, title, approval date and revision number. When appropriate, the program official should tailor Government standards and specifications to eliminate unnecessary or non-value added portions of the standard or specification.
- d. ATO System Engineering organization maintains FAA standards and system specifications applicable to National Airspace System equipment. Also, information about Federal standards, specifications, and commercial item descriptions is available on the General Services Administration website, the Department of Defense Single Stock Point website, and the National Institute of Technology and Standards website.

4 Commercial Descriptions Revised 10/2006

- a. Commercial item descriptions describe functional or performance characteristics of an item and include industry standards, manufacturer's standards, and standard grades.
- b. The FAA should use commercial products and services when possible. Consistent with this emphasis, product descriptions that describe voluntary commercial standards or use commercial item descriptions are preferred and will generally result in shorter delivery lead times than will use of detailed design or performance specifications.
- c. The use of additional FAA specifications or testing requirements is generally not appropriate with commercial descriptions.

5 Brand Name Revised 9/2021

- a. Brand Name or Equal
 - (1) Brand name or equal product descriptions may be used when in the FAA’s best interest.
 - (2) To initiate the procurement of a brand name product, the service organization official must document the brand name or equal product description in the Brand Name Mandatory/Brand Name or Equal Template. The template must address the following:

- (a) Products by brand name, make, model, or catalog number and name of the manufacturer;
 - (b) FAA's requirement in terms of specific physical, functional, or performance characteristics, and interfaces or interoperability;
 - (c) Unique features, functions, or characteristics of the brand name product that satisfies FAA's requirement; and
- (3) When procuring a brand name product, the SIR must (a) state that the brand name or its equivalent is acceptable to the FAA; and (b) identify the brand name and a description of most important physical, functional, or performance characteristics that an equal product must meet to be acceptable for award. The offered equivalent must have the same salient characteristics as the identified brand name product. The Offeror bears the burden of proving equivalency.

b. Brand Name Mandatory

- (1) Brand name mandatory descriptions may be used when in the FAA's best interest. For a brand name mandatory product, the particular brand name, product, or feature is essential to the FAA's needs, and market research indicates that other companies' similar products, or products lacking the particular feature, do not meet, or cannot be modified to meet, the FAA's needs.
- (2) The service organization official must document its rational basis for brand name mandatory products from multiple sources in the Brand Name Mandatory/Brand Name or Equal Template. For brand name mandatory products from a single source, the service organization must document its rational basis in the single source justification template. (see AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.4 "Single Source"). The rational basis for brand name mandatory requirements must be reviewed by Legal for sufficiency, approved by the Service Organization Official and the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) (if applicable), and concurred with by the Contracting Officer or, for purchase card transactions, the Purchase Cardholder.

The rational basis for using brand name mandatory descriptions must address the following:

- (a) FAA's requirement in terms of specific physical, functional, or performance characteristics, and interfaces or interoperability;
- (b) Unique features, functions, or characteristics of the brand name product that satisfies FAA's requirement; and
- (c) Market research and analysis of other manufacturers' products, and a description of why other products' functions, features, performance, interfaces, or interoperability do not meet, or cannot be modified to meet the FAA's requirements.

6 Statement of Work Revised 9/2021

a. A properly written statement of work (SOW) is critical for the FAA to communicate and acquire what it needs. A SOW describes objectives, purpose, and requirements for the work to be accomplished. When possible, a SOW avoids defining the approach (“how to”) to performing the work and should rely on the marketplace to define its own solution. The degree of specificity in a SOW depends on the type and size of the project. When possible, service contracts incorporate performance-based methods to encourage contractor innovation and efficiency, and to help ensure contractors provide timely, cost effective, and quality contract performance. Also, to the extent possible, a SOW complies with plain language requirements described in Order 1000.36, FAA Writing Standards.

b. *The 4 “W”s.* A SOW addresses who, what, when, and where of the required work, as applicable. It clearly defines expected outputs, deliverables, or objectives that can be measured. All 4 “W”s below are likely to be necessary in a service-type contract and should be included when appropriate in other types of work:

(1) What work will the contractor do?

(2) When is the work to be performed?

(3) Who should perform the work (what minimum qualifications, skills, education, and experience are needed)?

(4) Where must the work be performed?

c. *Redundancy.* The SOW should not repeat material included in other parts of the contract; e.g., general provisions, special provisions, payment, etc.. This makes a contract difficult to modify and can create ambiguity when even slightly different words are used to express the same thing in different places in the contract.

d. *Writing Style.* The SOW is written in a clear and direct style, using simplest words, phrases, and sentences, and without ambiguity so that the document will be readily understood. Indefinite or ambiguous terms, words or sentences are difficult to enforce and administer, and may be construed against the FAA.

e. *Active vs. Passive Voice.* Use direct, active sentence structure that clearly states the subject that will perform the requirement, as in the following example: “The Contractor must maintain all government property related to the contract.” This sentence uses the active voice that clearly states the subject (“contractor”) must perform the action (“maintain property”). The drafter should not use passive voice sentences. Passive voice implies who performs the action, as in the following example: “The government property related to the contract must be maintained.” In this sentence, the subject who must maintain the property is not clearly stated, and could be interpreted as the FAA or contractor. Statements that do not directly assign an action to a subject are ambiguous, may be interpreted incorrectly, and may prevent the FAA from enforcing the rights intended in the statement.

f. *Terms/Abbreviations.* The first occurrence of new or complex terms should always be in full text. If an abbreviation will be used in further occurrences of the word, show the

abbreviation in parenthesis following the first occurrence of the word.

g. Word Selection.

(1) Must/Will. The term “must” is used to specify a mandatory action from which the contractor cannot deviate. Any expression of a required action by the contractor should be stated as “the contractor must ...”. The word “will” is used to express declaration of future action on the part of the FAA. (As required by FAA’s plain language order 1000.36, “must” replaces the traditionally used “shall” when specifying mandatory action).

(2) Any/Either/Or. These words imply a choice that either party may make, and should be avoided.

(3) Use of Pronouns. To avoid misinterpretation, use or repeat the noun rather than substitute it with a pronoun. Pronouns can create uncertainty as to what or whom the pronoun refers to which again promotes ambiguity.

h. Other Elements. The SOW should be tailored to the specific need. The following sections may be included when appropriate, provided they are not addressed elsewhere:

(1) General. This section should provide a broad overview of the SOW. It could include a general description of the scope of work;

(2) If there are personnel restrictions or requirements, they should be included;

(3) Quality control requirements;

(4) Definitions. A definition section includes all special terms and phrases used in the SOW. The definitions must clearly establish what is meant so that all parties will fully understand them. Also, SOW writers should carefully review trade terms or terms considered common to the industry, and provide definitions when those terms represent “slang” or are terms used only in specific geographical or industrial areas;

(5) Government-furnished property and services. If the Government will provide any property or services for the contractor's use during performance of the contract, this section should describe what will be given. If the list is fairly extensive, make it into an exhibit referenced in this section and attached elsewhere;

(6) Contractor-furnished items. In this section, describe material and equipment that the contractor must provide. As with government furnished property, if the list is lengthy, reference it in this section and make it an exhibit attached elsewhere;

(7) Specific Work/Tasks. Work/tasks to be performed by the contractor should be included in this section;

(8) Applicable Technical Orders, Specifications, Regulations, and Manuals. This section should contain a list of applicable directives. Tell what happens when a directive changes during the life of the contract and state whether each directive is mandatory or advisory on the contractor;

(9) Delivery requirements;

(10) Packaging, packing or marking; and

(11) Technical Exhibits. Some items are too bulky to include in the main body of the SOW. These items should be included as technical exhibits.

(i) Further information about preparing a SOW is described in MIL-HDBK-245D “Preparation of Statement of Work,” available on the Department of Defense’s ASSIST website.

7 Statement of Objectives Added 10/2006

a. A statement of objective (SOO) describes basic, top level results to be achieved. An SOO provides potential vendors flexibility to develop cost effective solutions and innovative alternatives meeting the stated objectives. The SOO includes at least:

(1) Purpose;

(2) Scope or mission;

(3) Period and place of performance;

(4) Background;

(5) Performance objectives, *i.e.*, required results; and

(6) Any operating constraints.

b. Vendors use an SOO to propose a detailed statement of work that the FAA evaluates as part of contractor source selection. The SOO does not become part of a resulting contract. Additional information on developing an SOO is in MIL-HDBK-245D “Preparation of Statement of Work,” and in the Air Force’s “Statement of Objectives (SOO) Preparation Guide,” available on their website.

8 Statement of Requirements for Real Property Added 09/2020

a. A statement of requirements describes the functional, performance, or physical requirements of the land or space that is required to meet the FAA’s real property needs.

b. A statement of requirements for real property should include but is not limited to:

(1) Description of the site and easements, expressed either in metes and bounds or as required by local land registries.

(2) Purpose of the real property contract.

(3) Size and scope of land or space requirements.

(4) Term of the real property contract.

- (5) Required Occupancy date.
 - (6) Unique real property requirements.
 - (7) Surrounding area requirements (neighborhood, parking, amenities, and public transportation).
 - (8) Environmental requirements.
- c. The description must promote full and open competition. Include restrictive provisions or conditions only to the extent necessary to satisfy the agency's needs or as authorized by law.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
Brand Name Mandatory/Brand Name or Equal Template

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name
SOW and DID Library

T3.2.3 - Cost and Price Methodology Revised 10/2007

A Cost and Price Methodology

1 Proposal Analysis Revised 7/2024

The procurement team is responsible for evaluating proposals using the methods of price and cost analysis appropriate to the procurement. Price and cost analysis are used to determine if

prices or costs are reasonable and/or realistic. The CO is responsible for determining whether contract prices are fair and reasonable. The CO may use one or more of the cost and pricing methodologies described in this section based on the complexity and type of acquisition. The CO may request the advice and assistance of other experts to ensure that an appropriate analysis is performed. The complexity and circumstances of each acquisition should determine the level of detailed analysis required. For example, a real property acquisition may only require price analysis while a single source complex major systems acquisition may require certified cost or pricing data, and cost and price analysis.

The data used to perform cost or price analysis should be the most current available data. Use of non-current data should be (i) documented as to why more current data was not used or available, and (ii) adjusted if applicable to reflect the purchasing power of the dollar over time. At a minimum, if the data is two or more years old, explain why the older data (escalated to the current year) is adequate for use in determining fair and reasonable pricing.

a. *Certified Cost or Pricing Data and Data Other Than Certified Cost or Pricing Data.*

(1) Definitions.

(a) *Certified Cost or Pricing Data.* This is cost or pricing data where the offeror certifies as to the accuracy, completeness and currency of the data as of a specific date before execution of the contract action. This includes all facts that prudent buyers and sellers would reasonably expect to significantly affect price negotiations. Certified cost or pricing data are factual, not judgmental; and are verifiable. The Government is entitled to a price adjustment, related to the defective data, if certified cost or pricing data is found to be inaccurate, incomplete, or noncurrent as of the date of the action. For real property acquisitions, certified cost or pricing data is not required.

(b) *Data other than certified cost or pricing data.* This is pricing data, cost data, and judgmental information necessary for the CO to determine a fair and reasonable price and/or to determine realism. Such data may include the identical types of data as certified cost or pricing data, but without the certification. The data may also include any information reasonably required to explain the offeror's estimating process, including, but not limited to-

(i) The judgmental factors applied and the mathematical or other methods used in the estimate, including those used in projecting from known data; and

(ii) The nature and amount of contingencies included in the proposed price.

(2) *Types of Data and Evaluation Method.* The CO may require information to support proposal analysis in any of the following degrees of detail:

(a) Pricing data only and, no cost data when a price analysis is conducted;

(b) Data other than certified cost or pricing data, when in the CO's opinion it is necessary to determine fair and reasonable price and/or to determine realism,

and a price analysis and/or cost analysis is conducted; or

(c) Certified cost or pricing data, when the offeror certifies to the accuracy, completeness and currency of the data and both price and cost analyses are conducted.

(3) *Decision to Require Data and Information.* A CO has the discretion to determine the level of cost or pricing data required to ensure prices are fair and reasonable. Cost or pricing data should be requested *only* when the CO does not have reasonable assurance that costs or prices are fair and reasonable based on price analysis. When deciding the extent to which cost and pricing data may be required, the CO should consider the cost and schedule burden on the contractor to provide the information.

(a) When the CO determines adequate price competition exists, certified cost or pricing data must not be requested in accordance with Policy 3.2.3.1.2. Adequate price competition may exist when:

(i) Two or more responsible offerors competing independently submit priced offers responsive to FAA's expressed requirement;

(ii) There was a reasonable expectation, based on market research or other assessment, that two or more responsible offerors competing independently would submit priced offers responsive to the screening information request's expressed requirement, although only one offer is received from a responsible responsive offeror; or

(iii) Price analysis clearly demonstrates that the proposed price is reasonable compared to current or recent prices for the same or similar items purchased in comparable quantities, and under comparable terms and conditions under contracts that resulted from adequate price competition.

(b) If the CO determines that the level of competition does not support the determination of price reasonableness, or the offeror's price cannot be determined to be reasonable from price analysis according to T3.2.3.A.1.b. below, then the CO must obtain certified cost or pricing data or data other than certified cost or pricing data to the extent necessary to support a determination of a fair and reasonable price (Policy 3.2.3.1.2). The level of data required should be based on the specific circumstances of the procurement taking into account the factors described in subparagraph (4) "Factors to Consider" below. The CO within his or her discretion may, based on price analysis alone, determine that an offeror's price is not fair and reasonable without requesting additional cost data.

(4) *Factors To Consider.*

(a) The CO has the flexibility to determine:

- (i) Whether or not to require cost or pricing data;
- (ii) To what degree or level of detail data should be requested; and
- (iii) Whether or not the data should be certified, except for situations where adequate price competition exists (and the CO must not require certified cost or pricing data).

(b) The CO may consider the following factors to determine the appropriate data requirement:

- (i) *Recent Pricing Data.* Availability of information on prices for the same or similar goods or services procured on a competitive basis.
- (ii) *Degree of Competition Attained.* Level to which competitive market forces can be expected to influence submission of reasonable prices.
- (iii) *Uncertainty of the Market Place.* How volatile market prices or technological changes may impact vendor prices or costs.
- (iv) *Availability of Independent Cost Estimate/Data.* The degree of confidence the CO has in the internal estimate or other data which would provide an effective means to objectively evaluate proposed costs or prices.
- (v) *Technical Complexity of Procurement.* The degree to which developmental effort or technical complexity is inherent in the requirement.
- (vi) *Contract Type.* The degree to which the decision of contract type mitigates the risk to the agency.

(5) *Requirement for Certified Cost or Pricing Data.* For supplies, services, and construction contracts, when certified cost or pricing data are necessary, AMS clauses 3.2.2.3-38, Requirements for Certified Cost or Pricing Data or Data Other Than Certified Cost or Pricing Data, and 3.2.2.3-39, Requirements for Certified Cost or Pricing Data Other Than Certified Cost or Pricing Data – Modifications, must be inserted in the SIR. The clauses require the contractor to submit the information contained in the Appendix G1 "Instructions for Submitting Certified Cost/Price Proposals for Supplies, Services, or Construction."

(6) *Requesting Data and Information.* When requesting data other than certified cost or pricing data, it should be limited to the extent necessary to determine reasonableness and/or realism. The level of detail and format of the data requested will be determined by the CO. Generally this will be a modified version of information requested in subparagraph (5), "Requirement for Certified Cost or Pricing Data" above. In the case of a single-source contract, no one may request any type of cost or price information from the vendor until a single-source justification

is fully executed.

(7) *Subcontracts*. Contractors are required to submit certified cost or pricing data or data other than cost or pricing data for proposed subcontracts or subcontract modifications only when necessary to determine the reasonableness of the proposed contract or subcontract price, including negotiated final pricing actions. The contractor is responsible for performing cost or price analysis when determining price reasonableness on subcontract proposals and for submitting the subcontract cost or pricing data if requested by the CO.

b. *Price Analysis*. Price analysis is a process of examining and analyzing a proposed price without analyzing its separate cost elements and proposed profit/fee. Price analysis is the most commonly used method of proposal analysis and must be performed on all offeror proposals (Policy 3.2.3.1.2). Even when cost analysis is performed to evaluate individual cost elements of a contractor's proposal, some form of price analysis is needed to ensure that the proposed price is fair and reasonable. There are several techniques that may be used in performing price analysis:

- (1) Comparison of proposed prices received in response to the screening information request (See T3.2.3 A 1 e (5) for price comparability considerations);
- (2) Comparison of prior proposed prices and contract prices with current proposed prices for the same or similar end items or services in comparable quantities;
- (3) Application of rough yardsticks/parametric estimating methods (such as dollars per pound, per square foot, per horsepower, or other units) to highlight significant inconsistencies that warrant additional pricing inquiry;
- (4) Comparison with competitive published catalogs or lists, published market prices or commodities, similar indexes, and discount or rebate arrangements;
- (5) Comparison of proposed prices with independent government cost estimates;
- (6) Comparison of comparable real property from multiple listing services actual sales or appraisals; and
- (7) Ascertaining that the price is set by law or regulation.

c. *Cost Analysis*.

(1) Cost analysis is the review and evaluation of the separate cost elements and proposed profit/fee of an offeror's proposal. The CO will determine whether cost analysis is appropriate. Cost analysis is not required to evaluate established catalog or market prices, prices set by law or regulation, real property acquisitions, and commercial items. If there are significant disparities in proposed prices, a limited form of cost analysis may be used to investigate the cause of the disparities. Cost analysis involves examining data submitted by the contractor and the judgmental factors, if applicable, applied in projecting estimated costs. Cost analysis also includes:

(a) Verification that the contractor's cost submissions are according to disclosed cost accounting procedures;

(b) Comparisons with previous costs; and

(c) Forecasts of future costs based on historical cost experience.

(2) Cost analysis is used to determine cost reasonableness when a fair and reasonable price cannot be determined through price analysis alone, and/or the agency needs an understanding of the cost buildup of the proposal to verify cost realism. The data required to perform the cost analysis should be limited to those cost elements that are necessary to ensure a fair and reasonable, and if necessary, a realistic price determination.

(3) Cost analysis involves the following techniques and procedures:

(a) Verification of cost or pricing data and evaluation of cost elements, including:

(b) Evaluation of direct and indirect costs including the application of audited or negotiated indirect cost rates, labor rates, and cost of money or other factors. Proposed direct material costs should be examined for necessity, quantity, type, and price;

(c) Evaluation of the effect of the offeror's current practices on future costs to ensure that the effects of inefficient or uneconomical practices, if any, are not projected into the future (e.g. trend analysis of labor and materials, evaluation of learning curves or efficiency factors, if applicable);

(d) Comparison of proposed costs and cost trend projections with actual historical costs, and previous or current cost estimates for the same or similar items, including Independent Government estimates;

(e) Analysis of the contractor's evaluation in determining the reasonableness of the subcontract costs;

(f) Determination of whether any cost or pricing data that is necessary to make the contractor's proposal accurate, complete, and current has been submitted or identified in writing; and

(g) Verification that the offeror's cost submissions are in accordance with the contract cost principles and procedures in T.3.3.2.

(4) *Profit/Fee Analysis.*

(a) When price analysis techniques are sufficient to ensure a fair and reasonable price, analysis of profit/fee is not appropriate.

(b) When cost analysis is required for price negotiation, profit/fee is analyzed.

(c) Profit/fee should be analyzed with the objective of rewarding contractors for:

- (i) Financial and other risks they assume;
- (ii) Resources they use; and
- (iii) Organization, performance, and management capabilities they employ.

(d) Consideration should be given to the:

- (i) Ratio of indirect costs to direct costs;
- (ii) Extent of subcontracting;
- (iii) Complexity of materials requirements; and
- (iv) Commitment of capital investments to contract performance.

(e) For the purposes of establishing a negotiation position the CO should use some structured method (e.g. weighted guidelines) for determining the profit/fee appropriate for the work to be performed. For fees not based on cost, the CO is encouraged to establish a structured mechanism under cost reimbursable contracts which relates performance, quality, and/or schedule to fee amounts earned.

d. *Cost and Price Realism*

(1) The purpose of realism analysis is to ensure that proposed prices are not so low such that contract performance is put at risk from either a technical and/or cost perspective. It is separate from analyses performed to determine cost or price reasonableness. Realism analysis determines whether an offeror's proposed costs and/or prices:

- (a) Are realistic for the work to be performed;
- (b) Reflect a clear understanding of the requirements; and
- (c) Are consistent with the various elements of the offeror's technical proposal.

(2) *Cost Realism.*

1. Cost realism analysis is an objective process of identifying the specific elements of a cost estimate or a proposed price and comparing those elements against reliable and independent means of cost measurement. This analysis judges whether or not the estimates under analysis are verifiable, complete, and accurate, and whether or not the offeror's estimating methodology is logical, appropriate, and adequately explained. This verifies that the costs or prices proposed fairly represent the costs likely to be incurred for the proposed services under the offeror's technical and management approach.

2. Cost realism analysis is used for analysis of proposed costs on cost reimbursement contracts, competitive fixed-price incentive contracts, and may also be used on time and material contracts, and, if necessary, on competitive fixed price contracts.

3. Cost realism analysis determines whether proposed costs may be overstated or understated with respect to performing SIR requirements using the contractor's unique and described methods in the cost and technical proposals. The offeror's Most Probable Cost (MPC) is determined by adjusting each offeror's proposed cost, and fee when appropriate, to reflect any cost additions or reductions in cost elements to realistic levels based on the results of the cost realism analysis.

4. The MPC may differ from the proposed cost and should reflect the Government's best estimate of the cost of any contract that is most likely to result from the offeror's proposal. The MPC, not the proposed cost, is used for purposes of evaluation to determine the best value.

5. Cost Realism Evaluation Steps:

- (i) Obtain data other than certified cost or pricing data from the offeror, including a detailed proposal breakdowns by cost element and the associated basis of estimates (BOEs) for work to be performed.
- (ii) Obtain cost realism analysis support, also known as Qualitative and Quantitative (Q&Q) review. The Procurement Team lead designates a Q&Q Evaluation Team or reviewer from members of the evaluation team. The Q&Q Team should consist of technical evaluators, who do not need to be on the actual Technical. The technical Q&Q team member(s) review the SIR requirements, and each offeror's technical, cost proposal and BOEs, to ensure the cost proposal reflects the resources required to accomplish the work through the unique methods and approaches identified in the offeror's technical proposal. Depending on the nature of the acquisition, the technical Q&Q reviewer must be familiar with the requirement and possess specialized technical knowledge, skills and experience in areas such as engineering, software development or manufacturing in order to perform a technical review of the proposed types and quantities of materials, equipment, labor mix and hours, processes and other associated factors in the offeror's proposals. Based on its results, the Q&Q review should determine which direct labor hours and cost elements should be adjusted to determine MPC.

NOTE: The Technical Q&Q member will only review material quantities, labor hours and mix and does not need to see the prices of the actual proposal.

- (iii) The technical Q&Q reviewer provides the analysis to the cost/price analyst.
NOTE: The technical cost realism reviewer must not be a member of the technical evaluation team unless the technical evaluation has been completed, reviewed, and signed, or the cost proposal is redacted to remove cost and pricing data prior

to the start of the review. This is necessary to avoid any potential bias in the technical evaluation related to information in the cost proposal.

- (iv) Obtain information from Government sources related to contractor direct and indirect rates, i.e. Forward Pricing Rate Agreements or Recommendations (FPRA/FPRRs). Revise the offeror's proposed rates to reflect the Government's expectation of final rates, as appropriate.
- (v) The cost evaluator applies the results of the Q&Q review and any rate revisions or applicable updates to other cost elements to determine each offeror's MPC. Fee may be adjusted as appropriate to account for changes in estimated costs. The MPC represents the costs most likely to be incurred by an offeror in performance of the effort. The MPC, not the proposed cost, is used for best value analysis.

(3) *Price Realism.*

1. Price Realism analysis is an objective process that focuses on the proposed price and performance risks. Price realism may be used on competitive fixed priced and/or time and material contracts when new requirements may not be fully understood by the offeror, there are quality concerns, or past experience indicates that contractors' proposed prices have resulted in quality or service shortfalls. The results of the analysis may be used in performance risk assessments and responsibility determinations.

2. Unlike in cost realism analysis, the offeror's proposed price is not adjusted for the Most Probable Cost. The focus is on the price and the ability of the offeror to perform the contract requirements for the proposed price, not the individual cost elements.

3. Price Realism Evaluation Steps:

- (i) Obtain price information from the offeror, but no cost data is provided.
- (ii) Obtain information from Government or industry sources that can be used for price realism determination such as:
 - a. Independent Government Cost Estimate (IGCE);
 - b. Published catalog prices;
 - c. Previous contract prices for similar items in similar quantities procured on a competitive basis;
 - d. Published fully burdened labor rates with similar qualifications and geographic location to those of the proposed labor categories;
 - e. Published price indices such as IHS Global Insight for escalation factors; and
 - f. Other methods of price analysis as described in T.3.2.3.A.1.b.

Evaluation Team should apply price analysis techniques to support the price realism analysis.

(iii) Obtain the Technical Evaluation Team's final determinations of the offeror's understanding of technical requirements and past performance ratings.

(iv) Obtain the CO's determination of financial capability (part of the responsibility determination).

(v) Document the price realism analysis and its conclusion. If the analysis indicates proposed prices may be unrealistic, the CO may determine that additional analysis, including cost realism, is required. Data other than certified cost or pricing data would be requested to support additional analysis. For realism analyses for fixed-priced or time and material contracts, do not adjust the offeror's proposed fixed price or time and material labor rates.

(4) *Realism Analysis and Risk.* A practical example of the need for realism analysis is the tendency of some contractors to "buy-in" to a contract award. "Buying-in" refers to an offeror submitting an offer below anticipated contract costs. Contractors may "buy-in" for purely business reasons or may expect to recover losses through an increase of the contract price after award or through receiving follow-on contracts at artificially high prices. Buying-in may decrease competition or result in poor contract performance. The CO should minimize the risks associated with buy-ins through the following appropriate actions:

(a) Verify that contract type and price are consistent with the uncertainty and risk to FAA and contractor while at the same time providing the contractor with the greatest incentive for efficient and economical performance;

(b) Ensure the development of a sound government estimate for the products or services to be purchased;

(c) Price contract options for additional quantities together with the firm contract quantity, consistent with program requirements; and

(d) Use cost analysis in evaluating proposals for follow-on contracts and change orders in order to identify if the contractor has proposed artificially high prices to recover losses from the initial contract buy-in.

The foregoing does not mean that the CO should refuse to award a contract when a buy-in is apparent. The CO should evaluate the attendant risks of costs escalating out of control or the contractor not being able to successfully complete performance. For cost-reimbursable contracts, an award based on an unrealistically low cost would represent a significant risk to the agency because the final price paid by the Government is based on incurred costs. For fixed-price contracts, the cost risk is on the contractor, but an unrealistically low price could create performance risks resulting in poor performance or

default. FAA reserves the right to make an informed judgment and decide whether to award or not based on downstream consequences emanating from potential change orders, etc.

- (5) *Evaluation Criteria and Realism Analysis.* When using realism analysis in evaluating offers for contract award, the SIR must state whether cost or price realism will be used as part of the evaluation process and define how the analysis will be considered. The CO may also reserve the right in the SIR to perform price realism on fixed-priced contracts and perform it if necessary, based on proposed prices.

e. *Supplemental Pricing Considerations*

The following supplemental pricing considerations are not applicable to real property transactions:

(1) *Field Pricing Support.*

Field pricing support is independent support intended to give the CO a detailed analysis and report of the contractor's price or cost proposal or other areas related to contract pricing. Field pricing support personnel include, but are not limited to, auditors, price analysts, quality assurance personnel, and engineers. The CO may request field pricing support when necessary.

(2) *Pre- and Post-Award Audits.*

(a) The CO coordinates with Cost/Price Analysis Services (AAP-500) to request all pre-award/post-award audits on all cost reimbursement contracts (including task orders and contracts where reimbursable CLINs total over 15% of the overall contract value) estimated to exceed \$100 million (including all options). AAP-500 will initiate any pre-award or post award audit requests with Defense Contract Audit Authority (DCAA) or other audit firms to provide audit support services. The FAA also requests audits on at least 15% of all cost reimbursement contracts under \$100 million (Policy 3.2.3.2.2). AAP-500 is responsible for making a determination as to which cost reimbursement contracts under \$100 million will require an audit. It is always within the CO's discretion to request an audit of a contract. If AAP-500 determines not to obtain an audit on a cost reimbursement contract, AAP-500 will document their rationale for AAP-500 files. At the discretion of the CO, audits may also be requested on other types of contracts.

(b) Program offices fund required pre- and post-award audits, except incurred cost audits, which are currently funded by AAP-500. Cost/Price Analysis Services (AAP-500) tracks and manages requested and completed audits. Although DCAA provides audit support for civilian agencies, FAA may also obtain support from other public or private audit organizations as necessary.

(c) The CO should appropriately scope audit requests considering the nature of the procurement, data to be reviewed, recent audits, and the contractor to be audited. Cost/Price Analysis Services (AAP-500) can advise the CO about scoping the request. Audits may cover one or more of the following:

Pre-award

- a. Pre-award survey (new contract)
- b. Proposal audit (full or selected portions)
- c. Forward pricing rates or billing rates
- d. Rate verification (direct and indirect)
- e. Cost Accounting Standards compliance review
- f. Cost accounting system adequacy (labor, indirect and other direct cost systems)
- g. Earned value management system audit
- h. Contractor purchasing system review
- i. Billing system review
- j. Estimating system review
- k. Information technology system review
- l. Material management and accounting system review
- m. Basis of estimate
- n. Bill of material and long lead items

Post-award

- a. Proposal for contract modification
- b. Defective pricing
- c. Incurred cost
- d. Invoice reviews for allowability or improper payment
- e. Claims and request for equitable adjustment
- f. Final price submission
- g. Termination
- h. Closeout

(d) The CO should use good business judgment consistent with applicable AMS guidance when deciding whether to obtain audits. Additionally, the CO should compare and consider the cost of the audit and the expected payback. If a pre-award audit is requested and the CO decides not to obtain an audit, the file should be documented with a rational basis as to why the audit was not obtained.

(3) Defective Pricing.

(a) Defective certified cost or pricing data is data which was provided to FAA in support of a proposal and which was not current, accurate, or complete. It may only occur when certified cost or pricing data is provided. If the CO learns that any certified cost or pricing data the contractor provided are inaccurate, incomplete, or not current, the CO should notify the contractor immediately and then negotiate using any new data submitted or make adjustments to account for the incorrect data.

(b) If certified cost or pricing data are found to be inaccurate, incomplete, or noncurrent as of the date of agreement, the CO should give the contractor an opportunity to support the accuracy, completeness, and currency of the questioned data. In addition, the CO may obtain an audit to evaluate the accuracy,

completeness, and currency of the data. The contractor should reimburse FAA for any payments issued based on defective cost or pricing data during the contract period. The reimbursement should include the amount identified by the CO including profit or fee and interest accrued from the date of the payment. If defective pricing is determined to exist, this fact should be noted in future past performance evaluations.

(c) If a contractor and subcontractor submitted certified cost or pricing data, the CO has the right, under the clause prescribed in the contract to reduce the contract price if it significantly increased due to contractor submitted defective data. This right applies whether the data supported subcontractor cost estimates or firm agreements between subcontractors and contractors. In order to afford an opportunity for corrective action, the CO should give the contractor reasonable advanced notice before determining to reduce the contract price when:

(i) A contractor includes defective subcontract data in arriving at the price but later awards the subcontract to a lower priced subcontractor (or does not subcontract for work). Any adjustment in the contract price due to defective subcontract data is limited to the difference, plus applicable indirect cost and profit/fee, between the subcontract price used for pricing the contract and either the actual subcontract or the actual cost to the contractor.

(ii) Under cost-reimbursement contracts and fixed price incentive contracts, payments to subcontracts that are higher than they would be had there been no defective subcontractor cost or pricing data will be the basis for disallowance or non-recognition of costs.

(4) Unbalanced Offers.

Offeror proposals should be analyzed to determine whether they are unbalanced with respect to prices or separately priced line items. Unbalanced pricing exists when, despite an acceptable total evaluated price, the price of one or more line items is significantly over or understated as indicated by the application of cost or price analysis techniques. This is particularly important when evaluating the prices for options in relationship to the prices for the basic requirements. An offer is materially unbalanced if there is a reasonable doubt that award to the offeror submitting the mathematically unbalanced bid will result in the lowest ultimate cost to FAA; or the offer is so grossly unbalanced that its acceptance would be tantamount to allowing an advance payment. Offers that are materially unbalanced may be rejected.

(5) Comparability Considerations for Price Analysis

For price analysis, the items being compared must have enough similar characteristics or qualities to make the comparison useful. The more similar the items are, the easier the comparison.

Price analysis should still be a valuable tool for comparison when proposals are

addressing the same scope and requirements and the IGCE is based on sound and well supported estimates. However, COs should normally place less reliance on comparisons with other proposed prices and/or with the IGCE when requirements can result in proposals with widely different approaches to performance. This is especially critical when evaluating proposals for major complex programs, which usually involve new technologies and services.

If the comparison analysis discloses significant disparities between offers or with the IGCE, the driver for those differences should be identified and also quantified if possible (e.g., widely different solutions or technical approaches, acquisition of different products, at different times, or in different places) and adjustments made to prices (for evaluation purposes only) before reaching valid conclusions about price reasonableness. Significant differences in prices between offers or with the IGCE may also be an indication that offerors do not understand the requirement or they are offering an unreasonably low price to buy-in.

In these situations, the CO should place more reliance on cost analysis techniques and consider requesting field pricing assistance from technical and engineering experts, including a qualitative and quantitative (Q&Q) review of the offerors approach, proposed resources and technical qualities of the product or service prior to reaching a reasonableness or realism determination. In other words, where the requirements can result in proposals to furnish unlike products, further analysis would be needed beyond a price comparison of competing offers and before deciding that one or another price is reasonable and/or realistic. See steps for conducting Cost or Price Realism in T.3.2.3 1d.

Regardless of contract type and level of competition, cost analysis must be performed if a fair and reasonable determination cannot be reached based on price analysis alone and the agency needs an understanding of the cost buildup of proposals, for example, during evaluation of proposals for complex programs and/or for requirements that can result in proposals with unlike approaches.

(6) Unpriced Options

Every effort should be made to price contract options for additional quantities or services at the time of initial contract award. However, if the circumstances of the acquisition warrant the use of an unpriced option, the CO should consider using a sound and well supported IGCE as a basis to establish not-to-exceed amounts.

The CO should also consider negotiating as much pricing information on the option(s) as possible at the time of initial award when including unpriced options. For example, for T&M contracts, the CO may either incorporate the labor rates evaluated for the initial award or establish the labor categories most likely to support the requirement and request offerors to propose fully burdened labor rates. If not already evaluated as part of the basic contract, the proposed labor rates for the unpriced option should be evaluated for reasonableness and included as part of the basic contract award. The CO may also include a contract clause that gives the right to the FAA to re-evaluate and adjust these rates at the time the option is exercised. In the case of a cost-type contract, the CO should incorporate elements that can be reasonably determinable

from the terms of the basic contract, such as fixed.

2 Independent Government Cost Estimate Revised 7/2024

a. Purpose of an IGCE

(1) An independent Government cost estimate (IGCE) is an internal Government estimate, supported by factual or reasoned data and documentation, describing how much FAA could reasonably expect to pay for needed real property, product or services. It serves as:

- (a) The basis for reserving funds for the procurement action;
- (b) A method for comparing cost or price proposed by offerors;
- (c) An objective basis for determining price reasonableness when only one offer is received in response to a solicitation; and
- (d) A means of detecting offeror buy-ins and identifying unbalanced prices.

(2) The CO must ensure, through cost and/or price analysis, that the final price is fair and reasonable for all acquisitions (AMS Policy 3.2.3 Pricing Methodology, Principles and Standards). One of several techniques in performing price analysis is comparison of the proposed prices with an IGCE. Its primary objective is to provide the CO with an unbiased, realistic cost estimate for proposed products, services, and construction.

(3) A well-supported IGCE is a valuable tool for price negotiations, especially in the case of a single source acquisition. Clearly defined and supported cost elements such as labor, overhead, and travel enable FAA to make informed negotiation decisions. A well-reasoned IGCE helps FAA to verify completeness of offeror or contractor's cost proposals.

b. Applicability. An IGCE is required for procurement actions exceeding the AMS risk threshold (or for any lower dollar value procurement action when the CO determines it necessary) (AMS Policy 3.2.1.2.4 Independent Government Cost Estimate), except for:

- (1) Modifications to exercise priced options;
- (2) Incremental funding modifications;
- (3) Delivery orders for priced products or services under indefinite delivery contracts;
- (4) Acquisition of real property for a site-specific requirement for land or antenna/equipment space, where the location of NAS equipment is (1) necessary to the functionality of the NAS, and (2) of continued criticality to the NAS or mission

of the FAA; or for operational facilities that house equipment and/or personnel that provide Air Traffic Control services to aircraft operating in the NAS; or

(5) Supplies or services with prices set by law or regulation.

c. Responsibility for Preparation.

(1) The program office is responsible for the IGCE. Non-Government personnel (excluding any personnel of potential offerors) may support a program official in preparing the IGCE. Because the IGCE is procurement sensitive, access to it must be on a need to know basis. The IGCE must be signed and dated by the Government preparer.

(2) The IGCE must not be based on information furnished solely by a potential offer that may be considered for award, or based on an offeror's cost/price proposal after receipt of offers.

d. When to Submit. An IGCE should accompany the procurement request package. The IGCE becomes part of the official contract file documentation.

e. Proper Marking. Each IGCE must be designated and marked, "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY."

f. Detailed and Lump Sum Estimates and IGCE Structure. The complexity of an IGCE depends on the nature and dollar value of the requirement, and an IGCE could be a detailed cost estimate or a lump sum estimate. Detailed estimates encompass an analysis and estimation for individual cost elements (e.g. direct labor, material, other direct costs, indirect costs, and profit). In contrast, the lump sum estimate projects cost or price on a "bottom line" basis. Lump sum estimates do not break down the estimate into various cost elements and may be appropriate for commercial and noncomplex products, services, and real property related services. Lump sum estimates may be useful when the price of an item or service or real property acquisition can be determined without examining individual cost elements, such as when acquiring commercial items or land. The program official determines whether the IGCE should be developed as a lump sum estimate, detailed cost estimate, by contract line item number (CLIN), or by work breakdown structure (WBS). The structure used for the IGCE should track directly to the proposed CLIN structure used in the SIR to allow for valid comparisons in proposal cost and price analyses

g. Commercial and Simplified Procurement Actions. Published price lists, catalog prices, historical prices, General Services Administration (GSA) schedule prices, or market survey prices may suffice for an IGCE involving standard commercial materials, products, equipment, real property related services, and noncomplex services readily available in the commercial market. An IGCE for commercial and noncomplex products, services, and real property related services may entail determining the market value of an item, service, or real property related service and using that as the basis for a lump sum estimate, documenting the research, and then furnishing this information to the CO.

h. Differences Between Proposal Price and IGCE. When there are differences greater than 15% between the price of the offer proposed for award and the IGCE, the CO should notify

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the program official. The program official must document the reason for the difference and provide the CO applicable documentation for the contract file. For acquisitions of \$15 million or more, if, after receiving the required CFO approval, there is a difference greater than 15% between the potential contract award and the IGCE, the program office should take the actions described in AMS Guidance T3.2.1.4A1.1(1).

i. *Cost Estimates by Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)*. Cost estimates by WBS provide detailed cost estimates for each activity in the WBS and may include vendor quotes or catalog prices for materials and engineering labor estimates.

j. *Market Research and Analysis*. Market research and analyses may also be used to collect current cost information.

k. *Cost Estimation*.

(i) Cost estimation is a field of practice that can be simple to complex, depending on the requirement. Cost estimation methods for major system, facilities, and equipment acquisitions are complex and require defined requirements, extensive market research and expert assistance.

(ii) Different approaches are used to develop cost estimates. The cost estimator decides the appropriate approach and it will vary depending on the requirement, amount of data that the estimator has about the item or service to be estimated and the time frame for completion of the estimate. Five common cost estimating methodologies are: Extrapolation from Actuals, Parametric Cost Estimating, Analogy, Engineering (Bottoms Up) and Expert Opinion. There are many Government and private sector publications, models, and tools available on cost estimation. Listed below are several resources available for estimating costs:

DoD Contract Pricing Reference Guide Volume I

NASA Parametric Cost Estimating Handbook

U.S. Army Cost Analysis Manual

NASA Cost Estimating Handbook

(iii) Detailed information on elements included in a Cost Estimate is available in the IGCE Handbook located under Procurement Tools and Resources and a sample for preparing an IGCE is available in Procurement Samples.

3 Cost Accounting Standards Revised 7/2024

a. *Applicability*. Full or modified cost accounting standards (CAS) coverage, as appropriate, applies to all cost-type contracts and subcontracts. Categories of contracts and subcontracts exempt from all CAS requirements include:

(1) Negotiated contracts and subcontracts not in excess of \$2,000,000. For

purposes of this arrangement, an order issued by one segment to another must be treated as a subcontract (Policy 3.2.3.4);

(2) Contracts and subcontracts with small businesses;

(3) Contracts and subcontracts with foreign governments or their agents or instrumentalities or (insofar as the requirements of CAS other than 9904.401 and 9904.402 are concerned) any contract or subcontract awarded to a foreign concern;

(4) Contracts and subcontracts in which the price is set by law or regulation;

(5) Firm fixed price and fixed-price with economic price adjustment (provided that the price adjustment is not based on actual costs incurred) contracts and subcontracts, for acquisition of commercial items;

(6) Time-and- materials (the fixed hourly rate portion), and labor-hour contracts and subcontracts;

(7) Contracts or subcontracts of less the \$7.5 million, provided that at the time of award the business unit of the contractor or subcontractor is not currently performing any CAS-covered contracts or subcontracts at \$7.5 million or greater;

(8) Contracts and subcontracts to be executed and performed outside the United States, its territories, and possessions;

(9) Contracts for real property; and

(10) Firm-fixed-price contracts or subcontracts awarded on the basis of adequate price competition without submission of certified cost or pricing data.

b. *Contract Requirements.* A CAS-covered contract may be subject to either full or modified CAS coverage.

(i) Modified CAS coverage applies to contractor business units that received less than \$50 million in net CAS-covered awards in the immediately preceding cost accounting period. Modified CAS coverage only requires that the business unit comply with the following standards:

a.401, Consistency in Estimating, Accumulating and Reporting Costs

b.402, Consistency in Allocating Costs Incurred for the Same Purpose

c.405, Accounting for Unallowable Costs

d.406, Cost Accounting Period

(ii) Full CAS coverage requires the business unit (as defined in CAS 410-30(a)(2)) comply with all of the CAS in effect on the contract award date, or if required to submit certified cost or pricing data, on the date of the certification, as well as any CAS (or modifications) which become applicable in the future. Full CAS coverage applies to contractor business units that:

a. Received a single CAS-covered contract award, including option amounts, or \$50 million or more; or

b. Received \$50 million or more in CAS-covered contract awards during the immediately preceding cost accounting period.

c. *CAS Administration.* The cognizant CO will perform CAS administration for all contracts in a business unit notwithstanding retention of other administration functions by another CO. Within 30 days after the award of any new contract or subcontract subject to CAS, the CO, contractor, or subcontractor making the award should request the cognizant CO to perform administration for CAS matters. This is one of the duties of the Financial Administrative Contracting Officers (FACO) for those contractors who are under the cognizance of the FAA.

d. *Waiver.* In some instances, contractors or subcontractors may refuse to accept all or part of the requirements of AMS clauses 3.2.3-2, Cost Accounting Standards, and 3.2.3-3, Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices. If the CO determines that it is impractical to obtain the materials, supplies, or services from any other source, the CO should prepare a request for waiver.

e. *Responsibilities.*

(1) The CO is responsible for determining when a proposed contract may require CAS coverage and for including the appropriate notice in the screening information request. The CO ensures that the offeror has made the required certifications and that required Disclosure Statements are submitted.

(2) The CO should not award a CAS-covered contract until the FACO has made a written determination that a required Disclosure Statement is adequate unless, in order to protect FAA interest, the CO waives the requirement for an adequacy determination before award. In this event, a determination of adequacy should be required as soon as possible after the award.

(3) The cognizant auditor is responsible for conducting reviews of Disclosure Statements for adequacy and compliance.

(4) The cognizant FACO is responsible for determinations of adequacy and compliance of the Disclosure Statement.

f. *Determinations.*

(1) *Adequacy Determination.* The contract auditor will conduct an initial adequacy review of a Disclosure Statement to ascertain whether it is current, accurate, and

complete and will report the results to the cognizant FACO. The FACO will determine whether or not it adequately describes the offeror's cost accounting practices, based on the recommendation of the auditor. If the FACO identifies any areas of inadequacy, the FACO should request a revised Disclosure Statement. If the Disclosure Statement is adequate, the FACO should notify the offeror in writing, with copies to the auditor and FACO. The notice of adequacy should state that a disclosed practice will not, by virtue of such disclosure, be considered an approved practice for pricing proposals or accumulating and reporting contract performance cost data. Generally, the FACO should furnish the contractor notification of adequacy within 30 days after the Disclosure Statement has been received by the FACO.

(2) *Compliance Determination.* After the notification of adequacy, the auditor must conduct a detailed compliance review to determine whether or not the disclosed practices comply with cost principles and the CAS and will advise the CO of the results. The CO should take action regarding noncompliance with CAS. The CO may require a revised Disclosure Statement and adjustment of the prime contract price or cost allowance. Noncompliance with cost principles should be processed separately, in accordance with normal administrative practices.

g. *Subcontractor Disclosure Statements.*

(1) When FAA requires determinations of adequacy, the FACO cognizant of the subcontractor will provide such determination to the FACO cognizant of the prime contractor or next higher tier subcontractor. FACO's cognizant of higher tier subcontractors or prime contractors cannot reverse the determination of the FACO cognizant of the subcontractor.

(2) The agency head may determine that it is not practical to secure the Disclosure Statement, although submission is required, and authorize contract award without obtaining the Statement. The agency head must, within 30 days of having done so, submit a report to the Cost Accounting Standards Board setting forth all material facts. This authority may not be delegated.

h. *Changes to Disclosed or Established Cost Accounting Practices.* Adjustments to contracts and withholding amounts payable for CAS noncompliance, new standards, or voluntary changes are required only if the amounts involved are material. In determining whether amounts of cost are material, the following criteria will be considered by the CO where appropriate; no one criterion is necessarily determinative:

(1) *The absolute dollar amount involved.* The larger the dollar amount, the more likely that it will be material.

(2) *The amount of contract cost compared with the amount under consideration.* The larger the proportion of the amount under consideration to contract cost, the more likely it is to be material.

(3) *The relationship between a cost item and a cost objective.* Direct cost items, since the amounts are themselves part of a base for allocation of indirect costs, will normally have more impact than the same amount of indirect costs.

(4) *The impact of Government participation.* Changes in accounting treatment will have more impact if they influence the distribution of costs between Government and non-Government cost objectives than if all cost objectives are with the Government.

(5) *The cumulative impact of individually immaterial items.* It is appropriate to consider whether such impacts:

- (a) Tend to offset one another; or
- (b) Tend to be in the same direction and hence to accumulate into a material amount.

(6) The cost of administrative processing of the price adjustment modification should be considered. If the cost to process exceeds the amount to be recovered, it is less likely the amount will be material.

The FACO may forego action to require that a cost impact proposal be submitted or to adjust contracts, if the FACO determines the amount involved is immaterial. However, in the case of noncompliance issues, the FACO should inform the contractor that:

- (1) FAA reserves the right to make appropriate contract adjustments if, in the future, the FACO determines that the cost impact has become material; and
- (2) The contractor is not excused from the obligation to comply with the applicable Standard or rules and regulations involved.

i. *Equitable Adjustments for New or Modified Standards.*

(1) *New or Modified Standards.*

(a) AMS clause 3.2.3-1, Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification, requires offerors to state whether or not the award of the contemplated contract would require a change to established cost accounting practices affecting existing contracts and subcontracts. The FACO ensures that the contractor's response to the notice is made known to the CO.

(b) Contracts and subcontracts containing AMS clause 3.2.3-2, Cost Accounting Standards, may require equitable adjustments to comply with new or modified CAS. Such adjustments are limited to contracts and subcontracts awarded subject to full CAS coverage before the effective date of each new or modified standard. A new or modified standard becomes applicable prospectively to these contracts and subcontracts when a new contract or subcontract containing AMS clause 3.2.3-2, Cost Accounting Standards, is awarded on or after the effective date of the new or modified standard.

(c) COs should encourage contractors to submit any change in accounting practice in anticipation of complying with a new or modified standard as soon

as practical after the new or modified Standard has been promulgated by the Cost Accounting Standards Board. Any changes should be provided to the FACO for adequacy and compliance determinations.

(2) Accounting Changes.

(a) AMS clause 3.2.3-5, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards. requires the contractor to submit a description of any change in cost accounting practices required to comply with a new or modified CAS within 60 days (or other mutually agreed to date) after award of a contract requiring the change.

(b) The FACO will request the cognizant auditor to review the proposed change concurrently for adequacy and compliance. If the change meets both tests, the FACO will notify the contractor and may request submission of a cost impact proposal or a report of general dollar magnitude. However, if the practice is not yet being performed, it may not be able to be tested for compliance.

(3) Contract Price Adjustments.

(a) The FACO should promptly analyze the cost impact proposal with the assistance of the auditor, determine the impact, and negotiate the contract price adjustment on behalf of all Government agencies. The FACO should invite COs from other agencies to participate in negotiations of adjustments when the price of any of their contracts may be increased or decreased by \$10,000 or more. At the conclusion of negotiations, the FACO will:

(i) Inform the COs of affected contracts so the COs may execute supplemental agreements to the contracts;

(ii) Prepare a negotiation memorandum and send copies to cognizant auditors and COs of other agencies having prime contracts affected by the negotiation (those agencies execute supplemental agreements in the amounts negotiated); and

(iii) Furnish copies of the memorandum indicating the effect on costs to the CO of the next higher tier subcontractor or prime contractor, as appropriate, if a subcontract is to be adjusted. This memorandum will serve as the basis for negotiation between the subcontractor and the next higher tier subcontractor or prime contractor and for execution of a supplemental agreement to the subcontract.

(b) If the parties fail to agree on the cost or price adjustment, the FACO may make a unilateral adjustment, subject to contractor appeal.

(4) Remedies for Contractor Failure to Make Required Submissions.

(a) If the contractor does not submit the accounting change description or the general dollar magnitude of the change or cost impact proposal (in the form

and manner specified), the FACO, with the assistance of the auditor, estimates the general dollar magnitude of the cost impact on CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts. The FACO then informs the COs who may withhold an amount not to exceed 10 percent of each subsequent amount determined payable related to the contractor's CAS- covered prime contracts, up to the estimated general dollar magnitude of the cost impact, until the required submission is furnished by the contractor.

(b) If the contractor has not submitted the cost impact proposal before the total withheld amount reaches the estimated general dollar magnitude and the FACO determines that an adjustment is required, the FACO, with assistance from the CO, should request the contractor to agree to the cost or price adjustment. The contractor should also be advised that in the event no agreement on the cost or price adjustment is reached within 20 days, the FACO may have the COs make a unilateral adjustment, subject to contractor appeal.

j. Noncompliance with CAS Requirements.

(1) Determination of Noncompliance.

(a) Within 15 days of the receipt of a report of alleged noncompliance from the auditor, the FACO makes an initial finding of compliance or noncompliance and advise the auditor.

(b) If an initial finding of noncompliance is made, the FACO immediately notifies the contractor in writing of the exact nature of the noncompliance and allow the contractor 60 days within which to agree or to submit reasons why the existing practices are considered to be in compliance.

(c) If the contractor agrees with the initial finding of noncompliance, the FACO reviews the contractor submissions required by paragraph (a) of AMS clause 3.2.3-5, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards.

(d) If the contractor disagrees with the initial noncompliance finding, the FACO reviews the reasons why the contractor considers the existing practices to be in compliance and make a determination of compliance or noncompliance. If the FACO determines that the contractor's practices are in noncompliance, a written explanation is provided as to why the FACO disagrees with the contractor's rationale. The FACO notifies the contractor and the auditor in writing of the determination. If the FACO makes a determination of noncompliance, the procedures in (b) through (d), as appropriate, are followed.

(2) Accounting Changes.

(a) AMS clause 3.2.3-5, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards, requires the contractor to submit a description of any cost accounting practice change needed to correct a noncompliance.

(b) The FACO reviews the proposed change concurrently for adequacy and

compliance. If the description of the change meets both tests, the FACO notifies the contractor and request submission of a cost impact proposal.

(3) Contract Price Adjustments.

(a) The FACO requests that the contractor submit a cost impact proposal within the time specified in AMS clause 3.2.3-5, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards.

(b) Upon receipt of the cost impact proposal, the FACO follows the procedures in subparagraph (3) (a) under above paragraph j. "Equitable Adjustments for New or Modified Standards". In accordance with the AMS clause 3.2.3-2, Cost Accounting Standards, the FACO must include and separately identify, as part of the computation of the contract price adjustment(s), applicable interest on any increased costs paid to the contractor as a result of the noncompliance. Interest must be computed from the date of overpayment to the time the adjustment is affected. If the costs were incurred and paid evenly over the fiscal years during which the noncompliance occurred, then the midpoint of the period in which the noncompliance began may be considered the baseline for the computation of interest. An alternate equitable method should be used if the costs were not incurred and paid evenly over the fiscal years during which the noncompliance occurred. Interest should be computed pursuant to AMS clause 3.3.1-9, Interest.

(4) Remedies for Contractor Failure to Make Required Submissions.

(a) If the contractor does not submit the accounting change description or the general dollar magnitude of the change or cost impact proposal (in the form and manner specified), the FACO, with the assistance of the auditor, should estimate the general dollar magnitude of the cost impact on CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts. The FACO should inform the COs who may then withhold an amount not to exceed 10 percent of each subsequent amount determined payable related to the contractor's CAS- covered prime contracts, up to the estimated general dollar magnitude of the cost impact until the required submission is furnished by the contractor.

(b) If the contractor has not submitted the cost impact proposal before the total withheld amount reaches the estimated general dollar magnitude and the FACO determines that an adjustment is required, the FACO, with assistance from the CO, should request the contractor to agree to the cost or price adjustment. The contractor should also be advised that in the event no agreement on the cost or price adjustment is reached within 20 days, the FACO may have the COs make a unilateral adjustment, subject to contractor appeal.

(c) If the FACO determines that there is no material increase in costs as a result of the noncompliance, the FACO notifies the contractor in writing that the contractor is in noncompliance, that corrective action should be taken, and that if such noncompliance subsequently results in materially increased costs

to the FAA, the provisions of AMS clause 3.2.3-2, Cost Accounting Standards and/or AMS clause 3.2.3-3, Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices, will be enforced.

k. *Voluntary Changes.*

(1) *General.*

- (a) The contractor may voluntarily change its disclosed or established cost accounting practices.
- (b) The contract price may be adjusted for voluntary changes. However, increased costs resulting from a voluntary change may be allowed only if the CO determines that the change is desirable and not detrimental to the interest of FAA.

(2) *Accounting Changes.*

- (a) AMS clause 3.2.3-5, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards, requires the contractor to notify the FACO and submit a description of any voluntary cost accounting practice change not less than 60 days (or such other date as may be mutually agreed to) before implementation of the voluntary change.
- (b) The FACO reviews the proposed change concurrently for adequacy and compliance. If the description of the change meets both tests, the FACO notifies the contractor and requests submission of a cost impact proposal.

(3) *Contract Price Adjustments.*

- (a) With the assistance of the auditor, the FACO promptly analyzes the cost impact proposal to determine whether or not the proposed change will result in increased costs being paid by FAA. The FACO considers all of the contractor's affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts, but any cost changes to higher- tier subcontracts or contracts of other contractors over and above the cost of the subcontract adjustment are not considered.
- (b) The FACO then follows the procedures in above subparagraph j, "Equitable Adjustments for New or Modified Standards."

(4) *Remedies for Contractor Failure to Make Required Submissions.*

- (a) If the contractor does not submit the accounting change description or the general dollar magnitude of the change or cost impact proposal (in the form and manner specified), the FACO, with the assistance of the auditor, estimates the general dollar magnitude of the cost impact on CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts. The FACO may then withhold an amount not to exceed 10 percent of each subsequent amount determined payable related to the contractor's

CAS- covered prime contracts up to the estimated general dollar magnitude of the cost impact, until the required submission is furnished by the contractor.

(b) If the contractor has not submitted the cost impact proposal before the total withheld amount reaches the estimated general dollar magnitude and the FACO determines that an adjustment is appropriate, the FACO, with assistance from the CO, should request the contractor to agree to the cost or price adjustment. The contractor should also be advised that in the event no agreement on the cost or price adjustment is reached within 20 days, the FACO may have the COs make a unilateral adjustment, subject to contractor appeal.

1. *Subcontract Administration.* When a negotiated CAS price adjustment or a determination of noncompliance is required at the subcontract level, the FACO cognizant of the subcontractor should make the determination and advise the FACO cognizant of the prime contractor or next higher tier subcontractor of his decision. FACOs cognizant of higher tier subcontractors or prime contractors should not reverse the determination of the FACO cognizant of the subcontractor.

4 Financial Administrative Contracting Officer (FACO) Revised 9/2020

a. *Definition.* Financial Administrative Contracting Officers (FACO) are FAA employees who perform financial administration, including system adequacy determination, forward pricing and year-end actual rate administration and negotiation, and cost allowability determination to companies whenever the FAA is the cognizant agency.

b. *Roles and Responsibilities.*

- (1) Establish billing rates, make forward pricing rate recommendations, negotiate forward pricing rate agreements, and negotiate final indirect rates for cost-reimbursement contracts with companies over whom FAA has cognizance;
- (2) Make final determinations on adequacy of contractor accounting systems;
- (3) Determine the contractor's compliance with Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) as applicable;
- (4) Determine the allowability of cost suspended or disapproved, direct suspension or disapproval of costs when there is reason to believe they should be suspended or disapproved;
- (5) Issue Notices of Intent to disallow or not recognize costs;
- (6) Negotiate advance agreements applicable to treatment of certain costs; and
- (7) Send letter(s) to contractor, contracting officers and affected external agencies notifying them of FACO actions, recommendations, negotiations as appropriate.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 7/2024

Document Name
DOT-4220.34 Contract Facilities Capital and Cost of Money

D Procurement Samples Revised 9/2020

Document Name
Independent Government Cost Estimate v 1
Independent Government Cost Estimate v 2

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2020

Document Name

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2020

Document Name
IGCE Handbook
Pricing Handbook

G Appendix Revised 9/2021

1 Appendix - Instructions for Submitting Certified Cost/Price Proposals for Products, Services, or Construction Revised 7/2024

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING COST/PRICE PROPOSALS WHEN CERTIFIED COST OR PRICING DATA ARE REQUIRED

Note 1. There is a clear distinction between submitting certified cost or pricing data and
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merely making available books, records, and other documents without identification. The requirement for submission of certified cost or pricing data is met when all accurate cost or pricing data reasonably available to the offeror have been submitted, either actually or by specific identification, to the Contracting Officer (CO) or an authorized representative. As later information comes into the offeror's possession, it should be submitted promptly to the CO in a manner that clearly shows how the information relates to the offeror's price proposal. The requirement for submission of certified cost or pricing data continues up to the time of agreement on price, or an earlier date agreed upon between the parties if applicable.

Note 2. By submitting the offeror's proposal, the offeror grants the CO or an authorized representative the right to examine records that formed the basis for the pricing proposal. That examination can take place at any time before award. It may include those books, records, documents, and other types of factual information (regardless of form or whether the information is specifically referenced or included in the proposal as the basis for pricing) that will permit an adequate evaluation of the proposed price.

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. The offeror must provide the following information on the first page of the offeror's pricing proposal:

- (1) Solicitation, contract, and/or modification number;
- (2) Name and address of offeror;
- (3) Name and telephone number of point of contact;
- (4) Name of contract administration office (if available);
- (5) Type of contract action (that is, new contract, change order, price revision/redetermination, letter contract, unpriced order, or other);
- (6) Proposed cost; profit or fee; and total;
- (7) Whether the offeror will require the use of Government property in the performance of the contract, and, if so, what property;
- (8) Whether the offeror's organization is subject to cost accounting standards; whether the offeror's organization has submitted a Cost Accounting Standards Board (CASB) Disclosure Statement, and if it has been determined adequate; whether the offeror have been notified that the offeror are or may be in noncompliance with the offeror's Disclosure Statement or CAS, and, if yes, an explanation; whether any aspect of this proposal is inconsistent with the offeror's disclosed practices or applicable CAS, and, if so, an explanation; and whether the proposal is consistent with the offeror's established estimating and accounting principles and procedures and FAA Cost Principles, and, if not, an explanation;
- (9) The following statement:

"This proposal reflects our estimates and/or actual costs as of this date and conforms to the instructions contained in the Appendix G1 to AMS Guidance T3.2.3, 'Cost and Price Methodology.' By submitting this proposal, we grant the CO and authorized representative(s) the right to examine, at any time before award, those records, which include books, documents, accounting procedures and practices, and other data, regardless of type and form or whether such supporting information is specifically referenced or included in the proposal as the basis for pricing, that will permit an adequate evaluation of the proposed price."

(10) Date of submission; and

(11) Name, title and signature of authorized representative.

B. In submitting the offeror's proposal, the offeror must include an index, appropriately referenced, of all the cost or pricing data and information accompanying or identified in the proposal. In addition, the offeror must annotate any future additions and/or revisions, up to the date of agreement on price, or an earlier date agreed upon by the parties, on a supplemental index.

C. As part of the specific information required, the offeror must submit, with the offeror's proposal, certified cost or pricing data (that is, data that are verifiable and factual and otherwise as defined in FAA AMS Policy Appendix C. The offeror must clearly identify on the offeror's cover sheet that certified cost or pricing data are included as part of the proposal. In addition, the offeror must submit with the offeror's proposal any information reasonably required to explain the offeror's estimating process, including

(1) The judgmental factors applied and the mathematical or other methods used in the estimate, including those used in projecting from known data; and

(2) The nature and amount of any contingencies included in the proposed price.

D. The offeror must show the relationship between contract line item prices and the total contract price. The offeror must attach cost-element breakdowns for each proposed line item, using the appropriate format prescribed in the "Formats for Submission of Line Item Summaries" section of this table. The offeror must furnish supporting breakdowns for each cost element, consistent with the offeror's cost accounting system.

E. When more than one contract line item is proposed, the offeror must also provide summary total amounts covering all line items for each element of cost.

F. Whenever the offeror have incurred costs for work performed before submission of a proposal, the offeror must identify those costs in the offeror's cost/price proposal.

G. If the offeror has reached an agreement with Government representatives on use of forward pricing rates/factors, identify the agreement, include a copy, and describe its nature.

H. As soon as practicable after final agreement on price or an earlier date agreed to by the parties, but before the award resulting from the proposal the offeror must submit a Certificate

of Current Cost or Pricing Data as follows:

(1) Certificate

CERTIFICATE OF CURRENT COST OR PRICING DATA

This is to certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the cost or pricing data submitted, either actually or by specific identification in writing, to the CO or to the CO's representative in support of [*] are accurate, complete, and current as of [**]. This certification includes the cost or pricing data supporting any advance agreements and forward pricing rate agreements between the offeror and the Government that are part of the proposal.

[Offeror insert the following information.]

Firm _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Title _____

Date of execution [*** _____]

**Offeror identify the proposal, request for price adjustment, or other submission involved, giving the appropriate identifying number (e.g., SIR No.)*

*** Offeror insert the day, month, and year when price negotiations were concluded and price agreement was reached or, if applicable, an earlier date agreed upon between the parties that is as close as practicable to the date of agreement on price.*

**** Offeror insert the day, month, and year of signing, which should be as close as practicable to the date when the price negotiations were concluded and the contract price was agreed to.*

(End of
certificate)

(2) The certificate does not constitute a representation as to the accuracy of the offeror's judgment on the estimate of future costs or projections. It applies to the data upon which the judgment or estimate was based. This distinction between fact and judgment should be clearly understood. If the offeror had information reasonably available at the time of agreement showing that the negotiated price was not based on accurate, complete, and current data, the offeror's responsibility is not limited by any lack of personal knowledge of the information on the part of its negotiators.

(3) The CO and offeror are encouraged to reach a prior agreement on criteria for establishing closing or cutoff dates when appropriate in order to minimize delays associated with proposal updates. Closing or cutoff dates should be included as part of the data submitted with the proposal and, before agreement on price, data should be updated by the offeror to the latest closing or cutoff dates for which the data are available. Use of cutoff dates coinciding with reports is acceptable, as certain data may not be reasonably available before normal periodic closing dates (e.g., actual indirect costs). Data within the offeror's or a subcontractor's organization on matters significant to offeror management and to FAA will be treated as reasonably available. What is significant depends upon the circumstances of each acquisition.

(4) Possession of a Certificate of Current Cost or Pricing Data is not a substitute for examining and analyzing the offeror's proposal.

(5) If certified cost or pricing data are requested by FAA and submitted by an offeror, but an exception is later found to apply, the data must not be considered certified cost or pricing data and must not be certified in accordance with this subsection.

II. COST ELEMENTS

Depending on the offeror's system, the offeror must provide breakdowns for the following basic cost elements, as applicable:

A. Materials and services. Provide a consolidated priced summary of individual material quantities included in the various tasks, orders, or contract line items being proposed and the basis for pricing (vendor quotes, invoice prices, etc.). Include raw materials, parts, components, assemblies, and services to be produced or performed by others. For all items proposed, identify the item and show the source, quantity, and price. Conduct price analyses of all subcontractor proposals. Conduct cost analyses for all subcontracts when certified cost or pricing data are submitted by the subcontractor. Include these analyses as part of the offeror's own certified cost or pricing data submissions. Submit the subcontractor certified cost or pricing data as part of the offeror's own certified cost or pricing data as required in subparagraph IIA (2) below. These requirements also apply to all subcontractors if required to submit certified cost or pricing data.

(1) Adequate Price Competition. Provide data showing the degree of competition and the basis for establishing the source and reasonableness of price. For interorganizational transfers priced at other than the cost of comparable competitive commercial work of the division, subsidiary, or affiliate of the offeror, explain the pricing method.

(2) All Other. Obtain certified cost or pricing data from prospective sources (i.e., adequate price competition, commercial items, prices set by law or regulation or waiver). Also provide data showing the basis for establishing source and reasonableness of price. In addition, provide a summary of the offeror's cost analysis and a copy of certified cost or pricing data submitted by the prospective source in support of each subcontract or purchase order that is the lower of either \$10,000,000 or more, or both more than the pertinent certified cost or pricing data threshold and more

than 10 percent of the prime offeror's proposed price. The CO may require the offeror to submit certified cost or pricing data in support of proposals in lower amounts. Subcontractor certified cost or pricing data must be accurate, complete and current as of the date of final price agreement, or an earlier date agreed upon by the parties, given on the prime offeror's Certificate of Current Cost or Pricing Data. The prime offeror is responsible for updating a prospective subcontractor's data. For standard commercial items fabricated by the offeror that are generally stocked in inventory, provide a separate cost breakdown, if priced based on cost. For interorganizational transfers priced at cost, provide a separate breakdown of cost elements. Analyze the cost or pricing data and submit the results of the offeror's analysis of the prospective source's proposal. When submission of a prospective source's certified cost or pricing data is required as described in this paragraph, it must be included along with the offeror's own certified cost or pricing data submission, as part of the offeror's own certified cost or pricing data. The offeror must also submit any other certified cost or pricing data obtained from a subcontractor, either actually or by specific identification, along with the results of any analysis performed on that data.

B. Direct Labor. Provide a time-phased (e.g., monthly, quarterly, etc.) breakdown of labor hours, rates, and cost by appropriate category, and furnish bases for estimates.

C. Indirect Costs. Indicate how the offeror have computed and applied the offeror's indirect costs, including cost breakdowns. Show trends and budgetary data to provide a basis for evaluating the reasonableness of proposed rates. Indicate the rates used and provide an appropriate explanation.

D. Other Costs. List all other costs not otherwise included in the categories described above (e.g., special tooling, travel, computer and consultant services, preservation, packaging and packing, spoilage and rework, and Federal excise tax on finished articles) and provide bases for pricing.

E. Royalties. If royalties exceed \$1,500, the offeror must provide the following information on a separate page for each separate royalty or license fee:

- (1) Name and address of licensor.
- (2) Date of license agreement.
- (3) Patent numbers.
- (4) Patent application serial numbers, or other basis on which the royalty is payable.
- (5) Brief description (including any part or model numbers of each contract item or component on which the royalty is payable).
- (6) Percentage or dollar rate of royalty per unit.
- (7) Unit price of contract item.
- (8) Number of units.

(9) Total dollar amount of royalties.

(10) If specifically requested by the CO, a copy of the current license agreement and identification of applicable claims of specific patents.

F. Facilities Capital Cost of Money. When the offeror elects to claim facilities capital cost of money as an allowable cost, the offeror must submit form DOT-4220.34 Contract Facilities Capital and Cost of Money, located on the FAST webpage under Procurement Forms. The offeror must show the calculation of the proposed amount.

III. FORMATS FOR SUBMISSION OF LINE ITEM SUMMARIES

A. New Contracts (including letter contracts)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
COST ELEMENTS	PROPOSED CONTRACT ESTIMATE- TOTAL COST	PROPOSED CONTRACT ESTIMATE- UNIT COST	REFERENCE

Column Instruction

(1) Enter appropriate cost elements.

(2) Enter those necessary and reasonable costs that, in the offeror's judgment, will properly be incurred in efficient contract performance. When any of the costs in this column have already been incurred (e.g., under a letter contract), describe them on an attached supporting page. When preproduction or startup costs are significant, or when specifically requested to do so by the CO, provide a full identification and explanation of them.

(3) Optional, unless required by the CO.

(4) Identify the attachment in which the information supporting the specific cost element may be found. (Attach separate pages as necessary.)

B. Change Orders, Modifications, and Claims.

(1) COST ELEMENTS	(2) ESTIMATED COST OF ALL WORK COMPLETED	(3) COST OF DELETED WORK ALREADY PERFORMED	(4) NET COST TO BE DELETED	(5) COST OF WORK ADDED	(6) NET COST OF CHANGE	(7) REFERENCE

Column Instructions

(1) Enter appropriate cost elements.

(2) Include the current estimates of what the cost would have been to complete the deleted work not yet performed (not the original proposal estimates), and the cost of deleted work already performed.

(3) Include the incurred cost of deleted work already performed, using actuals incurred if possible, or, if actuals are not available, estimates from the contractor's accounting records. Attach a detailed inventory of work, materials, parts, components, and hardware already purchased, manufactured, or performed and deleted by the change, indicating the cost and proposed disposition of each line item. Also, if the contractor desires to retain these items or any portion of them, indicate the amount offered for them.

(4) Enter the net cost to be deleted, which is the estimated cost of all deleted work less the cost of deleted work already performed. Column (2) minus Column (3) equals Column (4).

(5) Enter the contractor's estimate for cost of work added by the change. When nonrecurring costs are significant, or when specifically requested to do so by the CO, provide a full identification and explanation of them. When any of the costs in this column have already been incurred, describe them on an attached supporting schedule.

(6) Enter the net cost of change, which is the cost of work added, less the net cost to be deleted. Column (5) minus Column (4) equals Column (6). When this result is negative, place the amount in parentheses.

(7) Identify the attachment in which the information supporting the specific cost element may be found. (*Attach separate pages as necessary.*)

T3.2.4 - Types of Contracts Revised 7/2009

A Types of Contracts Revised 7/2007

1 General Considerations Revised 10/2021

a. The Contracting Officer (CO) determines the type of contract. A variety of factors influence the CO's decision, such as nature and complexity of the requirement, degree to

which requirements can be described, performance period, need for incentives, urgency, market conditions, industry practices, or procurement history.

b. Circumstances may change during implementation of a large program, a series of contracts, or a single long-term contract, and a different contract type may be appropriate in later periods than that used at the outset. Also, a combination of contract types may be appropriate for different aspects of a requirement under one contract award.

c. The CO uses sound judgment when selecting a contract type. Depending on the circumstances, it may be a matter for communication with vendors because contract price is closely related to contract type. The CO's objective should be to choose a contract type and price that will result in reasonable contractor risk and ensure efficient and economical contractor performance.

d. Performance requirements must be realistic, manageable, and within the control of the parties to the contract. The procurement team (CO, program official, legal counsel, and other staff) should, to the extent possible, assess and discuss contract performance risks and ensure contract requirements and terms are clear. Contract terms must be reasonable to both FAA and the contractor.

e. The CO determination of contract type dictates the method of procurement coding within the Procurement System. The procurement coding is specified by a single character in the procurement instrument identifier code within the contract number. (See AMS T3.13.1.A.1 – Numbering System for Procurement Instruments for more information on all digit alphabetic codes for various procurement instruments). For example, a letter “C” contract would be used for all types of contracts (i.e. Fixed Price, Cost Reimbursement, Time and Material/Labor Hour, Letter Contracts etc.) when initial requirements are more definite and there is an established price and requirements schedule. In contrast, a letter “D” contract indicates an Indefinite Delivery contract, and is commonly used when the exact quantity, services, or delivery schedule are not known up front.

2 Fixed-Price Revised 9/2020

a. *General.* Fixed-price types of contracts provide for a firm price or, in appropriate cases, an adjustable price. Fixed-price contracts providing for an adjustable price may include a ceiling price, a target price (including target cost), or both. Unless otherwise specified in the contract, the ceiling price or target price is subject to adjustment only by operation of contract clauses providing for equitable adjustment or other revision of the contract price under stated circumstances.

b. *Firm Fixed-Price.*

(1) Description:

(a) Provides for a price that is not subject to change regardless of the actual costs incurred by the contractor after award.

(b) Places maximum risk upon the contractor and full responsibility for all

costs and resulting profit or loss with maximum incentive to control costs and perform effectively.

(c) Imposes minimum administrative burden upon the contracting parties.

(2) Use When:

(a) Performance risk can be reasonably predicted or where risk is minimal.

(b) For commercial items or commercial-type products or other supplies or services on the basis of reasonably definite functional or detailed specifications.

(c) Available cost or pricing information permits realistic evaluation of probable costs of performance or the CO can establish fair and reasonable prices at the outset.

(d) The contractor is willing to accept a firm fixed price representing assumption of the risks involved.

(e) For real property transactions where the vendor is willing to accept a fixed rate over the entire contract term representing the rental value for the land or space. (See also T3.8.8.B.5 for Rent Payment Structure)

(3) Considerations:

(a) Contractor is responsible for cost control and associated risks.

(b) Careful evaluation of project requirements and the Offeror's price proposal must be made to ensure a meeting of the minds and ensure price does not include excessive allowance for risk.

c. Fixed-Price with Economic Price Adjustment.

(1) Description:

Same as fixed price, except provides for an upward or downward revision of the stated contract price based on the occurrence of specific conditions specified in the contract. Adjustments are of three general types:

(a) Established prices. Increases or decreases from an agreed upon level in published or otherwise established prices of specific items or the contract end items. Normally restricted to industry-wide contingencies.

(b) Actual costs of labor or material. Increases or decreases in specified costs of labor or material that the contractor actually experiences during contract performance. Should be limited to contingencies beyond the contractor's control.

(c) Cost indexes of labor or material. Increases or decreases in specified costs of labor or material cost standards or indexes that are specifically identified in the contract.

(d) Actual costs of taxes. Increases or decreases in specified costs associated with state or local taxes during the term of any real property contract.

(2) Use When:

There is considerable doubt concerning the stability of the market or labor conditions that will exist during an extended contract period (i.e., during periods of high or significant fluctuations in inflation), and where the performance period is greater than one year.

(3) Considerations:

(a) Risk for contractor reduced.

(b) Important to ensure that the contingency (typically an index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) is a reliable indicator of the contractor's probable changes in cost. For example, the Employment Cost Index (ECI) is generally preferable to the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) if labor costs are the primary component of the contractor's price. For real property contracts, the Cost of Living Index found in the U.S. Department of Labor Revised Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, will be incorporated into the fixed price amount and paid in accordance with the terms of the contract.

(c) Should not be used unless it is necessary either to protect the contractor and the FAA against significant fluctuations in labor or material costs, or market conditions.

(d) In contracts that do not require submission of cost or pricing data, the CO should obtain adequate information to establish the base level from which an adjustment may be made and may require verification of data submitted.

d. Firm Fixed-Price, Level-of-Effort.

(1) Description:

(a) Requires a contractor to provide a specified level of effort, over a stated period of time, for work that can be stated only in general terms, and the FAA pays the contractor a fixed dollar amount.

(b) Suitable for investigation or study in a specific research and development area. The output of the contract is usually a report showing the results achieved

through application of the required level of effort.

(2) Use When:

- (a) The work required cannot otherwise be clearly defined.
- (b) The required level of effort is identified and agreed upon in advance.

(3) Considerations:

- (a) There is reasonable assurance that the intended result cannot be achieved by expending less than the stipulated effort.
- (b) Payment is based on the effort expended rather than the results achieved.

e. Fixed-Price Incentive.

(1) Description:

- (a) Provides for adjusting profit and establishing the final contract price by application of a formula based on the relationship of total final negotiated cost to total target cost.
- (b) The final price is subject to a price ceiling, negotiated at the outset. The two forms of fixed-price incentive contracts are firm target and successive targets.

(2) Use When:

- (a) A firm-fixed price is not suitable.
- (b) The nature of the supplies or services being acquired and other circumstances of the acquisition are such that the contractor's assumption of a degree of cost responsibility will provide a positive profit incentive for effective cost control and performance.
- (c) The performance requirements provide a reasonable opportunity for the incentives to have a meaningful impact on the contractor's management of the work, if the contract also includes incentives on technical performance and/or delivery.
- (d) Billing prices are established as an interim basis for payment. These billing prices may be adjusted, within the ceiling limits, upon request of either party to the contract, when it becomes apparent that the final negotiated cost will be substantially different from the target cost.

(3) Considerations:

(a) Places maximum risk upon the contractor and full responsibility for all costs and resulting profit or loss with maximum incentive to control costs and perform effectively.

(b) The final price is subject to a price ceiling, negotiated at the outset. See guidance on Firm Target and Successive Target contracts for additional considerations.

f. Fixed-Price Incentive (Firm Target).

(1) Description:

(a) Specifies a target cost, a target profit, a price ceiling (but not a profit ceiling or floor), and a profit adjustment formula. These elements are negotiated at the outset.

(b) Price ceiling is the maximum that may be paid to the contractor, except for any adjustment under other contract clauses.

(c) When performance is completed, the parties negotiate the final cost, and the final price is established by applying the formula.

(2) Use When:

(a) The contractor's accounting system is adequate for providing data to support negotiation of final cost and incentive price revision.

(b) Adequate cost or pricing information for establishing reasonable firm targets is available at the time of initial contract negotiation.

(3) Considerations:

(a) Profit varies inversely with the cost; therefore this contract type provides a positive, calculable profit incentive for the contractor to control costs.

(b) If the final negotiated cost exceeds the price ceiling, the contractor absorbs the difference as a loss.

(c) The CO should specify in the contract schedule the target cost, target profit, and target price for each item subject to incentive price revision.

g. Fixed-Price Incentive (Successive Targets).

(1) Description:

(a) Specifies the following elements, all of which are negotiated at the outset:

(i) Initial target cost;

- (ii) Initial target profit;
- (iii) Initial profit adjustment formula;
- (iv) The production point; and
- (v) A ceiling price.

(b) The profit adjustment formula to be used for establishing the firm target profit includes a ceiling and floor for the firm target profit.

(2) Use When:

- (a) Available cost or pricing information is not sufficient to permit the negotiation of a realistic firm target cost and profit before award.
- (b) Sufficient information is available to permit negotiation of initial targets.
- (c) There is reasonable assurance that additional reliable information will be available at an early point in the contract performance so as to permit negotiation of either a firm-fixed price or firm targets and a formula for establishing final profit and price that will provide a fair and reasonable incentive.
- (d) The contractor's accounting system is adequate for providing data for negotiating firm targets and a realistic profit adjustment formula, and negotiation of final costs.
- (e) Cost or pricing information adequate for establishing a reasonable firm target cost is reasonably expected to be available at an early point in contract performance.

(3) Considerations:

- (a) Initial profit adjustment formula normally provides for a lesser degree of contractor cost responsibility than would a formula for establishing final profit and price.
- (b) A ceiling price is the maximum that may be paid to the contractor, except for any adjustment under other contract clauses.
- (c) When the specified production point is reached, the parties negotiate the firm target cost giving consideration to cost experience under the contract and other pertinent factors. The firm target profit is established by the stated formula. The parties may then negotiate a firm-fixed price, using the firm target cost plus the firm target profit as a guide; **OR** negotiate a formula for

establishing the final price using the firm target cost and firm target profit. The final cost is then negotiated at completion, and the final profit is established by the formula, as under the fixed-price (firm target) contract.

h. Fixed-Price Award Fee.

(1) Description:

- (a) Provides for a price not subject to any adjustment on the basis of the contractor's actual costs in performing the contract and for a fee consisting of an award amount that the contractor may earn in whole, in part, or not at all during performance.
- (b) Award fee is sufficient to provide motivation for excellence in such areas as quality, timeliness, etc.
- (c) The amount of the award fee to be paid is determined by the FAA's judgmental evaluation of the contractor's performance in terms of the discriminators stated in the contract. This determination is made unilaterally by the FAA and is not subject to the "Disputes" clause.

(2) Use When:

- (a) The work can be sufficiently defined to permit the use of a fixed-price contract and the CO believes the FAA can benefit by providing added incentives to encourage the contractor to perform beyond the minimum contract requirements.
- (b) The additional administrative effort and cost required to monitor and evaluate performance are justified by the expected benefits.
- (c) Multiple offices or functions may be supported by the contract.

(3) Considerations

- (a) Probable profit included in the fixed price when establishing the award fee.
- (b) Contract contains an award fee determination plan which discusses the method the FAA will use to determine how much of the award fee may be paid to the contractor. The following topics are recommended:
 - (i) Performance discriminators (describes the specific areas of performance to be evaluated, and the weighting given to each area).
 - (ii) Frequency of evaluations, total award fee, and amount of fee allocated per performance evaluation period.

(iii) Process for making changes to the plan.

(iv) Termination (describes how the final period of evaluation will be treated should the contract be terminated).

3 Cost-Reimbursement Revised 10/2019

a. *General.* Cost-reimbursement type contracts provide for payment of allowable incurred costs, to the extent prescribed in the contract. These contracts establish an estimate of total cost for the required work and establish a ceiling that the contractor may not exceed (except at its own risk) without the CO's approval. Cost-reimbursement contracts are appropriate when uncertainties involved in contract performance do not permit costs to be estimated with sufficient accuracy to use any type of fixed-price contract.

The CO must notify FAA Cost/Price Analysis Services (AAP-500) when awarding all cost reimbursable contracts. This requirement includes task orders and contracts with reimbursable CLINs over 15% of the total contract value for the purposes of maintaining a list of contracts required by AMS Policy to be audited.

b. *Cost.*

(1) Description:

A cost-reimbursement contract in which the contractor receives no fee.

(2) Use When:

(a) Research and development work, particularly with nonprofit educational institutions or other nonprofit organizations, and for facilities contracts.

(b) The contractor's accounting system is adequate for determining costs applicable to the contract.

(c) The uncertainties involved in contract performance do not permit costs to be estimated with sufficient accuracy to use a fixed price contract.

(d) The total value of the contract is high enough to justify the higher administrative costs when compared to other contract types.

(3) Considerations:

(a) Appropriate FAA surveillance during performance will provide reasonable assurance that efficient methods and effective cost controls are used.

(b) Verifiable cost information is available.

(c) A ceiling price which the contractor may not exceed without the CO's approval.

(d) Allowable costs are determined according to FAA Cost Principles.

c. Cost-Sharing.

(1) Description:

A cost-reimbursement contract in which the contractor receives no fee and is reimbursed only for an agreed-upon share of its allowable costs.

(2) Use When:

(a) The contractor agrees to absorb a portion of the costs with the expectation of compensating benefits.

(b) The contractor's accounting system is adequate for determining costs applicable to the contract.

(c) The uncertainties involved in contract performance do not permit costs to be estimated with sufficient accuracy to use a fixed price contract.

(d) The total value of the contract is high enough to justify the higher administrative costs when compared to other contract types.

(3) Considerations:

(a) Appropriate FAA surveillance during performance will provide reasonable assurance that efficient methods and effective cost controls are used.

(b) Verifiable cost information is available.

(c) A ceiling price which the contractor may not exceed without the CO's approval.

(d) Allowable costs are determined according to FAA Cost Principles.

d. Cost-Plus-Fixed Fee.

(1) Description:

(a) Provides for payment to the contractor of a negotiated fee that is fixed at the inception of the contract. The fee is a fixed dollar amount.

(b) For CPFF LOE contract, the fee is determined by the level of effort performed. The fixed fee may vary by a pre-determined amount or percentage of the total fixed fee available based on the level of effort, but not cost

incurred.

(c) The fixed fee does not vary with actual cost, but may be adjusted as a result of changes in the scope of work to be performed under the contract.

(d) If the contract is incrementally funded, the CO should identify in all awards and modifications the portion of funding allocated to the fee.

(e) Typically written in either completion form or term form.

(f) Permits contracting for efforts that might otherwise present too great a risk to contractors, but it provides the contractor only a minimum incentive to control costs.

(2) Use When:

(a) The uncertainties involved in contract performance do not permit costs to be estimated with sufficient accuracy to use a fixed-price contract.

(b) The total value of the contract is high enough to justify the higher administrative costs when compared to another contract type.

(c) The contractor's accounting system is adequate for determining costs applicable to the contract.

(d) The level of effort required is unknown such as for the performance of research or preliminary exploration or study.

(e) The extra incentive of a cost plus award fee is not necessary, but payment of profit is still appropriate.

(3) Considerations:

(a) A contract ceiling price is established at award and the contractor may not exceed the ceiling without the CO's written approval.

(b) Costs are determined according to FAA Cost Principles.

(c) Contractor's accounting system is adequate for determining costs applicable to the contract.

(d) A Contractor may invoice the fee as a percentage of costs incurred, rather than a fixed dollar amount per invoice subject to the total Fixed Fee amount. If a Contractor invoices as a percentage of costs, the CO and COR must closely monitor the payment of fee and ensure compliance with AMS Clause 3.2.4-6 Fixed Fee and its require fee withholding. The Contractor fee may be released for payment once all deliverables have been received and accepted by the COR.

- (e) Fixed fee payments may also be structured subject to contract terms and conditions such as milestone payments. A percentage or amount of the total fixed fee is paid upon completion of specified milestones.
- (f) Cost plus fixed fee does not provide fee incentives for superior performance.
- (g) Generally less costly to administer from an administrative standpoint than cost plus award fee.
- (h) May be completion or term. Completion form is preferred because of the differences in obligation assumed by the contractor. This form states a definite goal or target and specifies an end product. If the work cannot be completed within the estimated cost, FAA may require more effort and increase the estimated cost but without an increase in fee.
- (i) If term is used the contract should provide a specific level of effort within a definite time period. If FAA considers performance satisfactory, the fixed fee is payable at the expiration of the agreed upon period.
- (j) For multiple award contracts, the CO should make a determination about splitting the potential work under the contract vehicle to determine the share of fixed fee. This type of award is not recommended for multiple award contracts as it is difficult to determine which work will go to which Contractor in advance.

e. Cost-Plus-Incentive Fee.

(1) Description:

- (a) Provides for the initially negotiated fee to be adjusted later by a formula based on the relationship of total allowable costs to total target costs.
- (b) Specifies a target cost, target fee, minimum and maximum fees, and a fee adjustment formula.
- (c) After contract performance, the fee payable to the contractor is determined in accordance with the formula.

(2) Use When:

- (a) A cost-reimbursement contract is necessary and a target cost and fee adjustment formula can be negotiated that are likely to motivate the contractor to manage effectively.
- (b) Development and test programs are required.
- (c) Technical performance incentives may be included and it is highly

probable that the required development of a major system is feasible and FAA has established its performance objectives, at least in general terms.

(3) Considerations:

- (a) The fee adjustment formula provides, within limits, for increases in fee above target fee when total allowable costs are less than target costs and decreases in fee below target fee when total allowable costs exceed target costs.
- (b) The increase or decrease is intended to provide an incentive for the contractor to manage the contract effectively.
- (c) When total allowable cost is greater than or less than the range of costs within which the fee-adjustment formula operates, the contractor is paid total allowable costs, plus the minimum or maximum fee.
- (d) The fee adjustment formula should provide an incentive that will be effective over the full range of reasonably foreseeable variations from target cost.
- (e) If a high maximum fee is negotiated, the contract must also provide for a low minimum fee that may be a zero fee or, in rare cases, a negative fee.
- (f) Costs are determined according to FAA Cost Principles.
- (g) Contractor's accounting system is adequate for determining costs applicable to the contract.

f. Cost-Plus-Award Fee.

(1) Description:

- (a) Provides for a fee consisting of:
 - (i) a base amount fixed at inception of the contract;
 - (ii) an award amount that the contractor may earn in whole or in part during performance and that is sufficient to motivate excellent performance; and
 - (iii) a performance evaluation plan that specifies the criteria for determining the award fee to be paid. Additional detailed guidance on developing a performance evaluation plan, measurable award fee criteria, calculating award fee, and other basic guidelines about administering cost- plus-award-fee contracts are in Appendix G1 of this Section.
- (b) The amount of the award fee to be paid is based on FAA's judgmental evaluation of the contractor's performance. This

determination is made unilaterally by FAA and is not subject to the "Disputes" clause.

(2) Use When:

- (a) The uncertainties involved in contract performance do not permit costs to be estimated with sufficient accuracy to use a fixed-price contract.
- (b) The total value of the contract is high enough to justify the higher administrative costs when compared to another contract type.
- (c) The contractor's accounting system is adequate for determining costs.
- (d) The work to be performed is such that it is neither feasible nor effective to devise predetermined objective incentive targets applicable to cost, technical performance, or schedule.
- (e) The likelihood of meeting acquisition objectives will be enhanced by using a contract that effectively motivates the contractor toward exceptional performance and provides FAA with the flexibility to evaluate both actual performance and the condition under which it was achieved.

(3) Considerations:

- (a) The CO should weigh the cost of higher contract administration costs against the expected benefit of selecting a cost-plus-award-fee contract.
- (b) A ceiling price which the contractor may not exceed without the CO's approval is included.
- (c) Costs are determined according to FAA Cost Principles.
- (d) The CO must develop measurable award fee criteria to evaluate contractor performance. The CO evaluation must contain narrative comments as the bases for judging contractor performance, identifying specific contractor strengths, weaknesses and deficiencies.
- (e) Contract contains an award fee determination plan which discusses the method FAA will use to determine how much the award fee will be paid.
- (f) General topics of an award fee plan:
 - (i) Performance discriminators must be clearly described as these are the bases for grading and scoring methods used to translate evaluation findings into recommended award fee amounts or ranges.

(ii) Frequency of evaluations, total award fee, and amount of fee allocated per performance evaluation period.

(iii) Process for making changes to the plan.

(iv) Termination (describes how the final period of evaluation will be treated should the contract be terminated).

(g) Number of evaluation criteria and the requirements they represent may differ widely among contracts. The criteria and rating plan should motivate the contractor to improve performance in the areas rated, but not at the expense of a least minimum acceptable performance in all other areas.

(h) Provide for evaluation at stated intervals during performance, so that the contractor is periodically informed of the quality of its performance.

(i) Partial payment of fee should generally correspond to the evaluation periods.

g. Cost-Plus-Percentage of Cost.

Description: Provides for reimbursement of cost plus an agreed upon percentage of incurred cost as fee. The amount of fee increases as cost increases. This type of contract rewards inefficient and ineffective performance, or failure to control cost, with higher amounts of fee.

THIS CONTRACT TYPE IS PROHIBITED.

4 Incentive Contracts Revised 4/2022

a. General.

(1) Incentive contracts are designed to obtain specific program objectives by establishing reasonable and attainable targets clearly communicated to the contractor, and by establishing incentives to motivate contractor performance and discourage inefficiency. The basic categories of incentive contracts are fixed-price incentive and cost-reimbursement incentive. Award-fee contracts are also a type of incentive contract.

(2) When predetermined, formula-type incentives on technical performance or delivery are included in a contract, increases in profit or fee are provided only for contractor achievement surpassing the targets, and decreases are provided for to the extent that such targets are not met. The incentive increases or decreases are applied to performance targets rather than minimum performance requirements.

b. Cost Incentives.

(1) Most incentive contracts include only cost incentives, which take the form of a profit or fee adjustment formula and are intended to motivate the

contractor to effectively manage costs. No incentive contract should provide for other incentives without also providing a cost incentive (or constraint).

(2) Excluding cost-plus-award-fee contracts, incentive contracts include a target cost, a target profit or fee, and a profit or fee adjustment formula that (within the constraints of a price ceiling or minimum and maximum fee) provides:

(a) Actual cost that meets the target will result in the target profit or fee;

(b) Actual cost that exceeds the target will result in downward adjustment of target profit or fee; and

(c) Actual cost that is below the target will result in upward adjustment of target profit or fee.

c. Performance Incentives.

(1) Performance incentives may be considered for specific product characteristics (e.g., range, speed, maneuverability) or other specific elements of the contractor's performance. These incentives should relate profit or fee to results achieved by the contractor, compared with specified targets.

(2) To the extent practicable, positive and negative performance incentives should be considered for service contracts involving objectively measurable tasks when quality of performance is critical and incentives are likely to motivate the contractor.

(3) Technical performance incentives may involve a variety of specific characteristics that contribute to the overall performance of the end item. The incentives on individual technical characteristics should be balanced so that no one of them is exaggerated to the detriment of the overall performance of the end item.

(4) Performance tests and/or assessments of work performance are generally essential in order to determine the degree of attainment of performance targets. The contract should be as specific as possible in establishing test criteria (such as testing conditions, instrumentation precision, and data interpretation) and performance standards (such as the quality levels of services to be provided).

(5) Because performance incentives present complex problems in contract administration, the CO should negotiate incentives in full coordination with Government engineering and pricing specialists.

(6) It is essential that the Government and contractor agree explicitly on the effect that contract changes (e.g., changes pursuant to the exercising of a "Changes" clause) will have on performance incentives.

(7) The CO must exercise care, in establishing performance criteria, to recognize that the contractor should not be rewarded or penalized for attainments of Government-furnished components.

d. *Delivery Incentives.*

(1) Delivery incentives should be considered when improvement from a required delivery schedule is a significant Government objective. It is important to determine the Government's primary objectives in a given contract (*e.g.*, earliest possible delivery or earliest quantity production).

(2) Incentive arrangements on delivery should specify the application of the reward-penalty structure in the event of Government-caused delays or other delays beyond the control, and without the fault or negligence, of the contractor or subcontractor.

e. *Structuring Multiple-Incentive Contracts.* A multiple-incentive arrangement should:

(1) Motivate the contractor to strive for outstanding results in all incentive areas; and

(2) Compel trade-off decisions among the incentive areas, consistent with the Government's overall objectives for the acquisition. Because of the interdependency of the Government's cost, the technical performance, and the delivery goals, a contract that emphasizes only one of the goals may jeopardize control over the others. Because outstanding results may not be attainable for each of the incentive areas, all multiple-incentive contracts must include a cost incentive (or constraint) that operates to preclude rewarding a contractor for superior technical performance or delivery results when the cost of those results outweighs their value to the Government.

f. *Checklist for Incentive Contracts.*

Pre-award:

- Was a review of incentive fee contracting at AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.4.A.4 a.- e. completed?
- Is it likely the incentive affects cost, schedules or quality in a positive way?
- Are there potential unintended negative consequences in the incentive on costs, schedules or quality?
- Is the incentive challenging and attainable?
- Is the incentive affordable for FAA?
- Are resources available to properly formulate and monitor the contract?
- Can risks and cost benefits be assessed?

- Can incentives be objectively measurable?
- Do incentives correlate to the desired results?
- What form should the incentive take?
- Was there market research and open communications with vendors in developing the incentive?
- Are there evaluation factors related to the incentive?
- Are multiple incentives (i.e., combination of cost, performance/delivery, or quality incentives) appropriate?
- Does the incentive fee plan provide clear direction on how the incentive fee will be applied and monitored?
- What is appropriate contract type - CPIF or FPI?
- Are there any goals where multiple incentives conflict?
- Does the incentive have the requisite limits?

Post-award:

- Is the incentive effective?
- Do incentive assumptions need to be reassessed?
- Are contractors being rewarded for simply meeting contract requirements?
- Is the incentive focused on the objective?
- How effective are the tools and processes being used to monitor the incentive?
- Is there a need to revise the incentive due to changes in requirements or contract developments?

5 Indefinite Delivery Revised 10/2021

a. *General.* There are three types of indefinite delivery contracts: definite quantity; requirements; and indefinite-quantity. An indefinite delivery contract permits flexibility in both quantity and delivery time, and in ordering products or services after requirements materialize. These contract types are appropriate when the exact times or exact quantities of future deliveries are not known at the time of contract award, and FAA wants a firm commitment from the contractor to accept all orders placed in accordance with the contract terms. Other considerations for indefinite delivery contracts include:

- (1) Contracts may provide for any appropriate cost or pricing arrangement.
- (2) Cost or pricing arrangements that provide for an estimated quantity of supplies or services (e.g., estimated number of labor hours) must comply with the appropriate cost and pricing procedures.
- (3) Prices remain fixed for the duration of the contract unless specific provisions are included for price adjustments.
- (4) A separate public announcement is not required for orders placed under a requirements or indefinite quantity contract.
- (5) Contract schedule should include the names of organizations authorized to issue orders.
- (6) The contract may include provisions for placing oral, electronic, or facsimile orders. Funds should be properly obligated and oral orders confirmed in writing.
- (7) When determining which contract, cost and pricing arrangements to include, all justifications and approvals for such arrangements must be made and obtained prior to entering into the indefinite delivery contract.
- (8) The contract may include program management task orders. The determination to award program management task orders will be made on a case-by-case basis and driven by program requirements, scope, complexity, dollar value, and risk. Some factors that the program office may consider in its decision to award program management task orders include the following:
 - Major stakeholder visibility.
 - Complexity of the procurement scope and impact on the program's mission.
 - Overarching program oversight of individual projects/task orders.
 - Centralized coordination with vendors in managing the overall technical requirements, performance monitoring, and status reporting across the program.
 - Indefinite delivery contracts must be identified as "D" type contracts. Orders issued under indefinite delivery contracts are the obligating vehicle for funding and for proper tracking of funds within the FAA's Procurement System.

b. Definite Quantity.

(1) Description:

Provides for delivery of a definite quantity of specific supplies or services for a fixed period, with deliveries or performance to be scheduled at designated locations upon order.

(2) Use When:

(a) FAA can determine in advance that a definite quantity of supplies or services will be required during the contract period and the supplies or services are regularly available or will be available after a short lead-time.

(b) The FAA's total requirements are known but the delivery schedule or locations are not known in advance.

(3) Considerations:

(a) Limits FAA's and the contractor's obligation to the quantity specified in the contract.

(b) May also contain provisions to order option quantities.

c. *Indefinite Quantity.*

(1) Description:

(a) Limits FAA's obligation to the minimum quantity specified in the contract.

(b) Provides for delivery of an indefinite quantity within stated limits, of specific products or services during a fixed period; with deliveries to be scheduled by placing orders with the contractor.

(c) Also known as a delivery order contract.

(2) Use When:

(a) The FAA cannot predetermine, above a specified minimum, the precise quantities of supplies or services that will be required during the contract period.

(b) The FAA does not wish to commit itself for more than a minimum quantity.

(c) A recurring need is anticipated.

(d) Funds for other than the stated minimum quantity are obligated by each delivery order, and not by the contract itself.

(3) Considerations:

(a) The schedule of items should include a realistic estimate of total orders to be placed during the contract term.

(b) Contract may include a maximum or minimum quantity that FAA may order under delivery order and the maximum that it may order during a specific period of time.

(c) The contract should contain a minimum quantity of supplies or services that the contractor may be required to deliver, if ordered. The minimum quantity should be more than nominal but should not exceed the amount that FAA is fairly certain to order.

(d) Making multiple awards may be beneficial. In making this determination, the CO should exercise sound business judgment as part of acquisition planning. The administrative cost of multiple contracts may outweigh any potential benefits.

(e) If multiple awards are anticipated, include a notice to offerors.

d. Requirements Contract.

(1) Description:

(a) Provides for filling all actual product or service requirements of designated government activities during a specified period with delivery or performance scheduled by placing orders with the contractor.

(b) Funds are obligated by each delivery order, not by the contract itself.

(c) Also known as a delivery order contract.

(2) Use When

(a) The FAA anticipates recurring requirements but cannot predetermine the precise quantities of products or services that designated FAA activities will need during a definite period.

(b) The contract states a realistic estimated total quantity.

(c) The estimate is based on the most current information available, such as previous requirements or consumption.

(3) Considerations:

(a) Estimated requirements are not a representation to an offeror or contractor that the estimated quantity will be ordered, or that conditions affecting requirements will be stable or normal.

(b) Contract may include a maximum limit of the contractor's obligation to deliver and the FAA's obligation to order.

(c) Contract may specify minimum/maximum quantities that the FAA may order under each individual order and the maximum it may order during a specified period of time.

(d) If contract is to acquire work on existing FAA property (e.g., repair, modification or overhaul), the schedule should specify that failure of FAA to furnish such items in the amounts or quantities described in the schedule as 'estimated' or 'maximum' will not entitle the contractor to any equitable adjustment in price under the FAA property clause of the contract.

6 Time-and-Materials / Labor-Hour Revised 10/2023

a. Description:

A time-and-materials (T&M) or labor-hour (LH) contract provides for acquiring supplies or services on the basis of direct labor hours at specified fixed hourly rates. Fixed hourly labor rates include wages, overhead, general and administrative expenses, and profit. A T&M contract also includes provisions for acquiring materials at actual cost (and may include a handling fee).

b. Use When:

A T&M or LH contract may be used when no other contract type is suitable, and it is not possible at the time of award to accurately estimate the extent or duration of the work or to anticipate costs with any reasonable degree of confidence. T&M and Labor Hour contracts may be issued as an Indefinite delivery contract which is coded as a "D" type contract when multiple orders are anticipated given the uncertainty in the extent and duration of the work.

c. Considerations:

(1) *Justification.* The CO must document the basis for selecting a T&M or LH contract, including task orders placed against an ordering vehicle. This justification must explain:

- (a) Why no other contract type is suitable;
- (b) Why it is not possible to accurately estimate the extent or duration of the work or to anticipate costs with any reasonable degree of confidence;
- (c) The market research conducted; and
- (d) How the requirement has been structured to best allow for another contract type with less risk (such as fixed-price) to FAA in future procurements. This may include transitioning individual line items to fixed-price (for example, materials), while keeping other line items as T&M (for example, installation services).

(2) *Approval of Long Term Contracts.* The Chief of the Contracting Office (COCO) must approve any T&M or LH contract with a total period of performance of more than

5 years in duration. This does not include contracts where a 5-year period is extended by exercise of AMS Clause 3.2.4-34, “Option to Extend Services.” In that instance, approval is not needed and the contract’s duration must not exceed 5 years and 6 months (66 months). The CO documents the basis for the performance period, includes this information in the T&M or LH justification required by paragraph c. (1) above, and sends to the justification to the COCO for approval. Non-T&M or LH contracts that have T&M or LH line items that are 15% of the contract price or less do not need COCO approval.

(3) *Ceiling.* T&M or LH contracts must include a ceiling price established at the time of contract award. There must be a documented relationship between the ceiling price established at the time of award and the amount of work expected to be performed. The CO must justify and document consistent with AMS Single-Source Selection Policy any ceiling price increase. As part of this justification and documentation, the CO must conduct an analysis of pricing and other relevant factors to determine if the ceiling increase is in the FAA’s best interests. The CO also should consider if effort in excess of the ceiling price, where appropriate, should be completed using a fixed-price contract modification.

(4) *Labor Categories.* T&M or LH contracts should establish only those labor categories necessary for the required work. The program official and CO must jointly document the basis for selecting labor categories to be used. The contract should specify any minimum education, experience, and other qualifications required for each labor category.

(5) *Hourly Rates.* T&M or LH contracts must specify for each labor category, separate fixed hourly rates that include wages, overhead, general and administrative expense, and profit. For noncompetitive awards, the contract must specify fixed hourly rates for each labor category, whether performed by contractor personnel, subcontractor personnel, or employees of a division, subsidiary, or affiliate of the contractor under a common control.

(6) *Material Costs.*

(a) Materials are:

- (1) Direct materials: Those materials that enter directly into the end product or are consumed in connection with the furnishing of the end product or service;
- (2) Subcontracts: For supplies or incidental services for which there is not a labor category in the contract;
- (3) Other direct costs: Includes incidental services for which there is not a labor category in the contract, travel, and computer usage charges; and
- (4) Applicable indirect costs.

(b) Material costs are compensable only if the contract provides for such costs.

(c) When included as part of material costs, material handling costs (or fees) must include only costs excluded from the labor-hour rate. These costs may include all appropriate indirect costs allocated to direct materials in accordance with the contractor's usual accounting procedures.

(7) *Monitoring*. T&M or LH contracts provide limited incentive for a contractor to control costs or efficiently use labor. FAA personnel must closely monitor a contractor's performance to ensure efficient work methods and adequate cost controls are in place. Methods of monitoring generally relate to the dollar value and risk associated with the contract, and may include:

(a) *Random Sampling*. Random sampling is a statistically based method that assumes receipt of acceptable performance if a given percentage or number of scheduled assessments is found to be acceptable;

(b) *100% Inspection*. This surveillance/assessment type is preferred for those tasks that occur infrequently; including tasks that cannot be random sampled because the sample size for a small lot may exceed the lot size;

(c) *Periodic Surveillance*. Periodic sampling is similar to random sampling, but it is planned at specific intervals or dates; or

(d) *Customer Feedback*. Customer feedback is firsthand information from the actual users of the service.

7 Letter and Ceiling Priced Contracts Revised 9/2021

a. *General*. A letter contract is a preliminary contractual instrument that authorizes a contractor to immediately begin performance, subject to negotiating a definitive contract. A ceiling priced contract authorizes a contractor to start performance before final agreement on contract price. When issuing a letter contract, the CO must use the Letter Contract template located in Procurement Templates

b. *Letter Contract*.

(1) Description:

(a) Provides a preliminary authorization for the contractor to immediately begin work.

(b) Includes a brief description of the work, performance period, and a limitation on the total funding amount that a contractor may expend and FAA will pay.

(c) Includes a negotiated definitization schedule. The definitization schedule will include dates for submission of the contractor's price

proposal, required certified cost or pricing data or other than certified cost and pricing data and, if required, subcontracting plans; a date for the start of negotiations; and a target date for definitization.

Definitization should occur within 180 days after the date of the ceiling-priced/letter contract or before completion of 40% of the work to be performed, whichever occurs first. When appropriate, extensions beyond 180 days or 40% completion of the work to be performed may be made upon the demonstrated need due to emergency. Such extensions must be approved by the applicable division manager or AAQ-1.

(d) Contractor agrees to be bound by the AMS termination, changes and disputes provisions.

(2) Use When:

(a) The FAA's interests demand that the contractor be given a binding commitment so that work can start immediately and negotiating a definitive contract is not possible in sufficient time to meet the requirement.

(b) Emergency or other special situations for limited amounts.

(3) Considerations:

(a) A letter contract should not be used for contract modifications.

(b) Should not be used to commit the FAA to a definitive contract in excess of the funds available at the time the letter contract is executed.

(c) Should not be amended to satisfy a new requirement unless that requirement is inseparable from the existing letter contract. Any such amendment is subject to the same requirements and limitations as a new letter contract.

c. Ceiling Priced Contract.

(1) Description:

(a) A written contractual instrument that contains all required AMS provisions, except for final agreement on contract price or cost.

(b) Contains all requirements for performance or delivery.

(2) Use When:

(a) The FAA's interests demand that the contractor be given a binding commitment so that work can start immediately and negotiating a definitive contract price or cost is not possible in sufficient time to meet the

requirement.

(b) The ceiling priced contract contains the maximum price or cost to be negotiated; the contract type for the definitized contract; FAA's maximum liability pending definitization; a definitization schedule; and a provision which permits the CO to determine a reasonable price or cost (subject to the disputes provisions).

(3) Considerations:

(a) Use of a ceiling-priced contract for a cost-reimbursement contract should not be construed to alter the obligation of the parties to complete performance of the cost type contract.

(b) Each ceiling priced contract must include a negotiated definitization schedule. The definitization schedule should include dates for submission of the contractor's price proposal, required cost or pricing data and, if required, make-or-buy and subcontracting plans; a date for the start of negotiations; and a target date for definitization.

(c) The definitization schedule should provide for definitization of the contract within 180 days after the date of the ceiling-priced contract or before completion of 40% of the work to be performed, whichever occurs first.

8 Multi-year Contracting Revised 7/2007

a. *Description.* Multi-year contracting is a special method of acquiring known requirements for supplies or services for up to five program years, without total program funding at the time of basic contract award. Funds are obligated only for the first program year's requirements. Contract performance after the first year is contingent on appropriations for each subsequent program year. If appropriations are not made, then FAA must cancel the contract and the contract may provide for a cancellation payment to the contractor. Multi-year contracts differ from multiple year contracts in that multi-year contracts obtain more than one year's requirement without establishing and having to exercise an option for each program year after the first.

b. *Multi-year Authority.* Specific legal authority authorizes or restricts FAA's use of multi-year contracts. Before planning a multi-year contract, the CO must obtain legal counsel's concurrence.

c. *Benefits.* Advantages of using multi-year provisions include to:

(1) Lower costs;

(2) Enhance standardization;

(3) Reduce administrative burden associated with contract award and administration;

(4) Ensure substantial continuity of production or performance, to avoid annual startup costs, pre-production testing costs, make-ready expenses, and phase-out costs;

(5) Stabilize contractor workforces;

(6) Avoid establishing quality control techniques and procedures for a new contractor each year;

(7) Broaden the competitive base, with opportunity for participation by contractors not otherwise willing or able to compete for lesser quantities, particularly in cases involving high startup costs; and

(8) Provide incentives to contractors to improve productivity through investment in capital facilities, equipment, and advanced technology.

d. *Considerations.* When deciding whether to use multi-year provisions, the CO should consider:

(1) There will be a continuing requirement consistent with current plans for the proposed contract period. The minimum need for the item to be purchased is expected to remain substantially unchanged during the proposed contract period in terms of production rate, acquisition rate, and total quantities;

(2) The contract will require a substantial initial investment in plant or equipment, or there will be a substantial contingent liability for assembling, training, or transporting a specialized workforce;

(3) The contract will encourage competition and promote economies in operation;

(4) The contract will promote safety or efficiency of the National Airspace System and will result in reduced total costs;

(5) There is reasonable expectation that throughout the contemplated contract period FAA will request funding for the contract at the level required to avoid contract cancellation;

(6) There is a stable design for the item to be acquired and the technical risks associated with such item are not excessive; and

(7) There are realistic estimates of both cost of the contract and anticipated cost avoidance through the use of multi-year provisions.

e. *Services.* Fixed-price and fixed-price incentive contracts for the following services, and supplies related to those services, may be acquired using multi-year provisions:

(1) Operation, maintenance, and support of facilities and installations;

- (2) Operation, maintenance, and modification of aircraft, vehicles, and other highly complex equipment;
- (3) Specialized training requiring high quality instructor skills, including training of pilots and aircrew members and foreign language training; and
- (4) Base services, including ground maintenance, aircraft refueling, bus transportation, and refuse collection and disposal.

f. Multi-year provisions should not be used to acquire construction or real property.

g. Soliciting Offers and Pricing

- (1) The CO may solicit separate offers for the current one-year program requirements alone and for the total multi-year program requirements. Separate offers allow the CO to determine which alternative provides the lowest unit price and whether there are potential savings from using multi-year provisions. When in FAA's best interest, the CO may solicit offers for the total multi-year requirements only.
- (2) Multi-year contracts allow certain costs to be amortized over the entire contract quantity, resulting in identical (level) unit prices for all items or services. When level unit pricing is not in FAA's best interest, the CO may use variable unit pricing, provided that for competitive proposals there is a valid method of evaluation.
- (3) Given the longer period of performance for a multi-year contract, the CO should consider risk when negotiating a profit or fee objectives and should consider financing arrangements that reflect contractor's cash flow needs.

h. *Cancellation.* If a multi-year contract is canceled, FAA should fairly compensate a contractor for the work done and for preparations made for the canceled portion of the contract. The specific dollar amount of "fair compensation" is only determined if the contract is actually canceled. The contractor submits a cancellation claim, the CO evaluates it, and the parties negotiate the "fair compensation," called the cancellation charge, which FAA will pay to the contractor. A cancellation charge is the amount of unrecovered costs that would have been recouped through amortization over the full term of the contract, including the term canceled. The cancellation ceiling is the maximum cancellation charge that the contractor can receive in the event of cancellation. For each point in time when the FAA could cancel the contract, there is a unique cancellation ceiling.

- (1) Whether, or to what extent, cancellation provisions are included in multi-year contract depends on the circumstances. The CO may use modified cancellation provisions or exclude cancellation provisions when appropriate.
- (2) If cancellation occurs, the contractor is entitled to payment in accordance with contract terms and conditions. The terms of cancellation should outline cancellation procedures, cancellation points in time, the way in which cancellation will be funded, types of costs to be included in the cancellation charge, and

cancellation ceiling.

(3) Cancellation charges need not be funded before cancellation. The CO should determine whether to fund the cancellation ceiling or treat it as a contingent (unfunded) liability.

(4) All program years except the first are subject to cancellation. Each subsequent program year has a cancellation ceiling. Cancellation ceilings should exclude amounts for items included in prior program years. The cancellation ceiling for each program year is reduced in direct proportion to the remaining requirements subject to cancellation.

(5) Multi-year contracts may allow reimbursement of unrecovered non-recurring costs included in the price of canceled items to protect the contractor against loss resulting from cancellation.

(6) In determining cancellation ceilings, the CO should estimate reasonable pre-production or startup, labor learning, and other non-recurring costs to be incurred by an ‘average’ prime contractor or subcontractor, which would be applicable to, and which normally would be amortized over, the items or services to be furnished under the multi- year requirements. Non-recurring costs include such costs, where applicable, as plant or equipment relocation or rearrangement, special tooling and special test equipment, pre- production engineering, initial rework, initial spoilage, pilot runs, allocable portions of the costs of facilities to be acquired or established for the conduct of the work, costs incurred for the assembly training and transportation of a specialized workforce to and from the job site, and unrealized labor learning. Costs should not include any costs of labor or materials, or other expenses (except as indicated above), which might be incurred for performance of subsequent program year requirements. The total estimate of the above costs must then be compared with the best estimate of the contract cost to arrive at a reasonable percentage or dollar figure. To perform this calculation, the CO should obtain in-house engineering cost estimates identifying the detailed recurring and non-recurring costs, and indicating labor learning implications.

(7) The CO should establish cancellation dates for each program year’s requirements regarding production lead time and the date by which funding for these requirements can reasonably be established. The CO should include these dates in the schedule, as appropriate.

i. The CO should limit the FAA’s payment obligation to an amount available for contract performance. The CO must insert the amount for the first program year in the contract upon award and modify it for successive program years upon availability of funds. If the contract is terminated for convenience of the FAA in whole, including items subject to cancellation, the FAA’s obligation must not exceed the amount specified in the schedule as available for contract performance, plus the cancellation ceiling.

9 Options Revised 1/2024

a. An option is a unilateral contractual right through which FAA may, within a specified time, choose to purchase additional quantities of supplies or services or extend the term of a contract. Options can be an effective method of managing risk, reducing administrative costs of resoliciting for recurring requirements, and motivating contractor's performance. Options do not guarantee contractors that FAA will acquire more than the basic contract quantity or extend the period of performance.

b. Options may be stated as increased quantities of supplies or services, or may be expressed in terms of:

(1) Percentage of specific contract line items.

(2) Increase in specific contract line items.

(3) Additional numbered line items.

(4) Extensions to the term of the contract.

c. *Services.* Generally, contracts with options for recurring services should be limited to five years. For information on term limits for contracts subject to the Service Contract Labor Standards, please refer to T3.6.2.A.9.b.

d. *Evaluation of Option/Exercise at Award.* The solicitation must state whether the CO will evaluate offers inclusive or exclusive of options and, if applicable, state whether options will be exercised at the time of award. If the CO may exercise an option at award, the solicitation must specify the price at which FAA will evaluate the option (highest option price offered or option price for specified requirements).

e. *Price Limitation.* A solicitation may allow options to be offered without or with price limitation. Solicitations may require options to be offered at prices no higher than those for the initial requirement. Solicitations that limit option prices should specify that FAA will accept an offer containing an option price higher than the basic price only if the acceptance does not prejudice any other offeror.

f. *Priced Options.* Priced options contain specific option pricing and, if applicable, an appropriate economic price adjustment index. Priced options give FAA a unilateral right to purchase additional quantities or extend a contract period at pre-agreed prices and terms. Priced options are appropriate when the market is relatively stable, price inflation is fairly predictable, the nature of the requirement is not likely to change significantly between award and the time the option is exercised, or when it may be difficult to test the market at a future date.

g. *Unpriced Options.* For unpriced options, the terms and conditions are agreed to at the time of basic contract award but option prices are not agreed to until exercise. Unpriced options may include a not-to-exceed amount established at the time of basic contract award (otherwise exercise of the option requires single source justification). Unpriced options may be bilaterally exercised after agreement on prices.

h. *Public Announcement.* A public announcement is not required for option exercise.

i. *Option Exercise.* The CO makes a prudent business decision whether to exercise an option. The CO, consulting with the program official, should consider funding availability, option prices, and contractor performance (timeliness and quality) when arriving at this decision. The CO may also consider:

(1) A new solicitation, an informal analysis of prices, or examination of the market would not produce better prices or a more advantageous offer than that offered by the option.

(2) The time between award of the basic contract and option exercise is so short that it indicates the option price is the lowest price obtainable or the more advantageous offer.

j. *Economic Price Adjustment.* For options that include an economic price adjustment, the CO should determine the effect of that adjustment on option prices before exercise.

k. *Notification.* The CO must notify the contractor that FAA is exercising an option using the Notice of Intent to Exercise Option template located in Procurement Templates; options are not self-exercising. When exercising an option, the CO provides written notice to the contractor within the time period specified in the contract. The contract terms may also require the CO to give preliminary notice of intent to exercise an option.

10 Basic Agreement Revised 7/2007

A basic agreement is a written instrument of understanding, negotiated between FAA and a contractor, which contains contract clauses applying to possible future contracts between the parties. During the basic agreement's term, separate future contracts will incorporate by reference or attachment the required and applicable clauses agreed upon in the basic agreement. A basic agreement is not a contract.

a. *Application.* A basic agreement should be used when a substantial number of separate contracts may be awarded to a contractor during a particular period and significant recurring negotiating problems have been experienced with the contractor. Basic agreements may be used with negotiated fixed-price or cost-reimbursement contracts.

b. *Contents.* Basic agreements should contain the clauses required by AMS and other appropriate clauses that the parties agree to include in each contract.

c. *Termination.* Each basic agreement will provide for discontinuing its future applicability upon 30 days written notice by either party. The CO should annually review each basic agreement before the anniversary of its effective date and revised as necessary. Basic agreements may need to be revised before the annual review due to mandatory statutory requirements. A basic agreement may be changed only by modifying the agreement itself and not by a contract incorporating the agreement. Discontinuing or modifying a basic agreement must not affect any prior contract incorporating the basic agreement. COs may obtain and use existing basic

agreements of another agency when practical.

d. *Exclusions.* A basic agreement does not cite appropriations or obligate funds, or state or imply any agreement by FAA to place future contracts or orders with the contractor.

e. *Incorporating contract.* Each contract incorporating a basic agreement includes a scope of work and price, delivery, and other appropriate terms applicable to the particular contract. The basic agreement should be incorporated into the contract by specific reference (including reference to each amendment) or by attachment. Clauses pertaining to subjects not covered by the basic agreement, but applicable to the contract being negotiated, should be included in the same manner as if there were no basic agreement.

11 Basic Ordering Agreement Revised 7/2007

A basic ordering agreement is a written instrument of understanding, negotiated between the FAA and a contractor. A basic ordering agreement contains terms and conditions applying to future contracts (orders) between the parties during its term, a description, as specific as practicable, of supplies or services to be provided, and methods for pricing, issuing and delivering future orders under the basic ordering agreement. A basic ordering agreement is not a contract.

a. *Application.* A basic ordering agreement may be used to expedite contracting for uncertain requirements for supplies or services when a substantial number of requirements for the type of supplies or services covered by the agreement are anticipated to be purchased from the contractor but specific items, quantities, and prices are not known at the time the agreement is executed. Under proper circumstances, the use of these procedures can result in economies in ordering parts for equipment support by reducing administrative lead-time, inventory investment and inventory obsolescence due to design changes.

b. *Contents.* Each basic ordering agreement describes the method for determining prices to be paid to the contractor for the supplies or services. It also includes delivery terms and conditions or specifies how they will be determined, dispute provisions, and any special payment provisions. The agreement contains a list of FAA activities authorized to issue orders under the agreement. Each basic ordering agreement specifies the point at which the order becomes a binding contract (e.g., issuance of the order, acceptance of the order in a specified manner, or failure to reject the order within a specified number of days). The agreement also contains a statement that failure to reach agreement on price for any order issued before its price is established will be processed as a dispute under the dispute provisions included in the basic ordering agreement.

c. *Administration.* The CO should annually review each basic ordering agreement before the anniversary of its effective date and revised as necessary. Basic ordering agreements may need to be revised before the annual review due to mandatory statutory requirements. A basic ordering agreement should be changed only by modifying the agreement itself and not by individual orders issued under it. Modifying a basic ordering agreement does not retroactively affect orders previously issued under it.

d. *Issuing Orders.* A CO representing any Government activity listed in a basic ordering

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agreement may issue orders for supplies or services covered by that agreement. A CO may issue orders under basic ordering agreements on any appropriate contractual instrument that incorporates by reference the provisions of the basic ordering agreement. The CO should neither make any final commitment nor authorize the contractor to begin work on an order under a basic ordering agreement until prices have been established, unless the order establishes a ceiling price limiting FAA's obligation and either:

(1) The basic ordering agreement provides adequate procedures for timely pricing of the order early in its performance period; or

(2) The need for the supplies or services is compelling and unusually urgent. For example, FAA would be seriously injured, financially or otherwise, if the requirement were not met sooner than would be possible if prices were established before the work began. The CO should proceed with pricing as soon as practical. In no event should an entire order be priced retroactively.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 9/2021

D Procurement Samples Revised 9/2021

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
Notice of Intent to Exercise Option
Letter Contract

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

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G Appendices Revised 9/2021

1 Appendix - Award Fee Revised 9/2021

1. Introduction

This appendix includes additional explanation of award fee. It focuses on award fee under cost- reimbursement contracts, but the general concepts apply to award fee on other types of contracts.

An award fee contract provides a separate amount that a contractor may earn, in whole or in part, based on FAA's periodic evaluations of its performance. Award fee is intended to reward contractor performance, considering both the levels of performance and conditions under which the contractor achieved those levels. Award fee gives FAA flexibility to judgmentally evaluate contractor performance, and to quickly change evaluation plans to reflect changes in FAA management emphasis or concern.

2. Award Fee Provisions

A cost-plus-award fee contract includes an estimated cost, a base fee, an award fee, and an evaluation and fee payment plan. The contract also includes a clause specifying that award fee determinations are made unilaterally by the designated Fee Determination Official (FDO), according to the approved evaluation plan, and determinations are not subject to appeal under the Disputes clause.

3. Administrative Cost Versus Benefit

Award fee requires added administrative activities. Tailoring an award fee approach avoids an administrative burden disproportionate to any expected improvements in a contractor's performance and overall project management. When deciding whether to use award fee, the Contracting Officer (CO) should consider administrative cost versus expected benefit. Administrative cost includes staff time to monitor, evaluate, document, brief and otherwise implement award fee. Cost drivers include frequency of evaluation periods, and number of people involved in administering award fee. Benefits, which may be intangible and difficult to estimate, could include dollars saved by enhanced technical capability.

4. Fees

The total amount of base fee (if any) and award fee is established at contract award. The sum of base fee and award fee should reflect the overall character, difficulty, and uncertainty of the effort.

Base fee is a fixed amount, similar to fixed fee, that a contractor earns for basic risk of contract performance. Base fee is optional; FAA may decide instead to reward contractor

performance solely through award fee. When base fee is used, the amount should be limited so that it does not undermine the effectiveness of award fee. Base fee payments are generally made as part of the regular cost voucher process.

Award fee is a separate amount sufficient enough to reward the contractor for all levels *above* minimally acceptable performance. Actual award fee earned by the contractor is determined by FAA's assessment of performance against criteria included in an evaluation plan. The contractor can earn any amount of available award fee, from none to all. The contractor does not earn any award fee for less than satisfactory performance. Award fee available, but not earned, for an evaluation period is forfeited by the contractor and cannot carry forward to subsequent evaluation periods.

When establishing award fee, the CO may consider weighted guidelines profit/fee analysis factors, such as contractor effort, complexity of the effort, labor and indirect costs, cost risk, and other factors as applicable. Award fee should not be excessive, but should be large enough to adequately motivate contractor performance.

One of the most difficult situations is a hybrid contract, where there might be multiple performance incentives in addition to an award fee. The amounts allocated to each fee area must be sufficient to adequately motivate and reward a contractor to excel in each. There should be a balance in which no fee area is either so insignificant that it offers little reward or so large that it overshadows all other areas. The number of factors being incentivized also plays a part. When too many factors are incentivized, the prospect increases of any one item being too small (and thus overlooked), or the incentives being (or perceived as being) inconsistent and working at cross purposes. Using too many factors can also be confusing and increase the administrative burden.

5. Combination with Other Contract Types

A hybrid contract may be appropriate when certain aspects of a contract performance are best suited to objective measurement and other portions are suited to subjective measurement. For example, an incentive fee might be used for cost control and award fee to reward technical performance. Given the interrelationship between contract costs and the other critical performance elements, the CO should ensure that combinations of objective cost control incentives and subjective/objective award fee determinations do not result in a contractor making trade-off decisions inconsistent with FAA objectives and performance priorities. Poorly structured incentives can result in increased costs with little or no improvement in performance or cost savings with a corresponding loss in performance. No performance element should be incentivized more than once. If a separate incentive is used for cost, then cost control cannot also be rewarded in the award fee. Similarly, performance elements should be carefully structured and defined to avoid overlap, and to preclude downgrading in multiple elements for a single type of poor performance. When using hybrid contracts, financial data must be segregated to allow different cost and fee payments based on each type of contract and to provide specific management information and accountability for the work under the different types of contract. Because of the complexity in structuring and administering a hybrid contract, the CO should be reasonably sure that increased administrative costs will be offset by potential benefit.

6. Organization and Administration

The most effective organizational and administrative approach differs with each situation. The overall objective is to not impose an unreasonable administrative burden, considering the value and complexity of the contract. The following are basic guidelines:

- a. Avoid creating too many organizational layers. Excessive layers contribute to unnecessary paperwork, delays in turnaround time, and inordinate staffing demands.
- b. At the same time, the CO and project manager's assessments should be reviewed by higher level management officials who have a broader perspective and are not involved in the daily interaction with the contractor. Evaluations must be based on contractually required performance.
- c. Tailor performance evaluation plans to the specific situation, but do not reinvent the wheel. The tailored, case-by-case application of successfully used procedures and practices generally works best.
- d. The objective is to evaluate performance and not micromanage it. The Government tells the contractor what results are expected and important. It then evaluates and rewards the contractor as appropriate for achieving or exceeding the desired results. Communication with contractor personnel about performance should not lead to Government direction in a manner that compromises the contractor's responsibility or ability to manage under the contract.

7. Organizational Levels and Functions

The following basic organizational structure is appropriate for most situations. This structure and responsibilities may be modified to fit the circumstance:

- a. Fee Determination Official
- b. Performance Evaluation Board (with chairperson)
- c. Performance Evaluation Coordinators (*optional*)
- d. Performance Monitors

Fee Determination Official (FDO) -The FDO is organizationally senior to the Performance Evaluation Board (PEB) members. The FDO is identified by position title, and not name, in the award fee evaluation plan. This establishes the level of the award fee determinations, while eliminating the need to modify the contract if the incumbent FDO changes. The FDO's responsibilities include:

- a. Establishing the PEB
- b. Approving the award fee evaluation plan and any changes required during performance, unless the FDO delegates responsibility for changes to the plan to the PEB.

- c. Considering the PEB report for each evaluation period and discussing it with the PEB Chair and, if appropriate, with others such as the contractor.
- d. Determining the amount of award fee earned and payable for each evaluation period. In the cases where all evaluation ratings are interim except the last one, determining the amount of interim award fee to be paid for each evaluation period. The FDO ensures the amount and percentage of award fee earned accurately reflects the contractor's performance.
- e. Justifying and documenting for the contract file any variances between the PEB recommendation and FDO determination.
- f. Signing the award fee determination letter specifying the amount of award fee earned and the basis for that determination for the evaluation period.

Performance Evaluation Board (PEB) - The PEB is established by the FDO. The PEB brings a broader management perspective to the evaluation process than at the monitor level (and PEB members should be at a higher management level than performance monitors). The qualifications of PEB members will vary depending on the nature, dollar value and complexity of the contract. The PEB should include at least members with overall responsibility for the technical and contracting aspects of contractor performance. Board members should be familiar with the type of work to be evaluated and be able to devote enough time to their assignment to perform thorough and prompt reviews. The PEB should be established in sufficient time so it can develop (or oversee development) and distribute an approved evaluation plan *before* the start of the first evaluation period. PEB responsibilities include:

- a. Conducting ongoing evaluations of contractor performance based on Performance Monitor reports and additional performance information as may be obtained from the contractor and other sources. The PEB evaluates contractor's performance according to the standards and criteria stated in the performance evaluation plan.
- b. Submitting a PEB report to the FDO covering the Board's findings and recommendations for an award fee amount for each evaluation period.
- c. Recommending appropriate changes in the performance evaluation plan for approval by the FDO (if plan changes are not delegated to the PEB), if any.

Performance Evaluation Board (PEB) Chair - The FDO designates one PEB member as the Chair. The functions of a PEB Chair include:

- a. Scheduling PEB meetings, controlling attendance and chairing the meetings.
- b. Recommending appointment of nonvoting members to assist the PEB perform its functions, e.g., a recording secretary.
- c. Appointing monitors for the contract effort and assuring they are provided appropriate instructions and guidance.

- d. Requesting and obtaining performance information from other personnel involved in observing contractor performance, as appropriate.
- e. Obtaining help from other personnel to consult with the PEB, as needed.
- f. Preparing and obtaining approval of the PEB report and other documentation such as PEB minutes.
- g. Ensuring the timeliness of award fee evaluations.

Performance Monitors - Monitors provide continuous evaluation of the contractor's performance in specific assigned areas of responsibility. This often daily oversight is the foundation of the award fee evaluation process. Performance monitors are specialists familiar with their assigned areas of cognizance; their monitor duties generally are in addition to, or an extension of, their regular responsibilities. In performing their duties, monitors should maintain ongoing communication with their contractor counterparts, conduct assessments in an open, objective and cooperative spirit, and emphasize applicable negative and positive performance elements. Monitors are designated by the PEB Chair. Responsibilities of Performance Monitors include:

- a. Monitoring (not directing), evaluating and assessing contractor performance in their assigned areas. This activity is conducted according to contract requirements and the award fee plan so that evaluations are fair and accurate.
- b. Periodically preparing a Performance Monitor report for the PEB and, if necessary, providing verbal presentations as well.
- c. Recommending any needed changes in the performance evaluation plan for consideration by the PEB and the FDO.

Performance Evaluation Coordinator (PEC) – In certain high dollar value, complex efforts, the following organizational level also might be used. Performance Evaluation Coordinators provide centralized direction to the various performance monitors and consolidate the findings of the performance monitors for review at the next highest evaluation level. The PEC level should be used only when a very large number of performance monitors are involved in the evaluation process. Each PEC (appointed by the PEB Chair, with appropriate notification to the contractor) is responsible for one of the broad functional areas to be evaluated, such as technical or project management. PEC duties include:

- a. Furnishing instructions to performance monitors in their assigned areas.
- b. Ensuring that the contractor is promptly notified whenever a problem is identified requiring immediate contractor attention. However, PECs should not give technical direction unless they are designated contracting officer's representatives (CORs) and their contracts contain a technical direction clause.).
- c. Coordinating, consolidating and analyzing data submitted by their

performance monitors and preparing a concisely written PEC report for presentation to the next highest evaluation level for each evaluation period.

8. Training

All personnel involved in award fee administration should be trained on the process. Training should begin before or immediately after contract award so that personnel understand the award fee process before beginning their duties. Training should cover the performance evaluation plan, roles and responsibilities, documentation requirements, evaluation techniques, and other areas such as:

- ☐ What is an award fee contract
- ☐ What is being evaluated
- ☐ How will information be gathered; what techniques will be used (e.g., inspection, sampling of work, observation, review of reports or correspondence, or customer surveys);
- ☐ When or how often will information be obtained (e.g., daily, weekly or monthly);
- ☐ How will performance monitors secure information from functional specialists to cover areas in which the monitors may not be personally involved; and
- ☐ Evaluation scoring processes and the need for consistency between scoring and evaluation summaries.

9. Steps in the Evaluation Process

Assuming the basic three-level organizational structure, the sequence of events leading to an award fee determination is:

- a. A certain number of days before the period starts (specified in the performance evaluation plan), the contractor is provided with any changes to the performance evaluation plan. In addition, the PEB may determine that it wants to highlight a performance area that the contractor should pay particular emphasis to during the period. For instance, an area of performance during the period may be of particular risk to the program. The PEB may want to focus the contractor's attention on this area of risk by highlighting it. This may be done by issuing a "letter of emphasis" to the contractor a certain number of days prior to the start of the evaluation period, if specified in the performance evaluation plan.
- b. During the course of the evaluation period, performance monitors track contractor performance. Interim (mid-term) evaluations may be used to identify strengths and weaknesses in the contractor's performance during the period being evaluated. Interim evaluations are documented and should involve the FDO.
- c. At the end of the period, the performance monitors assess and document the contractor's performance, and report to the PEB.
- d. The PEB considers the performance monitors' reports and any other

pertinent information, including information provided by the contractor during the evaluation period, and prepares a report for the FDO with findings and recommendations.

e. The contractor may be allowed to comment on its performance during the evaluation period, using one or more of the following methods:

- ☐ The contractor may provide a written or oral self-assessment of its performance for consideration by the PEB.
- ☐ The contractor may be provided a copy of the PEB's draft findings and recommendations and may be allowed to identify factual errors. Any errors identified by the contractor would be addressed by the PEB in its final report. The contractor's draft recommendation is not a subject for negotiation; the PEB should not engage in discussions with the contractor.
- ☐ The contractor may be provided a copy of the final PEB report at the same time as the PEB submits it to the FDO. Contractor may submit comments directly to the FDO for consideration.

f. The FDO meets with the PEB to discuss the PEB's report. The FDO then makes a final determination in writing for the amount of award fee earned and to be paid. The FDO provides the determination to the CO, who sends it to the contractor. The FDO's rating is provided to the contractor as quickly as possible after the end of the period being evaluated. The FDO and PEB should provide a debriefing to the contractor after the rating has been issued.

g. Payment to the contractor should be made as soon as possible after the end of the period. The contractor submits a separate voucher for award fee to be paid.

10. Performance Evaluation Plan (PEP)

The performance evaluation plan (PEP) includes:

- ☐ Organizational structure for award fee administration
- ☐ Method for determining award fee, including evaluation criteria and periods
- ☐ Method for implementing any changes in plan coverage

The plan should be tailored to the particular situation and should:

- ☐ Focus the contractor on performance areas of greatest importance to motivate it to make the best possible use of company resources to improve performance;
- ☐ Provide for evaluations of contractor performance levels, taking into consideration contributing circumstances and contractor resourcefulness;
- ☐ Clearly communicate evaluation procedures and provide for effective, two-way communication between the contractor and the Government personnel responsible for evaluating performance and making award fee determinations;
- ☐ Provide for an equitable and timely evaluation process;

- Establish an effective organizational structure, commensurate with the complexity and dollar value of the particular procurement, to administer the award fee provisions; and
- ☐ Be kept as simple as feasible; the simpler the plan, the more effective it is likely to be.

11. Changing the Performance Evaluation Plan

The performance evaluation plan is usually not included in the contract. This gives FAA the right to unilaterally alter the plan to reflect any changes in management emphasis. If the plan is made a part of the contract, then FAA's ability to unilaterally change the plan must be specifically stated in the contract. Unilateral changes may be made to the plan if the contractor is provided written notification by the CO before the start of the upcoming evaluation period. Changes affecting the current evaluation period must be by mutual agreement of both parties. All significant changes to the award fee plan should be coordinated with the PEB and approved by the FDO. Examples of significant changes include revising evaluation criteria, adjusting weights to redirect contractor's emphasis to areas needing improvement, changing PEB membership, and revising the distribution of the award fee dollars. It is important that the provision for unilateral changes be clearly described in the contract. The fact that the plan can be unilaterally changed does not give the FAA the right to unilaterally change other award fee provisions or other terms of the contract, absent contract language allowing it to do so.

12. Performance Evaluation Factors

It is neither necessary nor desirable to include all functions required by the statement of work as part of the performance evaluation plan. However, those functions selected should be balanced so that a contractor, when making trade-offs between evaluation factors, assigns the proper importance to all of the critical functions identified. For example, the plan should emphasize a combination of technical performance and cost considerations, because an evaluation plan limited to technical performance (alone) might result in increased costs out of proportion to any benefits gained.

Spreading the potential award fee over a large number of performance evaluation factors dilutes emphasis. Instead, broad performance factors should be selected, such as technical, project management and cost control, supplemented by a limited number of subfactors describing significant evaluation elements over which the contractor has effective management control. Prior experience can be helpful in identifying those key problem or improvement areas that should be subject to award fee evaluations.

Some basic areas of performance need to be evaluated and rewarded on every contract. Other areas are critical only in some instances. Cost control will always be included as an evaluation factor for cost-plus-award fee contracts, if there isn't a separate cost incentive in the contract. In general, controlling the cost of the system/equipment or service being provided, its quality (technical merit, design innovation, reliability, etc.), and its timely delivery will always be important-- although their relative importance and the measure of what constitutes good performance may vary. The relative importance of the factors and the method of evaluating a contractor should be tailored to fit the needs of individual procurement. For example, providing an item on time is generally critical to the contract. However, earlier delivery might also be of benefit to the Government and worth incentivizing. On the other hand, early deliveries might be of no benefit, or even cost the Government money if companion

technologies are not yet available resulting in increased costs to the Government for storage.

The evaluation factors used in award fee should not be standardized. Rigid standardization tends to generate evaluation plans that are either too broad or include factors inapplicable to a given function. In either case, evaluators are likely to experience difficulties in providing meaningful comments and ratings. It is preferable to tailor performance evaluation plans and factors to fit the circumstances. As contract work progresses from one evaluation period into the next, the relative importance of specific performance factors may change.

Depending on the situation, performance evaluation factors may include outcomes, outputs, inputs or a combination of the three. An outcome factor is an assessment of the results of an activity compared to its intended purpose. Outcome-based factors are the least administratively burdensome type of performance evaluation factor, and should provide the best indicator of overall success. Outcome-based factors should be the first type of evaluation factor considered, and are often ideal for non-routine efforts.

An output factor is the tabulation, calculation, or recording of activity or effort and can be expressed in a quantitative or qualitative manner. Output factors may be more desirable for routine efforts. When output factors are used, care should be taken to ensure that there is a logical connection between the reported measures and the program's mission, goals, and objectives. Examples of outcome and output factors:

Outcome: Safely install and ensure the lighting systems are certified and operational to satisfy needs.

Output(s):

- ☐ Deliver lighting systems to airports no later than July 15, 2008.
- ☐ Assemble and certify lights at each airport not later than December 15, 2008.
- ☐ Install and ensure lighting compatibility at each airport by January 5, 2009.

Outcome: Ensure program spare parts are maintained at a level sufficient to provide a 6-month supply at normal monthly draw down.

Output: Store a minimum of 1,000 program spare parts.

Input factors refer to intermediate processes, procedures, actions or techniques that are key elements influencing successful contract performance. These may include testing and other engineering processes and techniques, quality assurance and maintenance procedures, subcontracting plans, purchasing department management, and inventory, work assignment and budgetary controls.

While it is sometimes valuable to consider input and output factors when evaluating contractor performance, it is preferred to use outcome factors when feasible since they are better indicators of success relative to the desired result. For example, in the case of service contracts where performance is demonstrated and measurable in each evaluation period, input factors may be of value in building a historical database, but may be of little or no value in the evaluation process. Accomplishments, such as achieving small and small disadvantaged subcontracting goals, are what are important, as opposed to efforts expended. In other

contracts, however, where the quality of performance cannot be determined with certainty until the end of the contract, input factors can be useful indicators of how well the contractor is achieving its ultimate performance objective. However, a heavy emphasis on input factors, while meant to provide positive motivation to the contractor in certain areas of performance, may in some cases cause the contractor to divert its attention and focus from the overall output or outcome desired. Input factors are not always true indicators of the contractor's ultimate performance and so should be relied on with caution.

Some examples of performance evaluation factors, subfactors and criteria are shown below. They do not cover all possibilities, but illustrate some of the key performance areas that can be selected as evaluation factors.

Technical Performance - Accomplishment achieved in the areas of:

- ☐ Design: Approach in design concepts, analysis, detailed execution and low cost design and manufacturing. Design of test specimens, models and prototypes.
- ☐ Development: Conception/execution of manufacturing processes, test plans and techniques. Effectiveness of proposed hardware changes.
- ☐ Quality: Quality assurance, e.g., appearance, thoroughness and accuracy, inspections, customer surveys.
- ☐ Technical: Meeting technical requirements for design, performance and processing, e.g., weight control, maintainability, reliability, design reviews, test procedures, equipment, and performance.
- ☐ Processing Documentation: Timely and efficient preparation, implementation and closeout.
- ☐ Facilities/GFE: Operation and maintenance of assigned facilities and Government Furnished Equipment.
- ☐ Schedule: Meeting key program milestones and contractual delivery dates; anticipating and resolving problems; recovery from delays; reaction time and appropriateness of response to changes.
- ☐ Safety: Providing a safe work environment; conducting annual inspections of all facilities; maintaining accident/incident files; timely reporting of mishaps; providing safety training for all personnel.
- ☐ Information Management: Ability of computer system to provide adequate, timely and cost effective support; meets security requirements; management information systems ensures accurate, relevant and timely information.
- ☐ Material Management: Efficient and effective processing of requisitions, with emphasis on priority requisitions; responsiveness to changes in usage rates.

Project Management - Accomplishment achieved in the areas of:

- ☐ Program Planning/Organization/Management: Assignment and utilization of personnel; recognition of critical problem areas; cooperation and effective working relationships with other contractors and Government personnel to ensure integrated operation efficiency; support to interface activities; technology utilization; effective use of resources; labor relations; planning, organizing and managing all program elements; management actions to achieve and sustain a high level of productivity; response to emergencies and other unexpected situations.
- ☐ Compliance with contract provisions: Effectiveness of property and material control,

Equal Employment Opportunity Program, Minority Business Enterprise Program, system and occupational safety and security.

- ☐ Effectiveness in meeting or exceeding small business and small disadvantaged business subcontracting goals.
- ☐ Subcontracting: Subcontract direction and coordination. Purchase order and subcontractor administration.
- ☐ Timely and accurate financial management reporting.

Cost Control – The procurement team may consider the contractor's ability to control, adjust and accurately project contract costs (estimated contract costs, not budget or operating plan costs) through:

- ☐ Control of indirect and overtime costs. o Control of direct labor costs.
- ☐ Economies in use of personnel, energy, materials, computer resources, facilities, etc.
- ☐ Cost reductions through use of cost savings programs, cost avoidance programs, alternate designs and process methods, etc.
- ☐ "Make versus buy" program decisions.
- ☐ Reduced purchasing costs through increased use of competition, material inspection, etc.

The predominant consideration when evaluating cost control should be an objective measurement of the contractor's performance against the estimated cost of the contract, including the cost of undefinitized contract actions when appropriate. The estimated cost baseline should be adjusted to reflect cost increases or decreases associated with changes in Government requirements or funding schedules which are outside the contractor's control. In rare circumstances, contract costs might increase for reasons outside the contractor's control and for which the contractor is not entitled to an equitable adjustment, such as weather-related. Such situations should be taken into consideration when evaluating contractor cost control. In the case of contracts for services where contractor performance is consistent and complete within each evaluation period and does not carry over into succeeding periods, negotiated estimated cost can generally be apportioned among the evaluation periods. Cost control for each evaluation period can then be measured against that period's share of the estimated costs. However, where contractor performance cannot be ascertained until the end of the contract (such as contracts for R&D) and cost expenditures can vary significantly from one evaluation period to the next, it makes more sense to evaluate interim contractor cost control against a cumulative expenditure profile that reflects the estimated cost.

13. Quantitative and Qualitative Standards

Once evaluation factors are selected, standards or criteria are developed for measuring contractor performance and assessing the amount of award fee earned.

Quantitative or objective performance measurement standards are based on well-defined parameters for measuring performance. They include customer surveys, inspection reports and test results. Quantitative measures should be used whenever the given performance can be precisely or finitely measured. Sufficient information or experience must be available to permit the identification of realistic standards against which quantitative measurements may be compared.

Unlike the predetermined targets and fee adjustment formulas used in incentive fee type contracts, any comparison of contractor performance against quantitative standards in the award fee environment will need to be tempered by a qualitative evaluation of existing circumstances. Quantitative measurements are not a substitute for judgment. Keep in mind that any reasonable assessment of effectiveness requires an evaluation process encompassing both performance levels and the conditions under which those levels were achieved. To be realistic, any standard (or range of acceptable performance levels) should reflect the nature and difficulty of the work involved.

Qualitative or subjective performance standards rely on evaluator's opinions and impressions of performance quality. Qualitative assessments must be as informed as possible and not rely on personal bias or a purely intuitive feeling. Some examples are:

- ☐ **Staffing:** Optimal allocation of resources; adequacy of staffing; qualified and trained personnel; identification and effective handling of employee morale problems; etc.
- ☐ **Planning:** Adequate, quality, innovative, self-initiated and timely planning of activities; effective utilization of personnel; quality of responses; etc.

Another example of a qualitative standard is a "quality review" such as a questionnaire requiring "yes" or "no" answers, with a high proportion of "yes" answers indicative of high quality performance. Note that narrative support for questionnaire answers is required.

Where feasible, the quantitative or objective measures are preferred over qualitative or subjective ones. The greater the ability to identify and quantify the facts considered in arriving at a judgmental assessment, the more credible that assessment is likely to be (and the easier it will be to prepare the supporting documentation required).

14. Weighting Evaluation Factors

In addition to identifying how performance will be evaluated and measured, the detailed performance evaluation plan should indicate the relative priorities assigned to the various performance areas and evaluation factors and subfactors. This may be accomplished through the use of narrative phrases such as "more important," "important," and "less important" or through percentage weights. When percentages are used, the plan should state that they are for the sole purpose of communicating relative priorities, and do not imply an arithmetical precision to the judgmental determinations of overall performance quality and the amount of award fee earned.

When percentage weights are used, cost control could be at least 25 percent of the total award fee. When adjectives or narratives are used in lieu of explicit weights, cost control should be a substantial factor. No other factor should be less than 10 percent. This ensures that the factors are balanced and, when making trade-offs, the contractor assigns the proper importance to all factors.

The methodology used to establish percentage weights is illustrated in the following example:

Example:

First, list the primary evaluation factors in descending order of importance and assign a

percentage weight to each factor starting with the most important. Assign the least important factor no less than 10 percent (unless the least important factor is cost control, which would be assigned a minimum of 25 percent). All assigned weightings for primary evaluation factors must total 100 percent. Round all numbers off to the nearest whole number to avoid giving the impression that the procedure is a precise one.

Next, assign percentage weights to the subfactors supporting each of the primary evaluation factors such that the total of the subfactor weights for each performance factor totals the assigned weight for that factor as shown in the example below. The actual factors and subfactors used as well as the weights assigned in any given contract may be different from those shown in the example. For instance, indirect cost control, subcontract costs, other direct costs, etc. should be evaluated when they are significant elements of cost.

Factors/Subfactors	Assigned Weight	
Technical	42%	
Design		24%
Quality		12%
Schedule		6%
Project Mgmt.	32%	
Planning		26%
Subcontracts		6%
Cost Control	26%	
Labor Cost Control		15%
Overhead Cost Control		11%
Total	100%	

15. Length of Evaluation Periods

Award fee evaluation periods should generally be between three to six months. Too short of an evaluation period can be administratively burdensome and lead to hasty or late evaluations which result in late fee determinations. Alternatively, evaluation periods may be tied to completing milestones. When linking evaluation periods to milestones, ensure evaluations do not occur at infrequent intervals or become subject to lengthy slippage.

16. Allocation of Award Fee

After the total award fee amount is established, the total pool is allocated over the award fee

evaluation periods. For contracts where each evaluation is final, the allocation of award fee determines its distribution for final payment purposes. For other contracts, where all evaluations (and payments) are interim, except the final evaluation, award fee is allocated among the evaluation periods solely for the purpose of making interim payments against the final evaluation. That final evaluation will determine the amount of total award fee actually earned by the contractor and will supersede any interim evaluations and payments made.

The distribution of the award fee pool depends on the circumstances. Contractor expenditure profiles may be considered. The total may be allocated equally among the evaluation periods if the risks and type of work are similar throughout the various evaluation periods. Otherwise, if there is a greater risk or critical milestones occur during specific evaluation periods, a larger portion of the pool may be distributed to those periods. This permits the Government to place greater emphasis on those evaluation periods. For example, if a contract has a short initial evaluation period for the contractor to become familiar with the work, the initial period of performance may have a smaller allocation while the remaining pool is divided equally among the remaining evaluation periods. If the schedule for a significant event changes, any potential award fee amount associated with that event must be reallocated accordingly for interim payment purposes.

The following example illustrates an unequal allocation of award fee among the four performance periods, reflecting different degrees of emphasis.

Estimated Cost	\$5,000,000
Base Fee (0%)	0
Total Award Fee (10%)	\$ 500,000
Total	\$5,500,000

Evaluation Periods

	1	2	3	4	Total
Allocation (%)	10%	26%	40%	24%	100%
Allocation (\$)	\$50,000	\$130,000	\$200,000	\$120,000	\$500,000

17. Evaluation of Delivery or Task Order Contracts

A delivery or task order contract may provide for orders with specific requirements that are independent of any other orders' requirements and that have separate, distinct sources of funding. For such orders, an award fee amount could be allocated to each individual order along with the estimated cost. Contractor performance on each order would be evaluated against the award fee criteria on a task-by-task basis. There are instances where the Government wants to motivate the contractor's performance at the contract level versus each individual order. This condition may exist when the overriding objective is not how each individual order is executed, but how the contractor's performance of multiple orders contributes to meeting the overall contract objectives. For example, it may not be cost effective to evaluate contractor performance on a task order basis, or when unknown/undefined requirements may materialize during the contract. An unknown requirement may arise that has a higher priority than an existing order. The primary objective is for the Government/contractor team to make trade-offs

between the orders in a constrained environment (funding, staffing, etc.) to ensure the optimal capability is achieved at the system performance level. Therefore, the ultimate measure of success is judged as meeting the overall contract objectives and not necessarily on the performance of a single order. In this case it is in the Government's best interest to incentivize the contractor to focus its efforts and perspective on overall contract performance versus the individual orders. This does not preclude management of individual orders. To ensure that there is no confusion about how the contractor's performance will be evaluated, the award fee plan must clearly state whether the evaluation criteria are applicable at the contract or individual order level.

18. Interim and Final Evaluations

The decision about whether to conduct interim or final evaluations depends on the circumstance. In service contracts, the contract deliverable is a service and contractor performance is measurable at each evaluation period. Performance is usually not cumulative and its quality cannot be improved or reduced by future performance. For that reason, in service contracts, evaluations should be final and unearned award fee cannot be "rolled over" into subsequent evaluation periods or ever retroactively "taken back." On other contracts such as study, design or hardware, where the true quality of contractor performance cannot be measured until the end of the contract, the contract deliverable is an end item. Contractor performance leading up to delivery of the end item is an indication of whether and how well it will produce the end item, but it is not the end item itself. Since the actual quality of the end item cannot be determined until the end of the contract when it is delivered, the last evaluation should be final. All other evaluations and ratings would be interim.

At the end of the contract, the contractor's total performance is evaluated against the performance evaluation plan to determine total earned award fee. That final rating supersedes all interim ratings. It is not the average of the interim ratings. Instead, it reflects the contractor's position at the end of the contract rather than its interim progress toward that position. For example, how well a contractor has controlled costs can only be determined at the end of the contract when the contractor is evaluated against its final cost position. Whether the contractor was overrunning or underrunning the contract estimated cost at various points in time is irrelevant. The contractor's success is measured against the end result. Likewise, the contractor's ability to meet the contract schedule is determined when the hardware is delivered and accepted by the Government. Whether the contractor was behind or ahead of schedule during the course of the contract is not relevant in the final evaluation. The same thing is true of the other evaluation factors and subfactors.

Any significant events that contributed over the course of the contract to the contractor's position (such as delays in receipt of Government furnished equipment), should be considered in the final award fee determination. Those events should be examined as they relate to the final contract outcome and not to the individual evaluation periods in which they occurred.

19. Grading and Scoring Contractor Performance

Grading and scoring methods are used to translate evaluation findings into recommended award fee amounts or ranges. The purpose is to help the FDO decide the amount of award fee earned. These methods are evaluation tools and are not a substitute for judgment in the award fee determination process. The decision process cannot be reduced to a mathematical formula

or methodology. Either a weighted or nonweighted process can be used to evaluate performance.

One method is for evaluators to start from the satisfactory performance level and adjust the scores upwards or downwards, depending on the contractor's performance for the period. A rating table may be used as a guide. Another method is for evaluators to use "blind" evaluation sheets where they are asked to rate different criteria using numbers based on the adjectival ratings. The weights that will eventually be applied to their ratings do not appear on the sheets. This approach relieves to some extent the pressure placed on the evaluators by contractor employees.

As a general guideline, a contractor which satisfactorily meets its contractual commitment will fall into the "good" (71-80) range. To earn an "excellent" score (91-100), a contractor must provide exceptional performance--a combination of excellent cost, schedule and technical management. Some general considerations in the development of a grading and scoring methodology are as follows:

- ☐ When Government actions impact contractor performance either positively or negatively, e.g., changes in funding allocation or increased emphasis on certain technical requirements which require the contractor to make unexpected and extensive tradeoffs with other technical requirements, those actions should be considered in the scoring and grading process.
- ☐ The methodology should be kept as clear and simple as possible. In particular, the situation where specially tailored evaluation factors are force-fit to a "standard" grading table or scoring formula should be avoided.
- ☐ The maximum fee should be attainable by the contractor. To be a credible and effective motivator, an award fee contract should provide the contractor with a reasonable opportunity to earn the maximum award fee available. Although a reasonable opportunity generally does not mean absolute perfection in all possible performance areas, the contractor's performance should be outstanding in virtually all areas. On the other hand, providing a contractor the maximum fee on every contract, does not adequately address the issues of risk and effort.
- ☐ Documentation of assigned performance values is required in support of award fee recommendations and computations.

20. Award Fee Conversion Table

An award fee conversion table may be used to translates overall evaluation scores (i.e., numerical performance points) into the earned award fee amount. This conversion may be linear (e.g., direct conversion of evaluation points to percentage of award fee earned) or non-linear (e.g., a formula to translate performance points to award fee earned). Use of a conversion table does not remove the element of judgment from the award fee process. Regardless of the method used, zero award fee will be earned for an overall unsatisfactory performance.

The following rating table may be used as a guide for award fee. Earned award fee (or interim award fee amounts in the case of interim evaluations) is calculated by applying the total numerical score to the award fee pool. For example, a numerical score of 85 yields an award fee of 85 percent of the award fee pool available for that evaluation period. The table below lists the award fee evaluation adjectival ratings with their corresponding score ranges.

In addition, a narrative description is also provided to assist the PEB in applying the ratings. Criteria for evaluation factors and subfactors should reflect the table.

Adjective Rating	Range of Performance Points	Description
Excellent	(100-91)	Of exceptional merit; exemplary performance in a timely, efficient and economical manner; very minor (if any) deficiencies with no adverse effect on overall performance.
Very Good	(90-81)	Very effective performance, fully responsive to contract requirements ; contract requirements accomplished in a timely, efficient and economical manner for the most part; only minor deficiencies.
Good	(80-71)	Effective performance; fully responsive to contract requirements; reportable deficiencies, but with little identifiable effect on overall performance.
Satisfactory	(70-61)	Meets or slightly exceeds minimum acceptable standards; adequate results; reportable deficiencies with identifiable, but not substantial, effects on overall performance.
Poor/ Unsatisfactory	(less than 61)	Does not meet minimum acceptable standards than in one or more areas; remedial action required in one or more areas; deficiencies in one or more areas which adversely affect overall performance.

No fee will be paid when the total evaluation score is less than 61. In addition, any factor that receives a score of less than 61 for "poor/unsatisfactory" performance will not be rewarded and converted to a factor score of zero. Such zeroing-out should not be done at the subfactor level.

21. Scoring of Cost Control

Cost control should be a substantial factor in any performance evaluation plan, except when a fixed-price award fee, fixed-price incentive or cost-plus-incentive fee contract is used. The contractor's success in controlling costs must be measured against contract estimated costs, and not against budgetary or operating plan costs. The following scoring guidelines will help ensure that cost control receives the proper emphasis:

- a. Whenever there is a significant cost overrun that was within its control, a contractor should be given a score of zero. If the overrun is insignificant, a higher score may be given. The reasons for the overrun and the contractor's efforts to control or mitigate the overrun should be considered in the evaluation.

b. Cost underruns within the contractor's control should normally be rewarded. However, the extent to which an underrun is rewarded will depend on the size of the underrun and the contractor's level of performance in the other award fee evaluation factors. Contractors should not be rewarded for excelling in cost control to the detriment of other important performance factors. For that reason, whether a cost underrun is rewarded in the evaluation process and, if so, the degree to which it is rewarded depends, not only on the size of the underrun, but also on how well the contractor is performing overall in the other evaluation areas.

c. When the contractor achieves the negotiated estimated cost of the contract, it should not receive the maximum score for cost control. The maximum score for cost control should only be awarded for achieving an underrun. Some lesser score will be assigned, reflecting the degree to which the contractor has prudently managed costs while meeting contract requirements.

22. Example - Calculating Earned Fee

The following example illustrates how evaluation scores for weighted factors and subfactors are calculated to arrive at a total award fee recommendation. Again, keep in mind that the use of weighted factors to calculate an award fee amount is an evaluation aid; the result does not represent a required award fee amount.

a. Background: This CPAF contract covers design and verification testing of hardware. The contractor is also required to deliver eight production items. The total estimated cost and award fee is \$300,000,000. The available award fee for the current interim evaluation period (#7) is \$2,600,000. Evaluation factors and assigned weights are:

Evaluation Factor/ Subfactor		Assigned Weight	
Technical		42%	
	Design		24%
	Quality		12%
	Schedule		6%
Project Management		32%	
	Planning		26%
	Subcontracts		6%
Cost Control		26%	

	Labor Cost Control		15%
	Overhead Cost Control		11%

b. PEB Findings: The findings of the PEB for the most recent evaluation period are summarized below:

Contractor performance was rated very strong overall in the technical area.

Accomplishments included successful design and installation of in-flight wear monitors, and successful test of a redesigned turbo pump. Some weaknesses were identified, the most serious of which was an incompatibility between two components which was not resolved during the period, resulting in a slight schedule slip. In the area of project management, strengths were identified, including communication of program activities to the proper management levels, on- schedule delivery of critical subcontracted hardware, and exceeding subcontracting goals. Weaknesses included ineffective checks and balances for processing hardware and insufficient management involvement at vendor sites which has jeopardized hardware integrity. In the cost control area, the cost overrun increased by 14% in this period due in large part to labor costs. Projected overhead increases were also reported; however, the contractor has identified and will implement cost reduction measures which are expected to ameliorate the problem. (Note - promises of future actions are not normally considered in the current period evaluation, but in this case the overhead increase is also only a projection.)

c. Calculating Weighted Performance Points: As a result of the evaluation, the following performance points were assigned and weighted for the subfactors:

Subfactor	Performance Points	Assigned Weights	Weighted Performance Points*
Design	95 (Excellent)	.24	54
Quality	90 (Very Good)	.12	26
Schedule	80 (Good)	.06	11
		Total for Technical	91
Planning	70 (Satisfactory)	.26	57
Subcontracts	86 (Very Good)	.06	16
		Total for Project Mgmt	73
Labor Cost	50 (Poor/Unsat.)	.15	29
Control			
OH Cost Control	70 (Satisfactory)	.11	30
		Total for Cost Control	59 = 0**

*Weighted Performance Points are calculated as follows: (Performance Points x Assigned Subfactor Weight)/Assigned Factor Weight = Weighted Performance Points. For example, for Design: (95 x .24)/.42 = 54

** Note that an unsatisfactory rating for a factor results in a *zero* score for that factor. The Cost Control factor received a zero score for receiving a rating of less than 61 percent. Significant cost overrun within the contractor's control should result in a score of zero for cost control.

Next, total weighted performance points were calculated for the primary evaluation factors as follows:

Weighted Factor	Performance Points	x	Assigned Weight	=	Total Weighted Performance Points
Technical	91	x	.42	=	38
Project Mgmt.	73	x	.32	=	23
Cost Control	0	x	.26	=	0
			Total for All Factors		61 (Sat.)

d. Converting Performance Points to Award Fee Score: The award fee percentage is the same number as the total weighted performance points. In this example, 61 weighted performance points equals 61% of available award fee. Award fee recommendation: \$1,586,000 (61% of \$2,600,000).

23. Example - Changes in Emphasis

If the Government's relative priorities change as work progresses from one phase into the next, or as unexpected problems or developments occur, such as schedule slippages, the evaluation plan may be revised on a unilateral basis, to communicate such changes to all parties. The following example illustrates how the Government can adjust evaluation weights to redirect contractor emphasis to areas needing improvement and the effect of that readjustment on earned award fee.

Estimated Cost	\$5,000,000
Base Fee (0%)	0
Total Award Fee (10%)	\$ 500,000
Total	\$5,500,000

Evaluation Periods

	1	2	3	4	Total
Allocation (%)	24%	18%	18%	40%	100%
Allocation (\$)	\$120K	\$90K	\$90K	\$200K	\$500K

Evaluation Period 1:

Factor	Weight	x	Performance Points	=	Weighted Performance Points
Technical	.42	x	91 (Excellent)	=	38
Project Mgmt	.32	x	73 (Good)	=	23
Cost Control	.26	x	0 (Poor/Unsat.)	=	0
			Total		61

The contractor earns \$73,200, 61% of \$120,000.

Evaluation Period 2:

If factor weights were adjusted to increase the emphasis on cost control and its performance, and thus its performance points, remained basically the same, this would be the result:

Factor	Weight	x	Performance Points	=	Weighted Performance Points
Technical	.40	x	91	=	36
Project Mgmt	.32	x	73	=	23
Cost Control	.28	x	0	=	0
			59	=	0

The contractor would receive an award fee score of 2 percentage points less in the second period than it would have if the factor weights had not changed. As a result, the contractor would receive an overall score of Poor/Unsatisfactory and no award fee for the second period.

Now, assume that the contractor responds to the shift in emphasis by improving its performance in cost control from Poor/ Unsatisfactory to *minimally satisfactory*, without reducing its score in any other area, as follows:

Factor	Weight	x	Performance Points	=	Weighted Performance Points
Technical	.40	x	91	=	36
Project Mgmt	.32	x	73	=	23
Cost Control	.28	x	61	=	17
					76 (Good)

By increasing its performance in cost control by 31 points (from 30 to 61) - and as a result, it's total score by 17 percent to Good--the contractor is now entitled to receive an award fee payment.

If the cost control weight had not been increased in the second period, the contractor would have continued to be paid fee (61 percent of \$90,000 or \$54,900) for unsatisfactory cost control performance. By changing the factor weights to put more emphasis on cost control, the contractor is either rewarded for improved cost control with more fee than it would have received had the weights had not been changed (76% of \$90,000 or \$68,400) or penalized for not showing improvement in that area (59 percent = no award fee payment for the period).

24. Communication

A properly structured and administered award fee contract provides effective communication among Government and contractor personnel at management levels, where decisions can be made and results achieved. A post-award conference is one way to establish communication channels early and to ensure key Government and contractor personnel understand their responsibilities. Attendees should review and discuss the performance evaluation plan and contract requirements. Frequent and honest communication is essential, both between the Government and contractor and within their respective organizational frameworks. Both Government and contractor personnel should be encouraged through the award fee process to identify potential problems as promptly as possible (as opposed to withholding such "bad news" for fear it might result in unfavorable criticism).

25. Contractor Input

The contractor may be allowed to furnish a self-assessment of its performance. Once the PEB report is prepared, the PEB may also allow the contractor to comment on the draft report. Contractor participation at this point ensures all pertinent data has been considered and no factual errors were used as a basis for decisions. Such communications, however, must not result in negotiation of award fee ratings. The ratings should be fair and reasonable, but are ultimately a unilateral Government determination. Throughout the period of performance, the contractor may be permitted to submit suggestions for improving or changing the evaluation process. In addition to the various formal communications channels, both parties should recognize that frequent, less formal discussions are valuable in ensuring ultimate program success. Both the Government and the contractor should work to eliminate any unnecessary contractual, organizational or conceptual barriers that constrain information sharing and other communications needed for successful joint problem solving.

26. Timeliness

The timeliness of award fee evaluations is critical. Long delays minimize any benefits from periodic evaluations and reports. Unless evaluation results are transmitted timely and award fee payments made promptly, the results and payments may not have the desired influence on the contractor's performance during subsequent evaluation periods. The timeliness of changes in the evaluation plan is also important. Proposed changes should be processed expeditiously and the contractor notified in advance of the evaluation period to which they apply.

27. Documentation

Performance monitors should consider the following when preparing their reports.

These questions can help assure evaluation data are complete and accurately assess how well the contractor performed in the monitors' assigned areas during the period.

- a. What (in the monitor's area) was the contractor supposed to do during the period? What was actually accomplished?
- b. How critical are the efforts accomplished, or not accomplished, by the contractor?
- c. What was the impact of any efforts completed early or late? How critical was the time frame involved?
- d. How well did the contractor perform the tasks that were accomplished?
- e. What are the major strengths and weaknesses (in sufficient detail to discuss with the contractor)?
- f. Were any Government-directed changes made or did any obstacles arise which impacted performance? What corrective actions were implemented? How effective were they?
- g. Has the contractor efficiently and effectively used available resources (e.g., personnel and facilities) to improve its performance?
- h. Has the contractor's performance been clearly assessed in regard to all tasks and specific objectives?
- i. On level-of-effort contracts, what has the contractor accomplished for the dollars spent (The emphasis here is to reward the contractor for accomplishments, not to reward the spending of dollars.)

The reporting formats used by monitors should be structured to ensure accuracy and clarity. Where possible, several evaluation parameters may be consolidated in a single format. Consistency can be achieved by using the same general format for all closely related work at a given activity. However, caution is required here. Carefully tailored evaluation plans can be compromised by inflexible and ill-conceived rating formats. Any format adopted should provide a place for the monitors to make narrative comments. These narrative comments provide detailed, pertinent information not addressed in the completed format. For example, they cover the circumstances under which reported performance levels were achieved, especially if these circumstances were abnormal in any way. These comments also discuss the contractor's efficiency in managing assigned personnel and other resources. Enough detail should be included in reports to the PEB to ensure that their findings and recommendations are accurate and fair and can be supported to the FDO.

Appropriate documentation is vital to support the PEB's recommendations, particularly when these recommendations differ from the conclusions reported by cognizant monitors. Minutes of meetings or other documentation should summarize the information reviewed, including any additional or explanatory information provided by the contractor and the consideration given to all such information. Since the evaluation is a judgment based upon all pertinent information, that information needs to be identified, discussed and substantiated in the documentation. The FDO will want to review the documentation to satisfy any concerns regarding contractor performance before deciding whether to accept the recommended award fee or some higher or lower amount. Examples of what the FDO might look for include:

- a. The facts that led to the assignment of a poor/unsatisfactory rating in any subfactor;
- b. The rationale for a poor/unsatisfactory rating as opposed to a satisfactory rating; and
- c. The circumstances under which a poor/unsatisfactory level was achieved and the relationships, if any, between it and any excellent performance levels reported for

other subfactors.

Sufficient documentation should be provided to the FDO on which to base a decision and to explain that decision to the contractor. Similarly, the FDO must document the basis for the determination, especially in situations involving a contractor rebuttal of PEB findings and conclusions or an award fee determination different from that recommended by the PEB. Documentation of interim ratings may be less detailed since they will be superseded by the final rating at the end of the contract.

28. Payment

Final award fee payments and interim payments against interim evaluations should be made generally within 60 days after the end of the evaluation period for which payment is being made.

When the total rating for an evaluation period is "poor/unsatisfactory," no award fee is paid for that period. For example, a total award fee rating of 57 ("poor/unsatisfactory") would yield an award fee of zero, not 57 percent. For certain contracts involving delivery of a final product, such as hardware, design or study, no award fee will be paid for a final evaluation rating of "poor/unsatisfactory." In these cases, any provisional award fee payments made as a result of "satisfactory" or better ratings (61 and above) on interim evaluations are to be repaid by the contractor.

The amount of interim award fee paid each period will not exceed the interim evaluation score (applied as a percentage) or 80 percent of the award fee allocated to the period, whichever is less. No further award fee payments will be made when the CO determines that the total amount of interim payments made to date will substantially exceed the amount which would be paid based upon the anticipated final evaluation score. The PEB should be notified of such a determination. The CO's determination should be based on a comparison of award fee amounts paid to actual evaluation scores to date, projected future scores based on a combination of past performance trends and any known data which might have an influence on future performance, and any other pertinent data. Stopping award fee payment serves two purposes: it ensures that contractors will not receive award fee which they have not earned and to which they will ultimately not be entitled, and it minimizes the award fee that will be owed the Government by the contractor at the end of the contract.

29. Provisional Payments

Long evaluation periods may require FAA to make award fee payments more frequently than at the end of each evaluation period. These provisional payments, representing a percentage of the award fee amount allocated to each evaluation period, are made at regular intervals during each period. They are superseded at the end of each period by the interim or final award fee determination amount. The percentage of allocated award fee to be paid provisionally will be stipulated in the contract and may not exceed 80 percent of available award fee in any period.

Provisional payments are discontinued during any period in which the Government determines that the total provisional payments made during that period will substantially exceed the amount which would be paid based upon the anticipated evaluation score for the

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period. In the event the amount of provisional payments made exceeds the amount of the award fee determination for that period, the contractor will either credit the next payment voucher for the amount of the overpayment or refund the difference.

30. Contract Termination

If a contract with award fee is terminated for convenience after the start of an award fee evaluation period, the earned award fee amount should be determined by the FDO using the normal award fee evaluation process. The remaining available award fee dollars for all subsequent evaluation periods should not be considered available or earned and, therefore, should not be paid.

2 Appendix - Incentive Contracts Guide Revised 4/2022

1. Introduction

The purpose of this guide is to further explain incentive contracts, provide examples, and other considerations for using incentive contracts. This guide:

- ☐ Provides general guidance on when an incentive contract may be appropriate;
- ☐ Describes elements of the required cost incentive and how the elements influence profit/fee earned by a contractor, depending on the cost incurred;
- ☐ Describes the general characteristics of a performance incentive and delivery incentive;
- ☐ Provides general guidance for structuring multiple (i.e., having a cost incentive and performance and/or delivery incentives) incentive contracts;
- ☐ Provides general guidance on Fixed-Price Incentive (FPI) contracts including the importance of the Point of Total Assumption (PTA);
- ☐ Provides general guidance on FPI contracts with a firm target, and FPI with successive targets;
- ☐ Provides general guidance on Cost-Plus-Incentive-Fee (CPIF) contracts including impact of minimum and maximum fee established;
- ☐ Provides general guidance on negotiating changes to incentive contracts including possible negotiation methods and circumstances in which they would be appropriate.

2. General

(a) Incentive contracts are appropriate when supplies or services can be acquired at lower costs, and in certain instances with improved delivery or technical performance, by relating the amount of profit/fee payable under the contract to the contractor's performance. Incentive contracts are designed to obtain specific program objectives by:

- (1) Establishing reasonable and attainable targets that are clearly communicated to the contractor; and
- (2) Including appropriate incentive arrangements designed to motivate contractor

efforts that might not otherwise be emphasized, and to discourage contractor inefficiency.

(b) When predetermined, formula-type incentives on technical performance or delivery are included, profit/fee:

- (1) Increases only for achievement that surpasses the targets, and
- (2) Decreases to the extent that such targets are not met.

The incentive increases or decreases are applied to performance targets rather than minimum performance requirements.

(c) The two basic categories of incentive contracts are fixed-price incentive and cost-plus-incentive-fee.

(d) Fixed-price incentive contracts are preferred when contract costs and performance requirements are reasonably certain. It is usually in the Government's interest for a contractor to assume substantial cost responsibility and an appropriate share of the cost risk, thus the preference for fixed price incentive contracts.

(e) Award-fee contracts are a separate type of incentive contract and are discussed separately under Appendix G2 of this Section T3.2.4.

3. Cost Incentives

(a) Most incentive contracts include only cost incentives, which take the form of a profit or fee adjustment formula. Cost incentives are intended to motivate the contractor to effectively manage costs. An incentive contract cannot provide for other incentives without also providing a cost incentive (or constraint).

(b) Incentive contracts include a target cost, a target profit or fee, and a profit or fee adjustment formula that provides (within the constraints of a price ceiling or minimum and maximum fee):

- (1) Actual cost that meets the target will result in the target profit or fee;
- (2) Actual cost that exceeds the target will result in downward adjustment of target profit or fee; and
- (3) Actual cost that is below the target will result in upward adjustment of target profit or fee.

(c) *An example of a cost incentive (in a fixed-price incentive contract) based on the above is as follows:*

Target Cost \$10,000,000
Target Profit \$1,000,000
Target Price \$11,000,000
Share Ratio 70/30 (Government/contractor)

Ceiling Price 115% of Target Cost
(\$11,500,000)

Actual cost of \$10,000,000 would meet target cost. This results in the contractor earning the target profit of \$1,000,000 because the contractor met the target cost. \$11,000,00 would be paid to the contractor in total (\$10,000,000 target cost + \$1,000,000 target profit).

Actual cost of \$11,000,000 would exceed target cost. This results in the contractor being responsible for its share of 30% of the amount over the target cost (\$1,000,000 X 30% = \$300,000). This amount of \$300,000 is deducted from the target profit of \$1,000,000 for a total of \$700,000 profit. Instead of being paid a total of \$11,700,000, the contractor would be paid \$200,000 less because of the ceiling price (\$11,500,000) – reducing the profit from \$700,000 to \$500,000.

-Actual cost of \$9,000,000 would be under target cost. This results in the contractor earning an additional 30% of the amount below the target cost (\$1,000,000 X 30% = \$300,000) in addition to the target cost for a total of \$1,300,000 profit. \$10,300,000 would be paid to the contractor in total.

4. Performance Incentives

- (a) Performance incentives may be considered with specific product characteristics (*e.g.*, a missile range, an aircraft speed, an engine thrust, or a vehicle maneuverability) or other specific elements of the contractor's performance. These incentives should be designed to relate profit/fee to a contractor's achievement, compared with specified targets.
- (b) When practicable, positive and negative performance incentives should be considered with service contracts for performance of objectively measurable tasks when quality of performance is critical and incentives are likely to motivate the contractor.
- (c) Technical performance incentives may be particularly appropriate in major or complex systems, both in development (when performance objectives are known and the fabrication of prototypes for test and evaluation is required) and in production (if improved performance is attainable and highly desirable to the Government).
- (d) Technical performance incentives may involve a variety of specific characteristics that contribute to the overall performance of the end item. Accordingly, the incentives on individual technical characteristics must be balanced so that no one of them is exaggerated to the detriment of the overall performance of the end item.
- (e) Performance tests and/or assessments of work performance are generally essential in order to determine the degree of attainment of performance targets. Therefore, the contract must be as specific as possible in establishing test criteria (such as testing conditions, instrumentation precision, and data interpretation) and performance standards (such as the quality levels of services to be provided).
- (f) Because performance incentives present complex problems in contract administration, the

Contracting Officer (CO) should negotiate them in full coordination with Government technical and pricing specialists.

(g) It is essential that the Government and contractor agree explicitly on the effect that contract changes (*e.g.*, pursuant to the applicable Changes clause) will have on performance incentives.

This will be dealt with in more detail in Section 11 below.

(h) The CO must exercise care, in establishing performance criteria, to recognize that the contractor should not be rewarded or penalized for attainments of Government-furnished components.

(i) *A basic example of a performance incentive is as follows:*

Maintenance Hours per Operational Hour – Total Possible Incentive \$120,000
Minimum Value – 10 hours – 0% of incentive earned
Average Value – 5 hours – 50% of incentive earned (\$60,000)
Maximum Value – 2 hours – 100% of incentive earned
(\$120,000) Penalty if > 10 hours -\$10,000

In the example above, if the contractor failed to meet the minimum value of 10 hours per operational hour, they would not receive any of the possible \$120,000 in incentives. Additionally, a negative incentive of \$10,000 would be deducted from the negotiated value of the contract.

5. Delivery Incentives

(a) Delivery incentives should be considered when improvement from a required delivery schedule is a significant Government objective. It is important to determine the Government's primary objectives in a given contract (*e.g.*, earliest possible delivery or earliest quantity production).

(b) Incentive arrangements on delivery should specify the application of the reward-penalty structure in the event of Government-caused delays or other delays beyond the control, and without the fault or negligence, of the contractor or subcontractor.

(c) *A basic example of a delivery incentive is as follows:*

The total schedule incentive available must be defined in the contract with specifics as to Contract Line Item, Period of Performance etc. as needed. For this example, the total incentive amount available is \$100,000.

Delivery Incentive Milestones:

Positive Incentives

20% of available incentive for completion of Critical Design Review (CDR) at least two (2) weeks ahead of schedule (\$20,000)

20% of available incentive for passing Design Qualification Test (DQT) at least two (2) weeks ahead of schedule (\$20,000)

15% of available incentive for passing site acceptance test at least two (2) weeks ahead of schedule (\$15,000)

45% of available incentive for achieving Initial Operational Capability (IOC) at least two (2) weeks ahead of schedule (\$45,000)

Negative Incentives

20% of available incentive for not achieving completion of Critical Design Review (CDR) on schedule (-\$20,000) 45% for not achieving IOC on schedule (-\$45,000)

The schedule for the milestones as well as what the achievement of each milestone involves must be clearly defined in the contract. For example, if the contractor fails to meet the first milestone, they lose \$20,000 due to the negative incentive. If they do not meet the second, there would be no impact as there is no negative incentive. If they meet the third at least two weeks ahead of schedule, there would be a positive incentive of \$15,000 earned. Meeting the last and most important milestone at least two weeks ahead of schedule would earn \$45,000 for total schedule incentive earnings of \$40,000.

6. Structuring Multiple-Incentive Contracts

A properly structured multiple-incentive arrangement should-

- (a) Motivate the contractor to strive for outstanding results in all incentive areas; and
- (b) Compel trade-off decisions among the incentive areas, consistent with the Government's overall objectives for the acquisition. Because of the interdependency of the Government's cost, the technical performance, and the delivery goals, a contract that emphasizes only one of the goals may jeopardize control over the others. Because outstanding results may not be attainable for each of the incentive areas, all multiple-incentive contracts must include a cost incentive (or constraint) that operates to preclude rewarding a contractor for superior technical performance or delivery results when the cost of those results outweighs their value to the Government.
- (c) While not requiring as much administrative effort as an award fee contract, an incentive contract with multiple incentives requires some administrative effort to track how the contractor is performing in relation to the cost incentive and to the performance and/or delivery incentive. Before entering into a multiple incentive contract, Agencies must determine whether the amount of additional administrative effort is offset by potentially improved performance by the Contractor.
- (d) *A basic example of a multiple incentive contract is as follows (applicable to either Fixed- Price Incentive or Cost-Plus-Incentive-Fee):*

Target Cost \$100

Target Profit (Fee) \$7

Target Price \$107

Share Ratio 75/25
Performance Incentive Reward +\$3
Performance Incentive Penalty -\$1
Schedule Incentive Penalty -\$1

Cost of \$84 and maximum performance on schedule – profit is \$14 (\$16 under Target cost X 25% share = \$4 + \$7 Target Profit +\$3 Performance Incentive Reward).

Cost of \$116 and acceptable performance with late delivery – profit is \$2 (\$16 over Target Cost X 25% share = \$4 subtracted from \$7 = \$3 less \$1 Schedule Incentive Penalty)

Cost of \$116 and maximum performance with late delivery – profit is \$5 (\$16 over Target Cost X 25% share = \$4 subtracted from \$7 = \$3 less \$1 Schedule Incentive Penalty plus \$3 Performance Incentive Reward)

7. Fixed-Price Incentive (FPI) Contracts

(a) *Description.* A FPI contract is a fixed-price contract that provides for adjusting profit and establishing the final contract price by application of a formula based on the relationship of total final negotiated cost to total target cost. The final price is subject to a price ceiling, negotiated at the outset.

(b) *Application.* A FPI contract is appropriate when-

- (1) A FFP contract is not suitable;
- (2) The nature of the supplies or services being acquired and other circumstances of the acquisition are such that the contractor's assumption of a degree of cost responsibility will provide a positive profit incentive for effective cost control and performance; and
- (3) If the contract also includes incentives on technical performance and/or delivery, the performance requirements provide a reasonable opportunity for the incentives to have a meaningful impact on the contractor's management of the work.

(c) *Billing prices.* In FPI contracts, billing prices are established as an interim basis for payment. These billing prices may be adjusted, within the ceiling limits, upon request of either party to the contract, when it becomes apparent that final negotiated cost will be substantially different from the target cost.

(d) *Point of Total Assumption.* The Point of Total Assumption (PTA) in FPI contracts is the point where cost increases that exceed the target cost are no longer shared by the Government according to the share ratio. At the PTA, the contractor's profit is reduced one dollar for every additional dollar of cost. The PTA is calculated as follows:

$$PTA = (\text{Ceiling Price} - \text{Target Price}) / \text{Government Share} + \text{Target Cost}$$

An example of a PTA calculation is as follows:

Target Cost \$50,000,000
Target Profit \$4,500,000
(9%) Target Price
\$54,500,000
Ceiling Price 125% of Target Cost = \$62,500,000
Share Ratio 70/30

$PTA = (\$62,500,000 - \$54,500,000) / 70\% + \$50,000,000$
 $PTA = \$8,000,000 / 70\% + \$50,000,000$
 $PTA = \$11,428,571 + \$50,000,000 = \$61,428,571$

Thus, cost increases beyond the PTA of \$61,428,571 are no longer shared by the Government in accordance with the share ratio – the contractor’s profit will be reduced one dollar for every additional dollar of cost beyond the PTA.

(e) General Considerations:

- (1) The higher the Government share and the higher the ceiling price, the lower the overall incentive for the contractor to control costs since they have more ability to recover such costs; and
- (2) Conversely, the lower the Government share and the lower the ceiling price, the higher the overall incentive for the contractor to control costs since they have less ability to recover such costs

8. Fixed-Price Incentive (Firm Target)

(a) *Description.* A fixed-price incentive (firm target) contract specifies a target cost, a target profit, a price ceiling (but not a profit ceiling or floor), and a profit adjustment formula. These elements are all negotiated at the outset. The price ceiling is the maximum that may be paid to the contractor, except for any adjustment under other contract clauses. When the contractor completes performance, the parties negotiate the final cost, and the final price is established by applying the formula. When the final cost is less than the target cost, application of the formula results in a final profit greater than the target profit; conversely, when final cost is more than target cost, application of the formula results in a final profit less than the target profit, or even a net loss. If the final negotiated cost exceeds the price ceiling, the contractor absorbs the difference as a loss. Because the profit varies inversely with the cost, this contract type provides a positive, calculable profit incentive for the contractor to control costs.

(b) *Applicability:* A fixed-price incentive (firm target) contract is appropriate when the parties can negotiate at the outset a firm target cost, target profit, and profit adjustment formula that will provide a fair and reasonable incentive and a ceiling that provides for the contractor to assume an appropriate share of the risk. When the contractor assumes a considerable or major share of the cost responsibility under the adjustment formula, the target profit should reflect this responsibility.

(c) *Limitations.* This contract type may be used only when-

- (1) The contractor's accounting system is adequate for providing data to support negotiation of final cost and incentive price revision; and
- (2) Adequate cost or pricing information for establishing reasonable firm targets is available at the time of initial contract negotiation.

(d) *Contract schedule.* The CO should specify in the contract schedule the target cost, target profit, and target price for each item subject to incentive price revision. Following the completion of performance, the parties negotiate the final cost, and the final price is established by applying the formula.

(e) *An example of a Fixed-Price Incentive (Firm Target) contract is under Section 7 above.*

9. Fixed-Price Incentive (Successive Targets) Contracts

(a) *Description.*

(1) A fixed-price incentive (successive targets) contract specifies the following elements, all of which are negotiated at the outset:

- (i) An initial target cost.
- (ii) An initial target profit.
- (iii) An initial profit adjustment formula to be used for establishing the firm target profit, including a ceiling and floor for the firm target profit. (This formula normally provides for a lesser degree of contractor cost responsibility than would a formula for establishing final profit and price.)
- (iv) The production point at which the firm target cost and firm target profit will be negotiated (usually before delivery or shop completion of the first item).
- (v) A ceiling price that is the maximum that may be paid to the contractor, except for any adjustment under other contract clauses providing for equitable adjustment or other revision of the contract price under stated circumstances.

(2) When the production point specified in the contract is reached, the parties negotiate the firm target cost, giving consideration to cost experience under the contract and other pertinent factors. The firm target profit is established by the formula. At this point, the parties have two alternatives, as follows:

- (i) They may negotiate a firm fixed price, using the firm target cost plus the firm target profit as a guide.
- (ii) If negotiation of a firm fixed price is inappropriate, they may negotiate a

formula for establishing the final price using the firm target cost and firm target profit. The final cost is then negotiated at completion, and the final profit is established by formula, as under the fixed-price incentive (firm target) contract.

(b) *Application.* A fixed-price incentive (successive targets) contract is appropriate when-

- (1) Available cost or pricing information is not sufficient to permit the negotiation of a realistic firm target cost and profit before award;
- (2) Sufficient information is available to permit negotiation of initial targets; and
- (3) There is reasonable assurance that additional reliable information will be available at an early point in the contract performance so as to permit negotiation of either (i) a firm fixed price or (ii) firm targets and a formula for establishing final profit and price that will provide a fair and reasonable incentive. This additional information is not limited to experience under the contract, itself, but may be drawn from other contracts for the same or similar items.

An example of a situation where this contract type may be appropriate is where long lead time requirements may make it necessary in the acquisition of a new system to contract for a follow-on quantity before design or production stability has been achieved.

(c) *Limitations.* This contract type may be used only when-

- (1) The contractor's accounting system is adequate for providing data for negotiating firm targets and a realistic profit adjustment formula, as well as later negotiation of final costs; and
- (2) Cost or pricing information adequate for establishing a reasonable firm target cost is reasonably expected to be available at an early point in contract performance.

(d) *Contract schedule.* The CO should specify in the contract schedule the initial target cost, initial target profit, and initial target price for each item subject to incentive price revision.

(e) Overall considerations for the use of fixed-price incentive (successive targets) are as follows:

- (1) Successive targets are used when uncertainties do not permit the negotiation of a firm arrangement;
- (2) The ability to establish a firm pricing arrangement is not limited by the availability of cost or pricing data from the contract itself.
- (3) Data may be drawn on as it becomes available from other contracts for the same or similar equipment/services; and

Because this type of contract is negotiated when cost and pricing information is not sufficient to allow negotiation of a firm arrangement, contract performance uncertainties are greater than they would otherwise be the case in a fixed-price type of contract. A realistic pricing arrangement would thus not provide as great a degree of contractor cost responsibility as under a FPI contract.

A basic example of a Fixed-Price Incentive (Successive Targets) contract is as follows:

Initial Target Cost	\$15,000,000
Initial Target Profit	\$1,200,000
Initial Target Price	\$16,200,000
Initial Share Ratio	95/5

Ceiling on Firm Target Profit \$1,350,000

Floor on Firm Target Profit \$1,050,000

Price Ceiling \$19,500,000

At the production point in the contract, if the cost is \$14,500,000, the firm target profit would be determined as follows:

Initial Target Cost \$15,000,000

Negotiated Cost \$14,500,000

Difference \$500,000 (decrease)

Contractor's Share \$25,000 (increase)

Initial Target Profit \$1,200,000

Firm Target Profit \$1,225,000

At this point, there are two alternatives: Using the negotiated cost of \$14,500,000 and the firm target profit as guides, a firm-fixed-price may be negotiated. If this is not possible, or if the parties agree that uncertainties under the remaining part of the contract make this unfeasible, a fixed-price incentive with firm targets may be negotiated. The ceiling price cannot be *increased* at this point but it may be *decreased* where firm target costs are lower than initial target costs. With a revised ceiling price of \$16,700,000 and a new share ratio of 60/40 negotiated, the following is established:

Target Cost	\$14,500,000
Target Profit	\$1,225,000
Target Price	\$15,725,000

Ceiling Price \$16,700,000

Share Ratio 60/40

The final settlement at contract completion would be done as for the firm target contract described in Section 8.

If the parties negotiated an estimated cost of \$17,000,000 at the production point, firm target profit would be determined as follows:

Initial Target Cost \$15,000,000

Negotiated Cost \$17,000,000

Difference	\$2,000,000 (increase)
Contractor's Share	\$100,000 (decrease)
Initial Target Profit	\$1,200,000
Firm Target Profit	\$1,100,000

If a FFP contract was not appropriate, and a sharing formula of 75/25 were negotiated, a firm incentive agreement could be set up as follows:

Target Cost	\$17,000,000
Target Profit	\$1,100,000
Target Price	\$18,100,000
Ceiling Price	\$19,500,000
Share Ratio	75/25

10. Cost-Plus-Incentive-Fee (CPIF) Contracts

(a) *Description.* The CPIF contract is a cost-reimbursement contract that provides for the initially negotiated fee to be adjusted later by a formula based on the relationship of total allowable costs to total target costs. This contract type specifies a target cost, a target fee, minimum and maximum fees, and a fee adjustment formula. Unlike FPI contracts, there is no ceiling price under this contract type.

After contract performance, the fee payable to the contractor is determined in accordance with the formula. The formula provides, within limits, for increases in fee above target fee when total allowable costs are less than target costs, and decreases in fee below target fee when total allowable costs exceed target costs. This increase or decrease is intended to provide an incentive for the contractor to manage the contract effectively. When total allowable cost is greater than or less than the range of costs within which the fee-adjustment formula operates, the contractor is paid total allowable costs, plus the minimum or maximum fee.

(b) *Application.*

(1) A CPIF contract is appropriate for services or development and test programs when:

(i) A cost-reimbursement contract is necessary where uncertainties in the work under contract make a FPI contract impracticable; and

(ii) A target cost and a fee adjustment formula can be negotiated that are likely to motivate the contractor to manage effectively.

(2) The contract may include technical performance incentives when it is highly probable that the required development of a major system is feasible and the Government has established its performance objectives, at least in general terms. This approach also may apply to other acquisitions, if the use of both cost and technical performance incentives is desirable and administratively practical.

(3) The fee adjustment formula should provide an incentive that will be effective over the full range of reasonably foreseeable variations from target cost. If a high maximum fee is negotiated, the contract must also provide for a low minimum fee that may be a zero fee or, in rare cases, a negative fee.

(c) *Limitations.* No CPIF contract shall be awarded unless the contractor has an adequate accounting system for that type of contract.

(d) Additional considerations for use of this contract type are as follows: Because of the interrelationship between negotiated fee levels and the sharing arrangement, the wider the range between minimum and maximum fees, the greater the contractor's share percentage under the formula without limiting the range of cost variation over which the incentive is effective.

Examples of a CPIF contract are as follows:

Target Cost \$10,000,000
Target Fee \$750,000
Maximum Fee \$1,350,000
Minimum Fee \$300,000
Share Ratio 85/15

(1) Actual cost of \$10,000,000 results in the contractor earning the target fee of \$750,000 since the contractor has met the target cost. \$10,750,000 would be paid to the contractor in total.

(2) Actual cost of \$11,000,000 above the target cost results in the contractor being responsible for 15% of the amount over cost (\$150,000) which is deducted from the target fee for a total of \$600,000 fee. This is within the minimum and maximum fee limits specified above.

(3) Actual cost of \$9,000,000 below the target cost results in the contractor earning an additional \$150,000 in fee above the target fee (\$900,000). This is within the minimum and maximum fee limits specified above.

11. Impact of Contract Changes

When work required under a contract is changed under a "Changes" clause or other appropriate clause of an incentive contract – either increased or decreased – adjustments may be negotiated to the target cost, target fee, share ratio, etc. as appropriate. Performance and/or schedule incentives may also be similarly renegotiated. Since late definitizations of contract changes can adversely affect the integrity of the incentive contract structure, agreements on the pricing and incentive aspects of contract changes should be negotiated as soon as possible.

Four possible methods of making equitable adjustments to incentive contracts are as follows: (a) Constant dollar – where the same dollar adjustment is applied to target, maximum and minimum fee or profit and ceiling price;

(b) Constant percentage – where the percentage of minimum and maximum fee or the percentage of ceiling price over target cost is held constant. The constant dollar and constant percentage methods are similar except for differences in fee/profit earned at the extremes of ranges above or below the target cost;

(c) Individual element – determining the effect of the change on each element such as target

cost, target fee, and ceiling price individually. This is appropriate where the degree of uncertainty varies significantly between the original contract and the changed portion. There is a flexibility to tailor the specifics of the incentive to the change; however, the disadvantage is that more administrative effort is often needed to evaluate and negotiate each individual element; and

(d) Severable change – where the change is isolated from the incentive provisions with a separate agreement reached on the change portion. This method is most appropriate where the changed portion is completely different in terms of technical and cost risk than the original contract. For instance, the contract may be CPIF while the new work may be FPI.

Overall, the method chosen depends on the extent and nature of the change as well as its impact upon the individual incentive contract elements.

T3.2.5 - Contractor Ethical Guidelines Revised 10/2008

A Contractor Ethical Guidelines

1 Officials Not to Benefit

FAA contracts are to state that no member of or delegate to Congress, or resident commissioner, will be admitted to any share or part of the contract or any benefit arising from it. If a contract is made between the FAA and any member of or delegate to Congress, or resident commissioner, it may constitute a violation of 18 U.S.C. 431 and 432, resulting in:

- a. Both the employee of the FAA who awarded the contract and the member, delegate, or resident commissioner being subject to criminal penalties;
- b. The contract being void; and
- c. The contractor having to return any consideration paid by the FAA under the contract.

2 Contractor's Gratuities to FAA Personnel Revised 4/2008

- a. With certain limited exceptions, employees are prohibited from accepting gratuities or gifts from contractors or persons seeking FAA contracts or other business under rules prescribed in 5 CFR 2635.201-2635.205. This applies to all contracts except those for personal services.
- b. Information or allegations concerning unlawful gratuities or gifts should be promptly referred to the Inspector General. If the Inspector General finds evidence that an offeror or contractor offered or gave an unlawful gratuity or gift, the Contracting Officer (CO) must determine whether debarment proceedings are appropriate in addition to actions taken under a specific contract
- c. Before taking any action against a contractor, the CO should determine, after notice and hearing by the FAA Office of Dispute Resolution for Acquisition, whether the contractor,

its agent, or another representative, under a contract containing the "Gratuities or Gifts" clause:

- (1) Offered or gave a gratuity (e.g., an entertainment or gift) to an officer, official, or employee of the FAA; and intended by the gratuity to obtain a contract or favorable treatment under a contract (intent generally must be inferred).
- (2) The contractor will have an opportunity to appear with counsel, submit documentary evidence, present witnesses, and confront any person the agency presents.
- (3) When the CO determines that a violation has occurred, FAA may terminate the contractor's right to proceed and initiate debarment or suspension measures.

3 Contingent Fees Revised 4/2008

- a. A contractor may not pay a fee to an agent contingent upon the agent's soliciting or obtaining award of a contract. Such a fee arrangement is improper because it may lead to attempted or actual exercise of improper influence. The prohibition does not apply to contingent fee arrangements between contractors and bona fide employees or bona fide agencies employed by contractors to secure business. Contractors should warrant that they have not engaged in contingent fee arrangements, other than those with full-time bona fide employees working solely for the prospective contractor, when they sign the contract.
- b. For breach or violation of the warranty by the contractor, FAA may annul the contract without liability or deduct from the contract price or consideration, or otherwise recover, the full amount of the contingent fee.

(1) FAA employees who suspect or have evidence of attempted or actual exercise of improper influence, misrepresentation of a contingent fee arrangement, or other violation of the contingent fee clause should report the matter promptly to the Contracting Officer (CO) or the Inspector General.

(2) When there is specific evidence or other reasonable basis to suspect one or more of the violations in paragraph (1) above, the CO should review the facts and, if appropriate, take or direct one or more of the following, or other, actions:

- (a) If before award, reject the offer;
- (b) If after award, enforce FAA's right to annul the contract or to recover the fee;
- (c) Initiate suspension or debarment action;
- (d) Refer suspected fraudulent or criminal matters to the Department of Justice.

4 Limitation on the Payment of Funds to Influence Federal Transactions Revised 4/2008

- a. A recipient of a Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement is prohibited by 31 U.S.C. 1351 from using appropriated funds to pay any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or employee of a member of Congress in connection with award of any Federal contract, grant, loan, cooperating agreement, or modification to any of the aforementioned.
- b. By signing its offer, an offeror certifies that no appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid in violation of 31 U.S.C. 1352.
- c. Suspected violations of will be referred to the Contracting Officer. The FAA may impose and collect civil penalties pursuant to the provisions of the Program Fraud and Civil Remedies Act, 31 U.S.C. 3803 (except subsection (c)), 3804-3408, and 3812.

5 Subcontractor Kickbacks Revised 10/2014

As prescribed by the Anti-Kickback Act (41 U.S.C. §§ 8701-8707), subcontractors are prohibited from making payments (or anything of value) and contractors from accepting payments (or anything of value) for the purpose of improperly obtaining or rewarding favorable treatment in connection with a prime contract or a subcontract relating to a prime contract.

6 Unreasonable Restrictions on Subcontractor Sales Revised 4/2008

Subcontractors are not to be unreasonably precluded from making direct sales to FAA of any supplies or services made or furnished under a contract. However, this does not preclude contractors from asserting rights that are otherwise authorized by law or regulation.

7 Contracts with Federal Employees/Business Owned by Federal Employees

- a. *Contracts with Current Federal Employees.* The FAA will not knowingly award a contract to a Federal employee or to a business concern or other organization owned or substantially owned or controlled by one or more Federal employees.
- b. *Contracts with Former Federal Employees.* The FAA may enter into contracts with a former Federal employee, or business concern or other organization owned or substantially owned or controlled by one or more former Federal employees.
- c. *Contracts with Former Federal Employees Taking the Retirement Buy-out.* The FAA may enter into contracts with former Federal employees who have taken the buy-out retirement option only if those individuals have complied with federal, agency, and local laws or policies concerning reemployment as a contractor. The Contracting Officer should consult with the cognizant legal counsel about retirement buy-out restrictions and potential contracts with former Federal employees.

8 Voiding and Rescinding Contracts Revised 4/2008

- a. The FAA has discretionary authority to void and rescind contracts, in addition to any other rights available under law or regulation, when a contractor has a final conviction for bribery, conflict of interest, misconduct, or any other violation of 18 U.S.C. 201-224 involving or relating to FAA contracts. The FAA may also recover the amounts expended and property transferred under the contracts.
- b. Because a final conviction under 18 U.S.C. 201-224 relating to a contract also may justify the conclusion that the party involved is not presently responsible, the Contracting Officer (CO) should consider initiating debarment proceedings, if debarment has not been initiated, or is not in effect at the time the final conviction is entered.
- c. The facts concerning any final conviction for any violation of 18 U.S.C. 201-224 involving or relating to FAA contracts should be reported promptly to the CO. The CO should also promptly notify the Civil Division, Department of Justice, that action is being considered.
- d. When proposing to declare void and to rescind a contract, the CO will provide to the contractor, as a minimum, the following:
 - (1) A written notice of proposed action to declare void and rescind the contract sent by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice should:
 - (a) Advise that consideration is being given to declaring void and rescinding contracts awarded by FAA, and recovering the amounts expended and property transferred, under the provisions of 18 U.S.C 218;
 - (b) Specifically identify the contracts affected by the action;
 - (c) Specifically identify the final conviction on which the action is based;
 - (d) State the amounts expended and property transferred under each of the contracts involved, and the money and the property demanded to be returned;
 - (e) Identify any tangible benefits received and retained by the FAA under the contract, and the value of those benefits, as calculated by the FAA;
 - (f) Advise that pertinent information may be submitted within 30 calendar days after receipt of the notice, and that, if requested within that time, a hearing will be held at which witnesses may be presented and any witness the FAA presents may be confronted. Also, advise that no inquiry will be made regarding the validity of the conviction.
 - (g) Advise that action will be taken only after the CO issues a final written decision on the proposed action.

(2) The final decision to void and rescind a contract will be based on the information available to the Contracting Officer, including any pertinent information submitted or, if a hearing was held, presented at the hearing. If the Contracting Officer declares void and rescinds the contract, the final decision will:

- (a) State that determination;
- (b) Reflect consideration of the fair value of any tangible benefits received and retained by the FAA;
- (c) State the amount due and the property to be returned to the FAA; and
- (d) Be sent promptly by certified mail, return receipt requested.

9 Whistleblower Protection for Contractor Employees Revised 4/2024

- a. *Applicability.* The whistleblower protections described in this subsection apply to all SIRs and contracts.
- b. *Definitions.* As used in this subsection—
 - (1) “Abuse of Authority” means an arbitrary and capricious exercise of authority that is inconsistent with the mission of the FAA or the successful performance of an FAA contract.
 - (2) “Authorized Official of the Department of Justice” means any person responsible for the investigation, enforcement, or prosecution of any law or regulation.
 - (3) “Authorized Official” means any FAA officer or employee responsible for contracting, program management, audit, inspection, investigation, or enforcement of any law, regulation, or AMS Policy or Guidance applicable to FAA procurements or the subject matter of an FAA contract.
 - (4) “Subcontract” means any contract entered into by a subcontractor to furnish supplies or services for performance of a prime contract or a subcontract. It includes but is not limited to purchase orders, and changes and modifications to purchase orders.
 - (5) “Subcontractor” means any supplier, distributor, vendor, or firm (including a consultant) that furnishes supplies or services to or for a prime contractor or another subcontractor.
- c. *General.*
 - (1) *Prohibition on reprisal.*
 - (A) FAA contractors and subcontractors are prohibited from discharging, demoting, or otherwise discriminating against an employee as a reprisal for the employee disclosing, to any person or entity listed in subparagraph (2) *Employee Disclosure*, item (A), information that the employee reasonably believes is:

- (i) Evidence of gross mismanagement of an FAA contract;
 - (ii) A gross waste of Federal funds;
 - (iii) An abuse of authority relating to an FAA contract;
 - (iv) A substantial and specific danger to public health or safety; or
 - (v) A violation of law, rule, regulation, or AMS Policy or Guidance applicable to an FAA contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract).
- (B) A reprisal is prohibited even if it is undertaken at the request of an executive branch official, unless the request takes the form of a non-discretionary directive and is within the authority of the executive branch official making the request.

(2) *Employee disclosure.*

- (A) A contractor or subcontractor employee's disclosure may be made to any of the following persons or entities:
- (i) A Member of Congress or a representative of a committee of Congress.
 - (ii) The DOT Office of Inspector General (OIG).
 - (iii) The Government Accountability Office.
 - (iv) An FAA employee responsible for contract oversight or management.
 - (v) An authorized official of the Department of Justice or other law enforcement agency.
 - (vi) A court of grand jury.
 - (vii) A management official or other employee of the contractor or subcontractor who has the responsibility to investigate, discover, or address misconduct.
- (B) *Disclosures in judicial and administrative proceedings.* An employee who initiates or provides evidence of contractor or subcontractor misconduct in any judicial or administrative proceeding relating to waste, fraud, or abuse on an FAA contract is deemed to have made a disclosure.

(3) *Contractor or subcontractor employee complaint filing procedures.*

- (A) *Filing with the DOT OIG.* A contractor or subcontractor employee who believes they have been wrongly discharged, demoted, or otherwise discriminated against in violation of this subsection may file a complaint with the DOT OIG via its Fraud Hotline. Information on submitting Hotline complaints can be found at oig.dot.gov/hotline.

- (B) *Time limitation.* An employee's complaint must be submitted within three years of the employer's alleged reprisal.

(4) *Procedures for investigating filed complaints.*

- (A) Upon completion of its investigation, the DOT OIG will provide its finding in a report to the FAA. The FAA Acquisition Executive (FAE) or the authorized official designated by the FAE must ensure the report is provided to:
 - (i) The complainant and any person acting on the complainant's behalf;
 - (ii) The contractor and/or subcontractor alleged to have committed the violation;
 - (iii) The FAA's Chief of the Contracting Office (COCO);
 - (iv) The FAE; and
 - (v) The FAA Office of the Chief Counsel (AGC).

- (B) The complainant and the contractor and/or subcontractor will be afforded the opportunity to submit a written response to the report of findings within 30 days. Written responses must be submitted to the FAE or the authorized official designated by the FAE. Extensions of time to file a written response may be granted by the FAE. At any time, the FAE or the authorized official designated by the FAE may request additional investigative work be done on the complaint.

(5) *FAA review of findings.* To aid in the FAE's final determination of whether a sufficient basis exists to conclude that the contractor or subcontractor has subjected the employee who submitted the complaint to a reprisal as prohibited by this subsection, the FAE must take the following actions:

- (A) Review the DOT OIG's report of findings;
- (B) Review submitted responses from the complainant, contractor and/or subcontractor; and
- (C) As the FAE deems appropriate, coordinate with and receive input from any other authorized official(s) of the FAA.

(6) *Orders and remedies.* Upon the FAE's determination of whether a sufficient basis exists to conclude that the contractor or subcontractor has subjected the employee who submitted the complaint to a reprisal as prohibited by this subsection, the FAE will issue an order denying relief or take one or more of the following actions:

- (A) Order the contractor or subcontractor to take affirmative action to abate the reprisal.
- (B) Order the contractor or subcontractor to reinstate the complainant-employee to the position that the person held before the reprisal, together with compensatory damages (including back pay), employment benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment that would apply to the person in that position if the reprisal had not been taken.

- (C) Order the contractor or subcontractor to pay the complainant-employee an amount equal to the aggregate amount of all costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees and expert witnesses' fees) that were reasonably incurred by the complainant for, or in connection with, bringing the complaint regarding the reprisal, as determined by the FAE.

(7) *Enforcement of orders.*

- (A) Whenever a contractor fails to comply with the FAE's issued order, the FAA will request the Department of Justice to file an action for enforcement of such order in the United States district court for a district in which the reprisal was found to have occurred. In any action brought under this subsection, the court may grant appropriate relief, including injunctive relief and compensatory and exemplary damages. The complainant-employee upon whose behalf an order was issued may also file such an action or join in an action filed by the Department of Justice.
- (B) Any person adversely affected or aggrieved by an order issued by the FAE may obtain review of the order's conformance with the law in the U.S. court of appeals for a circuit in which the reprisal is alleged in the order to have occurred. No petition seeking such review may be filed more than 60 days after issuance of the order by the FAE. Filing such an appeal will not act to stay the enforcement of the order of the FAE, unless a stay is specifically entered by the court.

(8) *Exhaustion of remedies.*

- (A) Pursuant to the conditions of 41 U.S.C. 4712(c)(2), a complainant deemed to have exhausted the administrative remedies of this AMS subsection may bring a de novo action at law or equity against the contractor or subcontractor.
- (B) A DOT OIG determination and/or an FAE order denying relief under this subsection are admissible as evidence in any action brought pursuant to item (A).

10 Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct Added 4/2008

FAA contractors must conduct themselves with the highest degree of integrity and honesty. Contractors should have a written code of business ethics and conduct. To promote compliance with such code of business ethics and conduct, contractors should have an employee business ethics and compliance training program and an internal control system that:

- a. Are suitable to the size of the company and to the extent of its involvement in Government contracting;
- b. Facilitate timely discovery and disclosure of improper conduct in connection with FAA contracts; and
- c. Ensure corrective measures are promptly instituted and carried out.

11 Definitions Revised 4/2008

a. *"Bona fide agency,"* means an established commercial or selling agency, maintained by a contractor for the purpose of securing business, that neither exerts nor proposes to exert improper influence to solicit or obtain FAA contracts nor holds itself out as being able to obtain any FAA contract or contracts through improper influence.

b. *"Bona fide employee,"* means a person, employed by a contractor and subject to the contractor's supervision and control as to time, place, and manner of performance, who neither exerts nor proposes to exert improper influence to solicit or obtain FAA contracts nor holds out as being able to obtain any FAA contract or contracts through improper influence.

c. *"Contingent fee,"* means any commission, percentage, brokerage, or other fee that is contingent upon the success that a person or concern has in securing a FAA contract.

d. *"Improper influence,"* means any influence that induces or tends to induce an employee to give consideration or to act regarding an FAA contract on any basis other than the merits of the matter.

e. *"Authorized official of the agency"* means an employee responsible for contracting, program management, audit, inspection, investigation, or enforcement of any law or regulation relating to FAA procurement or the subject matter of the contract.

f. *"Authorized official of the Department of Justice"* means any person responsible for the investigation, enforcement, or prosecution of any law or regulation.

g. *"Final conviction"* means a conviction, whether entered on a verdict or plea, including a plea of nolo contendere, for which a sentence has been imposed.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms

[view procurement forms](#)

T3.2.6 - Reserved Revised 10/2023

T3.2.7 - Anti-Counterfeit Management Added 4/2012

A Anti-Counterfeit Management Added 4/2012

1 Objective Revised 1/2018

This guidance recommends procedures and methods for securing the FAA supply chain from counterfeit parts. This guidance section applies solely to the following acquisitions:

- a. Over \$50M;
- b. Construction contracts for NAS applications over \$2M; and
- c. Office equipment and/or supplies for NAS applications over \$2M

2 Statement of Issue Added 4/2012

Counterfeit parts in the FAA supply chain could cause an increased risk in the integrity and reliability of NextGen and legacy National Airspace System (NAS) equipment. A Congressional investigative committee found over 1800 instances of counterfeit electronic parts in the Department of Defense (DOD) supply chain. FAA uses the DOD supply chain for selective parts.

3 Requirement Revised 10/2015

- a. The Intellectual Property Act of 2008 provides a framework to develop anti-counterfeit policy, guidance, and implementation procedures. One of the intents of the law is for the public and private sectors to take actions to secure the Government supply chain.
- b. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Policy Letter 91-3, Reporting Non-confirming Products established the Government Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP), operated by the Department of Defense as the central data base for receiving information about non-conforming products.
- c. FAA is a participating member of GIDEP.
- d. FAA Anti-Counterfeiting measures require collaboration and cooperation among the Acquisition Policy, Contracting, Quality Assurance, Logistics Support, and Program Management Organizations to achieve an effective and efficient implementation program to secure the FAA parts supply chain and ensure the FAA is not purchasing counterfeit products.

4 Program Description Added 4/2012

The guidance contained in this section is related to the detection and reporting of suspected counterfeit parts.

5 Applicability Added 4/2012

- a. Acquisition Policy Group, AAP-100 - processes AMS Policy and Guidance for

Anti- Counterfeit Management

b. Contracting Officers - include any applicable AMS clauses/provisions in Screening Information Requests (SIRs) and contracts.

c. Logistics Center - AML1/200

(1) Analyze logistics support life cycle requirements

(2) Provide supply support to keep older and often obsolete systems and equipment in continual operating condition until decommissioning

d. NAS Quality Assurance, Acquisition Quality Group, AAQ-100 - conduct in-plant oversight and monitoring requirements and accepts real products.

e. NAS Program Managers -determine the applicability of anti-counterfeit measures for their programs and conduct risk management assessments as needed.

6 Definition - Suspected Counterfeit Part Revised 10/2015

An unlawful or unauthorized reproduction, substitution, or alteration that has been knowingly mismarked, misidentified, or otherwise misrepresented to be an authentic, unmodified electronic part from the original manufacturer, or a source with the express written authority of the original manufacturer or current design activity, including an authorized aftermarket manufacturer. Unlawful or unauthorized substitution includes used electronic parts represented as new, or the false identification of grade, serial number, lot number, date code, or performance characteristics.

7 Counterfeit Parts Control Revised 1/2018

a. Procurement Process

(1) To minimize the risk of receiving counterfeit parts, purchasing parts from the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) or the Original Component Manufacturer (OCM) is encouraged if parts are available. OCM-authorized suppliers (e.g., franchised distributors), and authorized aftermarket manufacturers have a low risk of supplying non- authentic parts.

(2) In order to minimize the risk of receiving counterfeit parts when purchasing from brokers, distributors and aftermarket manufacturers, procurement teams may consider requiring the contractor to provide traceability to the origin of the parts

(3) Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSMS) and parts obsolescence can be contributing factors to the reason why counterfeit parts are made and placed on the market for sale. DMSMS is the loss or pending loss of manufacturers or suppliers of critical items and new materials due to discontinuance of production.

(4) When procuring maintenance parts for legacy ground equipment, avoid purchases

from unknown and frequently suspect counterfeit parts suppliers. Obsolete military parts could be a source for suspected counterfeit parts to enter the FAA supply chain.

(5) Guidance on detecting suspected counterfeit parts is in section b below.

b. Parts Detection

(1) Prior to the acceptance of the parts and/or equipment by the FAA, parts detection is in accordance with applicable contract quality assurance requirements. After acceptance, parts detection is the FAA's responsibility.

(2) Detecting counterfeit electronic parts is an ongoing process. Counterfeit parts can impact the safety of a user's application of parts and product reliability. Common and basic aspects leading to the suspicion of counterfeit, defective, and nonconforming parts are:

- ☐ A pattern of parts rejected by Quality Assurance;
- ☐ Devices that will not program correctly;
- ☐ Components that have been reworked by an unknown third party;
- ☐ The trademark part sold by an unauthorized distributor;
- ☐ Original certification of traceability that are unavailable;
- ☐ Parts that are obsolete and no longer manufactured;
- ☐ Outside package indicates onset of corrosion;
- ☐ Failed performance testing data;
- ☐ Parts with failed solderability;
- ☐ Independent laboratories rejection of parts after reviewing failed vendor analysis;
- ☐ Markings indicate parts:
 - o Resurfaced and/or sanded
 - o Remarked
 - o Inconsistencies in physical external figures or markings
 - o Discrepancies in lot and/or date codes
- ☐ Leads on components show evidence of:
 - o Previous use
 - o Previous refurbishment
 - o Moisture damage and/or oxidation

c. Parts Reporting

(1) Prior to acceptance of the parts and/or equipment by the FAA, suspected counterfeit parts reporting is in accordance with the higher level contract quality requirements identified in section 10.

(2) After acceptance of the parts and/or equipment by the FAA, suspected counterfeit parts are reported to the FAA's Government Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP) Representative (AAP-400) for the purpose of contacting the proper Agency organization that is responsible for cases related to suspected fraud.

(3) The GIDEP Representative may prepare a GIDEP Agency Action Notice and a

GIDEP Alert for suspected counterfeit parts information that can be shared with GIDEP members.

(4) Suspected Unapproved Parts (SUPs) and suspected counterfeit parts may be reported via the toll-free FAA hotline at 1-800-255-1111.

8 Suspected Counterfeit Parts Database Revised 1/2018

The GIDEP Database has provisions to match FAA equipment parts with reported obsolescent and suspected counterfeit parts. This matching process is known as a "batch match". Use of the Database can be obtained by calling the GIDEP Help Desk at (951)898-3207.

9 Documentation Added 4/2012

AMS Clause 3.10.4-19 "Government Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP)" must be used for contracts and SIRs above the prescribed thresholds. Other applicable quality assurance clauses may be used in SIRs and contracts as appropriate.

10 Higher-Level Contract Quality Requirements Added 10/2015

- a. The higher-level contract quality requirements are specified in the AMS/FAST, Section T3.10.4 – 13.
- b. The higher-level contract quality requirements apply to critical and complex items where there is a need to access the risk of the entry of suspected counterfeit parts in the supply chain.
- c. The prime contractor is responsible for flowing down the applicable requirements of the higher-level quality standard in subcontracts for critical and complex items at any tier.

11 Suspected Counterfeit Parts Training Revised 10/2015

Initial and refresher training are offered on a quarterly basis at the GIDEP Operations Center, Corona, CA. Refresher training is recommended every two years.

12 Aviation Community Guidance Revised 1/2018

For aircraft equipment that is not in the NAS, the point of contact is AIR-100 (Aircraft Certification Service Design, Manufacturing, and Airworthiness Division).

B Clauses Added 4/2012

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms Added 4/2012

[view procurement forms](#)

T3.3.1 - Contract Funding, Financing & Payment Revised 8/2009

A Contract Funding, Financing & Payment

1 Contract Funding Revised 7/2024

- a. *Anti-Deficiency Act.* The FAA must comply with the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1341) and all other fiscal laws. The Anti-Deficiency Act prohibits FAA from creating or authorizing an obligation in excess of the funds available, or in advance of appropriations, unless otherwise authorized by law. The Act applies to all forms of procurement, including contracts and purchase card transactions.
- b. *Funds Availability.* Before executing a contractual instrument that obligates funds, the Contracting Officer (CO) must ensure sufficient funds are available. The CO must obtain written assurance from the program/requisitioning office that funds are available.
- c. *Awards Subject to Availability of Funds.* There may be times when a contract will be awarded before funds become available, such as an award for services to begin at the beginning of the next fiscal year. When this occurs, the contractor must be put on notice that the award is subject to the availability of funds; the CO must incorporate AMS clause 3.3.1-10, Availability of Funds, or AMS clause 3.3.1-11, Availability of Funds for the Next Fiscal Year, into the SIR or contract.
- d. *Services Crossing Fiscal Years.* The FAA may enter into contracts for severable services for a period that begins in one fiscal year and ends in the next fiscal year if (without regard to any option to extend the period of the contract) the contract period does not exceed one year.
- e. *Distribution to Accounting Office.* The CO should provide copies of all contract awards and modifications to the accounting office to ensure that it can properly document and track payments and available funding.
- f. *Timely Deobligation of Unused Funds.* The CO and program office are encouraged to periodically review the funding allocated to each contract or order upon the completion of each contract period, option period or upon completion of a contract line item. The review is intended to determine whether contract line items contain unused funds that can be deobligated. Determining whether funds can be deobligated as soon as possible after each contract period or completion of contract line items helps minimize costs associated with contract administration and the contract closeout processes. Timely deobligation of unused funds also allows for the possible use of those funds elsewhere.

2 Continuing Resolution Revised 10/2007

a. *Description.* A continuing resolution (CR) is a type of appropriations legislation to temporarily fund Government operations and programs when a formal appropriation bill(s) has not been signed into law before the start of a new fiscal year. A CR funds existing operations and programs at current or reduced levels for a stated period of time. The stated period time could range from several weeks to many months. Generally, a CR funds only on-going operations, and does not fund new initiatives or expanded scope for existing programs.

b. *Subject to the Availability of Funds and CR.* To allow for the solicitation of requirements before funds becoming available, the CO may issue a SIR with clauses that expressly condition FAA's obligation under the contract upon the availability of funds. (See Contract Funding above for more information).

c. *Coordination.* To ensure available funding is not exceeded and to comply with conditions under a CR, the CO should consult with:

(1) Legal Counsel. Legal counsel's review a proposed procurement action will ensure that award complies with CR conditions;

(2) Budget and Finance. To ensure that procurement activity complies with FAA's overall budget allowance during a CR, the CO should consult with the budget or finance office or review any fiscal or CR guidance before award; and

(3) Program Office. Because a CR affects the overall operations and planning of FAA programs, the CO should coordinate with the program office to ensure that an award is within their available budget.

3 Electronic Funds Transfer Revised 7/2024

a. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) applies to all new contract awards and contract modifications executed, unless extenuating circumstances exist as described below.

b. The FAA will protect against improper disclosure of a contractor's EFT information.

c. 31 U.S.C. 3332 requires all payments to be made through EFT. The Manager, ESC Financial Services Division, AMK-300, may determine that submission of EFT information is not required and grant an EFT waiver if a vendor meets one of the exceptions listed below:

(1) Contracts awarded by COs outside the United States and Puerto Rico may provide for payment by other than EFT when EFT payments are not supported by the foreign country. EFT payment may still be used, if the political, financial and communications infrastructure in the foreign country supports payment by EFT or payments in other than U.S. currency may be made safely;

(2) Contracts paid in other than U.S. currency may provide for payment by other than EFT. EFT payment may still be used, if the political, financial and communications infrastructure in the foreign country supports payment by EFT or payments in other than U.S. currency may be made safely;

(3) Classified contracts when EFT payments could compromise the safeguarding of classified information or national security, or where arrangements for appropriate EFT payments would be impractical due to security considerations;

(4) Contracts executed by deployed COs in the course of military operations, including but not limited to, contingency operations as defined in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13) where:

(a) EFT payment is not known to be possible; or (b) EFT payment would not support the objectives of the operation.

(5) Contracts executed by any CO conducting emergency operations, such as responses to natural disasters or national or civil emergencies, may provide for payments by other than EFT where: (a) EFT payment is not known to be possible; or (b) EFT payment would not support the objectives of the operation.

(6) When FAA does not expect to make more than one payment to the same recipient within a one-year period and the payment is non-recurring;

(7) When FAA's need for goods or services is of such unusual and compelling urgency that FAA would be seriously injured unless payment is made by a method other than EFT;

(8) Contracts where the contractor claims that payment by EFT would impose a hardship due to a mental disability or a geographic barrier.

d. *Waiver requests.* The ESC Financial Services Division will review and approve or disapprove all vendor requests for exceptions to the EFT payment requirement. The waiver process for EFT payments is:

(1) The CO provides the applicable EFT clauses as part of the solicitation package.

(2) If the otherwise successful offeror claims an inability to comply with the EFT requirement, the CO requests that vendor complete FAA 4400-52 Electronic Funds Transfer Waiver Request form located on the FAST webpage under AMS Procurement Forms. The waiver request includes the contractor's justification for not receiving payment by EFT. The CO forwards the waiver request, together with a recommendation and the completed DELPHI Vendor Entry Worksheet (see the PRISM website (FAA only) to the ESC Financial Services Division, AMK-300.

(3) The ESC Financial Services Division approves or disapproves the waiver in writing and returns the signed determination to the CO. The waiver determination includes recommendations to assist the vendor become capable of receiving EFT payments. The CO retains a copy of the waiver request disposition in the contract file.

(4) If the waiver is disapproved, the CO may consult with the Accounts Payable manager for further guidance.

4 System for Award Management (SAM) Revised 7/2024

a. System for Award Management (SAM) applies to all new contract awards, contract modifications, agreements, orders, or leases executed. SAM is the primary Government repository for contractor information required for doing business with the Government. SAM requires a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) (also referred to as the Unique Entity ID) for registration. The UEI is the 9-digit number assigned by SAM to identify unique business entities. Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) indicator means a 4-character suffix to the UEI that may be assigned by a business concern. This 4-character suffix may be assigned at the discretion of the business concern to establish additional SAM records for identifying alternative EFT accounts for the same parent concern. Registered in the SAM database means that the contractor has entered all mandatory information, including the UEI or EFT indicator, into the SAM database.

b. Prospective contractors must be registered in the SAM database before award of a contract or agreement, except for:

- (1) Purchases made by using a Government purchase card;
- (2) Classified contracts when registration in the SAM database, or use of SAM data, could compromise the safeguarding of classified information or national security;
- (3) Contracts awarded by:
 - (a) Deployed COs in the course of military operations, including, but not limited to, contingency operations as defined in 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(13) or humanitarian or peacekeeping operations as defined in 10 U.S.C. 3015(2); or
 - (b) COs conducting emergency operations, such as responses to natural or environmental disasters or national or civil emergencies, e.g., Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121);
- (4) Contracts to support unusual or compelling needs. A compelling need is where FAA would be seriously injured if the contract is not awarded;
- (5) Awards made to foreign vendors for work performed outside the United States, if it is impractical to obtain SAM registration;
- (6) One time/single payment contracts or agreements, such as Real Property purchase and sales agreements, where the seller of the property is not in the practice of offering real property to FAA as a commercial practice and does not anticipate acting as a vendor to FAA in the foreseeable future; or
- (7) Long term leases and utility contracts where a SAM clause is not currently in effect and it is determined by the CO that forcing compliance is impractical.

c. In contracts or agreements awarded under paragraph (b) (3) or (4) of this section, the CO should modify the contract or agreement to require SAM registration as soon as practical after award is made.

d. *Change of Name in SAM.*

(1) The contractor must provide the responsible CO a minimum of one business day's written notification of its intention to change its business name in the SAM database, comply with the requirements of a novation or change of name agreement in AMS Procurement Guidance, and agree in writing to the timeline and procedures specified by the responsible CO for the change. The contractor must provide the CO documentation to support the legally changed name. This notification is required when the contractor has:

- (a) Legally changed its business name;
- (b) Changed its "doing business as" name;
- (c) Changed its division name; or
- (d) Transferred the assets used in performing the contract, but has not completed the necessary requirements regarding novation and change-of-name agreements in AMS Procurement Guidance.

(2) If the contractor fails to comply with the requirements AMS clause 3.3.1-33 (Real Property 6.4.1-1), System for Award Management, and has not provided a properly executed novation or change- of-name agreement, the SAM information that shows the contractor to be other than the contractor indicated in the contract will be considered to be incorrect information within the meaning of the "Suspension of Payment" paragraph of AMS clause 3.3.1-34 (Real Property 6.4.2-1), Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer/System for Award Management. If the contractor's EFT information in SAM is considered to be incorrect:

- (a) FAA need not make payment to the contractor until correct EFT information is entered into the SAM database; and
- (b) Any invoice or contract financing request must be deemed not to be a proper invoice for the purpose of prompt payment under the contract.

(3) The contractor may not change the name or address for electronic funds transfer payments (EFT) or manual payments, as appropriate, in the SAM record unless an assignment of claims has been properly executed. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.3.1, Assignment of Claims)

(4) Assignees must be separately registered in the SAM database. Information provided to the contractor's CCR record that indicates payments, including those made by EFT, to an ultimate recipient other than that contractor will be considered to be incorrect information within the meaning of the "Suspension of payment" paragraph of AMS clause 3.3.1-34 (Real Property 6.4.2-1), Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer/System for Award Management.

e. Unless the acquisition is exempt, the CO:

- (1) Must verify that the prospective contractor is registered in the SAM database before awarding a contract or agreement;
- (2) Should use the UEI to verify registration on the SAM website.

(3) When a CO modifies an existing contract or agreement that does not already include the requirement to be registered in SAM, the CO must then incorporate, as appropriate, AMS clause 3.3.1-33, System for Award Management.

(4) Need not verify registration before placing an order or call if the contract or agreement includes the clause at AMS clause 3.3.1-33 (Real Property 6.4.1-1).

f. If the CO, when awarding a contract or agreement, determines that a prospective contractor is not registered in SAM and an exception to the registration requirements for the award does not apply, the CO:

(1) Determines if the needs of the requiring activity allow for a delay. If a delay is allowable, the CO advises the apparently successful offeror of the required date to become registered. If the offeror does not become registered by the required date, the CO, after consultation with the program office, proceeds to award to the next otherwise successful registered offeror following the same procedures (i.e., if the next apparently successful offeror is not registered, the CO must advise the offeror of the required date to become registered, etc.); or

(2) Determines if the needs of the requiring activity do not allow for a delay. If the needs do not reasonably allow for a delay, the CO will proceed to award to the next otherwise successful registered offeror. Written approval is required at one level above the CO.

g. The FAA must protect against improper disclosure of contractor SAM information.

h. In accordance with FAA procedures, the CO provides the UEI or, if applicable, the EFT indicator on contractual documents transmitted to the payment office.

5 Types of Payment Revised 9/2020

a. *Types of Payments for Products, Services, and Construction*

(1) Payment provisions should balance protection of FAA's interests against adequately compensating the contractor for products delivered or services performed, including construction.

(2) COs should maintain a payment log for each contract detailing funding and payment information, i.e., a log showing available funding, date and amount of invoices, balance of funding after payments, etc). This log should be filed in the official contract file.

(3) COs should consider the following alternatives when establishing a basis for payment in award documents:

Type of Payment	Description
Single Payment (Lump Sum)	Where one payment is made to a contractor after completion and acceptance of all work. (Preferred method)
Partial Payment	Payments authorized to be made upon acceptance of one or more complete units (or one or more

	distinct items of service) called for under a contract.
Progress Payment	Multiple payments made prior to delivery during performance based on a percentage or stage of completion.
Recurring Payment	Payments made on a fixed, periodic basis for the delivery or performance of recurring firm fixed-price products or services.
Provisional Payment	Payments made for the delivery or performance of products or services recurring under a contract.
Advance Payment	Payment made before any performance of work under the contract. Payment should be secured by bond or collateral with expenditures made from a joint account requiring FAA approval. Considered to be contract financing, advance payments are the least preferred and must be authorized sparingly.
Performance-Based Payment	Contract financing payments that are not payments for accepted items.
Financing Payment	Payment to a contractor prior to acceptance of products or services by FAA. Contract financing includes advance payments. FAA may only use the methods for financing of contractor working capital.

b. Type of Payment for Real Property

COs should consider the following alternatives when establishing a basis for payment in real property award documents:

Type of Payment	Description
Single Payment (Lump Sum)	Where one payment is made to a contractor after completion and acceptance of all work. (Preferred method)
Recurring Payments (Automatic Payments)	Payments made on a fixed, periodic basis for the delivery or performance of recurring firm fixed-price products or services.

6 Single and Partial Payments Revised 9/2020

a. Single Payments (Lump Sum).

(1) Where one payment is made to a contractor after completion and acceptance of all work or delivery of real property interest.

(2) The preferred method as FAA only makes payment after acceptance of all contract work

(minimal risk).

b. *Partial Payments.*

(1) Payments authorized to be made upon acceptance of one or more complete units (or one or more distinct items of service) called for under a contract.

(2) Despite partial payments being generally treated as a method of payment rather than a method of contract financing, the use of partial payments can provide the assistance necessary for some contractors to participate in FAA contracts.

(3) Circumstances where partial payments should be prohibited include:

(a) When the additional administrative time required to issue 2 or more payments may not be cost effective.

(b) When partial delivery of individual components does not constitute a usable item on its own.

7 Progress Payments Revised 10/2007

a. *Definition.* Progress payments consist of multiple payments made during performance and prior to delivery based on a percentage or stage of completion. Payments must be secured against materials/equipment purchased until liquidated by deliveries under the contract.

b. *Basis.* FAA will make progress payments on the basis of percentage or stage of completion. Typical progress payment provisions call for payment of part of the contract price only when a completed stage of work (milestone) or a completed component can be said to be of value to FAA in the event the contract were to be terminated at that point; however, progress payment schedules can be established that will allow payment based on an estimated percentage of completion. Generally, the progress payment rate to the prime contractor is 80% of the total costs of performing the contract and 85% for small businesses. The CO should provide for progress payments if the contractor:

(1) Will not be able to bill for the first delivery of products, or other performance milestones, for a substantial time after work is scheduled to begin; and

(2) Will make expenditures for contract performance during the pre-delivery period that have a significant impact on the contractor's working capital.

c. *Withholding payment.* When there is reason to doubt the amount of a progress payment request, only the doubtful amount should be withheld, subject to later adjustment after review or audit. Any clearly proper and due amounts should be paid without awaiting resolution of the differences. Post payment reviews may be made when considered desirable by the CO to determine the validity of progress payments already made and those expected to be made in the future. The post payment review should include a review of whether or not the unpaid balance of the contract price will be adequate to cover the anticipated cost of completion.

d. *Subcontracts.* The CO should encourage contractors to provide progress payments to subcontractors

subject to the bases described in subparagraph (b), "Basis." The CO should consider the following when contractors submit payment requests that include progress payments for subcontractors:

- (1) The contractor's request for payment may include the full amount paid to subcontractors as progress payments;
- (2) The contractor's inclusion of the substance of clause "Progress Payments" in the prime contract, modified to indicate that:
 - (a) The contractor, not FAA, awards the subcontract and administers the progress payments;
 - (b) Title will vest in FAA, not the contractor;
 - (c) The subcontractor will install the necessary management control systems, including internal audit procedures; and
 - (d) The subcontractor will allow the CO/FAA access to reports and records.

The CO should, to the extent appropriate, review the subcontract as part of the overall administration of progress payments in the prime contract.

(3) If the contractor makes progress payments to a subcontractor under a cost- reimbursement prime contract, the CO may accept the progress payments as reimbursable costs of the prime contract only under the following conditions:

- (a) The payments are made in accordance with this subparagraph (d), "Subcontracts;"
 - (b) The subcontractor complies with relevant liquidation principles;
 - (c) The subcontract contains progress payments terms as defined in this section; and
 - (d) The subcontractor has established a FAA-approved job cost accounting system that is satisfactory for cost reimbursement contracts.
- (4) If there is adequate protection to FAA through inclusion of appropriate clauses in subcontracts involving foreign subcontractor.

8 Recurring, Provisional, and Advance Payments Revised 9/2020

a. *Recurring Payments (Automatic Payments).* Payments made on a fixed, periodic basis for the delivery or performance of recurring firm fixed-price products, services, or real property.

- (1) COs must annotate on the award that payments are to be setup on the Recurring Invoice Template (auto pay).

(2) The CO must request an annual invoice from the contractor detailing the recurring fixed amount and the total amount. This annual invoice must be certified by the CO and submitted to accounting.

(3) If deductions are required, the CO must notify the accounting office in writing of the deduction to be made the following month, and the contract will be modified to reflect the change in value.

b. *Provisional Payments.* Payments made for the delivery or performance of products or services recurring under a contract. Invoices are necessary, receiving reports are not.

c. *Advance Payments.* Payment made before any performance of work under the contract. Payments should be secured by bond or collateral with expenditures made from a joint account requiring FAA approval. (See Finance under this section for more information)

9 Performance-based Payments Revised 4/2017

a. General.

(1) Performance-based payments (PBP) are contract financing payments that are not payments for accepted items. The CO may use PBP in contracts, subject to the guidelines below, when the CO finds them practical and the contractor agrees to their use.

(2) PBP do not apply to the following:

(a) Payments under cost-reimbursement contracts;

(b) Contracts for architect-engineer services or construction, when the contracts provide for progress payments based upon a percentage or stage of completion;

(c) Contracts for research or development; or

(d) Contracts awarded through sealed bid.

(3) PBP are fully recoverable, in the same manner as progress payments, in the event of default. PBP should not be used when other forms of contract financing are provided.

(4) For accounting purposes, PBP should be treated like progress payments based on costs.

(5) Because PBP are contract financing payments they are not subject to the interest- penalty provisions of prompt payment clauses; however, PBP should be made in accordance with FAA's policy for prompt payment of contract financing payments.

b. Criteria for use.

(1) PBP should be used only if the following conditions are met:

- (a) The CO and offeror are able to agree on the performance-based payment terms;
- (b) The contract is a definitized fixed-price type contract; and
- (c) The contract does not provide for other methods of contract financing.

c. *Application.* The CO should determine if PBP will be made either on a whole contract or deliverable item basis. Financing payments to be made on a whole contract basis are applicable to the entire contract, and not to specific deliverable items. Financing payments to be made on a deliverable item basis are applicable to a specific individual deliverable item.

A deliverable item for these purposes is a separate item with a distinct unit price. Thus, a contract line item for 10 airplanes, with a unit price of \$1,000,000 each, has ten deliverable items (the separate planes). A contract line item for 1 lot of 10 airplanes, with a lot price of \$10,000,000, has only one deliverable item (the lot).

d. *Establishing Performance Bases.* PBP may be made on any of the following bases:

(1) Specifically described events (e.g., milestones) or some measurable criterion of performance. Each event or performance criterion that will trigger a finance payment will be an integral and necessary part of contract performance and will be identified in the contract, along with a description of what constitutes successful performance of the event or attainment of the performance criterion. The signing of contracts or modifications, the exercise of options, or other such actions will not be events or criteria for performance-based payments. An event need not be a critical event in order to trigger a payment, but successful performance of each such event or performance criterion will be readily verifiable.

(2) Events or criteria may be either severable or cumulative. The successful completion of a severable event or criterion is independent of the accomplishment of any other event or criterion. In contrast, the successful accomplishment of a cumulative event or criterion is dependent upon the previous accomplishment of another event or criterion. A contract may provide for more than one series of severable and/or cumulative performance events or criteria performed in parallel. The following will be included in the contract:

- (a) The contract will not permit payment for a cumulative event or criterion until the dependent event or criterion has been successfully completed.
- (b) Severable events or criteria will be specifically identified in the contract.
- (c) The contract will identify which events or criteria are preconditions for the successful achievement of each cumulative event or criterion.
- (d) If payment of performance-based finance amounts is on a deliverable item basis, each event or performance criterion will be part of the performance necessary for that deliverable item and will be identified to a specific contract line item or subline item.

e. *Establishing Performance-based Finance Payment Amounts.*

(1) The CO will establish a complete, fully-defined schedule of events or performance criteria and payment amounts when negotiating contract terms. If a contract action significantly affects the price, or event or performance criterion, the CO responsible for pricing the contract modification will adjust the performance-based payment schedule appropriately.

(2) Total performance-based payments will not exceed 90 percent of the contract price if on a whole contract basis, or 90 percent of the delivery item price if on a delivery item basis. The amount of each performance-based payment will be specifically stated either as a dollar amount or as a percentage of a specifically identified price (e.g., contract price, or unit price of the deliverable item). The payment of contract financing has a cost to the Government in terms of interest paid by the Treasury to borrow funds to make the payment. Because the CO has wide discretion as to the timing and amount of the performance-based payments, the CO must ensure that the total contract price is fair and reasonable. This fair and reasonable determination must consider all pertinent factors, including the financing costs to the Treasury of the performance-based payments. Performance-based payment amounts may be established on any rational basis determined by the CO or agency procedures, which may include (but are not limited to):

(a) Engineering estimates of stages of completion;

(b) Engineering estimates of hours or other measures of effort to be expended in performance of an event or achievement of a performance criterion; or

(c) The estimated projected cost of performance of particular events.

(3) When subsequent contract modifications are issued, the performance-based payment schedule will be adjusted as necessary to reflect the actions required by those contract modifications.

f. Instructions for Multiple Appropriations. If there is more than one appropriation account (or subaccount) funding payments on the contract, the CO will provide instructions to the payment office for distribution of financing payments to the respective funds accounts. Distribution instructions must be consistent with the contract's liquidation provisions.

g. Liquidating Performance-based Finance Payments. Performance-based amounts will be liquidated by deducting a percentage or a designated dollar amount from the delivery payments. The CO will specify the liquidation rate or designated dollar amount in the contract. The method of liquidation will ensure complete liquidation no later than final payment.

(1) If the performance-based payments are established on a delivery item basis, the liquidation amount for each line item will be the percent of that delivery item price that was previously paid under performance-based finance payments or the designated dollar amount.

(2) If the performance-based finance payments are on a whole contract basis, liquidation will be by predesignated liquidation amounts or liquidation percentages.

h. Reviews. The CO is responsible for determining what reviews are required for protection of FAA interests. The CO should consider the contractor's experience, performance record, reliability, financial strength, and the adequacy of controls established by the contractor for the administration of

performance-based payments. Based upon the risk to FAA, post-payment reviews and verifications should normally be arranged as considered appropriate by the CO. If considered necessary by the CO, pre-payment reviews may be required.

i. *Incomplete Performance.* The CO will not approve a performance-based payment until the specified event or performance criterion has been successfully accomplished in accordance with the contract. If an event is cumulative, the CO will not approve the performance-based payment unless all identified preceding events or criteria are accomplished.

j. *Government-caused Delay.* Entitlement to a performance-based payment is solely on the basis of successful performance of the specified events or performance criteria. However, if there is a Government-caused delay, the CO may renegotiate the performance-based payment schedule to facilitate contractor billings for any successfully accomplished portions of the delayed event or criterion.

k. *Suspension or Reduction of Performance-based Payments.*

(1) *Enforcing the Clause.*

(a) The Progress Payments clause provides the CO the right to reduce or suspend progress payments, or to increase the liquidation rate under certain conditions; however, the CO should take these actions only in accordance with the contract terms and never precipitately or arbitrarily. These actions should be taken only after:

- (i) Notifying the contractor of the intended action and providing an opportunity for discussion;
- (ii) Evaluating the effect of the action on the contractor's operations, based on the contractor's financial condition, projected cash requirements, and the existing or available credit arrangements; and
- (iii) Considering the general equities of the particular situation.

(b) The CO should take immediate unilateral action only if warranted by circumstances such as overpayments or unsatisfactory contract performance.

(c) In all cases, the CO should:

- (i) Act fairly and reasonably;
- (ii) Base decisions on substantial evidence; and
- (iii) Document the contract file. Findings made under the Progress Payments clause should be in writing.

(2) *Contractor Noncompliance.*

(a) The contractor must comply with all material requirements of the contract. This

includes the requirement to maintain an efficient and reliable accounting system and controls, adequate for the proper administration of progress payments. If the system or controls are deemed inadequate, progress payments should be suspended (or the portion of progress payments associated with the unacceptable portion of the contractor's accounting system should be suspended) until the necessary changes have been made.

(b) If the contractor fails to comply with the contract without fault or negligence, the CO will not take action permitted by Progress Payments clause, other than to correct overpayments and collect amounts due from the contractor.

(3) Unsatisfactory financial condition.

(a) If the CO finds that contract performance (including full liquidation of progress payments) is endangered by the contractor's financial condition, or by a failure to make progress, the CO should require the contractor to make additional operating or financial arrangements adequate for completing the contract without loss to FAA.

(b) If the CO concludes that further progress payments would increase the probable loss to FAA, the CO should suspend progress payments and all other payments until the unliquidated balance of progress payments is eliminated.

(4) Delinquency in payment of costs of performance.

(a) If the contractor is delinquent in paying the costs of contract performance in the ordinary course of business, the CO should evaluate whether the delinquency is caused by an unsatisfactory financial condition and, if so, should apply the guidance in paragraph (c) of this section. If the contractor's financial condition is satisfactory, the CO should not deny progress payments if the contractor agrees to:

- (i) Cure the payment delinquencies;
- (ii) Avoid further delinquencies; and
- (iii) Make additional arrangements adequate for completing the contract without loss to FAA.

(b) If the contractor has, in good faith, disputed amounts claimed by subcontractors, suppliers, or others, the CO should not consider the payments delinquent until the amounts due are established by the parties through litigation or arbitration; however, the amounts should be excluded from costs eligible for progress payments so long as they are disputed.

(c) Determinations of delinquency in making contributions under employee pension, profit sharing, or stock ownership plans, and exclusion of costs for such contributions from progress payment requests should be in accordance with the procedures for progress payments.

1. Title.

(1) The CO must ensure that FAA title under the provisions of the Performance-Based Payments clause is not compromised by other encumbrances. Ordinarily, the CO, in the absence of reason to believe otherwise, may rely upon the contractor's certification contained in the payment request.

(2) If the CO becomes aware of any arrangement or condition that would impair FAA's title to the property affected by the Performance-Based Payments clause, the CO should require additional protective provisions.

(3) The existence of any such encumbrance is a violation of the contractor's obligations under the contract, and the CO may, if necessary, suspend or reduce payments under the terms of the Performance-Based Payments clause covering failure to comply with a material requirement of the contract. In addition, if the contractor fails to disclose an existing encumbrance in the certification, the CO should consult with legal counsel concerning possible violation of 31 U.S.C. 3729, False Claims Act.

m. Risk of Loss.

(1) Under the Performance-Based Payments clause, the contractor bears the risk for loss, theft, destruction, or damage to property, except for normal spoilage, affected by the clause even though title is vested in FAA. The clauses related to performance-based payments, default, and terminations do not constitute an assumption of risk by FAA, unless FAA has expressly assumed this risk.

(2) If a loss occurs in connection with property for which the contractor bears the risk, and the property is needed for performance, the contractor is obligated to repay FAA the performance-based payments related to the property.

(3) The contractor is not obligated to pay for the loss of property for which FAA has assumed the risk of loss; however, a serious loss may impede the satisfactory progress of contract performance, so that the CO may need to act under the Performance-Based Payments clause. In addition, while the contractor is not required to repay previous performance-based payments in the event of a loss for which FAA has assumed the risk, such a loss may prevent the contractor from making the certification required by the Performance-Based Payments clause.

10 Financing Payment Revised 10/2010

a. Prudent contract financing can be a useful working tool in FAA acquisitions. FAA financing may be provided only to the extent actually needed for prompt and efficient performance, considering the availability of private financing. Any undue risk of monetary loss to FAA through the financing must be avoided.

b. "Contract financing" is a contractual authorization for payments to a contractor prior to acceptance of products or services by FAA. Contract financing includes advance payments.

c. Contract financing methods are intended to be self-liquidating through contract performance. FAA may only use the methods for financing of contractor working capital, not for the expansion of

contractor-owned facilities or the acquisition of fixed assets.

d. Advance payments are the least preferred method of contract financing and must be authorized sparingly. They should be authorized only if partial payments or progress payments are not feasible and private financing is not reasonably available.

(1) Payments under time-and-material or cost-reimbursement contracts made to small businesses in advance of payment to their vendors or subcontractors are not considered advance payments under this subpart. The items authorized for advance payment below do not require additional review and approval, while all others not identified below require submittal to the Chief of the Contracting Office (COCO) for approval:

- (a) Rent (leases, and rental agreements, including meeting and lodging room rentals);
- (b) Tuition and conference registration fees;
- (c) Insurance premiums;
- (d) Extension or connection of public utilities for FAA buildings or installations;
- (e) Subscriptions to publications - interpreted to include electronic methods of data recording. Software subscription services are therefore authorized;
- (f) Purchases of products or services in foreign countries and the advance payment is required by the laws or regulations of the foreign country concerned;
- (g) Advance payments to Federal agencies;
- (h) Advance payments that do not exceed \$15,000 or an equivalent amount in foreign currency;
- (i) Expense of investigations in foreign countries;
- (j) Enforcement of the customs or narcotics laws; or
- (k) Other types of transactions excluded by agency procedures under statutory authority.

(2) The CO should transmit the following together with a recommendation of approval of a contractor's request for advance payment to the COCO:

- (a) A summary of the solicitation or contract requirements;
- (b) Comments on the contractor's need for advance payments and potential benefits to FAA from providing advance payments;
- (c) CO's proposed actions to minimize FAA's risk of loss including proposed advance payment contract terms; and

(d) Justification of any proposal for waiver of interest charges.

(3) FAA should charge interest on advance payments received in excess of the Contractor's current needs, except for awards made to state governments, or instrumentalities thereof. The interest will be charged at the Department of Treasury current value of funds rate. The COCO may authorize advance payments without interest if in FAA's interest.

(4) Letters of Credit are not authorized at FAA.

(5) Payments will be made by electronic funds transfer whenever possible. The advance financing arrangement may be terminated if the contractor is unwilling or unable to minimize the elapsed time between receipt of the advance and disbursement of the funds. In lieu of termination, the CO will require the contractor to not request FAA funds until the contractor's checks are ready to be forwarded to the payees. Advance payments may be processed as follows:

(a) 30-Day Advance: The contractor is authorized to request, in writing, FAA funds in amounts needed to cover its own disbursements of cash in the next 30 calendar days for contract performance. The contractor's request typically requires 30 calendar days for processing. The 30-day advance is the preferred method of providing advance funds to a contractor.

(b) 3-Day Advance: The contractor is authorized to request FAA funds in amounts needed to cover its own disbursements of cash in the next 3 working days for contract performance. When this payment method is selected, FAA will deposit funds in the contractor's designated account within 3 working days after receipt of the request by the FAA accounting office. This method of providing advance funds to a contractor is the least preferred method and will be used sparingly.

11 Withholding Payment Added 10/2007

a. The CO should not routinely withhold funds from contractor payments. A withholding should be considered only when:

(1) Satisfactory progress has not been achieved by a contractor during any period for which a payment is to be made; or

(2) The CO expects difficulty in the timely and complete receipt of information required by the contract.

b. Withholding should not be used as a substitute for good contract management, and COs should not withhold funds without cause.

c. Decisions to withhold and the specific amount to be withheld must be made by the CO on a case-by-case basis. Such decisions must be based on the CO's assessment of past performance and the likelihood that such unsatisfactory performance will continue.

d. The CO should notify the contractor in writing when withholding funds. The notice should include:

- (1) The amount to be withheld;
- (2) The specific cause for the withholding; and
- (3) Any remedial actions that can be taken by the contractor in order to receive payment of the funds withheld.

e. Generally, the CO should not withhold an amount greater than 10% of the contract value and may withhold only in those specific instances where the CO has determined, in writing, that it is necessary to protect the interests of FAA.

f. Upon completion of all contract requirements, withheld amounts should be promptly released for payment.

12 Prompt Payment Revised 7/2024

a. Prompt Payment for Products, Services, and Construction.

(1) *Discount for Prompt Payment.* The CO is encouraged to include meaningful discounts for prompt payment in contracts whenever possible. Decisions to accept or not accept a prompt payment discount are made by the cognizant accounting office based on the value of the discount offered. There is no minimum time period for which discounts will be taken. Any discount will be taken if determined cost effective by the accounting office.

(2) *Due Date for Payment.* For the sole purpose of computing an interest penalty that might be due the contractor, the CO may establish a period for constructive acceptance of products and services that reflects the minimum necessary for inspection or testing. The period should be within seven (7) days after the contractor has delivered products or performed services in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract. The CO may negotiate a longer period of acceptance, which must be stated in the contract.

(a) The due date for most invoice payments, (e.g. single [lump sum] payments, partial payments, etc.) will be not later than the 30th day after FAA receives a proper invoice as designated in the contract, or not later than the 30th day after products are delivered or services rendered to FAA acceptance point, whichever is later. Longer due dates may be specified for inspection, demonstrations or timed events.

(i) To the extent practicable, all invoices for contracts with small businesses will be paid not later than the 15th day after receipt of a proper invoice, rather than the 30th day as specified above. This accelerated payment to small businesses does not in any way modify the payment due date (30th day) for applying the Prompt Payment late payment interest penalty provisions as specified in paragraph c. "Interest" below.

(ii) For all new awards, the CO must indicate in PRISM whether the contractor is a small business by checking "Y" or "N" in the respective box. If a contractor is a small business, the accelerated payment terms must also be indicated. For

existing awards, Accounting and Contracts will be provided a listing of all existing small business awards converted to accelerated payment.

(iii) On a temporary basis, invoice payments for all contracts are being accelerated to the extent practicable using the same methodology as described under b.(1)(a) above to facilitate the payment of small business subcontractors. AMS clause 3.3.1-20 "Providing Accelerated Payment to Small Business Subcontractors" is required for all SIRs and contracts. The clause may also be added to existing contracts.

(b) For all progress payments except construction, the due date will be not later than the 30th day after FAA approval of contractor estimates of work or of services accomplished. For the sole purpose of computing interest penalties due the contractor, FAA approval may be deemed to have occurred constructively on the 7th day after the contractor estimates are received with all necessary supporting documentation by FAA.

(c) Progress payments under construction contracts will be due not later than the 14th day after receipt of a proper invoice (including required supporting documentation as designated in the contract). The CO has the discretion to specify a longer period (a period longer than 30 days may not be prescribed) if more time is required to afford FAA a reasonable opportunity to adequately inspect the work and to determine the adequacy of the contractor's performance under the contract.

(d) For payment of any amounts retained by the CO, the due date will be not later than the 30th day after approval by the CO for release to the contractor. There is no provision for constructive acceptance.

(e) Final invoice payments will be due not later than the 30th day after FAA receives a proper invoice in the designated billing office, or not later than the 30th day after FAA acceptance of the work or services, whichever is later. For the contractor's final invoice where the payment amount is subject to contract settlement actions, acceptance should be deemed to have occurred on the effective date of the contract settlement.

(3) Interest.

(a) The contractor is entitled to interest penalties if payments are made after the payment due date. The FAA may automatically pay interest without request from the contractor, when all of the following conditions, if applicable, have been met:

(i) A proper invoice as specified in the contract has been received;

(ii) There is no disagreement over quantity, quality, or contractor compliance with any contract requirement;

(iii) In the case of a final invoice, the payment amount is not subject to further contract settlement actions between FAA and the contractor;

(iv) FAA paid the contractor after the due date;

(v) Interest owed is over \$1.00 in value; an

(vi) No off-set action has been filed by an appropriate Federal jurisdiction (such as IRS or DOL).

(b) Interest is not required on payment delays due to:

(i) Defective invoices

(ii) Disagreement between FAA and contractor over payment amount;

(iii) Issues involving contract compliance; or

(iv) Amounts temporarily withheld or retained in accordance with the terms of the contract.

(c) No interest will be paid to the contractor as a result of delayed contract financing payments.

(d) The interest paid will be at the rate established by the Secretary of the Treasury referred to as the "Renegotiation Board Interest Rate."

(e) Interest will not accrue for more than one year.

(4) Interim Voucher for Time-and-Material, Labor-Hour, and Cost Reimbursement Services.

(a) Contractors awarded time-and-material (T&M), labor-hour (LH), or cost reimbursement contracts are generally authorized to seek payment during the course of the contract.

(b) An interim voucher is a contractor's request for payment during the course of performance under a T&M, LH, or cost reimbursement contract, but excluding the final payment. Interim vouchers are considered a form of contract financing; however, interest penalties must be paid on late payments for interim vouchers under T&M, LH, or cost reimbursement service contracts.

(c) For purposes of computing late payment interest penalties for interim vouchers, the due date for payment is the 30th day after FAA receives a proper invoice.

(d) If the invoice is found to be improper, it must be returned within 7 days after the date FAA receives the invoice.

(5) Acceptance. For payment purposes, FAA acceptance must be documented in a timely manner as the goods and/or services are received through the PRISM acceptance process.

When COs create awards in PRISM, they will be required to select whether the invoice matching for payment in DELPHI will be Two (2) or Three (3) Way match. Detailed information on invoice matching and acceptance requirements can be found on the PRISM website.

(a) Three (3) Way match: 3-Way match requires the presence of an award, an invoice, and the acceptance of the good(s) and/or services, by line, in PRISM. The acceptance of the good(s) and/or services in PRISM must annotate the date(s) good(s) were delivered or the services were provided as well as the date(s) of acceptance, where applicable. Most awards will be on a 3-Way match basis except those authorized for a 2-Way match as specified under (b)

(b) Two (2) Way match: 2-Way match requires the presence of an award and invoice without the need for manual acceptance in PRISM, and is authorized for the following types of procurements:

- (i) Awards that include Fast Payment procedures;
- (ii) Awards for services placed on Recurring Payment; and
- (iii) Leases and utilities.

b. Prompt Payment for Real Property

For real property contracts, the FAA should make payments in arrears or as provided in the contract, without the submission of invoices or vouchers. The CO has discretion in applying late payment interest to payments made within the scope of real property contracting actions.

13 Fast Payment Added 10/2007

a. Fast payment procedures may be included SIRs and contracts when it may not be possible for the receiving location to make timely notice to the payment office that supplies are accepted. In order for fast payment procedures to be authorized by the CO:

- (1) The SIR or contract must be firm fixed-price;
- (2) Title must vest in the FAA upon shipment or receipt;
- (3) The supplier must agree to replace or repair supplies damaged in transit or not conforming to contract requirements; and
- (4) Safeguards must be in place to ensure supplies are shipped, received, and acceptable.

b. Invoices will be paid on the basis of the contractor's delivery of supplies to a post office or common carrier for shipment to the specific destination.

c. For supplies delivered by means other than the Postal Service or common carrier, invoices will be paid on the basis of first receipt of the supplies by FAA.

d. The CO has 180 days from the date title to the supplies vests in FAA to instruct the contractor to replace, repair, or correct nonconforming supplies at the contractor's expense.

- e. All invoices and shipping containers must be marked "FAST PAY."

14 Invoices Revised 7/2022

(This section applies to contracts **not** subject to AMS T3.3.1A.15 Electronic Payment Requests – Invoices (eInvoicing))

a. *Proper Invoice.*

(1) For FAA to make payment under a contract, a proper invoice must be submitted to FAA by the contractor. If the invoice does not meet the definition of a proper invoice per section (2) below, it must be rejected within seven (7) days of receipt.

(2) A proper invoice contains the following:

(a) Name and address of contractor;

(b) Invoice date;

(c) Contract number (to include applicable order numbers and Contract Line Item Numbers (CLINs);

(d) Description, quantity, unit of measure, unit price, and extended price of supplies delivered or services performed;

(e) Shipping and payment terms, to include, when applicable:

(i) Shipment number and date of shipment,

(ii) Bill of lading number and weight (for government bills of lading), and

(iii) Prompt payment discount terms.

(f) Contractor or bank address where electronic payment is to be sent;

(g) Name, title, phone number, and mailing address of person to be notified of a defective invoice;

(h) Other information required by the contract (i.e. certified payrolls, evidence of shipment, etc); and

(i) Invoice number, account number, and/or any other identifying number agreed under the contract.

b. *Invoice Routing and Acceptance.*

- (1) All contracts must specify the FAA employees (or offices) to whom invoices are to be sent.
- (2) Invoices must be date stamped when received by FAA Accounting as specified under (3) (b) below, and this date will serve as the reference point for Prompt Payment standards (see Prompt Payment in this Section).
- (3) Varying locations in FAA may have specialized routing of invoices for supplies, services, or construction; however, in all cases, one original of the invoice must be delivered to accounting (AMK-310). The routing and acceptance of a proper invoice should generally follow these steps:
 - (a) One original of the invoice will be delivered to accounting (AMK-310), while one original will be sent to both the CO and Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). Electronic submission of invoices will be allowed per Agency finance guidelines and prior agreement with the finance office;
 - (b) Once received by accounting, the invoice will be date stamped unless received electronically and assigned to an Accounts Payable (A/P) technician;
 - (c) The A/P technician will upload the invoice and supporting documentation into the Delphi workflow. Automatic notification will be sent to the COR via email that they have a pending review action in Delphi. The COR then logs into Delphi and completes the invoice review with comments and submits their review. Upon this submittal, the CO receives automatic notification via email indicating that they have a pending approval action in Delphi. The CO then logs into Delphi and completes the approval or rejection based on the COR review. If approved, the invoice is validated and paid. If rejected, the A/P technician notifies the contractor;
 - (d) Based on documentation or a receiving report from the COR and the presence of a proper invoice, the COR or CO will perform acceptance in PRISM if necessary for a 3-Way match. If a 2-Way match, the COR or CO will ensure that the supplies and/or services on the invoice have been received. When a COR has not been designated, the CO may designate in writing a FAA Program Office employee to perform acceptance in PRISM. After invoice review and any acceptance, the CO will complete an invoice certification sheet or other payment documentation for the contract file. This CO approval of invoices may be delegated in writing to the receiver where firm-fixed-price commercial supplies or services are being purchased; and
 - (e) Copies of all payment documentation will be retained in the contract file.

c. Real Property Invoicing

(1) Payment without Invoices

- (a) Payment for real property acquisitions shall be in arrears, without the submission

of invoices or vouchers.

- (b) Payments are due on the first business day following the end of the payment period and this date may serve as the reference point for Prompt Payment standards (see Prompt Payment for Real Property in this Section).
- (c) The payments shall be directly deposited in accordance with the "Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer" clause in the Real Estate contract. Payments shall be considered paid on the day an electronic funds transfer is made.

(2) Routing and Acceptance

When COs create awards in PRISM, they will be required to select a Two (2) Way match for processing payment in Delphi. Detailed information on payment matching and acceptance requirements can be found on the PRISM website. 2-Way match requires the presence of an award without the need for manual acceptance in PRISM, and is authorized for the following types of procurements:

- (a) Awards for services placed on Recurring Payment; and.
- (b) Leases and Utilities placed on Lump Sum or Recurring Payment.

15 Electronic Payment Requests -Invoices (eInvoicing) Revised 1/2021

- a. *Requirements.* Contracts will require the electronic submission of payment requests except for
 - (1) Classified contracts or purchases where the electronic submission and processing of payment requests could compromise classified information or national security; or
 - (2) For contracts with an approved waiver per AMS Guidance T3.3.1A.15.e for alternate payment procedures. or
 - (3) For those paid for with a Government purchase card; or
 - (4) Real Property contracts.

Contracts not requiring the electronic submission of payment requests must be administered consistent with the previous Guidance section "Invoices". A waiver is not needed for contracts under a (1), (3), or (4).

- b. *FAA Electronic Invoicing System.* FAA uses the DOT Delphi eInvoicing web portal to facilitate the electronic submission and approval of contractor invoices Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, contracting officers and finance officials will process

electronic payment submissions through the Delphi web portal. If the requirement for electronic submission of payment requests is waived under paragraph (e) of this section, the contract or alternate payment authorization, as applicable, will specify the form and method of payment request submission.

- c. *Electronic Authentication.* Access to Delphi eInvoicing is granted with electronic authentication of credentials (name & valid email address) utilizing the GSA credentialing platform login.gov. Contractors submitting invoices must submit invoices via the Delphi eInvoicing web portal which is authenticated via login.gov.
- d. *Contract clauses.* Contracting officers must insert AMS clause 3.3.1-40 “Electronic Submission of Payment Requests” and provision 3.3.1-41 “Electronic Invoicing - Representation” in all applicable contracts per paragraphs (a) and (b).
- e. *Waivers.* If a contract requires alternate payment procedures other than eInvoicing, a waiver must be approved. If an offeror wishes to request a waiver from eInvoicing requirements per AMS provision 3.3.1-41, then the offeror must provide the documentation required by the provision. If the offeror then receives award, the waiver request will be expeditiously considered as follows:
 - (1) The Contracting Officer and AAQ Branch Manager must first approve the waiver and document the approval in the contract file;
 - (2) The waiver request will then be forwarded to FAA ESC Accounts Payable (9-AMC-FAA-iSupplier@faa.gov) who will then submit the waiver request to DOT. ESC Accounts Payable will notify the Contracting Officer whether the waiver is approved.

Waivers will only be granted under unusual circumstances; e.g., the contractor cannot utilize the Delphi eInvoicing web portal or the FAA is unable to receive electronic payment requests or provide acceptance electronically. The FAA decision on a waiver is final and not subject to the “Contract Disputes” clause AMS 3.9.1-1. If a waiver is granted, the contractor will utilize the current invoicing process per AMS Guidance T3.3.1A.14 and applicable contract clauses. The contract may still be converted to eInvoicing at a later date.

16 Debt Collection Revised 9/2021

- a. Contract debts arise in various ways. The following are some examples:
 - (1) Damages or excess costs related to defaults in performance.
 - (2) Breach of contract obligations concerning progress payments, advance payments, or Government-furnished property or material.

(3) FAA expense of correcting defects.

(4) Overpayments related to errors in quantity or billing or deficiencies in quality.

b. Once an indication of a contract debt surfaces, it should promptly be determined if a debt is due to FAA and in what amount. A demand for payment should be made as soon as the amount of the refund has been calculated. In general, interest will be due on any contract debt that is unpaid after 30 days. For debts under \$100,000, excluding interest, if further collection is not practicable, or would cost more than the amount of recovery, FAA may compromise the debt or terminate or suspend further collection action.

c. Local legal counsel must review and approve any debt collection activity.

17 Assignment of Claims Revised 9/2021

a. Assignment of contract payments is the transfer by a contractor of its right to be paid by FAA for contract performance to a bank, trust company, or other financing institution. This assignment of contract payments serves as security for a loan to the contractor. An assignment of contract payments extinguishes the right of the transferor (assignor, contractor) to all future payments due under the contract, and establishes that right in the transferee (assignee, financial institution).

b. FAA may permit assignment of contract payments to help contractors obtain independent financing. When the contract provides for advance payments, assignments are not permitted.

c. No payments made by FAA to the assignee under any contract assigned may be recovered because of any liability of the contractor to FAA. This immunity of the assignee is effective whether the contractor's liability arises from, or independently of, the assigned contract.

d. A contractor may assign payments due or to become due under a contract if all the following conditions are met:

(1) The assignment is made to a bank, trust company, or other financing institution, including any Federal lending agency;

(2) The assignment covers all unpaid amounts payable under the contract; and

(3) The contract terms do not expressly prohibit the assignment.

e. The CO processes requests for assignments from the contractor or financial institution. The contractor notifies the CO that an assignment is contemplated, and the assignment becomes effective upon written acknowledgment by the CO. An assignment should adhere to the following:

(1) Assignments for corporations must be:

(a) Executed by an authorized representative, validated by the secretary or the assistant secretary of the corporation, and impressed with the corporate seal; or

(b) Accompanied by a true copy of the authorization from the corporation's board of directors for the signing representative to execute the assignment.

(2) Assignments for partnerships may be signed by one partner, if accompanied by adequate evidence that the signer is a general partner of the partnership and is authorized to execute the assignment on behalf of the partnership.

(3) Assignments by an individual must be signed by that individual in the presence of and acknowledged before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths.

(4) The assignee must forward an original and three copies of the notice of assignment (see sample Notice of Assignment in AMS Procurement Samples for reference), together with one true copy of the instrument of assignment, to each of the following:

(a) CO;

(b) Surety on any bond applicable to the contract; and

(c) FAA accounting office designated to make payments.

(5) Before acknowledging the assignment, the CO should ensure that the contract permits assignment, the assignment covers only money due or to become due, and, unless waived, the assignee is registered separately in the Central Contractor Registration.

f. Upon notification of a desire for an assignment, the CO will:

(1) Notify the accounting office designated to make payments of the pending assignment; and

(2) Immediately notify the disbursing officer when assignment is accepted and ensure delivery of the instrument to the disbursing officer.

g. A release of assignment is required whenever the contractor wishes to reestablish its right to receive further payments and a balance remains due under the contract. If the assignee releases the contractor from an assignment of claims under the contract, the contractor must provide the CO, any Surety on any bond, and the FAA accounting office with the following:

(1) Written Notice of Release; and

(2) A true copy of the release instrument.

Each FAA addressee of a Notice of Release of Assignment should acknowledge receipt of the notice.

h. Assignments may be made to banks, trust company or financing institutions only.

18 Automatic Deobligation Revised 1/2021

- a. *Inactive Obligations.* After 365 days of inactivity and a total line item obligation balance with an absolute value of \$250 or less, or after 730 days of inactivity and a total line obligation balance with an absolute value of \$750 or less, a system-generated modification to deobligate this line item balance will be created and approved in PRISM. This deobligation modification will be created and approved through an automated process that will be run no less than once a year. The FAA payment office will adjust all financial records to reflect the fact that no undisbursed obligation balance remains on the line item. Any valid invoices received by FAA after this deobligation will be paid out of appropriate available funding. Upon notification from the Contracting Officer, the FAA's Office of Financial Services will promptly coordinate with the appropriate line of business/staff office to submit a procurement request with the necessary funding to pay the valid invoice in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act.
- b. *Cancelled Funds.* A system-generated modification to deobligate cancelled funds, of any dollar value, will be automatically created and approved in PRISM. Each system-generated modification will include a description in the modification text that the purpose of the modification is to deobligate cancelled funds and will cite AMS T3.3.1A.17 as the modification authority. The modification to deobligate cancelled funds can occur at any time and the FAA payment office will adjust all financial records to reflect the fact that no undisbursed obligation balance remains on the line item.

19 Incremental Funding for Fixed-Price Contracts Added 1/2021

- a. A fixed-price contract may be incrementally funded only if—
 - (1) The contract (excluding any options) or any exercised option—
 - (a) Is for severable services;
 - (b) Does not exceed one year in length; and
 - (c) Is incrementally funded using funds available as of the date the funds are obligated;
or
 - (2) The contract uses funds available from two or more fiscal years and—
 - (a) Is a major systems acquisition; or
 - (b) Congress has otherwise authorized incremental funding
- b. An incrementally funded fixed-price contract will be fully funded as soon as funds are available.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 7/2024

Document Name
FAA 4400-50 Contractor's Request for Progress Payment
FAA 4400-52 Electronic Funds Transfer Waiver Request

D Procurement Samples Revised 9/2021

Document Name
Sample Notice of Assignment

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

T3.3.2 - Contract Cost Principles Revised 10/2007

A Contract Cost Principles

1 Applicability Revised 4/2017

a. *General.* To recognize different organizational characteristics, FAA cost principles and procedures are classified by organizational type, e.g., commercial concerns and educational institutions. The objective of this classification is to ensure, to the extent practicable, all similar types of organizations doing similar work follow the same cost principles and guidance. In general, FAA cost principles apply when the Contracting Officer (CO) performs cost analysis to price contracts, subcontracts, and modifications to contracts and subcontracts;

and when a contract clause requires determination, negotiation, or allowance of costs.

b. Fixed-price Contracts.

(1) The applicable parts of AMS Procurement Guidance T3.3.2 must be used to price fixed-price contracts, subcontracts, and modifications to contracts and subcontracts whenever:

- (a) Cost analysis is performed; or
- (b) A fixed-price contract clause requires the determination or negotiation of costs.

(2) Applying cost principles to fixed-price contracts and subcontracts must not be construed as a requirement to negotiate agreements on individual elements of cost in arriving at agreement on the total price. The final price accepted by the parties reflects agreement only on the total price. Notwithstanding mandatory use of cost principles, the objective will continue to be to negotiate prices that are fair and reasonable, cost and other factors considered.

c. Contracts with Commercial Organizations.

This category includes all contracts and contract modifications for supplies, services, or experimental, developmental, or research work negotiated with organizations (other than educational institutions, construction and architect-engineer contracts, State and local governments, and nonprofit organizations) on the basis of cost.

(1) The cost principles and procedures in the below Section 2. “Contracts with Commercial Organizations” must be used to price negotiated supply, service, experimental, developmental, and research contracts and contract modifications with commercial organizations whenever cost analysis is performed.

(2) The CO must incorporate the cost principles and procedures in this Procurement Guidance T3.3.2 by reference in contracts with commercial organizations as the basis for:

- (a) Determining reimbursable costs under cost-reimbursement contracts and cost-reimbursement subcontracts under these contracts performed by commercial organizations; and the cost-reimbursement portion of time-and-materials contracts except when material is priced on a basis other than at cost;
- (b) Negotiating indirect cost rates;
- (c) Proposing, negotiating, or determining costs under terminated contracts;
- (d) Price revision of fixed-price incentive contracts;
- (e) Price redetermination of price redetermination contracts; and

- (f) Pricing changes and other contract modifications.

d. Contracts with Educational Institutions.

This category includes all contracts and contract modifications for research and development, training, and other work performed by educational institutions.

- (1) The CO must incorporate the cost principles and procedures of the below Section 3. "Contracts with Educational Institutions," by reference in cost-reimbursement contracts with educational institutions as the basis for:

- (a) Determining reimbursable costs under the contracts and cost-reimbursement subcontracts under these contracts performed by educational institutions;
- (b) Negotiating indirect cost rates; and
- (c) Settling costs of cost-reimbursement terminated contracts.

- (2) The cost principles in this Procurement Guidance T3.3.2 are to be used as a guide in evaluating costs in connection with negotiating fixed-price contracts and termination settlements.

e. Construction and Architect-engineer Contracts.

This category includes all contracts and contract modifications negotiated on the basis of cost with organizations (other than educational institutions, State and local governments, and nonprofit organizations except those exempted under OMB Guidance "Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards" at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2013/12/26/2013-30465/uniform-administrative-requirements-cost-principles-and-audit-requirements-for-federal-awards> ("OMB Uniform Guidance") for construction management or construction, alteration or repair of buildings, bridges, roads, or other kinds of real property). It also includes architect-engineer contracts related to construction projects. It does not include contracts for vessels, aircraft, or other kinds of personal property.

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph e.(3) below, the cost principles and procedures in the below Section 2. "Contracts with Commercial Organizations" must be used to price contracts and contract modifications in this category if cost analysis is performed.
- (2) The CO must incorporate the cost principles and procedures in the below Section 2. "Contracts with Commercial Organizations (as modified by subparagraph e.(3) below) by reference in contracts in this category as the basis for:
 - (a) Determining reimbursable costs under cost-reimbursement contracts, including cost-reimbursement subcontracts under these

contracts;

(b) Negotiating indirect cost rates;

(c) Proposing, negotiating, or determining costs under terminated contracts;

(d) Price revision of fixed-price incentive contracts; and

(e) Pricing changes and other contract modifications.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph e.(3), the allowability of costs for construction and architect-engineer contracts must be determined in accordance with the below Section 2. "Contracts with Commercial Organizations."

(a) Advance agreements, as set forth in the below paragraph i. "Advance Agreements," for such items as home office overhead, partners' compensation, employment of consultants, and equipment usage costs, are particularly important in construction and architect-engineer contracts because of widely varying factors such as the nature, size, duration, and location of the construction project. When appropriate, they serve to express the parties' understanding and avoid possible subsequent disputes or disallowances.

(b) "Construction equipment," as used in this subparagraph e.(3), means equipment (including marine equipment) in sound workable condition, either owned or controlled by the contractor or the subcontractor at any tier, or obtained from a commercial rental source, and furnished for use under Government contracts.

(i) Allowable ownership and operating costs must be determined as follows:

(AA) Actual cost data must be used when such data can be determined for both ownership and operations costs for each piece of equipment, or groups of similar serial or series equipment, from the contractor's accounting records. When such costs cannot be so determined, the FAA may specify the use of a particular schedule of predetermined rates or any part thereof to determine ownership and operating costs of construction equipment (see subparagraphs e.(3)(b)(i)(BB) and (CC) below). However, costs otherwise unallowable under this Procurement Guidance T3.3.2 must not become allowable through the use of any schedule (see below subparagraph i(3) "Advance Agreements"). For example, schedules need to be adjusted for Government contract costing purposes if they are based on replacement cost, include unallowable interest costs, or use improper cost of money rates or computations. COs should review the computations and factors included within the

specified schedule and ensure that unallowable or unacceptably computed factors are not allowed in cost submissions.

(BB) Predetermined schedules of construction equipment use rates (e.g., the Construction Equipment Ownership and Operating Expense Schedule, published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, industry sponsored construction equipment cost guides, or commercially published schedules of construction equipment use cost) provide average ownership and operating rates for construction equipment. The allowance for operating costs may include costs for such items as fuel, filters, oil, and grease; servicing, repairs, and maintenance; and tire wear and repair. Costs of labor, mobilization, demobilization, overhead, and profit are generally not reflected in schedules, and separate consideration may be necessary.

(CC) When a schedule of predetermined use rates for construction equipment is used to determine direct costs, all costs of equipment that are included in the cost allowances provided by the schedule must be identified and eliminated from the contractor's other direct and indirect costs charged to the contract. If the contractor's accounting system provides for site or home office overhead allocations, all costs which are included in the equipment allowances may need to be included in any cost input base before computing the contractor's overhead rate. In periods of suspension of work pursuant to a contract clause, the allowance for equipment ownership must not exceed an amount for standby cost as determined by the schedule or contract provision.

(ii) Reasonable costs of renting construction equipment are allowable (but see preceding subparagraph e.(3)(b)(i)(CC)).

(AA) Costs, such as maintenance and minor or running repairs incident to operating such rented equipment, that are not included in the rental rate are allowable.

(BB) Costs incident to major repair and overhaul of rental equipment are unallowable.

(CC) The allowability of charges for construction equipment rented from any division, subsidiary, or organization under common control, will be determined in accordance with Attachment 2, Cost (33)(b)(3) "Rental Costs."

(c) Costs incurred at the job site incident to performing the work, such as the cost of superintendence, timekeeping and clerical work, engineering, utility

costs, supplies, material handling, restoration and cleanup, etc., are allowable as direct or indirect costs, provided the accounting practice used is in accordance with the contractor's established and consistently followed cost accounting practices for all work.

(d) Rental and any other costs, less any applicable credits incurred in acquiring the temporary use of land, structures, and facilities are allowable. Costs, less any applicable credits, incurred in constructing or fabricating structures and facilities of a temporary nature are allowable.

f. Facilities Contracts.

(1) *Applicable Cost Principles.* The cost principles and procedures applicable to the evaluation and determination of costs under facilities contracts, and subcontracts under these contracts, will be governed by the type of entity to which a facilities contract is awarded. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph f. "Facilities Contracts": Section 2. "Contracts with Commercial Organizations," applies to facilities contracts awarded to commercial organizations; Section 3. "Contracts with Educational Institutions," applies to facilities contracts awarded to educational institutions; and paragraph 1.e., "Construction and Architect-engineer Contracts," applies to facilities contracts awarded to construction contractors.

Whichever cost principles are appropriate will be used in the pricing of facilities contracts and contract modifications if cost analysis is performed. In addition, the CO must incorporate the cost principles and procedures appropriate in the circumstances by reference in facilities contracts as the basis for:

- (a) Determining reimbursable costs under facilities contracts, including cost- reimbursement subcontracts under these contracts;
- (b) Negotiating indirect cost rates; and
- (c) Determining costs of terminated contracts when the contractor elects to "voucher out" costs.

(2) *Exceptions to General Rules on Allowability and Allocability.*

(a) A contractor's established accounting system and procedures are normally directed to the equitable allocation of costs to the types of products which the contractor produces or services rendered in the course of normal operating activities. The acquisition of, or work on, facilities for the Government normally does not involve the manufacturing processes, plant departmental operations, cost patterns of work, administrative and managerial control, or clerical effort usual to production of the contractor's normal products or services.

(b) Advance agreements (see below paragraph i. "Advance Agreements") should be made between the contractor and CO as to indirect cost items to be

applied to the facilities acquisition. A contractor's normal accounting practice for allocating indirect costs to the acquisition of contractor facilities may range from charging all these costs to this acquisition to not charging any. When necessary to produce an equitable result, the contractor's usual method of allocating indirect cost shall be varied, and appropriate adjustment must be made to the pools of indirect cost and the bases of their distribution.

(c) The purchase of completed facilities (or services in connection with the facilities) from outside sources does not involve the contractor's direct labor or indirect plant maintenance personnel. Accordingly, indirect manufacturing and plant overhead costs, which are primarily incurred or generated by reason of direct labor or maintenance labor operations, are not allocable to the acquisition of such facilities.

(d) Contracts providing for installation of new facilities or rehabilitation of existing facilities may involve the use of the contractor's plant maintenance labor, as distinguished from direct labor engaged in the production of the company's normal products. In such instances, only those types of indirect manufacturing and plant operating costs that are related to or incurred by reason of the expenditures of the classes of labor used for the performance of the facilities work may be allocated to the facilities contract. A facilities contract which involves the use of plant maintenance labor only would not be subject to an allocation of such cost items as direct productive labor supervision, depreciation, and maintenance expense applicable to productive machinery and equipment, or raw material and finished goods storage costs.

(e) Where a facilities contract calls for the construction, production, or rehabilitation of equipment or other items that are involved in the regular course of the contractor's business by the use of the contractor's direct labor and manufacturing processes, the indirect costs normally allocated to all that work may be allocated to the facilities contract.

(3) *Contractor's Commercial Items.* If facilities constituting the contractor's usual commercial items (or only minor modifications thereof) are acquired by the Government under the contract, the Government must not pay any amount in excess of the contractor's most favored customer price or the price of other suppliers for like quantities of the same or substantially the same items, whichever is lower.

g. Contracts with State, Local, and Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments.

(1) *Applicable Cost Principles.* The below Section 4. "Contracts with State, Local, and Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments" provides principles and standards for determining costs applicable to contracts with State, local, and Federally recognized Indian tribal governments. They provide the basis for a uniform approach to the problem of determining costs and to promote efficiency and better relationships between State, local, and Federally recognized Indian tribal governments, and Federal Government entities. They apply to all programs that involve contracts with State, local, and Federally recognized Indian tribal governments, except contracts with:

- (a) Publicly financed educational institutions; or
- (b) Publicly owned hospitals and other providers of medical care subject to requirements promulgated by the sponsoring Government agencies.

(2) The Office of Management and Budget will approve any other exceptions in particular cases when adequate justification is presented.

h. Contracts with Nonprofit Organizations.

The below Section 5. "Contract with Nonprofit Organizations" provides principles and standards for determining costs applicable to contracts with nonprofit organizations other than educational institutions, State and local governments, and those nonprofit organizations exempted under OMB Uniform Guidance.

i. Advance Agreements.

- (1) The extent of allowability of the costs covered in this Procurement Guidance T.3.3.2 applies broadly to many accounting systems in varying contract situations. The reasonableness, allocability and allowability under specific cost principles of certain costs may be difficult to determine. To avoid possible subsequent disallowance or dispute based on unreasonableness, unallocability or unallowability under the specific cost principles, COs and contractors should seek advance agreement on the treatment of special or unusual costs and on statistical sampling methodologies. However, an advance agreement is not an absolute requirement and the absence of an advance agreement on any cost will not, in itself, affect the reasonableness, allocability or the allowability under the specific cost principles.
- (2) Advance agreements may be negotiated either before or during a contract but should be negotiated before incurrence of the costs involved. The agreements must be in writing, executed by both contracting parties, and incorporated into applicable current and future contracts. An advance agreement must contain a statement of its applicability and duration.
- (3) The CO is not authorized by this paragraph i. to agree to a treatment of costs inconsistent with this Procurement Guidance T3.3.2. For example, an advance agreement may not provide that, notwithstanding Attachment 2, Cost (17) "Interest and Other Financial Costs," interest is allowable.
- (4) Advance agreements may be negotiated with a particular contractor for a single contract, a group of contracts, or all the contracts of a contracting office, an agency, or several agencies.
- (5) The cognizant CO, or other designated administrative CO, negotiates advance agreements. When the negotiation authority is delegated, the administrative CO coordinates the proposed agreement with the cognizant CO before executing the advance agreement.

- (6) Before negotiating an advance agreement, the Government negotiator must:
- (a) Determine if other contracting offices inside FAA or in other agencies have a significant unliquidated dollar balance in contracts with the same contractor;
 - (b) Inform any such office or agency of the matters under consideration for negotiation; and
 - (c) As appropriate, invite the office or agency and the responsible audit agency to participate in pre-negotiation discussions and in subsequent negotiations.
- (7) Upon completion of the negotiation, the sponsor shall prepare and distribute to other interested agencies and offices, including the audit agency, copies of the executed agreement and negotiation memorandum.
- (8) Examples of costs for which advance agreements may be particularly important are:
- (a) Compensation for personal services, including but not limited to allowances for off-site pay, incentive pay, location allowances, hardship pay, cost of living differential, and termination of defined benefit pension plans;
 - (b) Use charges for fully depreciated assets;
 - (c) Deferred maintenance costs;
 - (d) Precontract costs;
 - (e) Independent research and development and bid and proposal costs;
 - (f) Royalties and other costs for use of patents;
 - (g) Selling and distribution costs;
 - (h) Travel and relocation costs, as related to special or mass personnel movements, as related to travel via contractor-owned, -leased, or -chartered aircraft; or as related to maximum per diem rates;
 - (i) Costs of idle facilities and idle capacity;
 - (j) Severance pay to employees on support service contracts;
 - (k) Plant reconversion;
 - (l) Professional services (e.g., legal, accounting, and engineering);
 - (m) General and administrative costs (e.g., corporate, division, or branch allocations) attributable to the general management, supervision, and conduct of the contractor's business as a whole. These costs are particularly significant

in construction, job-site, architect-engineer, facilities, and Government-owned contractor operated (GOCO) plant contracts;

(n) Costs of construction plant and equipment;

(o) Costs of public relations and advertising;

and

(p) Training and education costs.

j. Indirect Cost Rate Certification and Penalties on Unallowable Costs.

Certain contracts require certification of the indirect cost rates proposed for final payment purposes. If unallowable costs are included in final indirect cost settlement proposals, penalties may be assessed.

1 Contracts with Commercial Organizations Revised 10/2014

a. Composition of Total Cost.

(1) The total cost of a contract is the sum of the direct and indirect costs allocable to the contract, incurred or to be incurred, less any allocable credits, plus any allocable cost of money pursuant to Attachment 2. Cost (7). In ascertaining what constitutes a cost, any generally accepted method of determining or estimating costs that is equitable and is consistently applied may be used, including standard costs properly adjusted for applicable variances.

(2) Although the total cost of a contract includes all costs properly allocable to the contract, allowable costs to the Government are limited to those allocable costs that are allowable pursuant to this Procurement Guidance Section T3.3.2.

b. Determining Allowability.

(1) The factors to be considered in determining whether a cost is allowable include:

(a) Reasonableness.

(b) Allocability.

(c) Standards promulgated by the Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) Board, if applicable; otherwise, generally accepted accounting principles and practices appropriate to the particular circumstances.

(d) Terms of the contract.

(e) Any limitations set forth in this Section 2. “Contracts with Commercial

Organizations.”

(2) Certain cost principles in this Section 2. “Contracts with Commercial Organizations” incorporate the measurement, assignment, and allocability rules of selected CAS and limit the allowability of costs to the amounts determined using the criteria in those selected CAS. Only those CAS or portions of standards specifically made applicable by the cost principles in this Procurement Guidance Section T3.3.2 are mandatory, unless the contract is CAS-covered. Business units that are not otherwise subject to these standards under a CAS clause are subject to the selected standards only for the purpose of determining allowability of costs on Government contracts. Including the selected standards in the cost principles does not subject the business unit to any other CAS rules and regulations. The applicability of the CAS rules and regulations is determined by the CAS clause, if any, in the contract and the requirements of the standards themselves.

(3) When contractor accounting practices are inconsistent with the cost principles in this Section 2. “Contracts with Commercial Organizations,” costs resulting from such inconsistent practices must not be allowed in excess of the amount that would have resulted from using practices consistent with this section.

(4) A contractor is responsible for accounting for costs appropriately and for maintaining records, including supporting documentation, adequate to demonstrate that costs claimed have been incurred, are allocable to the contract, and comply with applicable cost principles in this subpart and agency supplements. The CO may disallow all or part of a claimed cost which is inadequately supported.

c. Determining Reasonableness.

A cost is reasonable if, in its nature and amount, it does not exceed that which would be incurred by a prudent person conducting competitive business. Reasonableness of specific costs must be examined with particular care in connection with firms or their separate divisions that may not be subject to effective competitive restraints. No presumption of reasonableness must be attached to the incurrence of costs by a contractor. If an initial review of the facts results in a challenge of a specific cost by the CO or the CO's representative, the burden of proof must be upon the contractor to establish that such cost is reasonable. What is reasonable depends upon a variety of considerations and circumstances, including:

- (1) Whether it is the type of cost generally recognized as ordinary and necessary for the conduct of the contractor's business or the contract performance;
- (2) Generally accepted sound business practices, arm's-length bargaining, and Federal and State laws and regulations;
- (3) The contractor's responsibilities to the Government, other customers, the owners of the business, employees, and the public at large; and
- (4) Any significant deviations from the contractor's established practices.

d. Determining Allocability.

A cost is allocable if it is assignable or chargeable to one or more cost objectives on the basis of relative benefits received or other equitable relationship. Subject to allowability and reasonableness, a cost is allocable to a Government contract if it:

- (1) Is incurred specifically for the contract;
- (2) Benefits both the contract and other work, and can be distributed to them in reasonable proportion to the benefits received; or
- (3) Is necessary to the overall operation of the business, although a direct relationship to any particular cost objective cannot be shown.

e. Credits.

The applicable portion of any income, rebate, allowance, or other credit relating to any allowable cost and received by or accruing to the contractor must be credited to the Government either as a cost reduction or by cash refund. See Attachment 2, Cost (4) for rules governing refund or credit to the Government associated with pension adjustments and asset reversions.

f. Accounting for Unallowable Costs.

- (1) Costs that are expressly unallowable or mutually agreed to be unallowable, including mutually agreed to be unallowable directly associated costs, must be identified and excluded from any billing, claim, or proposal applicable to a Government contract. A directly associated cost is any cost which is generated solely as a result of incurring another cost, and which would not have been incurred had the other cost not been incurred. When an unallowable cost is incurred, its directly associated costs are also unallowable.
- (2) Costs which specifically become designated as unallowable or as unallowable directly associated costs of unallowable costs as a result of a written decision furnished by a CO must be identified if included in or used in computing any billing, claim, or proposal applicable to a Government contract. This identification requirement applies also to any costs incurred for the same purpose under like circumstances as the costs specifically identified as unallowable under either this subparagraph f.(2) or subparagraph f.(1) above.
- (3) The practices for accounting for and presentation of unallowable costs will be those as described in 48 CFR 9904.405, Accounting for Unallowable Costs.
- (4) Statistical sampling is an acceptable practice for contractors to follow in accounting for and presenting unallowable costs provided all of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The statistical sampling results in an unbiased sample that is a

reasonable representation of the sampling universe.

(b) Any large dollar value or high risk transaction is separately reviewed for unallowable costs and excluded from the sampling process.

(c) The statistical sampling permits audit verification.

(5) Use of statistical sampling methods for identifying and segregating unallowable costs should be the subject of an advance agreement under paragraph i. "Advance Agreements" between the contractor and CO. The advance agreement should specify the basic characteristics of the sampling process. The CO must request input from the cognizant auditor before entering into any such agreements.

(6) In the absence of an advance agreement, if an initial review of the facts results in a challenge of the statistical sampling methods by the CO or CO's representative, the burden of proof must be on the contractor to establish that such a method meets the criteria in subparagraph f.(4) above.

(7) If a directly associated cost is included in a cost pool which is allocated over a base that includes the unallowable cost with which it is associated, the directly associated cost must remain in the cost pool. Since the unallowable costs will attract their allocable share of costs from the cost pool, no further action is required to assure disallowance of the directly associated costs. In all other cases, the directly associated costs, if material in amount, must be purged from the cost pool as unallowable costs.

(8) In determining the materiality of a directly associated cost, consideration should be given to the significance of:

(a) The actual dollar amount;

(b) The cumulative effect of all directly associated costs in a cost pool; or

(c) The ultimate effect on the cost of Government contracts.

(9) Salary expenses of employees who participate in activities that generate unallowable costs shall be treated as directly associated costs to the extent of the time spent on the proscribed activity, provided the costs are material in accordance with subparagraph f.(8) above (except when such salary expenses are, themselves, unallowable). The time spent in proscribed activities should be compared to total time spent on company activities to determine if the costs are material. Time spent by employees outside the normal working hours should not be considered except when it is evident that an employee engages so frequently in company activities during periods outside normal working hours as to indicate that such activities are a part of the employee's regular duties.

(10) When a selected item of cost under Attachment 2, "Selected Costs" provides that directly associated costs be unallowable, it is intended that such directly associated costs be unallowable only if determined to be material in amount in accordance with

the criteria provided in above subparagraphs f.(8) and 2.f.(9), except in those situations where allowance of any of the directly associated costs involved would be considered to be contrary to public policy.

g. Construction and Architect-engineer Contracts.

Specific principles and procedures for evaluating and determining costs in connection with contracts and subcontracts for construction, and architect-engineer contracts related to construction projects, are in paragraph 1.e. "Construction and Architect-Engineer Contracts."

h. Direct Costs

(1) A direct cost is any cost that can be identified specifically with a particular final cost objective. No final cost objective must have allocated to it as a direct cost any cost, if other costs incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances have been included in any indirect cost pool to be allocated to that or any other final cost objective. Costs identified specifically with the contract are direct costs of the contract and are to be charged directly to the contract. All costs specifically identified with other final cost objectives of the contractor are direct costs of those cost objectives and are not to be charged to the contract directly or indirectly.

(2) For reasons of practicality, any direct cost of minor dollar amount may be treated as an indirect cost if the accounting treatment is consistently applied to all final cost objectives and produces substantially the same results as treating the cost as a direct cost.

i. Indirect Costs

(1) An indirect cost is any cost not directly identified with a single, final cost objective, but identified with two or more final cost objectives or an intermediate cost objective. It is not subject to treatment as a direct cost. After direct costs have been determined and charged directly to the contract or other work, indirect costs are those remaining to be allocated to the several cost objectives. An indirect cost must not be allocated to a final cost objective if other costs incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances have been included as a direct cost of that or any other final cost objective.

(2) Indirect costs must be accumulated by logical cost groupings with due consideration of the reasons for incurring such costs. Each grouping should be determined so as to permit distribution of the grouping on the basis of the benefits accruing to the several cost objectives. Commonly, manufacturing overhead, selling expenses, and general and administrative (G&A) expenses are separately grouped. Similarly, the particular case may require subdivision of these groupings, e.g., building occupancy costs might be separable from those of personnel administration within the manufacturing overhead group. This necessitates selecting a distribution base common to all cost objectives to which the grouping is to be allocated. The base should be selected so as to permit allocation of the grouping on the basis of the benefits accruing

to the several cost objectives. When substantially the same results can be achieved through less precise methods, the number and composition of cost groupings should be governed by practical considerations and should not unduly complicate the allocation.

(3) Once an appropriate base for distributing indirect costs has been accepted, it must not be fragmented by removing individual elements. All items properly includable in an indirect cost base should bear a pro rata share of indirect costs irrespective of their acceptance as Government contract costs. For example, when a cost input base is used for the distribution of G&A costs, all items that would properly be part of the cost input base, whether allowable or unallowable, shall be included in the base and bear their pro rata share of G&A costs.

(4) The contractor's method of allocating indirect costs must be in accordance with standards promulgated by the CAS Board, if applicable to the contract; otherwise, the method must be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles which are consistently applied. The method may require examination when:

(a) Substantial differences occur between the cost patterns of work under the contract and the contractor's other work;

(b) Significant changes occur in the nature of the business, the extent of subcontracting, fixed-asset improvement programs, inventories, the volume of sales and production, manufacturing processes, the contractor's products, or other relevant circumstances; or

(c) Indirect cost groupings developed for a contractor's primary location are applied to offsite locations. Separate cost groupings for costs allocable to offsite locations may be necessary to permit equitable distribution of costs on the basis of the benefits accruing to the several cost objectives.

(d) A base period for allocating indirect costs is the cost accounting period during which such costs are incurred and accumulated for distribution to work performed in that period. The criteria and guidance in Section 2. "Contracts with Commercial Organizations" for selecting the cost accounting periods to be used in allocating indirect costs are incorporated herein for application to contracts subject to full CAS coverage. For contracts subject to modified CAS coverage and for non-CAS-covered contracts, the base period for allocating indirect costs will normally be the contractor's fiscal year. But a shorter period may be appropriate in the following instances:

(i) For contracts in which performance involves only a minor portion of the fiscal year; or

(ii) When it is general practice in the industry to use a shorter period. When a contract is performed over an extended period, as many base periods shall be used as are required to represent the period of contract performance.

(5) Special care should be exercised in applying the principles of above

subparagraphs i.(2), i.(3), and i.(4) (b), (c), and (d) when Government-owned contractor-operated (GOCO) plants are involved. The distribution of corporate, division, or branch office G&A expenses to such plants operating with little or no dependence on corporate administrative activities may require more precise cost groupings, detailed accounts screening, and carefully developed distribution bases.

j. Application of Principles and Procedures

(1) Costs must be allowed to the extent they are reasonable, allocable, and determined to be allowable under this Procurement Guidance Section T3.3.2. These criteria apply to all of the selected items that follow in Attachment 2 “Selected Costs,” even if particular guidance is provided for certain items for emphasis or clarity.

(2) For the following subcontract types, costs incurred as reimbursements or payments to a subcontractor are allowable to the extent the reimbursements or payments are for costs incurred by the subcontractor that are consistent with this Procurement Guidance Section T3.3.2:

(a) Cost-reimbursement.

(b) Fixed-price incentive.

(c) Price redeterminable (*i.e.*, fixed-price contracts with prospective price redetermination and fixed-ceiling-price contracts with retroactive price redetermination).

(3) The requirements of above subparagraph j.(2)(a) apply to any tier above the first firm-fixed-price subcontract or fixed-price subcontract with economic price adjustment provisions.

(4) Costs incurred as payments under firm-fixed-price subcontracts or fixed-price subcontracts with economic price adjustment provisions or modifications thereto, when cost analysis was performed, must be allowable only to the extent that the price was negotiated in accordance with the above paragraph 1.b. "Fixed-price Contracts."

(5) The above paragraph 1.e "Construction and Architect-engineer Contracts" does not cover every element of cost. Failure to include any item of cost does not imply that it is either allowable or unallowable. The determination of allowability must be based on the principles and standards in this subpart and the treatment of similar or related selected items. When more than one subparagraph in 1.e "Construction and Architect-Engineer Contracts" is relevant to a contractor cost, the cost must be apportioned among the applicable subparagraphs, and the determination of allowability of each portion must be based on the guidance contained in the applicable subparagraph. When a cost, to which more than one subparagraph in 1. e "Construction and Architect-Engineer Contracts" is relevant, cannot be apportioned, the determination of allowability must be based on the guidance contained in the topics that most specifically deals with, or best captures the essential nature of, the cost at issue.

2 Contracts with Educational Institutions Revised 4/2017

a. *Purpose.* This Subsection provides the principles for determining cost of research and development, training, and other work performed by educational institutions under contracts with the Government.

b. *General.* OMB Uniform Guidance provides principles for determining the costs applicable to research and development, training, and other work performed by educational institutions under contracts with the Government.

c. *Requirements.*

(1) Contracts that refer to this Section 3. "Contracts with Educational Institutions" for determining allowable costs under contracts with educational institutions must be deemed to refer to, and must have the allowability of costs determined by the CO in accordance with, the revision of OMB Uniform Guidance in effect on the date of the contract.

(2) FAA should not place additional restrictions on individual items of cost.

3 Contracts with State, Local, and Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments Revised 4/2017

a. *Purpose.* This Subsection provides the principles for determining allowable cost of contracts and subcontracts with State, local, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments.

b. *General.* OMB Uniform Guidance sets forth the principles for determining the allowable costs of contracts and subcontracts with State, local, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments. These principles are for cost determination and are not intended to identify the circumstances or dictate the extent of Federal and State or local participation in financing a particular contract.

c. *Requirements.*

(1) Contracts that refer to this Section 4. "Contracts with State, Local, and Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments" for determining allowable costs under contracts with State, local and Indian tribal governments must be deemed to refer to, and must have the allowability of costs determined by the CO in accordance with, the revision of OMB Uniform Guidance which is in effect on the date of the contract.

(2) FAA should not place additional restrictions on individual items of cost. However, the following costs are unallowable:

(a) Costs of entertainment, including amusement, diversion, and social activities, and any costs directly associated with such costs (such as tickets to shows or sports events, meals, lodging, rentals, transportation, and gratuities).

- (b) Costs incurred to influence (directly or indirectly) legislative action on any matter pending before Congress, a State legislature, or a legislative body of a political subdivision of a State.
- (c) Costs incurred in defense of any civil or criminal fraud proceeding or similar proceeding (including filing of any false certification) brought by the United States where the contractor is found liable or has pleaded nolo contendere to a charge of fraud or similar proceeding (including filing of a false certification).
- (d) Payments of fines and penalties resulting from violations of, or failure to comply with, Federal, state, local, or foreign laws and regulations, except when incurred as a result of compliance with specific terms and conditions of the contract or specific written instructions from the contracting officer authorizing in advance such payments.
- (e) Costs of any membership in any social, dining, or country club or organization.
- (f) Costs of alcoholic beverages.
- (g) Contributions or donations, regardless of the recipient.
- (h) Costs of advertising designed to promote the contractor or its products.
- (i) Costs of promotional items and memorabilia, including models, gifts, and souvenirs.
- (j) Costs for travel by commercial aircraft which exceed the amount of the standard commercial fare.
- (k) Costs incurred in making any payment (commonly known as a "golden parachute payment") which is in an amount in excess of the normal severance pay paid by the contractor to an employee upon termination of employment; and is paid to the employee contingent upon, and following, a change in management control over, or ownership of, the contractor or a substantial portion of the contractor's assets.
- (l) Costs of commercial insurance that protects against the costs of the contractor for correction of the contractor's own defects in materials or workmanship.
- (m) Costs of severance pay paid by the contractor to foreign nationals employed by the contractor under a service contract performed outside the United States, to the extent that the amount of the severance pay paid in any case exceeds the amount paid in the industry involved under the customary or prevailing practice for firms in that industry providing similar services in the

United States.

(n) Costs of severance pay paid by the contractor to a foreign national employed by the contractor under a service contract performed in a foreign country if the termination of the employment of the foreign national is the result of the closing of, or curtailment of activities at, a United States facility in that country at the request of the government of that country.

(o) Costs incurred by a contractor in connection with any criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings commenced by the United States or a State.

4 Contracts with Nonprofit Organizations Revised 4/2017

a. *Purpose.* This Subsection provides the principles for determining cost applicable to work performed by nonprofit organizations under contracts with the Government. A nonprofit organization, for purpose of identification, is defined as a business entity organized and operated exclusively for charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, of which no part of the net earnings inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, of which no substantial part of the activities is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation or participating in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office, and which are exempt from Federal income taxation under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. *General.* OMB Uniform Guidance sets forth principles for determining the costs applicable to work performed by nonprofit organizations under contracts (also applies to grants and other agreements) with the Government.

c. *Requirements.*

(1) Contracts which determine allowable costs pursuant to this Section 5. "Contracts With Nonprofit Organizations" must be deemed to refer to, and must have the allowability of costs determined by the CO in accordance with, the revision of OMB Uniform Guidance in effect on the date of the contract.

(2) FAA should not place additional restrictions on individual items of cost. However, the costs cited in subparagraph c.(2) "Requirements" of the above Section 4. "Contracts with State, Local, and Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments" are unallowable.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms

[view procurement forms](#)

D Appendix Added 7/2007

1 Appendix - Summary of Selected Costs Revised 1/2012

Selected Cost Title	Selected Cost Number	Allowable	Unallowable	Exception / Restriction Applies
Alcoholic Beverages	Cost 47		X	
Asset Valuations Resulting from Business Combinations	Cost 48	X		X
Bad Debts	Cost 2		X	
Bonding Costs	Cost 3	X		X
Compensation for Personal Services	Cost 4	X		X
Contingencies	Cost 5		X	X
Contributions or Donations	Cost 6		X	
Cost of Money	Cost 7	X		X
Depreciation	Cost 8	X		X
Economic Planning Costs	Cost 9	X		
Employee Morale, Health, Welfare, Food Service, and Dormitory Costs and Credits	Cost 10	X		X
Entertainment Costs	Cost 11		X	
Fines, Penalties, and Mischarging Costs	Cost 12		X	X
Gains and Losses on Disposition or Impairment of Depreciable Property or Other Capital Assets	Cost 13	X		X

Goodwill	Cost 46		X	
Idle Facilities and Idle Capacity Costs	Cost 14		X	X
Independent Research and Development and Bid and Proposal Costs	Cost 15	X		X
Insurance and Indemnification	Cost 16	X		X
Interest and Other Financial Costs	Cost 17		X	X
Labor Relations Costs	Cost 18	X		X
Legal and Other Proceedings	Cost 44		X	X
Lobbying and Political Activity Costs	Cost 19		X	X
Losses on Other Contracts	Cost 20		X	
Manufacturing and Production Engineering Costs	Cost 22	X		
Material Costs	Cost 23	X		
Organization Costs	Cost 24		X	
Other Business Expenses	Cost 25	X		
Patent Costs	Cost 27	X		X
Plant Protection Costs	Cost 26	X		
Plant Reconversion Costs	Cost 28		X	X
Precontract Costs	Cost 29	X		
Professional and Consultant Service Costs	Cost 30	X		X
Public Relations and Advertising Costs	Cost 1		X	X
Recruitment Costs	Cost 31	X		X
Relocation Costs	Cost 32	X		X

Rental Costs	Cost 33	X		
Research and Development Costs	Cost 45	X	X	
Royalties and Other Costs for Use of Patents	Cost 34	X		X
Selling Costs	Cost 35		X	X
Service and Warranty Costs	Cost 36	X		
Special Tooling and Special Test Equipment Costs	Cost 37	X		
Taxes	Cost 38	X		X
Termination Costs	Cost 39	X		X
Trade, Business, Technical and Professional Activity Costs	Cost 40	X		
Training and Education Costs	Cost 41	X		X
Travel Costs	Cost 43	X		X

2 Appendix - Selected Costs Revised 1/2024

This Appendix 2 does not cover every element of cost. Failure to include any item of cost does not imply that it is either allowable or unallowable. The determination of allowability must be based on the principles and standards in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2 and the treatment of similar or related selected items.

(1) Public Relations and Advertising Costs.

(a) “Public relations” means all functions and activities dedicated to:

(1) Maintaining, protecting, and enhancing the image of a concern or its products;
or

(2) Maintaining or promoting reciprocal understanding and favorable relations with the public at large, or any segment of the public. The term public relations includes activities associated with areas such as advertising, customer relations, etc.

(b) “Advertising” means the use of media to promote the sale of products or services and to accomplish the activities referred to in paragraph (d) of this subsection, regardless of the

medium employed, when the advertiser has control over the form and content of what will appear, the media in which it will appear, and when it will appear. Advertising media include but are not limited to conventions, exhibits, free goods, samples, magazines, newspapers, trade papers, direct mail, dealer cards, window displays, outdoor advertising, radio, and television.

(c) Public relations and advertising costs include the costs of media time and space, purchased services performed by outside organizations, as well as the applicable portion of salaries, travel, and fringe benefits of employees engaged in the functions and activities identified in subparagraphs (e)(1) through (6).

(d) The only allowable advertising costs are those that are

(1) Specifically required by contract, or that arise from requirements of Government contracts, and that are exclusively for

(i) Acquiring scarce items for contract performance; or

(ii) Disposing of scrap or surplus materials acquired for contract performance;

(2) Costs of activities to promote sales of products normally sold to the U.S. Government, including trade shows, which contain a significant effort to promote exports from the United States. Such costs are allowable, notwithstanding subparagraphs (d)(1), (d)(3), (d)(4)(ii) and (d)(5) (of this subsection). However, such costs do not include the costs of memorabilia (*e.g.*, models, gifts, and souvenirs), alcoholic beverages, entertainment, and physical facilities that are used primarily for entertainment rather than product promotion; or

(3) Allowable in accordance with Cost (31) Recruitment Costs.

(e) Allowable public relations costs include the following:

(1) Costs specifically required by contract.

(2) Costs of

(i) Responding to inquiries on company policies and activities;

(ii) Communicating with the public, press, stockholders, creditors, and customers; and

(iii) Conducting general liaison with news media and Government public relations officers, to the extent that such activities are limited to communication and liaison necessary to keep the public informed on matters of public concern such as notice of contract awards, plant closings or openings,

employee layoffs or rehires, financial information, etc.

(3) Costs of participation in community service activities (*e.g.*, blood bank drives, charity drives, savings bond drives, disaster assistance, etc.).

(4) Costs of plant tours and open houses (but see subparagraph (d)(5) of this subsection).

(5) Costs of keel laying, ship launching, commissioning, and roll-out ceremonies, to the extent specifically provided for by contract.

(f) Unallowable public relations and advertising costs include the following:

(1) All public relations and advertising costs, other than those specified in subparagraphs (d) and (e) of this subsection, whose primary purpose is to promote the sale of products or services by stimulating interest in a product or product line (except for those costs made allowable under Cost (35), or by disseminating messages calling favorable attention to the contractor for purposes of enhancing the company image to sell the company's products or services.

(2) All costs of trade shows and other special events which do not contain a significant effort to promote the export sales of products normally sold to the U.S. Government.

(3) Costs of sponsoring meetings, conventions, symposia, seminars, and other special events when the principal purpose of the event is other than dissemination of technical information or stimulation of production.

(4) Costs of ceremonies such as

(i) Corporate celebrations and

(ii) New product announcements.

(5) Costs of promotional material, motion pictures, videotapes, brochures, handouts, magazines, and other media that are designed to call favorable attention to the contractor and its activities.

(6) Costs of souvenirs, models, imprinted clothing, buttons, and other mementos provided to customers or the public.

(7) Costs of memberships in civic and community organizations.

(2) *Bad Debts.*

Bad debts, including actual or estimated losses arising from uncollectible accounts receivable due from customers and other claims, and any directly associated costs such as collection costs, and legal costs are unallowable.

(3) *Bonding Costs.*

(a) Bonding costs arise when the Government requires assurance against financial loss to itself or others by reason of the act or default of the contractor. They arise also in instances where the contractor requires similar assurance. Included are such bonds as bid, performance, payment, advance payment, infringement, and fidelity bonds.

(b) Costs of bonding required pursuant to the terms of the contract are allowable.

(c) Costs of bonding required by the contractor in the general conduct of its business are allowable to the extent that such bonding is in accordance with sound business practice and the rates and premiums are reasonable under the circumstances.

(4) *Compensation for Personal Services.*

(a) *General.* Compensation for personal services is allowable subject to the following general criteria and additional requirements contained in other parts of this cost principle:

(1) Compensation for personal services must be for work performed by the employee in the current year and must not represent a retroactive adjustment of prior years' salaries or wages (but see paragraphs (g), (h), (j), (k), (m), and (o) of this subsection).

(2) The total compensation for individual employees or job classes of employees must be reasonable for the work performed; however, specific restrictions on individual compensation elements apply when prescribed.

(3) The compensation must be based upon and conform to the terms and conditions of the contractor's established compensation plan or practice followed so consistently as to imply, in effect, an agreement to make the payment.

(4) No presumption of allowability will exist where the contractor introduces major revisions of existing compensation plans or new plans and the contractor has not provided the cognizant CO, either before implementation or within a reasonable period after it, an opportunity to review the allowability of the changes.

(5) Costs that are unallowable under other paragraphs of this Procurement Guidance Section T3.3.2 are not allowable under this subsection solely on the basis that they constitute compensation for personal services.

(6)

(i) Compensation costs for certain individuals give rise to the need for special consideration. Such individuals include:

(A) Owners of closely held corporations, members of limited liability companies, partners, sole proprietors, or members of their immediate families; and

(B) Persons who are contractually committed to acquire a substantial financial interest in the contractor's enterprise.

(ii) For these individuals, compensation must-

(A) Be reasonable for the personal

services rendered; and

(B) Not be a distribution of profits (which is not an allowable contract cost).

(iii) For owners of closely held companies, compensation in excess of the costs that are deductible as compensation under the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and regulations under it is unallowable.

(b) Reasonableness

(1) *Compensation pursuant to labor-management agreements.* If costs of compensation established under "arm's length" labor-management agreements negotiated under the terms of the Federal Labor Relations Act or similar state statutes are otherwise allowable, the costs are reasonable unless, as applied to work in performing Government contracts, the costs are unwarranted by the character and circumstances of the work or discriminatory against the Government. The application of the provisions of a labor-management agreement designed to apply to a given set of circumstances and conditions of employment (*e.g.*, work involving extremely hazardous activities or work not requiring recurrent use of overtime) is unwarranted when applied to a Government contract involving significantly different circumstances and conditions of employment (*e.g.*, work involving less hazardous activities or work continually requiring use of overtime). It is discriminatory against the Government if it results in employee compensation (in whatever form or name) in excess of that being paid for similar non-Government work under comparable circumstances.

(2) *Compensation not covered by labor-management agreements.* Compensation for each employee or job class of employees must be reasonable for the work performed. Compensation is reasonable if the aggregate of each measurable and allowable element sums to a reasonable total. In determining the reasonableness of total compensation, consider only allowable individual elements of compensation. In testing the reasonableness

of compensation for particular employees or job classes of employees, consider factors determined to be relevant by the contracting officer. Factors that may be relevant include, but are not limited to, conformity with compensation practices of other firms

- (i) Of the same size;
- (ii) In the same industry;
- (iii) In the same geographic area; and
- (iv) Engaged in similar non-Government work under comparable circumstances.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Form of payment.*

(1) Compensation for personal services includes compensation paid or to be paid in the future to employees in the form of

- (i) Cash;
- (ii) Corporate securities, such as stocks, bonds, and other financial instruments (see paragraph (d)(2) of this subsection regarding valuation); or
- (iii) Other assets, products, or services.

(2) When compensation is paid with securities of the contractor or of an affiliate, the following additional restrictions apply:

- (i) Valuation placed on the securities is the fair market value on the first date the number of shares awarded is known, determined upon the most objective basis available.
- (ii) Accruals for the cost of securities before issuing the securities to the employees are subject to adjustment according to the possibilities that the employees will not receive the securities and that their interest in the accruals will be forfeited.

(e) *Income tax differential pay.*

(1) Differential allowances for additional income taxes resulting from foreign assignments are allowable.

(2) Differential allowances for additional income taxes resulting from

domestic assignments are unallowable. (However, payments for increased employee income or Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes incident to allowable reimbursed relocation costs are allowable under Cost (32).

(f) Bonuses and incentive compensation.

(1) Bonuses and incentive compensation are allowable provided the-

- (i) Awards are paid or accrued under an agreement entered into in good faith between the contractor and the employees before the services are rendered or pursuant to an established plan or policy followed by the contractor so consistently as to imply, in effect, an agreement to make such payment; and
- (ii) Basis for the award is supported.

(2) When the bonus and incentive compensation payments are deferred, the costs are subject to the requirements of paragraphs (f)(1) and (k) of this subsection.

(g) Severance pay.

(1) Severance pay is a payment in addition to regular salaries and wages by contractors to workers whose employment is being involuntarily terminated. Payments for early retirement incentive plans are covered in paragraph (j)(6) of this subsection.

(2) Severance pay is allowable only to the extent that, in each case, it is required by

- (i) Law;
- (ii) Employer-employee agreement;
- (iii) Established policy that constitutes, in effect, an implied agreement on the contractor's part;
or
- (iv) Circumstances of the particular employment.

(3) Payments made in the event of employment with a replacement contractor where continuity of employment with credit for prior length of service is preserved under substantially equal conditions of employment, or continued employment by the contractor at another facility, subsidiary, affiliate, or parent company of the contractor are not severance pay and are unallowable.

(4) Actual normal turnover severance payments shall be allocated to all work performed in the contractor's plant. However, if the contractor uses the accrual method to account for normal turnover severance payments, that method will be acceptable if the amount of

the accrual is-

- (i) Reasonable in light of payments actually made for normal severances over a representative past period; and
- (ii) Allocated to all work performed in the contractor's plant.

(5) Abnormal or mass severance pay is of such a conjectural nature that accruals for this purpose are not allowable. However, the Government recognizes its obligation to participate, to the extent of its fair share, in any specific payment. Thus, the Government will consider allowability on a case-by-case basis.

(6) The costs of severance payments to foreign nationals employed under a service contract performed outside the United States are unallowable to the extent that such payments exceed amounts typically paid to employees providing similar services in the same industry in the United States. Further, all such costs of severance payments that are otherwise allowable are unallowable if the termination of employment of the foreign national is the result of the closing of, or the curtailment of activities at, a United States facility in that country at the request of the government of that country; this does not apply if the closing of a facility or curtailment of activities is made pursuant to a status-of-forces or other country-to-country agreement entered into with the government of that country before November 29, 1989. The head of the agency is permitted to waive these cost allowability limitations under certain circumstances.

(h) *Back pay*. Back pay is a retroactive adjustment of prior years' salaries or wages. Back pay is unallowable except as follows:

- (1) Payments to employees resulting from underpaid work actually performed are allowable, if required by a negotiated settlement, order, or court decree.
- (2) Payments to union employees for the difference in their past and current wage rates for working without a contract or labor agreement during labor management negotiation are allowable.
- (3) Payments to nonunion employees based upon results of union agreement negotiation are allowable only if-
 - (i) A formal agreement or understanding exists between management and the employees concerning these payments; or
 - (ii) An established policy or practice exists and is followed by the contractor so consistently as to imply, in effect, an agreement to make such payments.

(i) *Compensation and Price of Corporate Securities*. Compensation based on changes in

the prices of corporate securities or corporate security ownership, such as stock options, stock appreciation rights, phantom stock plans, and junior stock conversions.

- (1) Any compensation which is calculated, or valued, based on changes in the price of corporate securities is unallowable.
- (2) Any compensation represented by dividend payments or which is calculated based on dividend payments is unallowable.
- (3) If a contractor pays an employee in lieu of the employee receiving or exercising a right, option, or benefit which would have been unallowable under Cost (4)(d) "Compensation and Price of Corporate Securities," such payments are also unallowable.

(j) Pension costs.

(1) A pension plan is a deferred compensation plan. Additional benefits such as permanent and total disability and death payments and survivorship payments to beneficiaries of deceased employees may be treated as pension costs, provided the benefits are an integral part of the pension plan and meet all the criteria pertaining to pension costs.

(2) Pension plans are normally segregated into two types of plans: defined-benefit or defined-contribution pension plans. The cost of all defined-benefit pension plans shall be measured, allocated, and accounted for in compliance with the provisions of 48 CFR 9904.412, Cost Accounting Standard for composition and measurement of pension cost, and 48 CFR 9904.413, Adjustment and allocation of pension cost. The costs of all defined-contribution pension plans shall be measured, allocated, and accounted for in accordance with the provisions of 48 CFR 9904.412 and 48 CFR 9904.413. Pension costs are allowable subject to the referenced standards and the cost limitations and exclusions set forth in subparagraph (j)(2)(i) and in subparagraphs (j)(3) through (7) of this subsection.

- (i) Except for nonqualified pension plans using the pay-as-you-go cost method, to be allowable in the current year, pension costs must be funded by the time set for filing of the Federal income tax return or any extension thereof. Pension costs assigned to the current year, but not funded by the tax return time, shall not be allowable in any subsequent year. For nonqualified pension plans using the pay-as-you-go cost method, to be allowable in the current year, pension costs must be allocated in the cost accounting period that the pension costs are assigned.
- (ii) Pension payments must be reasonable in amount and must be paid pursuant to an agreement entered into in good faith between the contractor and employees before the work or services are performed; and the terms and conditions of the established plan. The cost of changes in pension plans that are discriminatory to the Government or are not intended to be

applied consistently for all employees under similar circumstances in the future are not allowable.

- (iii) Except as provided for early retirement benefits in subparagraph (j)(7) of this subsection, one-time-only pension supplements not available to all participants of the basic plan are not allowable as pension costs unless the supplemental benefits represent a separate pension plan and the benefits are payable for life at the option of the employee.
- (iv) Increases in payments to previously retired plan participants covering cost-of living adjustments are allowable if paid in accordance with a policy or practice consistently followed.

(3) *Defined-benefit Pension Plans.* This paragraph covers pension plans in which the benefits to be paid or the basis for determining such benefits are established in advance and the contributions are intended to provide the stated benefits. The cost limitations and exclusions pertaining to defined-benefit plans are as follows:

- (i)
 - (A) Except for nonqualified pension plans, pension costs (see 48 CFR 9904.412-40(a)(1)) assigned to the current accounting period, but not funded during it, shall not be allowable in subsequent years (except that a payment made to a fund by the time set for filing the Federal income tax return or any extension thereof is considered to have been made during such taxable year). However, any portion of pension cost computed for a cost accounting period, that exceeds the amount required to be funded pursuant to a waiver granted under the provisions of the Employee's Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), will be allowable in those future accounting periods in which the funding of such excess amounts occurs (see 48 CFR 9904.412-50(c)(5)).
 - (B) For nonqualified pension plans, except those using the pay-as-you-go cost method, allowable costs are limited to the amount allocable in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.412-50(d)(2).
 - (C) For nonqualified pension plans using the pay- as-you-go cost method, allowable costs are limited to the amounts allocable in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.412-50(d)(3).
- (ii) Any amount funded in excess of the pension cost assigned to a cost accounting period is not allowable and shall be accounted for as set forth at 48 CFR 9904.412-50(a)(4), and shall be allowable in the future period to which it is assigned, to the extent it is allocable, reasonable, and not otherwise unallowable.
- (iii) Increased pension costs caused by delay in funding beyond 30 days after each quarter of the year to which they are assignable are

unallowable. If a composite rate is used for allocating pension costs between the segments of a company and if, because of differences in the timing of the funding by the segments, an inequity exists, allowable pension costs for each segment will be limited to that particular segment's calculation of pension costs as provided for in 48 CFR 9904.413-50(c). Determinations of unallowable costs shall be made in accordance with the actuarial cost method used in calculating pension costs.

- (iv) Allowability of the cost of indemnifying the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) under ERISA Section 4062 or 4064 arising from terminating an employee deferred compensation plan will be considered on a case-by-case basis, provided that if insurance was required by the PBGC under ERISA Section 4023, it was so obtained and the indemnification payment is not recoverable under the insurance. Consideration under the foregoing circumstances will be primarily for the purpose of appraising the extent to which the indemnification payment is allocable to Government work. If a beneficial or other equitable relationship exists, the Government will participate in the indemnification payment to the extent of its fair share.
- (v) Increased pension costs resulting from the withdrawal of assets from a pension fund and transfer to another employee benefit plan fund, or transfer of assets to another account within the same fund, are unallowable except to the extent authorized by an advance agreement. If the withdrawal of assets from a pension fund is a plan termination under ERISA, the provisions of subparagraph (j)(6) of this subsection apply. The advance agreement shall
 - (A) State the amount of the Government's equitable share in the gross amount withdrawn or transferred; and
 - (B) Provide that the Government receive a credit equal to the amount of the Government's equitable share of the gross withdrawal or transfer.

(4) Pension Adjustments and Asset Reversions.

- (i) For segment closings, pension plan terminations, or curtailment of benefits, the adjustment amount shall be the amount measured, assigned, and allocated in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.413-50(c)(12) for contracts and subcontracts that are subject to Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) Board rules and regulations (48 CFR Chapter 99). For contracts and subcontracts that are not subject to CAS, the adjustment amount shall be the amount measured, assigned, and allocated in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.413-50(c)(12), except the numerator of the fraction at 48 CFR 9904.413-50(c)(12)(vi) shall be the sum of the pension plan costs allocated to all non-CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts that are subject to subparagraph A.2 of Procurement Guidance Section T3.3.2 or for which cost or pricing data were submitted.

- (ii) For all other situations where assets revert to the contractor, or such assets are constructively received by it for any reason, the contractor shall, at the Government's option, make a refund or give a credit to the Government for its equitable share of the gross amount withdrawn. The Government's equitable share shall reflect the Government's participation in pension costs through those contracts for which cost or pricing data were submitted or that are subject to this Procurement Guidance section 3.3.2. Excise taxes on pension plan asset reversions or withdrawals under this subparagraph (j)(4)(ii) are unallowable in accordance with Cost (38)(b)(6).

(5) *Defined-contribution Pension Plans.* This paragraph covers those pension plans in which the contributions are established in advance and the level of benefits is determined by the contributions made. It also covers profit sharing, savings plans, and other such plans, provided the plans fall within the definition of a pension plan in subparagraph (j)(1) of this subsection.

- (i) Allowable pension cost is limited to the net contribution required to be made for a cost accounting period after taking into account dividends and other credits, where applicable. However, any portion of pension cost computed for a cost accounting period that exceeds the amount required to be funded pursuant to a waiver granted under the provisions of ERISA will be allowable in those future accounting periods in which the funding of such excess amounts occurs (see 48 CFR 9904.412-50(c)(5)).
- (ii) The provisions of subparagraphs (j)(3)(ii) and (iv) of this subsection apply to defined-contribution plans.

(6) *Pension Plans Using the Pay-as-you-go Cost method.* The cost of pension plans using the pay-as-you-go cost method shall be measured, allocated, and accounted for in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.412 and 9904.413. Pension costs for a pension plan using the pay-as-you-go cost method shall be allowable to the extent they are allocable, reasonable, and not otherwise unallowable.

(7) *Early retirement incentive plans.* An early retirement incentive plan is a plan under which employees receive a bonus or incentive, over and above the requirement of the basic pension plan, to retire early. These plans normally are not applicable to all participants of the basic plan and do not represent life income settlements, and as such would not qualify as pension costs. However, for contract costing purposes, early retirement incentive payments are allowable subject to the pension cost criteria contained in subparagraphs (j)(3)(ii) through (iv) provided

- (i) The costs are accounted for and allocated in accordance with the contractor's system of accounting for pension costs;
- (ii) The payments are made in accordance with the terms

and conditions of the contractor's plan;

- (iii) The plan is applied only to active employees. The cost of extending the plan to employees who retired or were terminated before the adoption of the plan is unallowable; and
- (iv) The total of the incentive payments to any employee may not exceed the amount of the employee's annual salary for the previous fiscal year before the employee's retirement.

(8) Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOP).

- (i) An ESOP is an individual stock bonus plan designed specifically to invest in the stock of the employer corporation. The contractor's contributions to an Employee Stock Ownership Trust (ESOT) may be in the form of cash, stock, or property. Costs of ESOP's are allowable subject to the following conditions:

(A) Contributions by the contractor in any one year may not exceed 15 percent (25 percent when a money purchase plan is included) of salaries and wages of employees participating in the plan in any particular year.

(B) The contribution rate (ratio of contribution to salaries and wages of participating employees) may not exceed the last approved contribution rate except when approved by the contracting officer based upon justification provided by the contractor. When no contribution was made in the previous year for an existing ESOP, or when a new ESOP is first established, and the contractor proposes to make a contribution in the current year, the contribution rate shall be subject to the contracting officer's approval.

(C) When a plan or agreement exists wherein the liability for the contribution can be compelled for a specific year, the expense associated with that liability is assignable only to that period. Any portion of the contribution not funded by the time set for filing of the Federal income tax return for that year or any extension thereof shall not be allowable in subsequent years.

(D) When a plan or agreement exists wherein the liability for the contribution cannot be compelled, the amount contributed for any year is assignable to that year provided the amount is funded by the time set for filing of the Federal income tax return for that year.

(E) When the contribution is in the form of stock, the value of the stock contribution shall be limited to the fair market value of the stock on the date that title is effectively transferred to the trust. Cash contributions shall be allowable only when the contractor furnishes evidence satisfactory to the contracting officer demonstrating that stock purchases by the ESOP are or will be at a fair market price; *e.g.*, makes arrangements with the trust permitting the contracting officer to examine purchases of stock by the trust to determine that prices paid are at fair market value. When excessive prices are paid, the amount of the excess will be credited to the same indirect cost pools that were charged for the ESOP contributions in the year in which the stock purchase occurs. However, when the trust purchases the stock with borrowed funds which will be repaid over a period of years by cash contributions from the contractor to the trust, the excess price over fair market value shall be credited to the indirect cost pools pro rata over the period of years during which the contractor contributes the cash used by the trust to repay the loan. When the fair market value of unissued stock or stock of a closely held corporation is not readily determinable, the valuation will be made on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration the guidelines for valuation used by the IRS.

(ii) Amounts contributed to an ESOP arising from either

(A) An additional investment tax credit (see 1975 Tax Reduction Act TRASOP's); or

(B) A payroll-based tax credit (see Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981) are unallowable.

(iii) The requirements of subparagraph (j)(3)(ii) of this subsection are applicable to Employee Stock Ownership Plans.

(k) Deferred Compensation Other Than Pensions.

(1) Deferred compensation is an award given by an employer to compensate an employee in a future cost accounting period or periods for services rendered in one or more cost accounting periods before the date of receipt of compensation by the employee. Deferred compensation does not include the amount of year-end accruals for salaries, wages, or bonuses that are paid within a reasonable period of time after the end of a cost accounting period. Deferred awards are allowable when they are based on current or future services. Awards made in periods subsequent to the period when the work being remunerated was performed are not allowable.

(2) The costs of deferred awards shall be measured, allocated, and accounted for in compliance with the provisions of 48 CFR 9904.415, Accounting for the Cost of Deferred Compensation.

(3) Deferred compensation payments to employees under awards made before the effective date of 48 CFR 9904.415 are allowable to the extent they would have been allowable under prior acquisition regulations.

(l) Compensation Incidental to Business Acquisitions. The following costs are unallowable:

(1) Payments to employees under agreements in which they receive special compensation, in excess of the contractor's normal severance pay practice, if their employment terminates following a change in the management control over, or ownership of, the contractor or a substantial portion of its assets.

(2) Payments to employees under plans introduced in connection with a change (whether actual or prospective) in the management control over, or ownership of, the contractor or a substantial portion of its assets in which those employees receive special compensation, which is contingent upon the employee remaining with the contractor for a specified period of time.

(m) Fringe Benefits.

(1) Fringe benefits are allowances and services provided by the contractor to its employees as compensation in addition to regular wages and salaries. Fringe benefits include, but are not limited to, the cost of vacations, sick leave, holidays, military leave, employee insurance, and supplemental unemployment benefit plans. Except as provided otherwise in subparagraph A.2 of Procurement Guidance T3.3.2. "Contracts with Commercial Organizations," the costs of fringe benefits are allowable to the extent that they are reasonable and are required by law, employer-employee agreement, or an established policy of the contractor.

(2) That portion of the cost of company-furnished automobiles that relates to personal use by employees (including transportation to and from work) is unallowable regardless of whether the cost is reported as taxable income to

the employees (see Cost (43)(f)).

(n) *Employee Rebate and Purchase Discount Plans.* Rebates and purchase discounts, in whatever form, granted to employees on products or services produced by the contractor or affiliates are unallowable.

(o) *Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions (PRB).*

(1) PRB covers all benefits, other than cash benefits and life insurance benefits paid by pension plans, provided to employees, their beneficiaries, and covered dependents during the period following the employees' retirement. Benefits encompassed include, but are not limited to, postretirement health care; life insurance provided outside a pension plan; and other welfare benefits such as tuition assistance, day care, legal services, and housing subsidies provided after retirement.

(2) To be allowable, PRB costs must be reasonable and incurred pursuant to law, employer-employee agreement, or an established policy of the contractor. In addition, to be allowable, PRB costs must also be calculated in accordance with subparagraphs (o)(2)(i) or (iii) of this section.

- (i) *Cash Basis.* Cost recognized as benefits when they are actually provided, must be paid to an insurer, provider, or other recipient for current year benefits or premiums.
- (ii) *Terminal Funding.* If a contractor elects a terminal-funded plan, it does not accrue PRB costs during the working lives of employees. Instead, it accrues and pays the entire PRB liability to an insurer or trustee in a lump sum upon the termination of employees (or upon conversion to such a terminal-funded plan) to establish and maintain a fund or reserve for the sole purpose of providing PRB to retirees. The lump sum is allowable if amortized over a period of 15 years.
- (iii) *Accrual Basis.* Accrual costing other than terminal funding must be measured and assigned according to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and be paid to an insurer or trustee to establish and maintain a fund or reserve for the sole purpose of providing PRB to retirees. The accrual must also be calculated in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices as promulgated by the Actuarial Standards Board.

(3) To be allowable, costs must be funded by the time set for filing the Federal income tax return or any extension thereof. PRB costs assigned to the current year, but not funded or otherwise liquidated by the tax return time, shall not be allowable in any subsequent year.

(4) Increased PRB costs caused by delay in funding beyond 30 days after each quarter of the year to which they are assignable are unallowable.

(5) Costs of postretirement benefits in subdivision (o)(2)(iii) of this subsection attributable to past service ("transition obligation") as defined in Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement 106, paragraph 110, are allowable subject to the following limitation: The allowable amount of such costs assignable to a contractor fiscal year cannot exceed the amount of such costs which would be assigned to that contractor fiscal year under the delayed recognition methodology described in paragraphs 112 and 113 of Statement 106.

(6) The Government shall receive an equitable share of any amount of previously funded PRB costs which revert or inure to the contractor. Such equitable share shall reflect the Government's previous participation in PRB costs through those contracts for which cost or pricing data were required or which were subject to subparagraph A.2. "Contracts with Commercial Organization" of Procurement Guidance T3.3.2.

(p) *Limitation on Allowability of Compensation for Certain Contractor Personnel.*

(1) Costs incurred after January 1, 1998, for compensation of a senior executive in excess of the benchmark compensation amount determined applicable for the contractor fiscal year are unallowable. This limitation is the sole statutory limitation on allowable senior executive compensation costs incurred after January 1, 1998, under new or previously existing contracts. This limitation applies whether or not the affected contracts were previously subject to a statutory limitation on such costs. (Note that pursuant to Section 804 of Pub. L. 105-261, the definition of "senior executive" in (p)(2)(ii) has been changed for compensation costs incurred after January 1, 1999.

(2) As used in this paragraph:

(i) "Compensation" means the total amount of wages, salary, bonuses, deferred compensation (see subparagraph (k) of this subsection), and employer contributions to defined contribution pension plans (see subparagraphs (j)(5) and (j)(7) of this subsection), for the fiscal year, whether paid, earned, or otherwise accruing, as recorded in the contractor's cost accounting records for the fiscal year.

(ii) "Senior executive" means

(A) Prior to January 2, 1999;

(aa) The Chief Executive Officer

(CEO) or any individual acting in a similar capacity at the contractor's headquarters;

(bb) The four most highly compensated employees in management positions at the contractor's headquarters, other than the CEO; and

(cc) If the contractor has intermediate home offices or segments that report directly to the contractor's headquarters, the five most highly compensated employees in management positions at each such intermediate home office or segment.

(B) Effective January 2, 1999, the five most highly compensated employees in management positions at each home office and each segment of the contractor, whether or not the home office or segment reports directly to the contractor's headquarters.

(iii) "Fiscal year" means the fiscal year established by the contractor for accounting purposes.

(iv) "Contractor's headquarters" means the highest organizational level from which executive compensation costs are allocated to Government contracts.

(q) Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOP)

(1) An ESOP is a stock bonus plan designed to invest primarily in the stock of the employer corporation. The contractor's contributions to an Employee Stock Ownership Trust (ESOT) may be in the form of cash, stock, or property.

(2) Costs of ESOPs are allowable subject to the following conditions:

(i) For ESOPs that meet the definition of a pension plan at, the contractor:

(A) Measures, assigns, and allocates the costs; and

(B) Funds the pension costs by the time set for

filing of the Federal income tax return or any extension. Pension costs assigned to the current year, but not funded by the tax return time, are not allowable in any subsequent year.

- (ii) For ESOPs that do not meet the definition of a pension plan, the contractor measures, assigns, and allocates costs in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.415.
- (iii) Contributions by the contractor in any one year that exceed the deductibility limits of the Internal Revenue Code for that year are unallowable.
- (iv) When the contribution is in the form of stock, the value of the stock contribution is limited to the fair market value of the stock on the date that title is effectively transferred to the trust.
- (v) When the contribution is in the form of cash:
 - (A) Stock purchases by the ESOP in excess of fair market value are unallowable; and
 - (B) When stock purchases are in excess of fair market value, the contractor must credit the amount of the excess to the same indirect cost pools that were charged for the ESOP contributions in the year in which the stock purchase occurs. However, when the trust purchases the stock with borrowed funds which will be repaid over a period of years by cash contributions from the contractor to the trust, the contractor shall credit the excess price over fair market value to the indirect cost pools pro rata over the period of years during which the contractor contributes the cash used by the trust to repay the loan.
- (vi) When the fair market value of unissued stock or stock of a closely held corporation is not readily determinable, the valuation will be made on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration the guidelines for valuation used by the IRS.

(5) Contingencies.

(a) "Contingency," as used in this subpart, means a possible future event or condition arising from presently known or unknown causes, the outcome of which is indeterminable at the present time.

(b) Costs for contingencies are generally unallowable for historical costing purposes because such costing deals with costs incurred and recorded on the contractor's books. However, in some cases, as for example, terminations, a contingency factor may be recognized when it is applicable to a past period to give recognition to minor unsettled factors in the interest of expediting settlement.

(c) In connection with estimates of future costs, contingencies fall into two categories:

(1) Those that may arise from presently known and existing conditions, the effects of which are foreseeable within reasonable limits of accuracy; *e.g.*, anticipated costs of rejects and defective work. Contingencies of this category are to be included in the estimates of future costs so as to provide the best estimate of performance cost.

(2) Those that may arise from presently known or unknown conditions, the effect of which cannot be measured so precisely as to provide equitable results to the contractor and to the Government; *e.g.*, results of pending litigation. Contingencies of this category are to be excluded from cost estimates under the several items of cost, but should be disclosed separately (including the basis upon which the contingency is computed) to facilitate the negotiation of appropriate contractual coverage.

(6) *Contributions or Donations.*

Contributions or donations, including cash, property and services, regardless of recipient, are unallowable, except as provided in Cost (1)(c)(3).

(7) *Cost of Money*

(a) *General.* Cost of money:

(1) Is an imputed cost that is not a form of interest on borrowings [see Cost (17)];

(2) Is an "incurred cost" for cost-reimbursement purposes under applicable cost-reimbursement contracts and for progress payment purposes under fixed-price contracts; and

(3) Refers to

(i) Facilities capital cost of money (48 CFR 9904.414); and

(ii) Cost of money as an element of the cost of capital assets under construction (48 CFR 9904.417).

(b) Cost of money is allowable, provided-

(1) It is measured, assigned, and allocated to contracts in accordance with 48 CFR Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

9904.414 or measured and added to the cost of capital assets under construction in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.417, as applicable;

(2) The requirements of Cost (48), which limit the allowability of cost of money, are followed; and

(3) The estimated facilities capital cost of money is specifically identified and proposed in cost proposals relating to the contract under which the cost is to be claimed.

(c) Actual interest cost in lieu of the calculated imputed cost of money is unallowable.

(8) Depreciation.

(a) Depreciation on a contractor's plant, equipment, and other capital facilities is an allowable contract cost, subject to the limitations contained in this cost principle. For tangible personal property, only estimated residual values that exceed 10 percent of the capitalized cost of the asset need be used in establishing depreciable costs. Where either the declining balance method of depreciation or the class life asset depreciation range system is used, the residual value need not be deducted from capitalized cost to determine depreciable costs. Depreciation cost that would significantly reduce the book value of a tangible capital asset below its residual value is unallowable.

(b) Contractors having contracts subject to 48 CFR 9904.409, Depreciation of Tangible Capital Assets, shall adhere to the requirement of that standard for all fully CAS-covered contracts and may elect to adopt the standard for all other contracts. All requirements of 48 CFR 9904.409 are applicable if the election is made, and contractors must continue to follow it until notification of final acceptance of all deliverable items on all open negotiated Government contracts.

(c) For contracts to which 48 CFR 9904.409 is not applied, except as indicated in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this subsection, allowable depreciation shall not exceed the amount used for financial accounting purposes, and shall be determined in a manner consistent with the depreciation policies and procedures followed in the same segment on non-Government business.

(d) Depreciation, rental, or use charges are unallowable on property acquired from the Government at no cost by the contractor or by any division, subsidiary, or affiliate of the contractor under common control.

(e) The depreciation on any item which meets the criteria for allowance at price under Cost (23)(e) may be based on that price, provided the same policies and procedures are used for costing all business of the using division, subsidiary, or organization under common control.

(f) No depreciation or rental is allowed on property fully depreciated by the contractor or by any division, subsidiary, or affiliate of the contractor under common control. However, a reasonable charge for using fully depreciated property may be agreed upon and allowed . In

determining the charge, consideration shall be given to cost, total estimated useful life at the time of negotiations, effect of any increased maintenance charges or decreased efficiency due to age, and the amount of depreciation previously charged to Government contracts or subcontracts.

(g) Whether or not the contract is otherwise subject to CAS, the requirements of Cost (48) shall be observed.

(h) In the event of a write-down from carrying value to fair value as a result of impairments caused by events or changes in circumstances, allowable depreciation of the impaired assets is limited to the amounts that would have been allowed had the assets not been written down [see Cost (13(h))]. However, this does not preclude a change in depreciation resulting from other causes such as permissible changes in estimates of service life, consumption of services, or residual value.

(i) In the event the contractor reacquires property involved in a sale and leaseback arrangement, allowable depreciation of reacquired property shall be based on the net book value of the asset as of the date the contractor originally became a lessee of the property in the sale and leaseback arrangement:

(1) Adjusted for any allowable gain or loss; and

(2) Less any amount of depreciation expense included in the calculation of the amount that would have been allowed had the contractor retained title.

(j) A "capital lease," as defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 13 (FAS-13), Accounting for Leases, is subject to the requirements of this cost principle. FAS-13 requires that capital leases be treated as purchased assets, *i.e.*, be capitalized, and the capitalized value of such assets be distributed over their useful lives as depreciation charges or over the leased life as amortization charges, as appropriate, except that:

(1) Lease costs under a sale and leaseback arrangement are allowable up to the amount that would have been allowed had the contractor retained title to the asset; and

(2) If it is determined that the terms of the capital lease have been significantly affected by the fact that the lessee and lessor are related, depreciation charges are not allowable in excess of those that would have occurred if the lease contained terms consistent with those found in a lease between unrelated parties.

(9) Economic Planning Costs.

Economic planning costs are the costs of general long-range management planning that is concerned with the future overall development of the contractor's business and that may take into account the eventual possibility of economic dislocations or fundamental alterations in those markets in which the contractor currently does business. Economic planning costs are

allowable. Economic planning costs do not include organization or reorganization costs covered by Cost.(24). See Cost (35) for market planning costs other than economic planning costs.

(10) *Employee Morale, Health, Welfare, Food Service, and Dormitory Costs and Credits.*

(a) Aggregate costs incurred on activities designed to improve working conditions, employer- employee relations, employee morale, and employee performance (less income generated by these activities) are allowable, subject to the limitations contained in this subsection. Some examples of allowable activities are-

- (1) House publications;
- (2) Health clinics;
- (3) Wellness/fitness centers;
- (4) Employee counseling services; and
- (5) Food and dormitory services for the contractor's employees at or near the contractor's facilities. These services include-
 - (i) Operating or furnishing facilities for cafeterias, dining rooms, canteens, lunch wagons, vending machines, living accommodations; and
 - (ii) Similar types of services.

(b) *Costs of Gifts Are Unallowable.* (Gifts do not include awards for performance or awards made in recognition of employee achievements pursuant to an established contractor plan or policy.)

(c) Costs of recreation are unallowable, except for the costs of employees' participation in company sponsored sports teams or employee organizations designed to improve company loyalty, team work, or physical fitness.

(d)

(1) The allowability of food and dormitory losses are determined by the following factors:

- (i) Losses from operating food and dormitory services are allowable only if the contractor's objective is to operate such services on a break-even basis.
- (ii) Losses sustained because food services or lodging accommodations are furnished without charge or at prices or rates which obviously would not be conducive to the

accomplishment of the objective in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this subsection are not allowable, except as described in paragraph (d)(1)(iii) of this subsection.

- (iii) A loss may be allowed to the extent that the contractor can demonstrate that unusual circumstances exist such that even with efficient management, operating the services on a break-even basis would require charging inordinately high prices, or prices or rates higher than those charged by commercial establishments offering the same services in the same geographical areas. The following are examples of unusual circumstances:

- (A) The contractor must provide food or dormitory services at remote locations where adequate commercial facilities are not reasonably available.

- (B) The contractor's charged (but unproductive) labor costs would be excessive if the services were not available.

- (C) If cessation or reduction of food or dormitory operations will not otherwise yield net cost savings.

(2) Costs of food and dormitory services shall include an allocable share of indirect expenses pertaining to these activities.

(e) When the contractor has an arrangement authorizing an employee association to provide or operate a service, such as vending machines in the contractor's plant, and retain the profits, such profits shall be treated in the same manner as if the contractor were providing the service (but see subparagraph (f) of this subsection).

(f) Contributions by the contractor to an employee organization, including funds from vending machine receipts or similar sources, are allowable only to the extent that the contractor demonstrates that an equivalent amount of the costs incurred by the employee organization would be allowable if directly incurred by the contractor.

(11) *Entertainment Costs.* Costs of amusement, diversions, social activities, and any directly associated costs such as tickets to shows or sports events, meals, lodging, rentals, transportation, and gratuities are unallowable. Costs made specifically unallowable under this cost principle are not allowable under any other cost principle. Costs of membership in social, dining, or country clubs or other organizations having the same purposes are also unallowable, regardless of whether the cost is reported as taxable income to the employees.

(12) *Fines, Penalties, and Mischarging Costs.*

(a) Costs of fines and penalties resulting from violations of, or failure of the contractor to comply with, Federal, State, local, or foreign laws and regulations, are unallowable except when incurred as a result of compliance with specific terms and conditions of the contract or written instructions from the contracting officer.

(b) Costs incurred in connection with, or related to, the mischarging of costs on Government contracts are unallowable when the costs are caused by, or result from, alteration or destruction of records, or other false or improper charging or recording of costs. Such costs include those incurred to measure or otherwise determine the magnitude of the improper charging, and costs incurred to remedy or correct the mischarging, such as costs to rescreen and reconstruct records.

(13) Gains and Losses on Disposition or Impairment of Depreciable Property or Other Capital Assets.

(a) Gains and losses from the sale, retirement, or other disposition [but see Cost (16)] of depreciable property shall be included in the year in which they occur as credits or charges to the cost grouping(s) in which the depreciation or amortization applicable to those assets was included [but see subparagraph (d) of this subsection]. However, no gain or loss shall be recognized as a result of the transfer of assets in a business combination . See subparagraph Cost (48), “Asset Valuations Resulting from Business Combinations.”

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions in paragraph (c) of this subsection, when costs of depreciable property are subject to the sale and leaseback limitations:

(1) The gain or loss is the difference between the net amount realized and the undepreciated balance of the asset on the date the contractor becomes a lessee; and

(2) When the application of (b)(1) of this subsection results in a loss:

- (i) The allowable portion of the loss is zero if the fair market value exceeds the undepreciated balance of the asset on the date the contractor becomes a lessee; and
- (ii) The allowable portion of the loss is limited to the difference between the fair market value and the undepreciated balance of the asset on the date the contractor becomes a lessee if the fair market value is less than the undepreciated balance of the asset on the date the contractor becomes a lessee.

(c) Gains and losses on disposition of tangible capital assets, including those acquired under capital leases, shall be considered as adjustments of depreciation costs previously recognized. The gain or loss for each asset disposed of is the difference between the net amount realized, including insurance proceeds from involuntary conversions, and its undepreciated balance. The gain recognized for contract costing purposes shall be limited to the difference between the acquisition cost (or for assets acquired under a capital lease, the value at which the leased asset is capitalized) of the asset and its undepreciated balance

(except see subdivisions (c)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section).

(d) Special considerations apply to an involuntary conversion which occurs when a contractor's property is destroyed by events over which the owner has no control, such as fire, windstorm, flood, accident, theft, etc., and an insurance award is recovered. The following govern involuntary conversions:

(1) When there is a cash award and the converted asset is not replaced, gain or loss shall be recognized in the period of disposition. The gain recognized for contract costing purposes shall be limited to the difference between the acquisition cost of the asset and its undepreciated balance.

(2) When the converted asset is replaced, the contractor shall either

- (i) Adjust the depreciable basis of the new asset by the amount of the total realized gain or loss; or
- (ii) Recognize the gain or loss in the period of disposition, in which case the Government shall participate to the same extent as outlined in subparagraph (d)(1) of this subsection.

(e) Gains and losses on the disposition of depreciable property shall not be recognized as a separate charge or credit when

(1) Gains and losses are processed through the depreciation reserve account and reflected in the depreciation allowable under Cost.(8); or

(2) The property is exchanged as part of the purchase price of a similar item, and the gain or loss is taken into consideration in the depreciation cost basis of the new item.

(f) Gains and losses arising from mass or extraordinary sales, retirements, or other disposition other than through business combinations shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.

(g) Gains and losses of any nature arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets other than depreciable property shall be excluded in computing contract costs.

(h) With respect to long-lived tangible and identifiable intangible assets held for use, no loss shall be allowed for a write-down from carrying value to fair value as a result of impairments caused by events or changes in circumstances (*e.g.*, environmental damage, idle facilities arising from a declining business base, etc.). If depreciable property or other capital assets have been written down from carrying value to fair value due to impairments, gains or losses upon disposition shall be the amounts that would have been allowed had the assets not been written down.

(14) Idle Facilities and Idle Capacity Costs.

(a) "Costs of idle facilities or idle capacity," as used in this subsection, means costs such as maintenance, repair, housing, rent, and other related costs; *e.g.*, property taxes, insurance, and depreciation.

(1) "Facilities," as used in this subsection, means plant or any portion thereof (including land integral to the operation), equipment, individually or collectively, or any other tangible capital asset, wherever located, and whether owned or leased by the contractor.

(2) "Idle capacity," as used in this subsection, means the unused capacity of partially used facilities. It is the difference between that which a facility could achieve under 100 percent operating time on a one-shift basis, less operating interruptions resulting from time lost for repairs, setups, unsatisfactory materials, and other normal delays, and the extent to which the facility was actually used to meet demands during the accounting period. A multiple-shift basis may be used in the calculation instead of a one-shift basis if it can be shown that this amount of usage could normally be expected for the type of facility involved.

(3) "Idle facilities," as used in this subsection, means completely unused facilities that are excess to the contractor's current needs.

(b) The costs of idle facilities are unallowable unless the facilities

(1) Are necessary to meet fluctuations in workload; or

(2) Were necessary when acquired and are now idle because of changes in requirements, production economies, reorganization, termination, or other causes which could not have been reasonably foreseen. (Costs of idle facilities are allowable for a reasonable period, ordinarily not to exceed 1 year, depending upon the initiative taken to use, lease, or dispose of the idle facilities (but see Cost (39)).

(c) Costs of idle capacity are costs of doing business and are a factor in the normal fluctuations of usage or overhead rates from period to period. Such costs are allowable provided the capacity is necessary or was originally reasonable and is not subject to reduction or elimination by subletting, renting, or sale, in accordance with sound business, economics, or security practices. Widespread idle capacity throughout an entire plant or among a group of assets having substantially the same function may be idle facilities.

(d) Any costs to be paid directly by the Government for idle facilities or idle capacity reserved for defense mobilization production shall be the subject of a separate agreement.

(15) *Independent Research and Development and Bid and Proposal Costs.*

(a) Definitions.

(1) "Applied research," as used in this subsection, means that effort which (1) normally follows basic research, but may not be severable from the related basic research, (2) attempts to determine and exploit the potential of scientific discoveries or improvements in technology, materials, processes, methods, devices, or techniques, and (3) attempts to advance the state of the art. Applied research does not include efforts whose principal aim is design, development, or test of specific items or services to be considered for sale; these efforts are within the definition of the term "development," defined in this subsection.

(2) "Basic research," as used in this subsection, means that research which is directed toward increase of knowledge in science. The primary aim of basic research is a fuller knowledge or understanding of the subject under study, rather than any practical application thereof.

(3) "Bid and proposal (B&P) costs," as used in this subsection, means the costs incurred in preparing, submitting, and supporting bids and proposals (whether or not solicited) on potential Government or non-Government contracts. The term does not include the costs of effort sponsored by a grant or cooperative agreement, or required in the performance of a contract.

(4) "Company," as used in this subsection, means all divisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates of the contractor under common control.

(5) "Development," as used in this subsection, means the systematic use, under whatever name, of scientific and technical knowledge in the design, development, test, or evaluation of a potential new product or service (or of an improvement in an existing product or service) for the purpose of meeting specific performance requirements or objectives. Development includes the functions of design engineering, prototyping, and engineering testing. Development excludes

- (i) Subcontracted technical effort which is for the sole purpose of developing an additional source for an existing product, or
- (ii) Development effort for manufacturing or production materials, systems, processes, methods, equipment, tools, and techniques not intended for sale.
- (iii) "Independent research and development (IR&D)," as used in this subsection, means a contractor's IR&D cost that consists of projects falling within the four following areas: (1) basic research, (2) applied research, (3) development, and (4) systems and other concept formulation studies. The term does not include the costs of effort sponsored by a grant or required in the performance of a contract. IR&D effort shall not include technical effort expended in developing and preparing technical data specifically to

support submitting a bid or proposal.

- (iv) "Systems and other concept formulation studies," as used in this subsection, means analyses and study efforts either related to specific IR&D efforts or directed toward identifying desirable new systems, equipment or components, or modifications and improvements to existing systems, equipment, or components.

(b) *Composition and Allocation of Costs.* The requirements of 48 CFR 9904.420, Accounting for independent research and development costs and bid and proposal costs, are incorporated in their entirety and shall apply as follows

(1) *Fully-CAS-covered contracts.* Contracts that are fully-CAS-covered shall be subject to all requirements of 48 CFR 9904.420.

(2) *Modified CAS-covered and Non-CAS-covered Contracts.* Contracts that are not CAS-covered or that contain terms or conditions requiring modified CAS coverage shall be subject to all requirements of 48 CFR 9904.420 except 48 CFR 9904.420-50(e)(2) and 48 CFR 9904.420-50(f)(2), which are not then applicable. However, non-CAS-covered or modified CAS-covered contracts awarded at a time the contractor has CAS-covered contracts requiring compliance with 48 CFR 9904.420, shall be subject to all the requirements of 48 CFR 9904.420. When the requirements of 48 CFR 9904.420-50(e)(2) and 48 CFR 9904.420-50(f)(2) are not applicable, the following apply:

- (i) IR&D and B&P costs shall be allocated to final cost objectives on the same basis of allocation used for the G&A expense grouping of the profit center in which the costs are incurred. However, when IR&D and B&P costs clearly benefit other profit centers or benefit the entire company, those costs shall be allocated through the G&A of the other profit centers or through the corporate G&A, as appropriate.
- (ii) If allocations of IR&D or B&P through the G&A base do not provide equitable cost allocation, the contracting officer may approve use of a different base.

(c) *Allowability.* Except as provided in subparagraphs (d) and (e) of this subsection, or as provided in agency regulations, costs for IR&D and B&P are allowable as indirect expenses on contracts to the extent that those costs are allocable and reasonable.

(d) *Deferred IR&D costs.*

(1) IR&D costs that were incurred in previous accounting periods are unallowable, except when a contractor has developed a specific product at its own risk in anticipation of recovering the development costs in the sale price of the product provided that

- (i) The total amount of IR&D costs applicable to the product can be identified;
- (ii) The proration of such costs to sales of the product is reasonable;
- (iii) The contractor had no Government business during the time that the costs were incurred or did not allocate IR&D costs to Government contracts except to prorate the cost of developing a specific product to the sales of that product; and
- (iv) No costs of current IR&D programs are allocated to Government work except to prorate the costs of developing a specific product to the sales of that product.

(2) When deferred costs are recognized, the contract (except firm-fixed-price and fixed-price with economic price adjustment) will include a specific provision setting forth the amount of deferred IR&D costs that are allocable to the contract. The negotiation memorandum will state the circumstances pertaining to the case and the reason for accepting the deferred costs.

(e) Cooperative Arrangements.

(1) IR&D costs may be incurred by contractors working jointly with one or more non-Federal entities pursuant to a cooperative arrangement (for example, joint ventures, limited partnerships, teaming arrangements, and collaboration and consortium arrangements). IR&D costs also may include costs contributed by contractors in performing cooperative research and development agreements, or similar arrangements, entered into under

- (i) Section 12 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Transfer Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710(a));
- (ii) Sections 203(c)(5) and (6) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2473(c)(5) and (6));
- (iii) 10 U.S.C. 4021 for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency; or
- (iv) Other equivalent authority.

(2) IR&D costs incurred by a contractor pursuant to these types of cooperative arrangements should be considered as allowable IR&D costs if the work performed would have been allowed as contractor IR&D had there been no cooperative arrangement.

(3) Costs incurred in preparing, submitting, and supporting offers on potential cooperative arrangements are allowable to the extent they are allocable, reasonable, and not otherwise unallowable.

(16) *Insurance and Indemnification.*

(a) Insurance by purchase or by self-insuring includes

(1) Coverage the contractor is required to carry or to have approved, under the terms of the contract; and

(2) Any other coverage the contractor maintains in connection with the general conduct of its business.

(b) For purposes of applying the provisions of this subsection, the Government considers insurance provided by captive insurers (insurers owned by or under control of the contractor) as self-insurance, and charges for it shall comply with the provisions applicable to self-insurance costs in this subsection. However, if the captive insurer also sells insurance to the general public in substantial quantities and it can be demonstrated that the charge to the contractor is based on competitive market forces, the Government will consider the insurance as purchased insurance.

(c) Whether or not the contract is subject to CAS, self-insurance charges are allowable subject to paragraph (e) of this subsection and the following limitations:

(1) The contractor shall measure, assign, and allocate costs in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.416, Accounting for Insurance Costs.

(2) The contractor shall comply with Procurement Guidance T3.4.1. However, approval of a contractor's insurance program does not constitute a determination as to the allowability of the program's cost.

(3) If purchased insurance is available, any self-insurance charge plus insurance administration expenses in excess of the cost of comparable purchased insurance plus associated insurance administration expenses is unallowable.

(4) Self-insurance charges for risks of catastrophic losses are unallowable.

(d) Purchased insurance costs are allowable, subject to paragraph (e) of this subsection and the following limitations:

(1) For contracts subject to full CAS coverage, the contractor shall measure, assign, and allocate costs in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.416.

(2) For all contracts, premiums for insurance purchased from fronting insurance companies (insurance companies not related to the contractor but who reinsure with a captive insurer of the contractor) are unallowable to the extent they

exceed the sum of

- (i) The amount that would have been allowed had the contractor insured directly with the captive insurer; and
- (ii) Reasonable fronting company charges for services rendered.

(3) Actual losses are unallowable unless expressly provided for in the contract, except-

- (i) Losses incurred under the nominal deductible provisions of purchased insurance, in keeping with sound business practice, are allowable; and
- (ii) Minor losses, such as spoilage, breakage, and disappearance of small hand tools that occur in the ordinary course of business and that are not covered by insurance, are allowable.

(e) Self-insurance and purchased insurance costs are subject to the cost limitations in the following paragraphs:

(1) Costs of insurance required or approved pursuant to the contract are allowable.

(2) Costs of insurance maintained by the contractor in connection with the general conduct of its business are allowable subject to the following limitations:

- (i) Types and extent of coverage shall follow sound business practice, and the rates and premiums shall be reasonable.
- (ii) Costs allowed for business interruption or other similar insurance shall be limited to exclude coverage of profit.
- (iii) The cost of property insurance premiums for insurance coverage in excess of the acquisition cost of the insured assets is allowable only when the contractor has a formal written policy assuring that in the event the insured property is involuntarily converted, the new asset shall be valued at the book value of the replaced asset plus or minus adjustments for differences between insurance proceeds and actual replacement cost. If the contractor does not have such a formal written policy, the cost of premiums for insurance coverage in excess of the

acquisition cost of the insured asset is unallowable.

- (iv) Costs of insurance for the risk of loss of, or damage to, Government property are allowable only to the extent that the contractor is liable for such loss or damage and such insurance does not cover loss or damage which results from willful misconduct or lack of good faith on the part of any of the contractor's directors or officers, or other equivalent representatives.
- (v) Costs of insurance on the lives of officers, partners, proprietors, or employees are allowable only to the extent that the insurance represents additional compensation [see Procurement Guidance T3.3.2].

(3) The cost of insurance to protect the contractor against the costs of correcting its own defects in materials and workmanship is unallowable. However, insurance costs to cover fortuitous or casualty losses resulting from defects in materials or workmanship are allowable as a normal business expense.

(4) Premiums for retroactive or backdated insurance written to cover losses that have occurred and are known are unallowable.

(5) The Government is obligated to indemnify the contractor only to the extent authorized by law, as expressly provided for in the contract, except as provided in paragraph (d)(3) of this subsection.

(6) Late premium payment charges related to employee deferred compensation plan insurance incurred pursuant to Section 4007 (29 U.S.C. 1307) or Section 4023 (29 U.S.C. 1323) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 are unallowable.

(17) Interest and Other Financial Costs. Interest on borrowings (however represented), bond discounts, costs of financing and refinancing capital (net worth plus long-term liabilities), legal and professional fees paid in connection with preparing prospectuses, costs of preparing and issuing stock rights, and directly associated costs are unallowable except for interest assessed by State or local taxing authorities under the conditions specified in Cost (38) [but see Cost (25)].

(18) Labor Relations Costs.

(a) Costs incurred in maintaining satisfactory relations between the contractor and its employees, (other than those made unallowable in paragraph (b) of this section), including costs of shop stewards, labor management committees, employee publications, and other related activities, are allowable.

(b) As required by Executive Order 13494, Economy in Government Contracting, costs of any

activities undertaken to persuade employees, of any entity, to exercise or not to exercise, or concerning the manner of exercising, the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of the employees' own choosing are unallowable. Examples of unallowable costs in paragraph (b) of this section include, but are not limited to, the costs of—

- (1) Preparing and distributing materials;
- (2) Hiring or consulting legal counsel or consultants;
- (3) Meetings (including paying the salaries of the attendees at meetings held for this purpose); and
- (4) Planning or conducting activities by managers, supervisors, or union representatives during work hours.

(19) Lobbying and Political Activity Costs.

(a) Costs associated with the following activities are unallowable:

- (1) Attempts to influence the outcomes of any Federal, State, or local election, referendum, initiative, or similar procedure, through in kind or cash contributions, endorsements, publicity, or similar activities;
- (2) Establishing, administering, contributing to, or paying the expenses of a political party, campaign, political action committee, or other organization established for the purpose of influencing the outcomes of elections;
- (3) Any attempt to influence
 - (i) The introduction of Federal, state, or local legislation, or
 - (ii) The enactment or modification of any pending Federal, state, or local legislation through communication with any member or employee of the Congress or state legislature (including efforts to influence state or local officials to engage in similar lobbying activity), or with any government official or employee in connection with a decision to sign or veto enrolled legislation;
- (4) Any attempt to influence
 - (i) The introduction of Federal, state, or local legislation, or
 - (ii) The enactment or modification of any pending Federal, state, or local legislation by preparing, distributing or using publicity or propaganda, or by urging members of the general public or any segment thereof to contribute

to or participate in any mass demonstration, march, rally, fund raising drive, lobbying campaign or letter writing or telephone campaign;

(5) Legislative liaison activities, including attendance at legislative sessions or committee hearings, gathering information regarding legislation, and analyzing the effect of legislation, when such activities are carried on in support of or in knowing preparation for an effort to engage in unallowable activities; or

(6) Costs incurred in attempting to improperly influence, either directly or indirectly, an employee or officer of the Executive branch of the Federal Government to give consideration to or act regarding a regulatory or contract matter.

(b) The following activities are excepted from the coverage of (a) of this section:

(1) Providing a technical and factual presentation of information on a topic directly related to the performance of a contract through hearing testimony, statements or letters to the Congress or a state legislature, or subdivision, member, or cognizant staff member thereof, in response to a documented request (including a Congressional Record notice requesting testimony or statements for the record at a regularly scheduled hearing) made by the recipient member, legislative body or subdivision, or a cognizant staff member thereof; provided such information is readily obtainable and can be readily put in deliverable form; and further provided that costs under this section for transportation, lodging or meals are unallowable unless incurred for the purpose of offering testimony at a regularly scheduled Congressional hearing pursuant to a written request for such presentation made by the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee conducting such hearing.

(2) Any lobbying made unallowable by subparagraph (a)(3) of this subsection to influence state or local legislation in order to directly reduce contract cost, or to avoid material impairment of the contractor's authority to perform the contract.

(3) Any activity specifically authorized by statute to be undertaken with funds from the contract.

(c) When a contractor seeks reimbursement for indirect costs, total lobbying costs shall be separately identified in the indirect cost rate proposal, and thereafter treated as other unallowable activity costs.

(d) Contractors shall maintain adequate records to demonstrate that the certification of costs as being allowable or unallowable.

(e) Existing procedures should be utilized to resolve in advance any significant questions or disagreements concerning the interpretation or application of this subsection.

(20) *Losses on Other Contracts.* An excess of costs over income under any other contract (including the contractor's contributed portion under cost-sharing contracts) is unallowable.

(21) *RESERVED*

(22) *Manufacturing and Production Engineering Costs.*

(a) The costs of manufacturing and production engineering effort as described in (1) through (4) of this subparagraph are all allowable:

(1) Developing and deploying new or improved materials, systems, processes, methods, equipment, tools and techniques that are or are expected to be used in producing products or services;

(2) Developing and deploying pilot production lines;

(3) Improving current production functions, such as plant layout, production scheduling and control, methods and job analysis, equipment capabilities and capacities, inspection techniques, and tooling analysis (including tooling design and application improvements); and

(4) Material and manufacturing producibility analysis for production suitability and to optimize manufacturing processes, methods, and techniques.

(b) This cost principle does not cover

(1) Basic and applied research effort (as defined in Cost (15)(1)) related to new technology, materials, systems, processes, methods, equipment, tools and techniques. Such technical effort is governed by Cost (15), Independent Research and Development and Bid and Proposal Costs; and

(2) Development effort for manufacturing or production materials, systems, processes, methods, equipment, tools, and techniques that are intended for sale is also governed by Cost (15).

(c) Where manufacturing or production development costs are capitalized or required to be capitalized under the contractor's capitalization policies, allowable cost will be determined in accordance with the requirements of Cost (8), "Depreciation".

(23) *Material Costs.*

(a) Material costs include the costs of such items as raw materials, parts, subassemblies, components, and manufacturing supplies, whether purchased or manufactured by the contractor, and may include such collateral items as inbound transportation and in-transit

insurance. In computing material costs, the contractor shall consider reasonable overruns, spoilage, or defective work (unless otherwise provided in any contract provision relating to inspecting and correcting defective work).

(b) The contractor shall-

(1) Adjust the costs of material for income and other credits, including available trade discounts, refunds, rebates, allowances, and cash discounts, and credits for scrap, salvage, and material returned to vendors; and

(2) Credit such income and other credits either directly to the cost of the material or allocate such income and other credits as a credit to indirect costs. When the contractor can demonstrate that failure to take cash discounts was reasonable, the contractor does not need to credit lost discounts.

(c) Reasonable adjustments arising from differences between periodic physical inventories and book inventories may be included in arriving at costs; provided such adjustments relate to the period of contract performance.

(d) When materials are purchased specifically for and are identifiable solely with performance under a contract, the actual purchase cost of those materials should be charged to the contract. If material is issued from stores, any generally recognized method of pricing such material is acceptable if that method is consistently applied and the results are equitable.

(e) Allowance for all materials, supplies and services that are sold or transferred between any divisions, subdivisions, subsidiaries, or affiliates of the contractor under a common control shall be on the basis of cost incurred in accordance with this subpart. However, allowance may be at price when

(1) It is the established practice of the transferring organization to price interorganizational transfers at other than cost for commercial work of the contractor or any division, subsidiary or affiliate of the contractor under a common control; and

(2) The item being transferred qualifies for an exception and the contracting officer has not determined the price to be unreasonable.

(f) When a commercial item under paragraph (e) of this subsection is transferred at a price based on a catalog or market price, the contractor-

(1) Should adjust the price to reflect the quantities being acquired; and

(2) May adjust the price to reflect the actual cost of any modifications necessary because of contract requirements.

(24) *Organization Costs.*

(a) Except as provided in subparagraph (b) of this subsection, expenditures in connection with (1) planning or executing the organization or reorganization of the corporate structure of a

business, including mergers and acquisitions, (2) resisting or planning to resist the reorganization of the corporate structure of a business or a change in the controlling interest in the ownership of a business, and (3) raising capital (net worth plus long-term liabilities), are unallowable. Such expenditures include but are not limited to incorporation fees and costs of attorneys, accountants, brokers, promoters and organizers, management consultants and investment counselors, whether or not employees of the contractor. Unallowable "reorganization" costs include the cost of any change in the contractor's financial structure, excluding administrative costs of short-term borrowings for working capital, resulting in alterations in the rights and interests of security holders, whether or not additional capital is raised.

(b) The cost of activities primarily intended to provide compensation will not be considered organizational costs subject to this subsection, but will be governed by Cost (4). These activities include acquiring stock for

- (1) Executive bonuses,
- (2) Employee savings plans, and
- (3) Employee stock ownership plans.

(25) Other Business Expenses. The following types of recurring costs are allowable:

- (a) Registry and transfer charges resulting from changes in ownership of securities issued by the contractor.
- (b) Cost of shareholders' meetings.
- (c) Normal proxy solicitations.
- (d) Preparing and publishing reports to shareholders.
- (e) Preparing and submitting required reports and forms to taxing and other regulatory bodies.
- (f) Incidental costs of directors' and committee meetings.
- (g) Other similar costs.

(26) Plant Protection Costs. Costs of items such as

- (a) Wages, uniforms, and equipment of personnel engaged in plant protection,
- (b) Depreciation on plant protection capital assets, and
- (c) Necessary expenses to comply with military requirements, are allowable.

(27) Patent Costs.

(a) The following patent costs are allowable to the extent that they are incurred as requirements of a Government contract [but see Cost (30)]:

(1) Costs of preparing invention disclosures, reports, and other documents.

(2) Costs for searching the art to the extent necessary to make the invention disclosures.

(3) Other costs in connection with the filing and prosecution of a United States patent application where title or royalty-free license is to be conveyed to the Government.

(b) General counseling services relating to patent matters, such as advice on patent laws, regulations, clauses, and employee agreements, are allowable [but see Cost (30)].

(c) Other than those for general counseling services, patent costs not required by the contract are unallowable. [See also Cost (34)].

(28) Plant Reconversion Costs. Plant reconversion costs are those incurred in restoring or rehabilitating the contractor's facilities to approximately the same condition existing immediately before the start of the Government contract, fair wear and tear excepted. Reconversion costs are unallowable except for the cost of removing Government property and the restoration or rehabilitation costs caused by such removal. However, in special circumstances where equity so dictates, additional costs may be allowed to the extent agreed upon before costs are incurred.

Care should be exercised to avoid duplication through allowance as contingencies, additional profit or fee, or in other contracts.

(29) Precontract Costs. Precontract costs are those incurred before the effective date of the contract directly pursuant to the negotiation and in anticipation of the contract award when such incurrence is necessary to comply with the proposed contract delivery schedule. Such costs are allowable to the extent that they would have been allowable if incurred after the date of the contract.

(30) Professional and Consultant Service Costs.

(a) *Definition.* "Professional and consultant services", as used in this subpart, are those services rendered by persons who are members of a particular profession or possess a special skill and who are not officers or employees of the contractor. Examples include those services acquired by contractors or subcontractors in order to enhance their legal, economic, financial, or technical positions. Professional and consultant services are generally acquired to obtain information, advice, opinions, alternatives, conclusions, recommendations, training, or direct assistance, such as studies, analyses, evaluations, liaison with Government officials, or other forms of representation.

(b) Costs of professional and consultant services are allowable subject to this subparagraph and subparagraphs (c) through (f) of this subsection when reasonable in relation to the services rendered and when not contingent upon recovery of the costs from the Government [but see Costs (27) and (44)].

(c) Costs of professional and consultant services performed under any of the following circumstances are unallowable:

- (1) Services to improperly obtain, distribute, or use information or data protected by law or regulation .
- (2) Services that are intended to improperly influence the contents of solicitations, the evaluation of proposals or quotations, or the selection of sources for contract award, whether award is by the Government, or by a prime contractor or subcontractor.
- (3) Any other services obtained, performed, or otherwise resulting in violation of any statute or regulation prohibiting improper business practices or conflicts of interest.
- (4) Services performed which are not consistent with the purpose and scope of the services contracted for or otherwise agreed to.

(d) In determining the allowability of costs (including retainer fees) in a particular case, no single factor or any special combination of factors is necessarily determinative. However, the contracting officer shall consider the following factors, among others:

- (1) The nature and scope of the service rendered in relation to the service required.
- (2) The necessity of contracting for the service, considering the contractor's capability in the particular area.
- (3) The past pattern of acquiring such services and their costs, particularly in the years prior to the award of Government contracts.
- (4) The impact of Government contracts on the contractor's business.
- (5) Whether the proportion of Government work to the contractor's total business is such as to influence the contractor in favor of incurring the cost, particularly when the services rendered are not of a continuing nature and have little relationship to work under Government contracts.
- (6) Whether the service can be performed more economically by employment rather than by contracting.
- (7) The qualifications of the individual or concern rendering the service and the customary fee charged, especially on non-Government contracts.

(8) Adequacy of the contractual agreement for the service (*e.g.*, description of the service, estimate of time required, rate of compensation, termination provisions).

(e) Retainer fees, to be allowable, must be supported by evidence that

(1) The services covered by the retainer agreement are necessary and customary;

(2) The level of past services justifies the amount of the retainer fees (if no services were rendered, fees are not automatically unallowable);

(3) The retainer fee is reasonable in comparison with maintaining an in-house capability to perform the covered services, when factors such as cost and level of expertise are considered; and

(4) The actual services performed are documented in accordance with subparagraph (f) of this subsection.

(f) Fees for services rendered shall be allowable only when supported by evidence of the nature and scope of the service furnished. [See also Cost (35)]. However, retainer agreements generally are not based on specific statements of work. Evidence necessary to determine that work performed is proper and does not violate law or regulation shall include

(1) Details of all agreements (*e.g.*, work requirements, rate of compensation, and nature and amount of other expenses, if any) with the individuals or organizations providing the services and details of actual services performed;

(2) Invoices or billings submitted by consultants, including sufficient detail as to the time expended and nature of the actual services provided; and

(3) Consultants' work products and related documents, such as trip reports indicating persons visited and subjects discussed, minutes of meetings, and collateral memoranda and reports.

(31) *Recruitment Costs.*

(a) Subject to subparagraph (b) of this subsection, the following costs are allowable:

(1) Costs of help-wanted advertising.

(2) Costs of operating an employment office needed to secure and maintain an adequate labor force.

(3) Costs of operating an aptitude and educational testing program.

(4) Travel costs of employees engaged in recruiting personnel.

(5) Travel costs of applicants for interviews.

(6) Costs for employment agencies, not in excess of standard commercial rates.

(b) Help-wanted advertising costs are unallowable if the advertising

(1) Does not describe specific positions or classes of positions; or

(2) Includes material that is not relevant for recruitment purposes, such as extensive illustrations or descriptions of the company's products or capabilities.

(32) Relocation Costs.

(a) Relocation costs are costs incident to the permanent change of assigned work location (for a period of 12 months or more) of an existing employee or upon recruitment of a new employee. The following types of relocation costs are allowable as noted, subject to the limitations in paragraphs (b) and (f) of this subsection:

(1) Costs of travel of the employee and members of the employee's immediate family [see Cost (43)] and transportation of the household and personal effects to the new location.

(2) Costs of finding a new home, such as advance trips by the employee or the spouse, or both, to locate living quarters, and temporary lodging during the transition period for the employee and members of the employee's immediate family.

(3) Closing costs incident to the disposition of the actual residence owned by the employee when notified of the transfer (*e.g.*, brokerage fees, legal fees, appraisal fees, points, and finance charges), except that these costs, when added to the costs described in paragraph (a)(4) of this subsection, shall not exceed 14 percent of the sales price of the property sold.

(4) Continuing costs of ownership of the vacant former actual residence being sold, such as maintenance of building and grounds (exclusive of fixing up expenses), utilities, taxes, property insurance, and mortgage interest, after the settlement date or lease date of a new permanent residence, except that these costs, when added to the costs described in paragraph (a)(3) of this subsection, shall not exceed 14 percent of the sales price of the property sold.

(5) Other necessary and reasonable expenses normally incident to relocation, such as disconnecting and connecting household appliances; automobile registration; driver's license and use taxes; cutting and fitting rugs, draperies, and curtains; forfeited utility fees and deposits; and purchase of insurance against damage to or loss of personal property while in transit.

(6) Costs incident to acquiring a home in the new work location, except that-

- (i) These costs are not allowable for existing employees or newly recruited employees who were not homeowners before the relocation; and
- (ii) The total costs shall not exceed 5 percent of the purchase price of the new home.

(7) Mortgage interest differential payments, except that these costs are not allowable for existing or newly recruited employees who, before the relocation, were not homeowners and the total payments are limited to an amount determined as follows:

- (i) The difference between the mortgage interest rates of the old and new residences times the current balance of the old mortgage times 3 years.
- (ii) When mortgage differential payments are made on a lump- sum basis and the employee leaves or is transferred again in less than 3 years, the amount initially recognized shall be proportionately adjusted to reflect payments only for the actual time of the relocation.

(8) Rental differential payments covering situations where relocated employees retain ownership of a vacated home in the old location and rent at the new location. The rented quarters at the new location must be comparable to those vacated, and the allowable differential payments may not exceed the actual rental costs for the new home, less the fair market rent for the vacated home times 3 years.

(9) Costs of canceling an unexpired lease.

(10) Payments for increased employee income or Federal Insurance Contributions Act (26 U.S.C. chapter 21) taxes incident to allowable reimbursed relocation costs.

(11) Payments for spouse employment assistance.

(b) The costs described in paragraph (a) of this subsection must also meet the following criteria to be considered allowable:

- (1) The move must be for the benefit of the employer.
- (2) Reimbursement must be in accordance with an established policy or practice that is consistently followed by the employer and is designed to motivate employees to relocate promptly and economically.
- (3) The costs must not be otherwise unallowable under Procurement Guidance

Section T3.3.2.

(4) Amounts to be reimbursed shall not exceed the employee's actual expenses, except that for miscellaneous costs of the type discussed in paragraph (a)(5) of this subsection, a flat amount, not to exceed \$5,000, may be allowed in lieu of actual costs.

(5) Reimbursement on a lump-sum basis may be allowed for any of the following relocation costs when adequately supported by data on the individual elements (*e.g.*, transportation, lodging, and meals) comprising the build-up of the lump-sum amount to be paid based on the circumstances of the particular employee's relocation:

- (i) Costs of finding a new home.
- (ii) Costs of travel to the new location (but not costs for the transportation of household goods).
- (iii) Costs of temporary lodging.
- (iv) When reimbursement on a lump-sum basis is used, any adjustments to reflect actual costs are unallowable.

(c) The following types of costs are unallowable:

(1) Loss on the sale of a home.

(2) Costs incident to acquiring a home in the new location as follows:

- (i) Real estate brokers' fees and commissions.
- (ii) Costs of litigation.
- (iii) Real and personal property insurance against damage or loss of property.
- (iv) Mortgage life insurance.
- (v) Owner's title policy insurance when such insurance was not previously carried by the employee on the old residence. (However, the cost of a mortgage title policy is allowable.)
- (vi) Property taxes and operating or maintenance costs.

(3) Continuing mortgage principal payments on a residence being sold.

(4) Costs incident to furnishing equity or nonequity loans to employees or making arrangements with lenders for employees to obtain lower-than-market rate mortgage loans.

(d) If relocation costs for an employee have been allowed either as an allocable indirect or direct cost, and the employee resigns within 12 months for reasons within the employee's control, the contractor shall refund or credit the relocation costs to the Government.

(e) Subject to the requirements of subparagraphs (a) through (d) of this section, the costs of family movements and of personnel movements of a special or mass nature are allowable. The cost, however, should be assigned on the basis of work (contracts) or time period benefited.

(f) Relocation costs (both outgoing and return) of employees who are hired for performance on specific contracts or long-term field projects are allowable if

(1) The term of employment is 12 months or more;

(2) The employment agreement specifically limits the duration of employment to the time spent on the contract or field project for which the employee is hired;

(3) The employment agreement provides for return relocation to the employee's permanent and principal home immediately prior to the outgoing relocation, or other location of equal or lesser cost; and

(4) The relocation costs are determined under the rules of subparagraphs (a) through (d) of this section. However, the costs to return employees, who are released from employment upon completion of field assignments pursuant to their employment agreements, are not subject to the refund or credit requirement of subparagraph (d).

(33) Rental Costs.

(a) This subsection is applicable to the cost of renting or leasing real or personal property acquired under "operating leases" as defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13 (FAS-13), Accounting for Leases. Compliance with A.2.e.(8)(m) requires that assets acquired by means of capital leases, as defined in FAS-13, shall be treated as purchased assets; *i.e.*, be capitalized and the capitalized value of such assets be distributed over their useful lives as depreciation charges, or over the lease term as amortization charges, as appropriate (but see subparagraph (b)(4) of this section).

(b) The following costs are allowable:

(1) Rental costs under operating leases, to the extent that the rates are reasonable at the time of the lease decision, after consideration of

(i) Rental costs of comparable property, if any;

- (ii) Market conditions in the area;
- (iii) The type, life expectancy, condition, and value of the property leased;
- (iv) Alternatives available; and
- (v) Other provisions of the agreement.

(2) Rental costs under a sale and leaseback arrangement only up to the amount the contractor would be allowed if the contractor retained title.

(3) Charges in the nature of rent for property between any divisions, subsidiaries, or organizations under common control, to the extent that they do not exceed the normal costs of ownership, such as depreciation, taxes, insurance, facilities capital cost of money, and maintenance (excluding interest or other unallowable costs pursuant to this Procurement Guidance Section T3.3.2), provided that no part of such costs shall duplicate any other allowed cost. Rental cost of personal property leased from any division, subsidiary, or affiliate of the contractor under common control, that has an established practice of leasing the same or similar property to unaffiliated lessees shall be allowed in accordance with subparagraph (b)(1) of this subsection.

(4) Rental costs under leases entered into before March 1, 1970 for the remaining term of the lease (excluding options not exercised before March 1, 1970) to the extent they would have been allowable under Defense Acquisition Regulation (formerly ASPR) 15-205.34 or Federal Procurement Regulations section 1-15.205-34 in effect January 1, 1969.

(c) The allowability of rental costs under unexpired leases in connection with terminations is treated in (39) of this subsection.

(34) Royalties and Other Costs for Use of Patents.

(a) Royalties on a patent or amortization of the cost of purchasing a patent or patent rights necessary for the proper performance of the contract and applicable to contract products or processes are allowable unless

- (1) The Government has a license or the right to a free use of the patent;
- (2) The patent has been adjudicated to be invalid, or has been administratively determined to be invalid;
- (3) The patent is considered to be unenforceable; or
- (4) The patent is expired.

(b) Care should be exercised in determining reasonableness when the royalties may have

been arrived at as a result of less-than-arm's-length bargaining; *e.g.*, royalties

(1) Paid to persons, including corporations, affiliated with the contractor;

(2) Paid to unaffiliated parties, including corporations, under an agreement entered into in contemplation that a Government contract would be awarded; or

(3) Paid under an agreement entered into after the contract award.

(c) In any case involving a patent formerly owned by the contractor, the royalty amount allowed should not exceed the cost which would have been allowed had the contractor retained title.

(d) See A.1.(i) regarding advance agreements.

(35) *Selling Costs.*

(a) "Selling" is a generic term encompassing all efforts to market the contractor's products or services, some of which are covered specifically in other subsections of A.2.e. The costs of any selling efforts other than those addressed in this cost principle are unallowable.

(b) Selling activity includes the following broad categories:

(1) *Advertising.* Advertising is defined at Cost (1), and advertising costs are subject to the allowability provisions of Cost (1)(b).

(2) *Corporate image enhancement.* Corporate image enhancement activities, including broadly targeted sales efforts, other than advertising, are included within the definition of public relations at Cost (1)(a), and the costs of such efforts are subject to the allowability provisions at Cost (1)(a)

(3) *Bid and proposal costs.* Bid and proposal costs are defined at Cost (15) and are subject to the allowability provisions of that subsection.

(4) *Market planning.* Market planning involves market research and analysis and general management planning concerned with development of the contractor's business. Long-range market planning costs are subject to the allowability provisions of Cost (9). Other market planning costs are allowable.

(5) *Direct selling.* Direct selling efforts are those acts or actions to induce particular customers to purchase particular products or services of the contractor. Direct selling is characterized by person-to-person contact and includes such efforts as familiarizing a potential customer with the contractor's products or services, conditions of sale, service capabilities, etc. It also includes negotiation, liaison between customer and contractor personnel,

technical and consulting efforts, individual demonstrations, and any other efforts having as their purpose the application or adaptation of the contractor's products or services for a particular customer's use. The cost of direct selling efforts is allowable.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, sellers' or agents' compensation, fees, commissions, percentages, retainer or brokerage fees, whether or not contingent upon the award of contracts, are allowable only when paid to bona fide employees or established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the contractor for the purpose of securing business.

(36) *Service and Warranty Costs.* Service and warranty costs include those arising from fulfillment of any contractual obligation of a contractor to provide services such as installation, training, correcting defects in the products, replacing defective parts, and making refunds in the case of inadequate performance. When not inconsistent with the terms of the contract, such service and warranty costs are allowable. However, care should be exercised to avoid duplication of the allowance as an element of both estimated product cost and risk.

(37) *Special Tooling and Special Test Equipment Costs.*

(a) The terms "special tooling" and "special test equipment" are defined in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.10.3.

(b) The cost of special tooling and special test equipment used in performing one or more Government contracts is allowable and shall be allocated to the specific Government contract or contracts for which acquired, except that the cost of

(1) Items acquired by the contractor before the effective date of the contract (or replacement of such items), whether or not altered or adapted for use in performing the contract, and

(2) Items which the contract schedule specifically excludes, shall be allowable only as depreciation or amortization.

(c) When items are disqualified as special tooling or special test equipment because with relatively minor expense they can be made suitable for general purpose use and have a value as such commensurate with their value as special tooling or special test equipment, the cost of adapting the items for use under the contract and the cost of returning them to their prior configuration are allowable.

(38) *Taxes.*

(a) The following types of costs are allowable:

(1) Federal, State, and local taxes, except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (b) of this section that are required to be and are paid or accrued in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Fines and penalties are not considered taxes.

(2) Taxes otherwise allowable under subparagraph (a)(1) of this section, but upon which a claim of illegality or erroneous assessment exists; provided the contractor, before paying such taxes

- (i) Promptly requests instructions from the contracting officer concerning such taxes; and
- (ii) Takes all action directed by the contracting officer arising out of subparagraph (2)(1) of this section or an independent decision of the Government as to the existence of a claim of illegality or erroneous assessment, to

(A) Determine the legality of the assessment or

(B) Secure a refund of such taxes.

(3) Pursuant to subparagraph (a)(2) of this section, the reasonable costs of any action taken by the contractor at the direction or with the concurrence of the contracting officer. Interest or penalties incurred by the contractor for non-payment of any tax at the direction of the contracting officer or by reason of the failure of the contracting officer to ensure timely direction after a prompt request.

(4) The Environmental Tax found at section 59A of the Internal Revenue Code, also called the "Superfund Tax."

(b) The following types of costs are not allowable:

(1) Federal income and excess profits taxes.

(2) Taxes in connection with financing, refinancing, refunding operations, or reorganizations [see Costs (17) and (24)].

(3) Taxes from which exemptions are available to the contractor directly, or available to the contractor based on an exemption afforded the Government, except when the contracting officer determines that the administrative burden incident to obtaining the exemption outweighs the corresponding benefits accruing to the Government. When partial exemption from a tax is attributable to Government contract activity, taxes charged to such work in excess of that amount resulting from application of the preferential treatment are unallowable. These provisions intend that tax preference attributable to Government contract activity be realized by the Government. The term "exemption" means freedom from taxation in whole or in part and includes a tax abatement or reduction resulting from mode of assessment, method of calculation, or otherwise.

(4) Special assessments on land that represent capital improvements.

(5) Taxes (including excises) on real or personal property, or on the value, use, possession or sale thereof, which is used solely in connection with work other than on Government contracts (see subparagraph (c) of this section).

(6) Any excise tax in subtitle D, chapter 43 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. That chapter includes excise taxes imposed in connection with qualified pension plans, welfare plans, deferred compensation plans, or other similar types of plans.

(7) Income tax accruals designed to account for the tax effects of differences between taxable income and pretax income as reflected by the books of account and financial statements.

(8) Any tax imposed under 26 U.S.C. 5000C (Imposition of Tax on Certain Foreign Procurements)

(c) Taxes on property used solely in connection with either non-Government or Government work should be considered directly applicable to the respective category of work unless the amounts involved are insignificant or comparable results would otherwise be obtained; *e.g.*, taxes on contractor-owned work-in-process which is used solely in connection with non-Government work should be allocated to such work; taxes on contractor-owned work-in-process inventory (and Government-owned work-in-process inventory when taxed) used solely in connection with Government work should be charged to such work. The cost of taxes incurred on property used in both Government and non-Government work shall be apportioned to all such work based upon the use of such property on the respective final cost objectives.

(d) Any taxes, interest, or penalties that were allowed as contract costs and are refunded to the contractor shall be credited or paid to the Government in the manner it directs. If a contractor or subcontractor obtains a foreign tax credit that reduces its U.S. Federal income tax because of the payment of any tax or duty allowed as contract costs, and if those costs were reimbursed by a foreign government, the amount of the reduction shall be paid to the Treasurer of the United States at the time the Federal income tax return is filed. However, any interest actually paid or credited to a contractor incident to a refund of tax, interest, or penalty shall be paid or credited to the Government only to the extent that such interest accrued over the period during which the contractor had been reimbursed by the Government for the taxes, interest, or penalties.

(39) Termination Costs. Contract terminations generally give rise to the incurrence of costs or the need for special treatment of costs that would not have arisen had the contract not been terminated. The following cost principles peculiar to termination situations are to be used in conjunction with the other cost principles in this Procurement Guidance Section T3.3.2:

(a) *Common items.* The costs of items reasonably usable on the contractor's other work shall not be allowable unless the contractor submits evidence that the items could not be retained at

cost without sustaining a loss. The contracting officer should consider the contractor's plans and orders for current and planned production when determining if items can reasonably be used on other work of the contractor. Contemporaneous purchases of common items by the contractor shall be regarded as evidence that such items are reasonably usable on the contractor's other work. Any acceptance of common items as allocable to the terminated portion of the contract should be limited to the extent that the quantities of such items on hand, in transit, and on order are in excess of the reasonable quantitative requirements of other work.

(b) *Costs Continuing After Termination.* Despite all reasonable efforts by the contractor, costs which cannot be discontinued immediately after the effective date of termination are generally allowable. However, any costs continuing after the effective date of the termination due to the negligent or willful failure of the contractor to discontinue the costs shall be unallowable.

(c) *Initial Costs.* Initial costs, including starting load and preparatory costs, are allowable as follows:

(1) Starting load costs not fully absorbed because of termination are nonrecurring labor, material, and related overhead costs incurred in the early part of production and result from factors such as

- (i) Excessive spoilage due to inexperienced labor;
- (ii) Idle time and subnormal production due to testing and changing production methods;
- (iii) Training; and
- (iv) Lack of familiarity or experience with the product, materials, or manufacturing processes.

(2) Preparatory costs incurred in preparing to perform the terminated contract include such costs as those incurred for initial plant rearrangement and alterations, management and personnel organization, and production planning. They do not include special machinery and equipment and starting load costs.

(3) When initial costs are included in the settlement proposal as a direct charge, such costs shall not also be included in overhead. Initial costs attributable to only one contract shall not be allocated to other contracts.

(4) If initial costs are claimed and have not been segregated on the contractor's books, they shall be segregated for settlement purposes from cost reports and schedules reflecting that high unit cost incurred during the early stages of the contract.

(5) If the settlement proposal is on the inventory basis, initial costs should normally be allocated on the basis of total end items called for by the contract

immediately before termination; however, if the contract includes end items of a diverse nature, some other equitable basis may be used, such as machine or labor hours.

(d) *Loss of Useful Value.* Loss of useful value of special tooling, and special machinery and equipment is generally allowable, provided

- (1) The special tooling, or special machinery and equipment is not reasonably capable of use in the other work of the contractor;
- (2) The Government's interest is protected by transfer of title or by other means deemed appropriate by the contracting officer; and
- (3) The loss of useful value for any one terminated contract is limited to that portion of the acquisition cost which bears the same ratio to the total acquisition cost as the terminated portion of the contract bears to the entire terminated contract and other Government contracts for which the special tooling, or special machinery and equipment was acquired.

(e) *Rental Under Unexpired Leases.* Rental costs under unexpired leases, less the residual value of such leases, are generally allowable when shown to have been reasonably necessary for the performance of the terminated contract, if

- (1) The amount of rental claimed does not exceed the reasonable use value of the property leased for the period of the contract and such further period as may be reasonable; and
- (2) The contractor makes all reasonable efforts to terminate, assign, settle, or otherwise reduce the cost of such lease.

(f) *Alterations of Leased Property.* The cost of alterations and reasonable restorations required by the lease may be allowed when the alterations were necessary for performing the contract.

(g) *Settlement Expenses.*

- (1) Settlement expenses, including the following, are generally allowable:
 - (i) Accounting, legal, clerical, and similar costs reasonably necessary for
 - (A) The preparation and presentation, including supporting data, of settlement claims to the contracting officer; and
 - (B) The termination and settlement of subcontracts.
 - (ii) Reasonable costs for the storage, transportation, protection, and disposition of property acquired or

produced for the contract.

- (iii) Indirect costs related to salary and wages incurred as settlement expenses in (i) and (ii); normally, such indirect costs shall be limited to payroll taxes, fringe benefits, occupancy costs, and immediate supervision costs.

(2) If settlement expenses are significant, a cost account or work order shall be established to separately identify and accumulate them.

(h) *Subcontractor Claims.* Subcontractor claims, including the allocable portion of the claims common to the contract and to other work of the contractor, are generally allowable. An appropriate share of the contractor's indirect expense may be allocated to the amount of settlements with subcontractors; provided, that the amount allocated is reasonably proportionate to the relative benefits received and is otherwise consistent with Procurement Guidance T3.3.2. The indirect expense so allocated shall exclude the same and similar costs claimed directly or indirectly as settlement expenses.

(40) Trade, Business, Technical and Professional Activity Costs. The following types of costs are allowable:

(a) Memberships in trade, business, technical, and professional organizations.

(b) Subscriptions to trade, business, professional, or other technical periodicals.

(c) When the principal purpose of a meeting, convention, conference, symposium, or seminar is the dissemination of trade, business, technical or professional information or the stimulation of production or improved productivity

(1) Costs of organizing, setting up, and sponsoring the meetings, conventions, symposia, etc., including rental of meeting facilities, transportation, subsistence, and incidental costs;

(2) Costs of attendance by contractor employees, including travel costs [see Cost (43)]; and

(3) Costs of attendance by individuals who are not employees of the contractor, provided

- (i) Such costs are not also reimbursed to the individual by the employing company or organization, and
- (ii) The individuals attendance is essential to achieve the purpose of the conference, meeting, convention, symposium, etc.

(41) Training and Education Costs.

(a) *Allowable Costs.* Training and education costs are allowable to the extent indicated below.

(b) *Vocational Training.* Costs of preparing and maintaining a noncollege level program of instruction, including but not limited to on-the-job, classroom, and apprenticeship training, designed to increase the vocational effectiveness of employees, are allowable. These costs include

- (1) Salaries or wages of trainees (excluding overtime compensation),
- (2) Salaries of the director of training and staff when the training program is conducted by the contractor,
- (3) Tuition and fees when the training is in an institution not operated by the contractor, and/or
- (4) Training materials and textbooks.

(c) *Part-time College Level Education.* Allowable costs of part-time college education at an undergraduate or postgraduate level, including that provided at the contractor's own facilities, are limited to

- (1) Fees and tuition charged by the educational institution, or, instead of tuition, instructors' salaries and the related share of indirect cost of the educational institution, to the extent that the sum thereof is not in excess of the tuition that would have been paid to the participating educational institution;
- (2) Salaries and related costs of instructors who are employees of the contractor;
- (3) Training materials and textbooks; and
- (4) Straight-time compensation of each employee for time spent attending classes during working hours not in excess of 156 hours per year where circumstances do not permit the operation of classes or attendance at classes after regular working hours. In unusual cases, the period may be extended (see subparagraph (h) of this subsection).

(d) *Full-time Education.* Costs of tuition, fees, training materials and textbooks (but not subsistence, salary, or any other emoluments) in connection with full-time education, including that provided at the contractor's own facilities, at a postgraduate but not undergraduate college level, are allowable only when the course or degree pursued is related to the field in which the employee is working or may reasonably be expected to work and are limited to a total period not to exceed 2 school years or the length of the degree program, whichever is less, for each employee so trained.

(e) *Specialized Programs.* Costs of attendance of up to 16 weeks per employee per year at

specialized programs specifically designed to enhance the effectiveness of managers or to prepare employees for such positions are allowable. Such costs include enrollment fees and related charges and employees' salaries, subsistence, training materials, textbooks, and travel. Costs allowable under this paragraph do not include costs for courses that are part of a degree- oriented curriculum, which are only allowable pursuant to subparagraphs (c) and (d) of this subsection.

(f) *Other Expenses.* Maintenance expense and normal depreciation or fair rental on facilities owned or leased by the contractor for training purposes are allowable in accordance with Costs (8), (14), (21) and (33).

(g) *Grants.* Grants to educational or training institutions, including the donation of facilities or other properties, scholarships, and fellowships are considered contributions and are unallowable.

(h) *Advance Agreements.*

(1) Training and education costs in excess of those otherwise allowable under subparagraphs (c) and (d) of this subsection, including subsistence, salaries or any other emoluments, may be allowed to the extent set forth in an advance agreement. To be considered for an advance agreement, the contractor must demonstrate that the costs are consistently incurred under an established managerial, engineering, or scientific training and education program, and that the course or degree pursued is related to the field in which the employees are now working or may reasonably be expected to work. Before entering into the advance agreement, the contracting officer shall give consideration to such factors as

- (i) The length of employees' service with the contractor;
- (ii) Employees' past performance and potential;
- (iii) Whether employees are in formal development programs; and
- (iv) The total number of participating employees.

(2) Any advance agreement must include a provision requiring the contractor to refund to the Government training and education costs for employees who resign within 12 months of completion of such training or education for reasons within an employee's control.

(i) *Training or Education Costs for Other Than Bona Fide Employees.* Costs of tuition, fees, textbooks, and similar or related benefits provided for other than bona fide employees are unallowable, except that the costs incurred for educating employee dependents (primary and secondary level studies) when the employee is working in a foreign country where public education is not available and where suitable private education is inordinately expensive may be included in overseas differential.

(j) *Employee Dependent Education Plans.* Costs of college plans for employee dependents are unallowable.

(42) RESERVED

(43) Travel Costs.

(a) Costs for Transportation, Lodging, Meals, and Incidental Expenses.

(1) Costs incurred by contractor personnel on official company business are allowable, subject to the limitations contained in this subsection. Costs for transportation may be based on mileage rates, actual costs incurred, or on a combination thereof, provided the method used results in a reasonable charge. Costs for lodging, meals, and incidental expenses may be based on per diem, actual expenses, or a combination thereof, provided the method used results in a reasonable charge.

(2) Except as provided in subparagraph (a)(3) of this subsection, costs incurred for lodging, meals, and incidental expenses (as defined in the regulations cited in (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this subparagraph) shall be considered to be reasonable and allowable only to the extent that they do not exceed on a daily basis the maximum per diem rates in effect at the time of travel as set forth in the

- (i) Federal Travel Regulations, (Stock No. 922-002-00000-2) prescribed by the [General Services Administration](#), for travel in the conterminous 48 United States, available on a subscription basis from the: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402;
- (ii) [Department of Defense](#) Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC) bulletins, for travel in Alaska, Hawaii, The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and territories and possessions of the United States, available in the Federal Register (or in the Section 925 Supplement to the guidance cited under (a)(2)(iii) below); or
- (iii) Standardized Regulations (Government Civilians, Foreign Areas), Section 925, "Maximum Travel Per Diem Allowances for Foreign Areas," (Stock No. 744-008-00000-0) prescribed by the [Department of State](#), for travel in areas not covered in (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this subparagraph, available on a subscription basis from the: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

(3) In special or unusual situations, actual costs in excess of the above-

referenced maximum per diem rates are allowable provided that such amounts do not exceed the higher amounts authorized for Federal civilian employees as permitted in the regulations referenced in (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this subsection. For such higher amounts to be allowable, all of the following conditions must be met:

- (i) One of the conditions warranting approval of the actual expense method, as set forth in the regulations referenced in subparagraphs (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this subsection, must exist.
- (ii) A written justification for use of the higher amounts must be approved by an officer of the contractor's organization or designee to ensure that the authority is properly administered and controlled to prevent abuse.
- (iii) If it becomes necessary to exercise the authority to use the higher actual expense method repetitively or on a continuing basis in a particular area, the contractor must obtain advance approval from the contracting officer.
- (iv) Documentation to support actual costs incurred shall be in accordance with the contractor's established practices, subject to subparagraph (a)(7) of this subsection, and provided that a receipt is required for each expenditure of \$75.00 or more. The approved justification required by subparagraph (a)(3)(ii) and, if applicable, subparagraph (a)(3)(iii) of this subsection must be retained.

(4) Subparagraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this subsection do not incorporate the regulations cited in subdivisions (a)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this subsection in their entirety. Only the maximum per diem rates, the definitions of lodging, meals, and incidental expenses, and the regulatory coverage dealing with special or unusual situations are incorporated herein.

(5) An advance agreement with respect to compliance with subparagraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this subsection may be useful and desirable.

(6) The maximum per diem rates referenced in subparagraph (a)(2) of this subsection generally would not constitute a reasonable daily charge

- (i) When no lodging costs are incurred; and/or
- (ii) On partial travel days (*e.g.*, day of departure and return). Appropriate downward adjustments from the maximum per diem rates would normally be required under these circumstances. While these adjustments need not be calculated in accordance with the applicable Federal Travel Regulations, they must result in a reasonable charge.

(7) Costs shall be allowable only if the following information is documented

- (i) Date and place (city, town, or other similar designation) of the expenses;
- (ii) Purpose of the trip; and
- (iii) Name of person on trip and that person's title or relationship to the contractor.

(b) Travel costs incurred in the normal course of overall administration of the business are allowable and shall be treated as indirect costs.

(c) Travel costs directly attributable to specific contract performance are allowable and may be charged to the contract.

(d) Airfare costs in excess of the lowest-priced airfare available to the contractor during normal business hours are unallowable except when the lowest priced airfare require circuitous routing, require travel during unreasonable hours, excessively prolong travel, result in increased cost that would offset transportation savings, are not reasonably adequate for the physical or medical needs of the traveler, or are not reasonably available to meet mission requirements. However, in order for airfare costs in excess of the above airfare to be allowable, the applicable condition(s) set forth above must be documented and justified.

(e)

(1) "Cost of travel by contractor-owned, -leased, or -chartered aircraft," as used in this paragraph, includes the cost of lease, charter, operation (including personnel), maintenance, depreciation, insurance, and other related costs.

(2) The costs of travel by contractor-owned, -leased, or -chartered aircraft are limited to the standard airfare described in subparagraph (d) of this subsection for the flight destination unless travel by such aircraft is specifically required by contract specification, term, or condition, or a higher amount is approved by the contracting officer. A higher amount may be agreed to when one or more of the circumstances for justifying higher than standard airfare listed in subparagraph (d) of this subsection are applicable, or when an advance agreement under subparagraph (e)(3) of this subsection has been executed. In all cases, travel by contractor-owned, -leased, or -chartered aircraft must be fully documented and justified. For each contractor-owned, -leased, or -chartered aircraft used for any business purpose which is charged or allocated, directly or indirectly, to a Government contract, the contractor must maintain and make available manifest/logs for all flights on such company aircraft. As a minimum, the manifest/log shall indicate

- (i) Date, time, and points of departure;
- (ii) Destination, date, and time of arrival;

- (iii) Name of each passenger and relationship to the contractor;
- (iv) Authorization for trip; and
- (v) Purpose of trip.

(3) Where an advance agreement is proposed, consideration may be given to the following:

- (i) Whether scheduled commercial airlines or other suitable, less costly, travel facilities are available at reasonable times, with reasonable frequency, and serve the required destinations conveniently.
- (ii) Whether increased flexibility in scheduling results in time savings and more effective use of personnel that would outweigh additional travel costs.

(f) Costs of contractor-owned or -leased automobiles, as used in this subparagraph, include the costs of lease, operation (including personnel), maintenance, depreciation, insurance, etc. These costs are allowable, if reasonable, to the extent that the automobiles are used for company business. That portion of the cost of company-furnished automobiles that relates to personal use by employees (including transportation to and from work) is compensation for personal services and is unallowable as stated in Cost (4)(m)(2).

(44) *Costs Related to Legal and Other Proceedings.*

(a) *Definitions*

- (1) "Conviction," as used in this subsection, is defined in T3.2.2.7, A.2.e.
- (2) "Costs" include, but are not limited to, administrative and clerical expenses; the costs of legal services, whether performed by in-house or private counsel; the costs of the services of accountants, consultants, or others retained by the contractor or subcontractor to assist it; costs of employees, officers, and directors; and any similar costs incurred before, during, and after commencement of a judicial or administrative proceeding which bears a direct relationship to the proceeding.
- (3) "Fraud," as used in this subsection, means
 - (i) Acts of fraud or corruption or attempts to defraud the Government or to corrupt its agents,
 - (ii) Acts which constitute a cause for debarment or suspension under Procurement Guidance Section T3.2.2.7; and
 - (iii) Acts which violate the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C.,

sections 3729-3731, or the Anti-Kickback Act, 41 U.S.C. 8702.

(4) "Penalty," does not include restitution, reimbursement, or compensatory damages.

(5) "Proceeding," includes an investigation.

(b) Costs incurred in connection with any proceeding brought by a Federal, State, local, or foreign government for violation of, or a failure to comply with, a law or regulation by the contractor or subcontractor (including its agents or employees), or costs incurred in connection with any proceeding brought by a third party in the name of the United States under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. 3730, are unallowable if the result is

(1) In a criminal proceeding, a conviction;

(2) In a civil or administrative proceeding, either a finding of contractor or subcontractor liability where the proceeding involves an allegation of fraud or similar misconduct or imposition of a monetary penalty where the proceeding does not involve an allegation of fraud or similar misconduct;

(3) A final decision by an appropriate official of an executive agency to

(i) Debar or suspend the contractor or subcontractor;

(ii) Rescind or void a contract; or

(4) Terminate a contract for default by reason of a violation or failure to comply with a law or regulation

(5) Disposition of the matter by consent or compromise if the proceeding could have led to any of the outcomes listed in subparagraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this subsection (but see subparagraphs (c) and (d) of this subsection); or

(6) Not covered by subparagraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this subsection, but where the underlying alleged contractor or subcontractor misconduct was the same as that which led to a different proceeding whose costs are unallowable by reason of subparagraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this subsection

(c)

(1) To the extent they are not otherwise unallowable, costs incurred in connection with any proceeding under subparagraph (b) of this subsection commenced by the United States that is resolved by consent or compromise pursuant to an agreement entered into between the contractor or subcontractor and the United States, and which are unallowable solely because of subparagraph (b) of this subsection, may be allowed to the extent specifically provided in such agreement.

(2) In the event of a settlement of any proceeding brought by a third party under the False Claims Act in which the United States did not intervene, reasonable costs incurred by the contractor or subcontractor in connection with such a proceeding, that are not otherwise unallowable by regulation or by separate agreement with the United States, may be allowed if the contracting officer, in consultation with his or her legal advisor, determines that there was very little likelihood that the third party would have been successful on the merits.

(d) To the extent that they are not otherwise unallowable, costs incurred in connection with any proceeding under paragraph (b) of this subsection commenced by a State, local, or foreign government may be allowable when the contracting officer (or other official specified in agency procedures) determines, that the costs were incurred either:

(1) As a direct result of a specific term or condition of a Federal contract or subcontract;
or

(2) As a result of compliance with specific written direction of the cognizant contracting officer.

(e) Costs incurred in connection with proceedings described in subparagraph (b) of this subsection, but which are not made unallowable by that subparagraph, may be allowable to the extent that:

(1) The costs are reasonable in relation to the activities required to deal with the proceeding and the underlying cause of action;

(2) The costs are not otherwise recovered from the Federal Government or a third party, either directly as a result of the proceeding or otherwise; and

(3) The percentage of costs allowed does not exceed the percentage determined to be appropriate considering the complexity of procurement litigation, generally accepted principles governing the award of legal fees in civil actions involving the United States as a party, and such other factors as may be appropriate. Such percentage shall not exceed 80 percent. Agreements reached under subparagraph (c) of this subsection shall be subject to this limitation. If, however, an agreement described in subparagraph (c)(1) of this subsection explicitly states the amount of otherwise allowable incurred legal fees and limits the allowable recovery to 80 percent or less of the stated legal fees, no additional limitation need be applied. The amount of reimbursement allowed for legal costs in connection with any proceeding described in subparagraph (c)(2) of this subsection shall be determined by the cognizant contracting officer, but shall not exceed 80 percent of otherwise allowable legal costs incurred.

(f) Costs not covered elsewhere in this subsection are unallowable if incurred in connection with the following:

(1) Defense against Federal Government claims or appeals or the prosecution of

claims or appeals against the Federal Government.

(2) Organization, reorganization, (including mergers and acquisitions) or resisting mergers and acquisitions [see also Cost (24)].

(3) Defense of antitrust suits.

(4) Defense of suits brought by employees or ex-employees of the contractor or subcontractor under section 2 of the Major Fraud Act of 1988 where the contractor or subcontractor was found liable or settled.

(5) Costs of legal, accounting, and consultant services and directly associated costs incurred in connection with the defense or prosecution of lawsuits or appeals between contractors or subcontractors arising from either—

(i) An agreement or contract concerning a teaming arrangement, a joint venture, or similar arrangement of shared interest; or

(ii) Dual sourcing, coproduction, or similar programs, are unallowable, except when

(A) Incurred as a result of compliance with specific terms and conditions of the contract or subcontract, or written instructions from the contracting officer; or

(B) When agreed to in writing by the contracting officer.

(6) Patent infringement litigation, unless otherwise provided for in the contract or subcontract.

(7) Representation of, or assistance to, individuals, groups, or legal entities which the contractor or subcontractor is not legally bound to provide, arising from an action where the participant was convicted of violation of a law or regulation or was found liable in a civil or administrative proceeding.

(8) Protests of Federal Government solicitations or contract awards, or the defense against protests of such solicitations or contract awards, unless the costs of defending against a protest are incurred pursuant to a written request from the cognizant contracting officer.

(g) Costs which may be unallowable under Cost (44), including directly associated costs, shall be segregated and accounted for by the contractor or subcontractor separately. During the pendency of any proceeding covered by subparagraph (b) and subparagraphs (f)(4) and (f)(7) of this subsection, the contracting officer shall generally withhold payment of such costs. However, if in the best interests of the Government, the contracting officer may provide for

conditional payment upon provision of adequate security, or other adequate assurance, and agreement by the contractor or subcontractor to repay all unallowable costs, plus interest, if the costs are subsequently determined to be unallowable.

(45) *Research and Development Costs.*

"Research and development," as used in this subsection, means the type of technical effort which is described in Cost (15) but sponsored by a grant or required in performance of a contract. When costs are incurred in excess of either the price of a contract or amount of a grant for research and development effort, the excess is unallowable under any other Government contract.

(46) *Goodwill.*

Goodwill, an unidentifiable intangible asset, originates under the purchase method of accounting for a business combination when the price paid by the acquiring company exceeds the sum of the identifiable individual assets acquired less liabilities assumed, based upon their fair values. The excess is commonly referred to as goodwill. Goodwill may arise from the acquisition of a company as a whole or a portion thereof. Any costs for amortization, expensing, write-off, or write-down of goodwill (however represented) are unallowable.

(47) *Costs of Alcoholic Beverages.*

Costs of alcoholic beverages are unallowable.

(48) *Asset Valuations Resulting from Business Combinations.*

(a) For tangible capital assets, when the purchase method of accounting for a business combination is used, whether or not the contract or subcontract is subject to CAS, the allowable depreciation and cost of money shall be based on the capitalized asset values measured and assigned in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.404-50(d), if allocable, reasonable, and not otherwise unallowable.

(b) For intangible capital assets, when the purchase method of accounting for a business combination is used, allowable amortization and cost of money shall be limited to the total of the amounts that would have been allowed had the combination not taken place.

3 Appendix - Definitions Added 7/2007

Applicable definitions for FAA cost principles and guidance are as follows:

"Accrued benefit cost method" means an actuarial cost method under which units of benefits are assigned to each cost accounting period and are valued as they accrue; *i.e.*, based on the services performed by each employee in the period involved. The measure of normal cost under this method for each cost accounting period is the present value of the units of benefit deemed to be credited to employees for service in that period. The measure of the actuarial accrued liability at a plan's inception date is the present value of the units of benefit credited to

employees for service prior to that date. (This method is also known as the unit credit cost method without salary projection.).

“Accumulating costs” means collecting cost data in an organized manner, such as through a system of accounts.

“Actual cash value” means the cost of replacing damaged property with other property of like kind and quality in the physical condition of the property immediately before the damage.

“Actual costs” means (except for contracts with State, Local, and Federally-recognized Indian Tribal Governments) amounts determined on the basis of costs incurred, as distinguished from forecasted costs. Actual costs include standard costs properly adjusted for applicable variances.

“Actuarial accrued liability” means pension cost attributable, under the actuarial cost method in use, to years prior to the current period considered by a particular actuarial valuation. As of such date, the actuarial accrued liability represents the excess of the present value of future benefits and administrative expenses over the present value of future normal costs for all plan participants and beneficiaries. The excess of the actuarial accrued liability over the actuarial value of the assets of a pension plan is the unfunded actuarial liability. The excess of the actuarial value of the assets of a pension plan over the actuarial accrued liability is an actuarial surplus and is treated as a negative unfunded actuarial liability.

“Actuarial assumption” means an estimate of future conditions affecting pension cost; *e.g.*, mortality rate, employee turnover, compensation levels, earnings on pension plan assets, and changes in values of pension plan assets.

“Actuarial cost method” means a technique which uses actuarial assumptions to measure the present value of future pension benefits and pension plan administrative expenses, and that assigns the cost of such benefits and expenses to cost accounting periods. The actuarial cost method includes the asset valuation method used to determine the actuarial value of the assets of a pension plan.

“Actuarial gain and loss” means the effect on pension cost resulting from differences between actuarial assumptions and actual experience.

“Actuarial valuation” means the determination, as of a specified date, of the normal cost, actuarial accrued liability, actuarial value of the assets of a pension plan, and other relevant values for the pension plan.

“Allocate” means to assign an item of cost, or a group of items of cost, to one or more cost objectives. This term includes both direct assignment of cost and the reassignment of a share from an indirect cost pool.

“Compensated personal absence” means any absence from work for reasons such as illness, vacation, holidays, jury duty, military training, or personal activities for which an employer pays compensation directly to an employee in accordance with a plan or custom of the employer.

“Compensation for personal services” means all remuneration paid currently or accrued, in whatever form and whether paid immediately or deferred, for services rendered by employees to the contractor.

“Cost input” means the cost, except general and administrative (G&A) expenses, which for contract costing purposes is allocable to the production of goods and services during a cost accounting period.

“Cost objective” means (except for contracts with State, Local, and Federally-recognized Indian Tribal Governments) a function, organizational subdivision, contract, or other work unit for which cost data are desired and for which provision is made to accumulate and measure the cost of processes, products, jobs, capitalized projects, etc.

“Deferred compensation” means an award made by an employer to compensate an employee in a future cost accounting period or periods for services rendered in one or more cost accounting periods before the date of the receipt of compensation by the employee. This definition shall not include the amount of year end accruals for salaries, wages, or bonuses that are to be paid within a reasonable period of time after the end of a cost accounting period.

“Defined-benefit pension plan” means a pension plan in which the benefits to be paid, or the basis for determining such benefits, are established in advance and the contributions are intended to provide the stated benefits.

“Defined-contribution pension plan” means a pension plan in which the contributions to be made are established in advance and the benefits are determined thereby.

“Directly associated cost” means any cost which is generated solely as a result of the incurrence of another cost, and which would not have been incurred had the other cost not been incurred.

“Estimating costs” means the process of forecasting a future result in terms of cost, based upon information available at the time.

“Expressly unallowable cost” means a particular item or type of cost which, under the express provisions of an applicable law, regulation, or contract, is specifically named and stated to be unallowable.

“Final cost objective” means (except for contracts with Educational Institutions, and contracts with State, Local, and Federally-recognized Indian Tribal Governments) a cost objective that has allocated to it both direct and indirect costs and, in the contractor’s accumulation system, is one of the final accumulation points.

“Fiscal year” means the accounting period for which annual financial statements are regularly prepared, generally a period of 12 months, 52 weeks, or 53 weeks.

“Funded pension cost” means the portion of pension cost for a current or prior cost accounting period that has been paid to a funding agency.

“Home office” means an office responsible for directing or managing two or more, but not

necessarily all, segments of an organization. It typically establishes policy for, and provides guidance to, the segments in their operations. It usually performs management, supervisory, or administrative functions, and may also perform service functions in support of the operations of the various segments. An organization which has intermediate levels, such as groups, may have several home offices which report to a common home office. An intermediate organization may be both a segment and a home office.

“Immediate-gain actuarial cost method” means any of the several actuarial cost methods under which actuarial gains and losses are included as part of the unfunded actuarial liability of the pension plan, rather than as part of the normal cost of the plan.

“Independent research and development (IR&D) cost” means the cost of effort which is neither sponsored by a grant, nor required in performing a contract, and which falls within any of the following four areas

- (a) Basic research,
- (b) Applied research,
- (c) Development, and
- (d) Systems and other concept formulation studies.

“Indirect cost pools” means (except for contracts with Educational Institutions, and contracts with State, Local, and Federally-recognized Indian Tribal Governments) groupings of incurred costs identified with two or more cost objectives but not identified specifically with any final cost objective.

“Insurance administration expenses” means the contractor’s costs of administering an insurance program; *e.g.*, the costs of operating an insurance or risk-management department, processing claims, actuarial fees, and service fees paid to insurance companies, trustees, or technical consultants.

“Intangible capital asset” means an asset that has no physical substance, has more than minimal value, and is expected to be held by an enterprise for continued use or possession beyond the current accounting period for the benefits it yields.

“Job” means a homogeneous cluster of work tasks, the completion of which serves an enduring purpose for the organization. Taken as a whole, the collection of tasks, duties, and responsibilities constitutes the assignment for one or more individuals whose work is of the same nature and is performed at the same skill/responsibility level—as opposed to a position, which is a collection of tasks assigned to a specific individual. Within a job, there may be pay categories which are dependent on the degree of supervision required by the employee while performing assigned tasks which are performed by all persons with the same job.

“Job class of employees” means employees performing in positions within the same job.

“Labor cost at standard” means a pre-established measure of the labor element of cost,

computed by multiplying labor-rate standard by labor-time standard.

“Labor market” means a place where individuals exchange their labor for compensation. Labor markets are identified and defined by a combination of the following factors—

- (1) Geography,
- (2) Education and/or technical background required,
- (3) Experience required by the job,
- (4) Licensing or certification requirements,
- (5) Occupational membership, and
- (6) Industry.

“Labor-rate standard” means a pre-established measure, expressed in monetary terms, of the price of labor.

“Labor-time standard” means a pre-established measure, expressed in temporal terms, of the quantity of labor.

“Material cost at standard” means a pre-established measure of the material elements of cost, computed by multiplying material-price standard by material-quantity standard.

“Material-price standard” means a pre-established measure, expressed in monetary terms, of the price of material.

“Material-quantity standard” means a pre-established measure, expressed in physical terms, of the quantity of material.

“Moving average cost” means an inventory costing method under which an average unit cost is computed after each acquisition by adding the cost of the newly acquired units to the cost of the units of inventory on hand and dividing this figure by the new total number of units.

“Nonqualified pension plan” means any pension plan other than a qualified pension plan as defined in this part.

“Normal cost” means the annual cost attributable, under the actuarial cost method in use, to current and future years as of a particular valuation date excluding any payment in respect of an unfunded actuarial liability.

“Original complement of low cost equipment” means a group of items acquired for the initial outfitting of a tangible capital asset or an operational unit, or a new addition to either. The items in the group individually cost less than the minimum amount established by the contractor for capitalization for the classes of assets acquired but in the aggregate they represent a material investment. The group, as a complement, is expected to be held for continued service beyond the current period. Initial outfitting of the unit is completed when the

unit is ready and available for normal operations.

“Pay-as-you-go cost method” means a method of recognizing pension cost only when benefits are paid to retired employees or their beneficiaries.

“Pension plan” means a deferred compensation plan established and maintained by one or more employers to provide systematically for the payment of benefits to plan participants after their retirements, provided that the benefits are paid for life or are payable for life at the option of the employees. Additional benefits such as permanent and total disability and death payments, and survivorship payments to beneficiaries of deceased employees, may be an integral part of a pension plan.

“Pension plan participant” means any employee or former employee of an employer or any member or former member of an employee organization, who is or may become eligible to receive a benefit from a pension plan which covers employees of such employer or members of such organization who have satisfied the plan’s participation requirements, or whose beneficiaries are receiving or may be eligible to receive any such benefit. A participant whose employment status with the employer has not been terminated is an active participant of the employer’s pension plan.

“Profit center” means (except for contracts with Educational Institutions, and contracts with State, Local, and Federally-recognized Indian Tribal Governments) the smallest organizationally independent segment of a company charged by management with profit and loss responsibilities.

“Projected benefit cost method” means either—

- (1) Any of the several actuarial cost methods that distribute the estimated total cost of all of the employees’ prospective benefits over a period of years, usually their working careers; or
- (2) A modification of the accrued benefit cost method that considers projected compensation levels.

“Proposal” means any offer or other submission used as a basis for pricing a contract, contract modification, or termination settlement or for securing payments thereunder.

“Qualified pension plan” means a pension plan comprising a definite written program communicated to and for the exclusive benefit of employees that meets the criteria deemed essential by the Internal Revenue Service as set forth in the Internal Revenue Code for preferential tax treatment regarding contributions, investments, and distributions. Any other plan is a nonqualified pension plan.

“Self-insurance charge” means a cost which represents the projected average loss under a self- insurance plan.

“Service life” means the period of usefulness of a tangible capital asset (or group of assets) to its current owner. The period may be expressed in units of time or output. The estimated service life of a tangible capital asset (or group of assets) is a current forecast of its service life

and is the period over which depreciation cost is to be assigned.

“Spread-gain actuarial cost method” means any of the several projected benefit actuarial cost methods under which actuarial gains and losses are included as part of the current and future normal costs of the pension plan.

“Standard cost” means any cost computed with the use of pre-established measures.

“Tangible capital asset” means an asset that has physical substance, more than minimal value, and is expected to be held by an enterprise for continued use or possession beyond the current accounting period for the services it yields.

“Termination of employment gain or loss” means an actuarial gain or loss resulting from the difference between the assumed and actual rates at which pension plan participants separate from employment for reasons other than retirement, disability, or death.

“Variance” means the difference between a pre-established measure and an actual measure.

“Weighted average cost” means an inventory costing method under which an average unit cost is computed periodically by dividing the sum of the cost of beginning inventory plus the cost of acquisitions by the total number of units included in these two categories.

T3.4.1 - Bonds and Insurance Revised 7/2008

A Bonds and Insurance

1 General Requirements

Bonds, guarantees and insurance requirements will:

- a. Comply with requirements of law found in the Miller Act;
- b. Provide methods to obtain financial protection against damages to the FAA in all forms of contracts including bid/proposal guarantees, bonds, sureties and insurance which are not covered by the Miller Act;
- c. Allow the contracting officer discretion to set appropriate bond levels to protect the FAA's interest;
- d. Establish contracts that allow the contracting officer flexibility to increase bond amounts based upon contract changes;
- e. Encourage the use of corporate, rather than individual, sureties;
- f. Allow flexibility in the types of security for bonds; encourage avoidance of termination for default through consideration of surety takeover when contractors are not performing;

g. Provide the CO flexibility to tailor clauses to the specific situation provided that they remain in compliance with the Miller Act.

2 Proposal Guarantees Revised 7/2008

a. Proposal guarantees (referred to as guarantee(s)) are relevant to performance bonds only. The Contracting Officer (CO) determines the applicability of a proposal guarantee based on the best interests of FAA.

b. *Amount.* The CO should determine a guarantee amount that is adequate to protect the Government from loss should the successful offeror fail to sign the contract or obtain required bonds. The guarantee amount should be at least 20 percent of the proposal price and should not exceed \$3 million. When the penal sum is expressed as a percentage, a maximum dollar limitation may be stated. For indefinite delivery contracts, the amount of any guarantee should be a specific amount equal to the largest single order that the CO estimates will be placed under the contract, or another amount that the CO deems necessary to protect the interest of the FAA.

c. *Failure to Submit Required Proposal Guarantee.* It is preferable for offerors to submit their guarantees with the proposals. However, the CO may determine the final cut-off for receipt of guarantees. Also, if a guarantee is proposed at an amount less than the solicitation specifies, but is equal to or greater than the difference between the proposal price and the price of the next- higher proposal, the guarantee may be accepted.

d. *Screening Information Request (SIR) Requirements.* SIRs should describe guarantee requirements in sufficient detail for offerors to determine the amount of the required guarantee.

3 Bonds Revised 10/2010

a. *General.*

(1) *Requirement .* Bonds are not generally applicable to non-construction contracts but may be used if the contracting officer determines that such bonds are necessary to protect the interests of the FAA. The Miller Act (40 U.S.C.A Section 3131) requires performance and payment bonds for construction contracts exceeding \$150,000. The contracting officer may waive performance and payment bonds as authorized by the Miller Act or other law if in the best interest of the Government.

(2) *SIR Requirements.* The SIR should describe the bond requirements.

(3) *Penal Amount.* The penal amount should reflect the minimum amount needed to protect the FAA's interests.

(4) *Additional Amounts of Protection.* The contracting officer may increase the bond

requirements if the contract amount increases and the contracting officer deems it to be in the best interest of the FAA.

(5) *Notice to Proceed.* If the contract requires bonds, insurance, reinsurance or other forms of protection, the contractor must furnish them to the contracting officer in the time specified in the schedule. The contracting officer may consider these submissions in determining when to issue a notice to proceed.

(6) *Original Copy.* An original signed copy of any bond must be retained in the solicitation or contract file.

(7) *Authority of Agents.* Bonds signed by persons acting in a representative capacity must be accompanied by proof that the agent is authorized to act in that capacity. Proof may be a notarized power of attorney, or a properly executed corporate certificate or resolution, attested to by the corporate secretary.

(8) *Partnership as Principal.* When a partnership is a principal, the names of all members of the firm must be listed in the bond, following the trade name of the firm (if any) and the phrase "a partnership composed of ." When a corporation is a principal, the state of the incorporation should be listed.

(9) *Date.* Unless an annual bond is accepted, performance or payment bonds should be dated after the date of the contract.

(10) *Furnishing Information to Subcontractors and Suppliers Under Payment Bonds.* When a payment bond has been provided, the contracting officer may furnish the name and address of the surety or sureties to persons who have furnished, or have been requested to furnish, labor or materials for use in performing the contract. The contracting officer may furnish additional general information on such matters as the progress of work, the payments made, and the estimated percentage of completion.

(11) *Contract Increases.* When a contract price is increased or scope changes, the FAA may require additional bond protection in an amount adequate to protect suppliers of labor and material. Both the contractor and sureties should execute a consent of surety increasing the penal amount and submit it to the CO.

(12) *Surety Changes.* The original surety must execute a consent of surety in instances where an increased bond amount is obtained from a party other than the original surety.

(13) *Novations.* Novations require a consent of surety.

b. Construction Contracts - Performance and Payment Bonds

(1) Penal Sums

(a) *Requirements Contracts.* When determining the penal sum of bonds for requirements contracts, the contracting officer may consider the contract price to be the price payable for the estimated quantity.

(b) *Indefinite Quantity Contracts*. When determining the penal sum of bonds for indefinite-quantity contracts, the contracting officer should consider the contract price to be the price payable for the specified minimum quantity. When the minimum quantity is exceeded, additional amounts of performance and payment protection may be obtained as stated under performance and payment bond.

(2) *Performance Bonds*

(a) *Penal Amounts*. Penal amounts should generally be 100 percent of the original contract price, unless the contracting officer determines that a lesser amount would be adequate for the protection of the FAA. If a lesser amount is used, the clauses should be tailored to the situation. If the contract price increases, an additional amount equal to 100 percent of the increase shall be obtained.

(b) *Additional Amounts of Protection*. The contracting officer may increase the amount up to 100 percent of the increase in contract price.

(3) *Payment Bonds*

(a) *Requirement*. A payment bond is required only when a performance bond is required but may be used without a performance bond if the contracting officer deems the use of payment bond to be in the FAA's interest. Examples of situations where a payment bond may be needed include:

- (i) Supplies or services are unique to the FAA that can be obtained only from a source that is not the producer of the supplies or services
- (ii) A contractor has sold all its assets to, or merged with, another firm and the FAA needs assurance of the new firm's responsibility
- (iii) Uninterrupted provision of the supplies or services is essential to the continued operation of FAA functions.

(b) *Penal Amounts*.

(i) Unless the contracting officer makes a written determination supported by specific findings that a payment bond in this amount is impractical, the amount of the payment bond must equal:

(A) 100 percent of the original contract price; and

(B) If the contract price increases, an additional amount equal to 100 percent of the increase.

(ii) The amount of the payment bond must be no less than the amount of the performance bond.

(c) *Furnishing Information to Subcontractors and Suppliers.* The contracting officer may furnish the name and address of the surety or sureties to persons who have furnished, or have been requested to furnish, labor or materials for use in performing the contract. The CO may furnish additional general information on such matters as the progress of work, the payments made and the estimated percentage of completion, if available.

c. *Other Than Construction Contracts -Performance and Payment Bonds*

(1) *Annual Performance Bonds (APB).* APB may be used for nonconstruction contracts only and should be applicable to the total of all covered contracts. The bond may be modified to cover new requirements.

(2) *Performance Bonds.* Performance bonds may be used if the contracting officers deems it necessary to protect the FAA's interest. The following situations may warrant a performance bond:

(a) FAA property or funds are to be provided to the contractor for use in performing the contract or as partial compensation (as in retention of salvaged material).

(b) A contractor sells assets to or merges with another concern, and the FAA after recognizing the latter concern as the successor in interest, desires assurance that it is financially capable.

(c) Substantial payments are made before delivery of end items starts.

(d) Contracts are for dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements.

(3) *Payment Bonds.* A payment bond is required only when a performance bond is required and if the contracting officer deems the use of payment bond to be in the FAA's interest.

d. *Other Types of Bonds.* The contracting officer may use other types of bonds, such as patent infringement bonds (Clause 3.4.1-8, Patent Infringement Bond Requirements), deemed necessary to protect the interests of the FAA.

e. *Sureties.* This subsection describes the use of sureties to protect the Government from financial losses.

(1) *Requirements for Sureties.* Bonds must be supported by acceptable corporate sureties, or by assets acceptable as security for the contractor's obligation. The Contracting Officer should assure that adequate security for bonds is obtained to protect the interest of the FAA.

(2) *Corporate Sureties.* Corporate sureties must appear on the list contained in the

Department of Treasury Circular 570, "Companies Holding Certificates of Authority as Acceptable Sureties on Federal Bonds and Acceptable Reinsuring Companies." The amount of the bond may not exceed the underwriting limit stated for the surety in that list. Upon receipt of notification of termination of a company's authority to qualify as a surety on Federal bonds, the contracting officer shall review the outstanding contracts and take action necessary to protect the Government, including, where appropriate, securing new bonds with acceptable sureties in lieu of outstanding bonds with the named company.

(3) *Individual Sureties.* Individual sureties are discouraged.

(4) *Alternative Security.* Alternative security is not permitted for payment bonds for construction contracts. For other than payment bonds for construction contracts, the CO may accept the following alternative security in place of bonds and require the deposit of the assets as specified herein. Further, for bonds that do not use sureties as the security for the bond, the bond should include a statement pledging and identifying the security that will be used to support the bond. The contractor shall execute the bond form as the principal. Other types of alternative security than those described herein may not be used. The following are considered to be acceptable assets are:

(a) *Bonds or Notes.* U.S. bonds or notes maturing in less than 5 years from the date of contract, together with an agreement authorizing collection or sale in the event of default may be used. The par value of the bonds or notes must be at least equal to the penal amount of the bond. U.S. bonds or notes should be deposited in an amount equal at their par value to the penal sum of the bond (the Act of February 24, 1919 (31 U.S.C. 9303) and Treasury Department Circular No. 154 dated July 1, 1978 (31 CFR Part 225)). The CO may turn the securities over to a designated agency official or deposit them with the Treasurer of the U.S. or other institution designated by the Treasurer.

(b) *Other Types of Assets.* Certified check, cashier's check, bank draft, postal money order, or an irrevocable, unconditional letter of credit (see OFPP Pamphlet No. 7 "Guidance for Implementing Policy Letter 91-4" as guidance for using irrevocable letters of credit) issued by a federally insured financial institution is another type of asset that may be used as security. The deposit must be at least equal to the penal amount of the surety bond, and payable solely to the order of the FAA. The CO must deposit checks and drafts made out to the FAA with the designated official in the FAA with instructions to hold the funds for the benefit of the contractor. The procuring activity should establish records to account for all deposited items, such as the requiring the senior CO of the procuring activity to keep a perpetual inventory of all deposited items.

(c) *Bond Representations.* When the contractor pledges assets instead of providing a surety bond, the contractor must complete the bond form as principal and the bond form must describe the assets pledged.

(5) *Contract Administration.*

(a) *Information and Notices to Surety (ies)*. The CO may furnish the following information to each surety upon request:

(i) correspondence related to -terminations, renewals,- nonperformance;

(ii) information indicating the surety's potential liability for contractor's performance failure such as notice of impending termination, demand for adequate assurances, assessment of liquidated, or other damages;

(iii) claims against the surety based upon the contractor's failure to perform that addresses the reasons and amount of the claim. Legal assistance may be engaged if the surety fails to pay. The CO may also provide other information in response to requests related to contractor performance and payment.

(b) *Surety Takeover in Performance Failure*. The CO may consider any surety proposal to complete the work prior to terminating a contract. The CO may allow the surety to complete the work if the CO has reason to believe that the firms or individuals proposed by the surety are capable to perform the work.

(c) *Contract Completion*.

(i) *Certificate of Completion*. After the contractor has met all the contractual obligations, the CO may issue a Certificate of Completion to any surety. The certificate's terms may not release the surety from obligation under a payment bond.

(ii) *Asset Refund*. If alternative security was furnished, the CO should refund the assets under a payment bond upon completion of the work and receipt of a contractor's release.

(iii) *Substantial Completion Under Construction Contracts*. Upon request, the CO should furnish a Certificate of Substantial Completion to sureties of a construction contractor if the project has been determined to be substantially complete.

4 Insurance Revised 10/2020

a. *Requirement*. Contractors may be required to carry insurance when necessary to protect the interests of the FAA. The FAA CO must review insurance for use under the contract and may refuse insurance that is not in the FAA's interest. The CO should consider the insurance validation when issuing a Notice to Proceed. Examples that could require insurance are:

(1) Any contractor subject to Cost Accounting Standard (CAS) 416 (48 CFR 9004.416

is required to obtain insurance, by purchase or self-coverage, for the perils to which the contractor is exposed, except when (i) the Government agrees by contract to indemnify the contractor or relieves the contractor of liability for loss or damage to Government property.

(2) Contractors, whether or not their contracts are subject to CAS 416, are required by law and this regulation to provide insurance for certain types of perils (e.g., workers' compensation). Insurance is mandatory also when commingling of property, type of operation, circumstances of ownership, or condition of the contract make it necessary for the protection of the Government.

(3) Contractors awarded nonpersonal services contracts for health services are required to maintain medical liability insurance and indemnify the Government for liability producing acts or omissions by the contractor, its employees and agents. In addition, the CO may require other insurance as deemed necessary to protect the Government.

b. Insurance Under Fixed-Price

(1) *General.* Although the FAA is not ordinarily concerned with the contractor's insurance coverage if the contract is a fixed-price contract, in special circumstances contracting officer may specify insurance requirements under fixed-price contracts. Examples of such circumstances include the following:

- (a) The contractor is, or has a separate operation, engaged principally in FAA work.
- (b) FAA property is involved.
- (c) The work is to be performed on a FAA facility.
- (d) The FAA elects to assume risks for which the contractor ordinarily obtains commercial insurance.

(2) *Work on a Government Installation.* The CO may include contract clause 3.4.1-10, Insurance- Work on a Government Installation in fixed-price SIRs and contracts for work to be performed on a Government installation unless:

- (a) only a small amount of work is required on the Government installation, or
- (b) all work on the Government installation is to be performed outside the United States.

The coverage specified is the minimum insurance required and should be included in the contract schedule or elsewhere in the contract. The contracting officer may require additional coverage and higher limits. When the clause, Insurance-Work on a Government Installation, is not required but is included because the contracting officer considers it to be in the FAA's interest to do so, any of the types of insurance specified in d. below, Amounts and Types of Insurance, may be omitted or the limits may be lowered, if appropriate.

c. Insurance Under Non-Fixed-Price Contracts.

(1) *Coverage.* Insurance referred to below in d. Amounts and Types of Insurance, below, is required for non-fixed-price contracts in both prime and subcontracts. Cost-reimbursement contracts (and subcontracts, if the terms of the prime contract are extended to the subcontract) ordinarily require the types of insurance listed in d below.

(2) *Professional services contracts (PSC).* PSC should require errors and omissions insurance described below in f. Errors and Omissions Insurance.

d. Amounts and Types of Insurance.

(1) *Workers' Compensation and Employers' Liability Insurance.* Compliance with applicable workers' compensation and occupational disease statutes is required, and employers' liability coverage must be obtained when available. If occupational diseases are not compensable by law, the contractor must carry insurance for occupational disease under the employers' liability section of the insurance policy. Employer's liability coverage of at least \$100,000 is required where possible. The CO may modify recommended amounts stated herein, as deemed in the best interest of the FAA, if not in violation of statute and locality or governmental requirements.

(2) *General Liability Insurance.*

(a) *Bodily injury.* The contractor must carry bodily injury liability insurance, with minimum limits of \$100,000 per person and \$500,000 per occurrence.

(b) *Property.* The CO may require property damage liability in an amount to be determined by the contracting officer as deemed appropriate to the contract.

(3) *Automobile Liability Insurance.* The contracting officer shall require automobile liability insurance written on the comprehensive form of policy. The policy shall provide for bodily injury and property damage liability covering the operation of all automobiles used in connection with performing the contract. Policies covering automobiles operated in the United States shall provide coverage of at least \$200,000 per person and \$500,000 per occurrence for bodily injury and \$20,000 per occurrence for property damage.

e. Self-Insurance. The CO may approve a qualified program of self-insurance covering any kind of liability in place of any type of insurance discussed above in d., Amounts and Types of Insurance, Paragraph 4, if it is in the best interest of the FAA. Self-insurance shall not apply to catastrophic risk. In jurisdictions where workers' compensation does not completely cover employers' liability to employees, a program of self-insurance for workers' compensation may be approved if:

(1) the contractor also maintains an approved program of self-insurance for any employer's liability that is not covered; or

(2) the contractor has shown that the combined cost to the FAA of self-insurance for workers' compensation and commercial insurance for employers' liability should not exceed the cost of covering both kinds of risks by commercial insurance.

f. *Errors and Omissions Insurance.*

(1) *Professional Services Contractors.* The CO may require professional services contracts such as the following categories to have errors and omissions (malpractice) (E&O) insurance:

- (a) accountants
- (b) architects
- (c) engineers
- (d) fiscal agents
- (e) medical doctors and dentists.

For other professional services besides those listed above, the CO may require E&O insurance when in the interest of the FAA.

(2) *Amount.* Insurance coverage should be at least \$200,000, unless the contracting officer determines that a different limit is needed in the interest of the FAA.

(3) *Waiver.* The CO may waive the requirement for errors and omissions insurance in whole or in part, with the concurrence of assigned counsel.

(4) *Insurance Policies.* If an existing policy is amended to cover the FAA's requirements, the FAA shall be named as a loss payee.

(5) *Notice of Cancellation and Change.* Insurance policies other than E&O must contain an endorsement to the effect that a cancellation of or material change in policy that adversely affects the interest of the FAA should not be effective until at least 30 days after the written notice of cancellation or change is given to the CO.

g. *Notice to Proceed.* If the contract requires bonds, insurance, reinsurance or other forms of protection, the contractor must furnish them to the contracting officer in the time specified in the schedule. The contracting officer may consider these submissions in determining when to issue a notice to proceed.

5 Definitions

a. *'Attorney-in-fact,'* as used in this part, means an agent, independent agent, underwriter, or

any other company or individual holding a power of attorney granted by a surety (see also 'power of attorney').

b. *'Bid guarantee'* means a form of security assuring that the bidder (a) will not withdraw a bid within the period specified for acceptance and will execute a written contract and furnish required bonds, including any necessary coinsurance or reinsurance agreements, within the time specified in the bid, unless a longer time allowed, after receipt of the specified forms.

c. *'Bond'* means a written instrument executed by a bidder or contractor (the 'principal'), and a second party (the 'surety' or 'sureties'), to assure fulfillment of the principal's obligations to a third party (the 'obligee' or 'Federal Aviation Administration'), identified in the bond. If the principal's obligations are not met, the bond assures payment, to the extent stipulated, of any loss sustained by the obligee. The types of bonds and related documents are as follows:

(1) An advance payment bond secures fulfillment of the contractor's obligations under an advance payment provision.

(2) An annual bid bond is a single bond furnished by a bidder, in lieu of separate bonds, which secure all bids (on other than construction contracts) requiring bonds submitted during a specific FAA fiscal year.

(3) An annual performance bond is a single bond furnished by a contractor, in lieu of separate performance bonds, to secure fulfillment of the contractor's obligations under contracts (other than construction contracts) requiring bonds entered into during a specific FAA fiscal year.

(4) A patent infringement bond secures fulfillment of the contractor's obligations under a patent provision.

(5) A payment bond assures payments as required by law to all persons supplying labor or material in the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract.

(6) A performance bond secures performance and fulfillment of the contractor's obligations under the contract.

d. *'Consent of surety'* means an acknowledgment by a surety that its bond given in connection with a contract continues to apply to the contract as modified.

e. *'Insurance,'* as used in this part, means a contract which provides that for a stipulated consideration, one party undertakes to indemnify another against loss, damage, or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event.f. *'Penal sum' or 'penal amount'* means the amount of money specified in a bond (or a percentage of the bid price in a bid bond) as the maximum payment for which the surety is obligated.

g. *'Power of attorney,'* as used in this part, means the authority given one person or corporation to act for and obligate another, as specified in the instrument creating the power; in corporate suretyship, an instrument under seal which appoints an attorney-in-fact to act in behalf of a surety company in signing bonds (see also 'attorney-in-fact').

h. '*Reinsurance*' means a transaction which provides that a surety for a consideration, agrees to indemnify another surety against loss which the latter may sustain under a bond which it has issued. 'Surety' means an individual or corporation legally liable for the debt, default, or failure of a principal to satisfy a contract obligation. The types of sureties referred to are as follows:

- (1) An individual surety is one person, as distinguished from a business entity, who is liable for the entire penal amount of the bond.
- (2) A corporate surety is licensed under various insurance laws and, under its charter, has legal power to act as surety for others.
- (3) A cosurety is one of two or more sureties that are jointly liable for the penal sum of the bond. A limit of liability for each surety may be stated.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms

[view procurement forms](#)

T3.4.2 - Taxes

A Taxes

1 General

a. This section provides general information on a range of taxation issues including:

- (1) Using tax clauses in contracts (including foreign contracts);
- (2) Asserting immunity or exemption from taxes; or
- (3) Obtaining tax refunds.

b. This section does not present the full scope of the tax laws and regulations. Therefore, contracting officers (CO) should work closely with legal counsel when tax questions arise.

c. COs must consult legal counsel before negotiating with any taxing authority for the purpose of:

- (1) Determining whether or not a tax is valid or applicable; or

(2) Obtaining an exemption from, or refund of, a tax.

d. When the FAA's constitutional immunity from State or local taxation may be at issue, contractors should be discouraged from negotiating independently with taxing authorities if the contract involved is either:

(1) A cost-reimbursement contract, or

(2) A fixed-price contract containing a tax escalation clause.

e. The CO should consult legal counsel for the following before purchasing goods or services from a foreign source:

(1) Information on foreign tax treaties and agreements in force and on the implementation of any foreign-tax-relief programs and

(2) Resolution of other tax questions affecting the prospective contract.

2 Federal Excise Taxes

a. Federal excise taxes are levied on the sale or use of particular supplies or services. Subtitle D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, Miscellaneous Excise Taxes, 26 U.S.C. 4041, et seq., and its implementing regulations, 26 CFR 40 through 299, cover miscellaneous federal excise tax requirements. Questions arising in this area should be directed to legal counsel. The most common excise taxes are--

(1) Manufacturers' excise taxes imposed on certain motor-vehicle articles, tires and inner tubes, gasoline, lubricating oils, coal, fishing equipment, firearms, shells, and cartridges sold by manufacturers, producers, or importers; and

(2) Special-fuels excise taxes imposed at the retail level on diesel fuel and special motor fuels.

b. Sometimes the law exempts the Federal Government from these taxes. COs should solicit prices on a tax-exclusive basis when the Government is exempt from these taxes, and on a tax-inclusive basis when no exemption exists.

c. COs should take maximum advantage of available Federal excise tax exemptions.

3 General Exemptions Revised 10/2018

a. No Federal manufacturers' or special-fuels excise taxes are imposed in many contracting situations as, for example, when the supplies are for any of the following:

(1) The exclusive use of any State or political subdivision, including the

Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

District of Columbia (26 U.S.C. 4041 and 4221);

(2) Shipment to a United States possession or Puerto Rico, or for export. Shipment or export must occur within 6 months of the time title passes to the Government. When the exemption is claimed, the words "for export or shipment to a possession" must appear on the contract or purchase document, and the contracting officer must furnish the seller proof of export (see 26 CFR 48.4221-3);

(3) Further manufacture, or resale for further manufacture (this exemption does not include tires and inner tubes) (26 CFR 48.4221-2);

(4) Use as fuel supplies, ships or sea stores, or legitimate equipment on vessels of war, including

(a) Aircraft owned by the United States and constituting a part of the armed forces; and

(b) Guided missiles and pilotless aircraft owned or chartered by the United States. When this exemption is to be claimed, the purchase should be made on a tax-exclusive basis. The CO must furnish the seller an exemption certificate for Supplies for Vessels of War (an example is given in 26 CFR 48.4221-4(d)(2); the IRS will accept one certificate covering all orders under a single contract for a specified period of up to 12 calendar quarters) (26 U.S.C. 4041 and 4221);

(5) A nonprofit educational organization (26 U.S.C. 4041 and 4221); (6) Emergency vehicles (26 U.S.C. 4053 and 4064(b)(1)(c)).

b. Other Federal Tax Exemptions.

(1) Pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 4293, the Secretary of the Treasury has exempted the United States from the communications excise tax imposed in 26 U.S.C. 4251, when the supplies and services are for the exclusive use of the United States. (Secretarial Authorization, June 20, 1947, Internal Revenue Cumulative Bulletin, 1947-1, 205.)

(2) Pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 4483(b), the Secretary of the Treasury has exempted the United States from the federal highway vehicle users tax imposed in 26 U.S.C. 4481. The exemption applies whether the vehicle is owned or leased by the United States. (Secretarial Authorization, Internal Revenue Cumulative Bulletin, 1956-2, 1369.)

4 State and Local Taxes Revised 10/2018

a. *Definition.* "State and local taxes" means taxes levied by the States, the District of

Columbia, Puerto Rico, possessions of the United States, or their political subdivisions.

b. Application of State and Local Taxes to the FAA.

(1) Generally, purchases and leases made by the Federal Government are immune from State and local taxation. Whether any specific purchase or lease is immune, however, is a legal question requiring advice and assistance of legal counsel.

(2) When it is economically feasible to do so, the FAA should take maximum advantage of all exemptions from State and local taxation that may be available. If appropriate, the CO should provide a Standard Form 1094, U.S. Tax Exemption Form, or other evidence to establish that the purchase is being made by the FAA.

c. Application of State and Local Taxes to FAA Contractors and Subcontractors.

(1) Prime contractors and subcontractors must not normally be designated as agents of the Government for the purpose of claiming immunity from State or local sales or use taxes. Before any such determination is made the CO must consult with legal counsel.

(2) When a prime contractor or a subcontractor under a prime contract makes a purchase instead of the FAA, the right to an exemption of the transaction from a sales or use tax may not rest on the Government's immunity from direct taxation by States and localities. It may rest instead on provisions of the particular State or local law involved, or, in some cases, the transaction may not in fact be expressly exempt from the tax.

(3) Frequently, property (including property acquired under the progress payments clause of fixed-price contracts or the Government property clause of cost-reimbursement contracts) owned by the Government is in the possession of a contractor or subcontractor. Situations may arise in which States or localities assert the right to tax Government property directly or to tax the contractor's or subcontractor's possession of, interest in, or use of that property. In such cases, the CO must seek review and advice from legal counsel on the appropriate course of action.

d. Matters Requiring Special Consideration.

(1) The imposition of State and local taxes may result in special contract considerations including the following:

- (a) With coordination of legal counsel, a contract may -
 - (i) State that the contract price includes or excludes a specified tax or

(ii) Require that the contractor take certain actions with regard to payment, nonpayment, refund, protest, or other treatment of a specified tax. Such special treatment may be appropriate when there is doubt as to the applicability or allocability of the tax, or when the applicability of the tax is being litigated.

(b) The applicability of State and local taxes to purchases by the FAA may depend on the place and terms of delivery. When the contract price will be substantial, alternative places and terms of delivery should be considered in light of possible tax consequences.

(c) Indefinite-delivery contracts for equipment rental may require the contractor to furnish equipment in any of the States. Since leased equipment remains the contractor's property, States and local governments impose a wide variety of property, use, or other taxes on equipment leased to the Government. The amount of these taxes can vary considerably from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

(d) The North Carolina State and Local Sales and Use Tax.

(i) The North Carolina Sales and Use Tax Act authorizes counties and incorporated cities and towns to obtain each year from the Commissioner of Revenue of the State of North Carolina a refund of sales and use taxes indirectly paid on building materials, supplies, fixtures, and equipment that become a part of or are annexed to any building or structure erected, altered, or repaired for such counties and incorporated cities and towns in North Carolina. In *United States v. Clayton*, 250 F. Supp. 827 (1965), it was held that the United States is entitled to the benefit of the refund, but must follow the refund procedure of the Act and the regulations to recover what it is due.

(ii) The Act provides that, to receive the refund, claimants must file, within 6 months after the claimant's fiscal year closes, a written request substantiated by such records, receipts, and information as the Commissioner of Revenue may require. No refund will be made on an application not filed within the time allowed and in such manner as the Commissioner may require. The requirements of the Commissioner

are set forth in regulations that provide that, to substantiate a refund claim for sales or use taxes paid on purchases of building materials, supplies, fixtures, or equipment by a contractor, the Government must secure from the contractor certified statements setting forth the cost of the property purchased from each vendor and the amount of sales or use taxes paid. In the event the contractor makes several purchases from the same vendor, the certified statement must indicate the invoice numbers, the inclusive dates of the invoices, the total amount of the invoices, and the sales and use taxes paid. The statement must also include the cost of any tangible personal property withdrawn from the contractor's warehouse stock and the amount of sales or use tax paid by the contractor. Similar certified statements by subcontractors must be obtained by the general contractor and furnished to the claimant. Any local sales or use taxes included in the contractor's statement must be shown separately from the State sales or use taxes.

(iii) The clause prescribed at 3.4.2-9 requires contractors to submit to COs by November 30 of each year a statement disclosing North Carolina State and local sales and use taxes paid during the 12-month period that ended the preceding September 30. The CO should ensure that contractors comply with this requirement and must obtain the annual refund to which the Government may be entitled. The application for refund must be filed each year before March 31 and in the manner and form required by the Commissioner of Revenue. Copies of the form may be obtained from the State of North Carolina Department of Revenue, PO Box 25000, Raleigh, North Carolina 27640.

5 State and Local Tax Exemptions Revised 7/2024

a. Evidence needed to establish exemption from State or local taxes depends on the grounds for the exemption claimed, the parties to the transaction, and the requirements of the taxing jurisdiction. Such evidence may include the following:

- (1) A copy of the contract or relevant portion;

(2) Copies of purchase orders, shipping documents, credit-card-imprinted sales slips, paid or acknowledged invoices, or similar documents that identify an agency or instrumentality of the United States as the buyer;

(3) A FAA 4400-86 U.S. Tax Exemption Form;

(4) A State or local form indicating that the supplies or services are for the exclusive use of the United States;

(5) Any other State or locally required document for establishing general or specific exemption;

(6) Shipping documents indicating that shipments are in interstate or foreign commerce.

b. If a reasonable basis to sustain a claimed exemption exists, the seller will be furnished evidence of exemption, as follows:

(1) Under a contract containing the clause at AMS 3.4.2-8, Federal, State, and Local Taxes, Competitive Contracts, or at AMS 3.4.2-7, Federal, State, and Local Taxes (Noncompetitive Contract), in accordance with the terms of those clauses;

(2) Under a cost-reimbursement contract, if requested by the contractor and approved by the CO or at the discretion of the CO;

(3) Under a contract or purchase order that contains no tax provision,

if—

(i) Requested by the contractor and approved by the CO or at the discretion of the CO; and

(ii) Either the contract price does not include the tax or, if the transaction or property is tax exempt, the contractor consents to a reduction in the contract price.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 7/2024

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
Tax Exemption Letter

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

T3.5 Intellectual Property Revised 1/2009

A Patents, Copyrights, and Rights in Data Revised 1/2009

1 General Revised 1/2009

a. The policies stated in this section are applicable to all contracts entered into by the FAA. Cooperative Agreements (“Section 106 Cooperative Agreements”) and “Other Transaction Agreements” entered into under the authority of 49 U.S.C. 106 do not necessarily require the use of the Intellectual Property clauses found at Section 3.5 of the AMS. Specific provisions dealing with intellectual property in Section 106 Cooperative Agreements and Other Transaction Agreements must be negotiated. Contracting Officers should follow the guidance in this section and draft appropriate clauses in consultation with legal counsel.

b. The Government encourages the maximum practical commercial use of inventions made under Government contracts.

c. Generally, the FAA will not refuse to award a contract on the grounds that the prospective contractor may infringe a patent. The FAA may authorize and consent to the use of inventions in the performance of certain contracts, even though the inventions may be covered by U.S. patents.

- d. Generally, contractors providing commercial items should indemnify the Government against liability for the infringement of U.S. patents.
- e. The FAA recognizes rights in data developed at private expense, and limits its demands for delivery of that data. When such data is delivered, the FAA will acquire only those rights essential to its needs.
- f. Generally, the FAA requires that contractors obtain permission from copyright owners before including copyrighted works owned by others in data to be delivered to the Government.

2 Patents and Copyrights Revised 9/2020

a. Patent and copyright infringement liability.

(1) Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1498, the exclusive remedy for patent or copyright infringement by or on behalf of the Government is a suit for monetary damages against the Government in the Court of Federal Claims. There is no injunctive relief available, and there is no direct cause of action against a contractor that is infringing a patent or copyright with the authorization or consent of the Government (e.g., while performing a contract).

(2) The FAA may expressly authorize and consent to a contractor's use or manufacture of inventions covered by U.S. patents by inserting the clause at AMS 3.5-1, Authorization and Consent.

(3) Because of the exclusive remedies granted in 28 U.S.C. 1498, the FAA requires notice and assistance from its contractors regarding any claims for patent or copyright infringement by inserting the clause at AMS 3.5-2, Notice and Assistance Regarding Patent and Copyright Infringement.

(4) The FAA may require a contractor to reimburse it for liability for patent infringement arising out of a contract for commercial items by inserting the clause at AMS 3.5-3, Patent Indemnity.

b. Royalties.

(1) Reporting of royalties.

(a) To determine whether royalties anticipated or actually paid under FAA contracts are excessive, improper, or inconsistent with Government patent rights, the SIR provision at AMS 3.5-6, Royalty Information, requires prospective contractors to furnish royalty information. The contracting officer shall take appropriate action to reduce or eliminate excessive or improper royalties.

(b) If the response to a SIR includes a charge for royalties, the contracting

officer shall, before award of the contract, forward the information to the office having cognizance of patent matters for the contracting activity (generally the legal office that services the contracting activity responsible for the acquisition). The cognizant office shall promptly advise the contracting officer of appropriate action.

(c) The contracting officer, when considering the approval of a subcontract, shall require royalty information if it is required under the prime contract. The contracting officer shall forward the information to the office having cognizance of patent matters. However, the contracting officer need not delay consent while awaiting advice from the cognizant office.

(d) The contracting officer shall forward any royalty reports to the office having cognizance of patent matters for the contracting activity.

(2) Notice of Government as a licensee.

(a) When the Government is obligated to pay a royalty on a patent because of an existing license agreement and the contracting officer believes that the licensed patent will be applicable to a prospective contract, the FAA should furnish the prospective offerors with

(i) Notice of the license;

(ii) The number of the patent; and

(iii) The royalty rate cited in the license.

(b) When the Government is obligated to pay such a royalty, the SIR should also require offerors to furnish information indicating whether or not each offeror is the patent owner or a licensee under the patent. This information is necessary so that the FAA may either

(c) Evaluate an offeror's price by adding an amount equal to the royalty; or

(d) Negotiate a price reduction with an offeror when the offeror is licensed under the same patent at a lower royalty rate.

(3) Adjustment of royalties.

(a) If at any time the contracting officer believes that any royalties paid, or to be paid, under a contract or subcontract are inconsistent with Government rights, excessive, or otherwise improper, the contracting officer shall promptly report the facts to the office having cognizance of patent matters for the contracting activity concerned.

(b) In coordination with the cognizant office, the contracting officer shall promptly act to protect the FAA against payment of royalties

- (i) With respect to which the Government has a royalty-free license;
- (ii) At a rate in excess of the rate at which the Government is licensed; or
- (iii) When the royalties in whole or in part otherwise constitute an improper charge.

(c) In appropriate cases, the contracting officer in coordination with the cognizant office shall demand a refund pursuant to any refund of royalties clause in the contract (see T3.5.A.2.b (4)) or negotiate for a reduction of royalties.

(4) Refund of royalties. The clause at AMS 3.5-8, Refund of Royalties, establishes procedures to pay the contractor royalties under the contract and recover royalties not paid by the contractor when the royalties were included in the contractor's fixed price.

c. Security requirements for patent applications containing classified subject matter.

(1) Unauthorized disclosure of classified subject matter, whether in patent applications or resulting from the issuance of a patent, may be a violation of 18 U.S.C. 792, et seq. (Chapter 37 - Espionage and Censorship), and related statutes, and may be contrary to the interests of national security.

(2) Upon receipt of a patent application under paragraph (a) or (b) of the clause at AMS 3.5-9, Filing of Patent Applications - Classified Subject Matter, the contracting officer shall ascertain the proper security classification of the patent application. If the application contains classified subject matter, the contracting officer shall inform the contractor how to transmit the application to the United States Patent Office in accordance with procedures provided by legal counsel. If the material is classified "Secret" or higher, the contracting officer shall make every effort to notify the contractor within 30 days of the Government's determination, pursuant to paragraph (a) of the clause.

(3) Upon receipt of information furnished by the contractor under paragraph (d) of the clause at AMS 3.5-9, the contracting officer shall promptly submit that information to legal counsel in order that the steps necessary to ensure the security of the application will be taken

(4) The contracting officer shall act promptly on requests for approval of foreign filing under paragraph (c) of the clause at AMS 3.5-9 in order to avoid the loss of valuable patent rights of the Government or the contractor.

d. Patented technology under trade agreements.

(1) Use of patented technology under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA).

When questions arise with regard to use of patented technology under the USMCA, the contracting officer should consult with legal counsel.

(2) Use of patented technology under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Article 31 of Annex 1C, Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, to GATT (Uruguay Round) addresses situations where the law of a member country allows for use of a patent without authorization, including use by the Government.

3 Patent Rights under Government Contracts Revised 9/2020

This section prescribes policies, procedures, SIR provisions, and contract clauses pertaining to inventions made in the performance of work under an FAA contract or subcontract for experimental, developmental, or research work.

a. Definitions. As used in this subpart

Invention means any invention or discovery that is or may be patentable or otherwise protectable under title 35 of the U.S. Code, or any variety of plant that is or may be protectable under the Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321, et seq.)

Made means

- (1) When used in relation to any invention other than a plant variety, means the conception or first actual reduction to practice of the invention;
- (2) When used in relation to a plant variety, means that the contractor has at least tentatively determined that the variety has been reproduced with recognized characteristics.

Nonprofit organization means a domestic university or other institution of higher education or an organization of the type described in section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 501(c)) and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501(a)), or any nonprofit scientific or educational organization qualified under a State nonprofit organization statute.

Practical application means to manufacture, in the case of a composition or product; to practice, in the case of a process or method; or to operate, in the case of a machine or system; and, in each case, under such conditions as to establish that the invention is being utilized and that its benefits are, to the extent permitted by law or Government regulations, available to the public on reasonable terms.

Subject invention means any invention of the contractor made in the performance of work under a Government contract.

b. Policy.

(1) Introduction. In accordance with chapter 18 of title 35, U.S.C. (as implemented by 37 CFR part 401), Presidential Memorandum on Government Patent Policy to the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated February 18, 1983, and Executive Order 12591, Facilitating Access to Science and Technology dated April 10, 1987, it is the policy and objective of the Government to

- (a) Use the patent system to promote the use of inventions arising from federally supported research or development;
- (b) Encourage maximum participation of industry in federally supported research and development efforts;
- (c) Ensure that these inventions are used in a manner to promote free competition and enterprise without unduly encumbering future research and discovery;
- (d) Promote the commercialization and public availability of the inventions made in the United States by United States industry and labor;
- (e) Ensure that the Government obtains sufficient rights in federally supported inventions to meet the needs of the Government and protect the public against nonuse or unreasonable use of inventions; and
- (f) Minimize the costs of administering patent policies.

(2) Contractor right to elect title.

- (a) Generally, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 202 and the Presidential memorandum and executive order cited in paragraph (a) of this section, each contractor may, after required disclosure to the Government, elect to retain title to any subject invention.
- (b) A contract may require the contractor to assign to the Government title to any subject invention
 - (i) When the contractor is not located in the United States or does not have a place of business located in the United States or is subject to the control of a foreign government;
 - (ii) In exceptional circumstances, when an agency determines that restriction or elimination of the right to retain title in any subject invention will better promote the policy and objectives of chapter 18 of title 35, U.S.C. and the Presidential Memorandum;
 - (iii) When a Government authority, that is authorized by statute or executive order to conduct foreign intelligence or counterintelligence activities, determines that the restriction or elimination of the right to retain title to any subject invention is necessary to protect the security

of such activities;

(iv) Reserved.

(v) Pursuant to statute or in accordance with agency regulations.

(c) When the Government has the right to acquire title to a subject invention, the contractor may, nevertheless, request greater rights to a subject invention.

(d) Consistent with 37 CFR part 401, when a contract with a small business concern or nonprofit organization requires assignment of title to the Government based on the exceptional circumstances enumerated in paragraph (b) (2) (ii) or (iii) of this section for reasons of national security, the contract shall still provide the contractor with the right to elect ownership to any subject invention that

(i) Is not classified by the agency; or

(ii) Is not limited from dissemination by the DOE within 6 months from the date it is reported to the agency.

(e) Contracts in support of DOE's naval nuclear propulsion program are exempted from this paragraph (b).

(f) When a contract involves a series of separate task orders, the FAA may structure the contract to apply the exceptions at paragraph (b) (2) (ii) or (iii) of this section to individual task orders.

(3) Government license. The Government shall have at least a nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license to practice, or have practiced for or on behalf of the United States, any subject invention throughout the world. The Government may require additional rights in order to comply with treaties or other international agreements. In such case, these rights shall be made a part of the contract.

(4) Government right to receive title.

(a) In addition to the right to obtain title to subject inventions pursuant to paragraph (b) (2) (i) through (v) of this section, the Government has the right to receive title to an invention

(i) If the contractor has not disclosed the invention within the time specified in the clause; or

(ii) In any country where the contractor

(A) Does not elect to retain rights or fails to elect to retain rights to the invention within the time specified in the clause;

(B) Has not filed a patent or plant variety protection application within the time specified in the clause;

(C) Decides not to continue prosecution of a patent or plant variety protection application, pay maintenance fees, or defend in a reexamination or opposition proceeding on the patent; or

(D) No longer desires to retain title.

(b) For the purposes of this paragraph, filing in a European Patent Office Region or under the Patent Cooperation Treaty constitutes election in the countries selected in the application(s).

(5) Utilization reports. The FAA has the right to require periodic reporting on how any subject invention is being used by the contractor or its licensees or assignees. In accordance with 35 U.S.C. 202(c) (5) and 37 CFR part 401, agencies shall not disclose such utilization reports to persons outside the Government without permission of the contractor. Contractors should mark as confidential/proprietary any utilization report to help prevent inadvertent release outside the Government.

(6) March-in rights.

(a) Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 203, agencies have certain march-in rights that require the contractor, an assignee, or exclusive licensee of a subject invention to grant a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or exclusive license in any field of use to responsible applicants, upon terms that are reasonable under the circumstances. If the contractor, assignee or exclusive licensee of a subject invention refuses to grant such a license, the agency can grant the license itself. March-in rights may be exercised only if the agency determines that this action is necessary

(i) Because the contractor or assignee has not taken, or is not expected to take within a reasonable time, effective steps to achieve practical application of the subject invention in the field(s) of use;

(ii) To alleviate health or safety needs that are not reasonably satisfied by the contractor, assignee, or their licensees;

(iii) To meet requirements for public use specified by Federal regulations and these requirements are not reasonably satisfied by the contractor, assignee, or licensees; or

(iv) Because the agreement required by paragraph (g) of this section has neither been obtained nor waived, or because a licensee of the exclusive right to use or sell any subject invention in the United States is in breach of its agreement obtained pursuant to paragraph (g) of this section.

(b) The agency shall not exercise its march-in rights unless the contractor has been provided a reasonable time to present facts and show cause why the

proposed agency action should not be taken. The agency shall provide the contractor an opportunity to dispute or appeal the proposed action, in accordance with T3.5.3.d (1) (g).

(7) Preference for United States industry. In accordance with 35 U.S.C. 204, no contractor that receives title to any subject invention and no assignee of the contractor shall grant to any person the exclusive right to use or sell any subject invention in the United States unless that person agrees that any products embodying the subject invention or produced through the use of the subject invention will be manufactured substantially in the United States. However, in individual cases, the requirement for this agreement may be waived by the FAA upon a showing by the contractor or assignee that reasonable but unsuccessful efforts have been made to grant licenses on similar terms to potential licensees that would be likely to manufacture substantially in the United States or that under the circumstances domestic manufacture is not commercially feasible.

(8) Special conditions for nonprofit organizations' preference for small business concerns.

(a) Nonprofit organization contractors are expected to use reasonable efforts to attract small business licensees (see paragraph (i) (4) of the clause at AMS 3.5-10, Patent Rights Ownership by the Contractor). What constitutes reasonable efforts to attract small business licensees will vary with the circumstances and the nature, duration, and expense of efforts needed to bring the invention to the market.

(b) Small business concerns that believe a nonprofit organization is not meeting its obligations under the clause may report the matter to the Secretary of Commerce. To the extent deemed appropriate, the Secretary of Commerce will undertake informal investigation of the matter, and may discuss or negotiate with the nonprofit organization ways to improve its efforts to meet its obligations under the clause. However, in no event will the Secretary of Commerce intervene in ongoing negotiations or contractor decisions concerning the licensing of a specific subject invention. These investigations, discussions, and negotiations involving the Secretary of Commerce will be in coordination with other interested agencies, including the Small Business Administration. In the case of a contract for the operation of a Government-owned, contractor-operated research or production facility, the Secretary of Commerce will coordinate with the agency responsible for the facility prior to any discussions or negotiations with the contractor.

(9) Minimum rights to contractor.

(a) When the Government acquires title to a subject invention, the contractor is normally granted a revocable, nonexclusive, paid-up license to that subject invention throughout the world. The contractor's license extends to any of its domestic subsidiaries and affiliates within the corporate structure of which the contractor is a part and includes the right to grant sublicenses to the extent the contractor was legally obligated to do so at the time of contract award. The

contracting officer shall approve or disapprove, in writing, any contractor request to transfer its licenses. No approval is necessary when the transfer is to the successor of that part of the contractor's business to which the subject invention pertains.

(b) In response to a third party's proper application for an exclusive license, the contractor's domestic license may be revoked or modified to the extent necessary to achieve expeditious practical application of the subject invention. The application shall be submitted in accordance with the applicable provisions in 37 CFR part 404 and agency licensing regulations. The contractor's license will not be revoked in that field of use or the geographical areas in which the contractor has achieved practical application and continues to make the benefits of the subject invention reasonably accessible to the public. The license in any foreign country may be revoked or modified to the extent the contractor, its licensees, or its domestic subsidiaries or affiliates have failed to achieve practical application in that country. (See the procedures at T3.5.A.3.d (1) (f)).

(10) Confidentiality of inventions. Publishing information concerning an invention before a patent application is filed on a subject invention may create a bar to a valid patent. To avoid this bar, the FAA may withhold information from the public that discloses any invention in which the Federal Government owns or may own a right, title, or interest (including a nonexclusive license) (see 35 U.S.C. 205 and 37 CFR part 401). Agencies may only withhold information concerning inventions for a reasonable time in order for a patent application to be filed. Once filed in any patent office, agencies are not required to release copies of any document that is a part of a patent application for those subject inventions. (See also T3.5.A.3.e (4)).

c. Reserved.

d. Procedures.

(1) General.

(a) Status as small business concern or nonprofit organization. If the FAA has reason to question the size or nonprofit status of the prospective contractor, the FAA may require the prospective contractor to furnish evidence of its nonprofit status.

(b) Exceptions.

(i) Before using any of the exceptions that would require the use of AMS 3.5-12, Patent Rights – Ownership by the Government in a contract with a small business concern or a nonprofit organization and before using an exception based on "exceptional circumstances" for any contractor, the agency shall follow the applicable procedures at 37 CFR 401.

(ii) A small business concern or nonprofit organization is entitled to an administrative review of the use of the exceptions in accordance with agency procedures and 37 CFR Part 401.

(c) Greater rights determinations. Whenever the contract contains the clause at AMS 3.5-12, Patent Rights Ownership by the Government, or a patent rights clause modified to address “exceptional circumstances” the contractor (or an employee-inventor of the contractor after consultation with the contractor) may request greater rights to an identified invention within the period specified in the clause. The contracting officer may grant requests for greater rights if the contracting officer determines that the interests of the United States and the general public will be better served. In making these determinations, the contracting officer shall consider at least the following objectives (see 37 CFR 401.3(b) and 401.15):

(i) Promoting the utilization of inventions arising from federally supported research and development.

(ii) Ensuring that inventions are used in a manner to promote competition and free enterprise without unduly encumbering future research and discovery.

(iii) Promoting public availability of inventions made in the United States by United States industry and labor.

(iv) Ensuring that the Government obtains sufficient rights in federally supported inventions to meet the needs of the Government and protect the public against nonuse or unreasonable use of inventions.

(d) Retention of rights by inventor. If the contractor elects not to retain title to a subject invention, the FAA may consider and, after consultation with the contractor, grant requests for retention of rights by the inventor. Retention of rights by the inventor will be subject to the conditions in paragraphs (d) (except paragraph (d) (1) (i)), (e) (4), (f), (g), and (h) of the clause at AMS 3.5-10, Patent Rights Ownership by the Contractor.

(e) Government assignment to contractor of rights in Government employees’ inventions. When a Government employee is a co-inventor of an invention made under a contract with a small business concern or nonprofit organization, the agency employing the co-inventor may license or assign whatever rights it may acquire in the subject invention from its employee to the contractor, subject at least to the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 202-204.

(f) Revocation or modification of contractor’s minimum rights. Before revoking or modifying the contractor’s license in accordance with T3.5.3.b (8) (i) B, the contracting officer shall furnish the contractor a written notice of intention to revoke or modify the license. The FAA will allow the contractor at least 30 days (or another time as may be authorized for good cause by the contracting officer) after the notice to show cause why the license should not be revoked or modified. The contractor has the right to appeal, in accordance with applicable regulations in 37 CFR part 404 and agency licensing regulations, any decisions concerning the revocation or modification.

(g) Exercise of march-in rights. When exercising march-in rights, agencies shall follow the procedures set forth in 37 CFR 401.6.

(h) Licenses and assignments under contracts with nonprofit organizations. If the contractor is a nonprofit organization, paragraph (i) of the clause at AMS 3.5-10 provides that certain contractor actions require agency approval.

(2) Contracts placed by or for other Government agencies. The following procedures apply unless an interagency agreement provides otherwise:

(a) When a Government agency requests the FAA to award a contract on its behalf, the request should explain any special circumstances surrounding the contract and specify the patent rights clause to be used. The clause should be selected and modified, if necessary, in accordance with the policies and procedures of this subpart. If, however, the request states that a clause of the requesting agency is required (e.g., because of statutory requirements, a deviation, or exceptional circumstances), the FAA shall use that clause rather than those of this subpart.

(1) If the request states that an agency clause is required and the work to be performed under the contract is not severable and is funded wholly or in part by the requesting agency, then include the requesting agency clause and no other patent rights clause in the contract.

(2) If the request states that an agency clause is required, and the work to be performed under the contract is severable, then the contracting officer shall assure that the requesting agency clause applies only to that severable portion of the work and that the work for the FAA is subject to the appropriate patent rights clause.

(3) If the request states that a requesting agency clause is not required in any resulting contract, the FAA will use the appropriate patent rights clause, if any.

(b) Any action requiring an agency determination, report, or deviation involved in the use of the requesting agency's clause is the responsibility of the requesting agency unless the agencies agree otherwise. However, the FAA may not alter the requesting agency's clause without prior approval of the requesting agency.

(c) The requesting agency may require, and provide instructions regarding, the forwarding or handling of any invention disclosures or other reporting requirements of the specified clauses. Normally, the requesting agency is responsible for the administration of any subject inventions. This responsibility shall be established in advance of awarding any contracts.

(3) Subcontracts.

(a) The policies and procedures in this subpart apply to all subcontracts at

any tier.

(b) Whenever a prime contractor or a subcontractor considers including a particular clause in a subcontract to be inappropriate or a subcontractor refuses to accept the clause, the contracting officer, in consultation with counsel, shall resolve the matter.

(c) It is Government policy that contractors shall not use their ability to award subcontracts as economic leverage to acquire rights for themselves in inventions resulting from subcontracts.

(4) Appeals.

(a) The designated agency official shall provide the contractor with a written statement of the basis, including any relevant facts, for taking any of the following actions:

(1) A refusal to grant an extension to the invention disclosure period under paragraph

(c)(4) of the clause at AMS 3.5-10;

(2) A demand for a conveyance of title to the Government under T.3.5.A.3.2 (d) (1) (i) and (ii);

(3) A refusal to grant a waiver under T3.5.A.3.b (7), Preference for United States industry; or

(4) A refusal to approve an assignment under T3.5.A.3.b (8).

(b) Any of these actions may be appealed by filing a contract claim with the Office of Dispute Resolution for Acquisition (ODRA) under the procedures established at Parts 14 and 17 of title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The ODRA shall consider both the factual and legal basis for the action and its consistency with the policy and objectives of 35 U.S.C. 200-206 and 210.

(c) The decision of the ODRA may be appealed as provided at 49 U.S.C. 46110. This is the Contractor's sole remedy for an adverse decision of the ODRA.

e. Administration of patent rights clauses.

(1) Goals.

(a) Contracts having a patent rights clause should be so administered that

(i) Inventions are identified, disclosed, and reported as required by the contract, and elections are made;

(ii) The rights of the Government in subject inventions are established;

- (iii) When patent protection is appropriate, patent applications are timely filed and prosecuted by contractors or by the Government;
- (iv) The rights of the Government in filed patent applications are documented by formal instruments such as licenses or assignments; and
- (v) Expeditious commercial utilization of subject inventions is achieved. (b) If a subject invention is made under a contract funded by more than one agency, at the request of the contractor or on their own initiative, the agencies shall designate one agency as responsible for administration of the rights of the Government in the invention.

(2) Administration by the FAA.

(a) The FAA should establish and maintain appropriate follow-up procedures to protect the Government's interest and to check that subject inventions are identified and disclosed, and when appropriate, patent applications are filed, and that the Government's rights therein are established and protected. Standard forms are available in the AMS for reporting subject inventions and confirmatory instruments. Follow-up activities for contracts that include a clause referenced in T3.5.A.3.d (h) (2) should be coordinated with the appropriate agency.

(b)

(i) The contracting officer administering the contract (or other representative specifically designated in the contract for this purpose) is responsible for receiving invention disclosures, reports, confirmatory instruments, notices, requests, and other documents and information submitted by the contractor pursuant to a patent rights clause.

(A) For other than confirmatory instruments, if the contractor fails to furnish documents or information as called for by the clause within the time required, the contracting officer shall promptly request the contractor to supply the required documents or information. If the failure persists, the contracting officer shall take appropriate action to secure compliance.

(B) If the contractor does not furnish confirmatory instruments within 6 months after filing each patent application, or within 6 months after submitting the invention disclosure if the application has been previously filed, the contracting officer shall request the contractor to supply the required documents.

(ii) The contracting officer shall promptly furnish all invention disclosures, reports, confirmatory instruments, notices, requests, and

other documents and information relating to patent rights clauses to legal counsel.

(c) Contracting activities should establish appropriate procedures to detect and correct failures by the contractor to comply with its obligations under the patent rights clauses, such as failures to disclose and report subject inventions, both during and after contract performance. Government effort to review and correct contractor compliance with its patent rights obligations should be directed primarily toward contracts that are more likely to result in subject inventions significant in number or quality. These contracts include contracts of a research, developmental, or experimental nature; contracts of a large dollar amount; and any other contracts when there is reason to believe the contractor may not be complying with its contractual obligations. Other contracts may be reviewed using a spot-check method, as feasible. Appropriate follow-up procedures and activities may include the investigation or review of selected contracts or contractors by those qualified in patent and technical matters to detect failures to comply with contract obligations.

(d) Follow-up activities should include, where appropriate, use of Government patent personnel

(i) To interview agency technical personnel to identify novel developments made in contracts;

(ii) To review technical reports submitted by contractors with cognizant agency technical personnel;

(iii) To check the Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office and other sources for patents issued to the contractor in fields related to its Government contracts; and

(iv) To have cognizant Government personnel interview contractor personnel regarding work under the contract involved, observe the work on site, and inspect laboratory notebooks and other records of the contractor related to work under the contract.

(e) If a contractor or subcontractor does not have a clear understanding of its obligations under the clause, or its procedures for complying with the clause are deficient, the contracting officer should explain to the contractor its obligations. The withholding of payments provision (if any) of the patent rights clause may be invoked if the contractor fails to meet the obligations required by the patent rights clause. Significant or repeated failures by a contractor to comply with the patent rights obligation in its contracts shall be documented and made a part of the general file.

(3) Securing invention rights acquired by the Government.

(a) The FAA is responsible for implementing procedures necessary to protect

the Government's interest in subject inventions. When the Government acquires the entire right, title, and interest in an invention by contract, the chain of title from the inventor to the Government shall be clearly established. This is normally accomplished by an assignment either from each inventor to the contractor and from the contractor to the Government, or from the inventor to the Government with the consent of the contractor. When the Government's rights are limited to a license, there should be a confirmatory instrument to that effect.

(b) The FAA will develop suitable assignments, licenses, and other papers evidencing any rights of the Government in patents or patents applications. Standard forms are available in the AMS for reporting subject inventions and confirmatory instruments. These instruments should be recorded in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (see Executive Order 9424, Establishing in the United States Patent Office a Register of Government Interests in Patents and Applications for Patents, (February 18, 1944).

(4) Protection of invention disclosures.

(a) The Government will, to the extent authorized by 35 U.S.C. 205, withhold from disclosure to the public any invention disclosures reported under the patent rights clauses of AMS 3.5-10 or AMS 3.5-12 for a reasonable time in order for patent applications to be filed. The Government will follow the policy in T3.5.3.b (9) regarding protection of confidentiality.

(b) The Government should also use reasonable efforts to withhold from disclosure to the public for a reasonable time other information disclosing a subject invention. This information includes any data delivered pursuant to contract requirements provided that the contractor notifies the FAA as to the identity of the data and the subject invention to which it relates at the time of delivery of the data. This notification shall be provided to both the contracting officer and to any patent representative to which the invention is reported, if other than the contracting officer.

(c) For more information on protection of invention disclosures, also see 37 CFR 401.13.

f. Licensing background patent rights to third parties.

(1) A contract with a small business concern or nonprofit organization shall not contain a provision allowing the Government to require the licensing to third parties of inventions owned by the contractor that are not subject inventions unless the Administrator has approved and signed a written justification in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. The Administrator may not delegate this authority and may exercise the authority only if it is determined that the

(a) Use of the invention by others is necessary for the practice of a subject invention or for the use of a work object of the contract; and

(b) Action is necessary to achieve the practical application of the subject invention or work object.

(2) Any determination will be on the record after an opportunity for a hearing, and the FAA will notify the contractor of the determination by certified or registered mail. The notification shall include a statement that the contractor must bring any action for review of the Administrator's determination within 90 days after the notification pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 46110.

4 Rights in Data and Copyrights Revised 10/2021

This section sets forth policies and procedures regarding rights in data and copyrights, and acquisition of data by and for the FAA.

a. Definitions. As used in this subpart

Data means recorded information, regardless of form or the media on which it may be recorded. The term includes technical data and computer software. The term does not include information incidental to contract administration, such as financial, administrative, cost or pricing, or management information.

Form, fit, and function data means data relating to items, components, or processes that are sufficient to enable physical and functional interchangeability, and data identifying source, size, configuration, mating and attachment characteristics, functional characteristics, and performance requirements. For computer software it means data identifying source, functional characteristics, and performance requirements, but specifically excludes the source code, algorithms, processes, formulas, and flow charts of the software.

Limited rights means the rights of the Government in limited rights data as set forth in a Limited Rights Notice.

Limited rights data means data, other than computer software, that embody trade secrets or are commercial or financial and confidential or privileged, to the extent that such data pertain to items, components, or processes developed at private expense, including minor modifications. (Agencies may, however, adopt the following alternate definition:

Limited rights data means data (other than computer software) developed at private expense that embody trade secrets or are commercial or financial and confidential or privileged.

Restricted computer software means computer software developed at private expense and that is a trade secret, is commercial or financial and confidential or privileged, or is copyrighted computer software, including minor modifications of the computer software.

Restricted rights means the rights of the Government in restricted computer software as set forth in a Restricted Rights Notice.

Unlimited rights means the rights of the Government to use, disclose, reproduce, prepare derivative works, distribute copies to the public, and perform publicly and display publicly, in any manner and for any purpose, and to have or permit others to do so.

b. Policy.

(1) To carry out its missions and programs, the FAA acquires or obtains access to many kinds of data produced during or used in the performance of its contracts. The FAA requires data to

- (a) Obtain competition among suppliers;
- (b) Fulfill certain responsibilities for disseminating and publishing the results of its activities;
- (c) Ensure appropriate utilization of the results of research, development, and demonstration activities including the dissemination of technical information to foster subsequent technological developments;
- (d) Meet other programmatic and statutory requirements; and
- (e) Meet specialized acquisition needs and ensure logistics support.

(2) Contractors may have proprietary interests in data. In order to prevent the compromise of these interests, the FAA will protect proprietary data from unauthorized use and disclosure. The protection of such data is also necessary to encourage qualified contractors to participate in and apply innovative concepts to Government programs. In light of these considerations, the FAA will balance the Government's needs and the contractor's legitimate proprietary interests.

c. Data rights - General.

All contracts that require data to be produced, furnished, acquired, or used in meeting contract performance requirements, must contain terms that delineate the respective rights and obligations of the Government and the contractor regarding the use, reproduction, and disclosure of that data. Data rights clauses do not specify the type, quantity or quality of data that is to be delivered, but only the respective rights of the Government and the contractor regarding the use, disclosure, or reproduction of the data. Accordingly, the contract shall specify the data to be delivered.

d. Basic rights in data clause.

This section describes the operation of the clause at AMS 3.5-13, Rights in Data - General, and also the use of the provision at AMS 3.5-14, Representation of Limited Rights Data and Restricted Computer Software.

(1) Unlimited rights data. The Government acquires unlimited rights in the following data except for copyrighted works as provided in T3.5.A.4.d (3).

- (a) Data first produced in the performance of a contract (except to the extent the data constitute minor modifications to data that are limited rights data or

restricted computer software).

(b) Form, fit, and function data delivered under contract.

(c) Data (except as may be included with restricted computer software) that constitute manuals or instructional and training material for installation, operation, or routine maintenance and repair of items, components, or processes delivered or furnished for use under a contract.

(d) All other data delivered under the contract other than limited rights data or restricted computer software T3.5.A.4 (d) (2).

(2) Limited rights data and restricted computer software.

(a) General. The basic clause at AMS 3.5-13, Rights in Data - General, enables the contractor to protect qualifying limited rights data and restricted computer software by withholding the data from the Government and instead delivering form, fit, and function data.

(b) Alternate definition of limited rights data. For contracts that do not require the development, use, or delivery of items, components, or processes that are intended to be acquired by or for the Government, the FAA may adopt the alternate definition of limited rights data set forth in Alternate I to the clause at AMS 3.5-13. The alternate definition does not require that the data pertain to items, components, or processes developed at private expense; but rather that the data were developed at private expense and embody a trade secret or are commercial or financial and confidential or privileged.

(c) Protection of limited rights data specified for delivery.

(i) The clause at AMS 3.5-13 with its Alternate II enables the FAA to require delivery of limited rights data rather than allow the contractor to withhold the data. To obtain delivery, the contract may identify and specify data to be delivered, or the contracting officer may require, by written request during contract performance, the delivery of data that has been withheld or identified to be withheld under paragraph (g)(1) of the clause. In addition, the contract may specifically identify data that are not to be delivered under Alternate II or which, if delivered, will be delivered with limited rights. The limited rights obtained by the Government are set forth in the Limited Rights Notice contained in paragraph (g) (3) of Alternate II. The FAA will not, without permission of the contractor, use limited rights data for purposes of manufacture or disclose the data outside the Government except as set forth in the Notice. Any disclosure by the Government shall be subject to prohibition against further use and disclosure by the recipient. The following are examples of specific purposes that may be adopted by an agency in its supplement and added to the Limited Rights Notice of paragraph (g) (3) of Alternate II of the clause:

(A) Use (except for manufacture) by support service contractors.

(B) Evaluation by nongovernment evaluators.

(C) Use (except for manufacture) by other contractors participating in the Government's program of which the specific contract is a part.

(D) Emergency repair or overhaul work.

(E) Release to a foreign government, or its instrumentalities, if required to serve the interests of the U.S. Government, for information or evaluation, or for emergency repair or overhaul work by the foreign government.

(ii) The provision at AMS 3.5-14, Representation of Limited Rights Data and Restricted Computer Software, helps the contracting officer to determine whether the clause at AMS 3.5-13 should be used with its Alternate II. This provision requests that an offeror state whether limited rights data are likely to be delivered. Where limited rights data are expected to be delivered, use Alternate II. Where negotiations are based on an unsolicited proposal, the need for Alternate II of the clause at AMS 3.5-13 should be addressed during negotiations or discussions, and if Alternate II was not included initially it may be added by modification, if needed, during contract performance.

(iii) If data that would otherwise qualify as limited rights data is delivered as a computer database, the data shall be treated as limited rights data, rather than restricted computer software, for the purposes of paragraph (g) of the AMS 3.5-13.

(d) Protection of restricted computer software specified for delivery.

(i) Alternate III of the clause at AMS 3.5-13, enables the Government to require delivery of restricted computer software rather than allow the contractor to withhold such restricted computer software. To obtain delivery of restricted computer software the contracting officer shall

(A) Identify and specify the deliverable computer software in the contract; or

(B) Require by written request during contract performance, the delivery of computer software that has been withheld or identified to be withheld under paragraph (g) (1) of the clause.

(ii) In considering whether to use Alternate III, contracting officers should note that, unlike other data, computer software is also an end

item in itself. Thus, the contracting officer shall use Alternate III if delivery of restricted computer software is required to meet agency needs.

(iii) Unless otherwise agreed (see paragraph (d) (4) of this subsection), the restricted rights obtained by the Government are set forth in the Restricted Rights Notice contained in paragraph (g) (4) (Alternate III). Such restricted computer software will not be used or reproduced by the Government, or disclosed outside the Government, except that the computer software may be

(A) Used or copied for use with the computers for which it was acquired, including use at any Government installation to which the computers may be transferred;

(B) Used or copied for use with a backup computer if any computer for which it was acquired is inoperative;

(C) Reproduced for safekeeping (archives) or backup purposes;

(D) Modified, adapted, or combined with other computer software, provided that the modified, adapted, or combined portions of the derivative software incorporating any of the delivered, restricted computer software shall be subject to the same restricted rights;

(E) Disclosed to and reproduced for use by support service contractors or their subcontractors, in accordance with paragraphs (3) (i) through (iv) of this section; and

(F) Used or copied for use with a replacement computer.

(iv) The restricted rights set forth in paragraph (d)(3) of this subsection are the minimum rights the Government normally obtains with restricted computer software and will automatically apply when such software is acquired under the Restricted Rights Notice of paragraph (g)(4) of Alternate III of the clause at AMS 3.5-13. However, the contracting officer may specify different rights in the contract, consistent with the purposes and needs for which the software is to be acquired. For example, the contracting officer should consider any networking needs or any requirements for use of the computer software from remote terminals. Also, in addressing such needs, the scope of the restricted rights may be different for the documentation accompanying the computer software than for the programs and databases. Any additions to, or limitations on, the restricted rights set forth in the Restricted Rights Notice of paragraph (g)(4) of Alternate III of the clause at AMS 3.5-13 shall be expressly stated in the contract or in a collateral agreement incorporated in and made part of the contract, and the notice

modified accordingly.

(v) The provision at AMS 3.5-14, Representation of Limited Rights Data and Restricted Computer Software, helps the contracting officer determine whether to use the clause at AMS 3.5-13 with its Alternate III. This provision requests that an offeror state whether restricted computer software is likely to be delivered under the contract. In addition, the need for Alternate III should be addressed during negotiations or discussions with an offeror, particularly where negotiations are based on an unsolicited proposal. However, if Alternate III is not used initially, it may be added by modification, if needed, during contract performance.

(3) Copyrighted works.

(a) Data first produced in the performance of a contract.

(i) Generally, the contractor must obtain permission of the contracting officer prior to asserting rights in any copyrighted work containing data first produced in the performance of a contract. However, contractors are normally authorized, without prior approval of the contracting officer, to assert copyright in technical or scientific articles based on or containing such data that is published in academic, technical or professional journals, symposia proceedings and similar works.

(ii) The contractor must make a written request for permission to assert its copyright in works containing data first produced under the contract. In its request, the contractor should identify the data involved or furnish copies of the data for which permission is requested, as well as a statement as to the intended publication or dissemination media or other purpose for which the permission is requested. Generally, a contracting officer should grant the contractor's request when copyright protection will enhance the appropriate dissemination or use of the data unless the

(A) Data consist of a report that represents the official views of the agency or that the agency is required by statute to prepare;

(B) Data are intended primarily for internal use by the Government;

(C) Data are of the type that the agency itself distributes to the public under an agency program;

(D) Government determines that limitation on distribution of the data is in the national interest; or

(E) Government determines that the data should be disseminated without restriction.

(iii) Alternate IV of the clause at AMS 3.5-13 provides a substitute paragraph (c) (1) granting permission for contractors to assert copyright in any data first produced in the performance of the contract without the need for any further requests. Except for contracts for management or operation of Government facilities and contracts and subcontracts in support of programs being conducted at those facilities or where international agreements require otherwise, Alternate IV shall be used in all contracts for basic or applied research to be performed solely by colleges and universities. Alternate IV shall not be used in contracts with colleges and universities if a purpose of the contract is for development of computer software for distribution to the public (including use in solicitations) by or on behalf of the Government. In addition, Alternate IV may be used in other contracts if an agency determines that it is not necessary for a contractor to request further permission to assert copyright in data first produced in performance of the contract. The contracting officer may exclude any data, or items or categories of data, from the provisions of Alternate IV by expressly so providing in the contract or by adding a paragraph (d) (4) to the clause, consistent with T3.5.A.4.d.(4) (b).

(iv) Pursuant to paragraph (c) (1) of the clause at AMS 3.5-13, the contractor grants the Government a paid-up nonexclusive, irrevocable, worldwide license to reproduce, prepare derivative works, distribute to the public, perform publicly and display publicly by or on behalf of the Government, for all data (other than computer software) first produced in the performance of a contract. For computer software, the scope of the Government's license includes all of the above rights except the right to distribute to the public. The FAA may also obtain a license of different scope if the contracting officer determines, after consulting with legal counsel, such a license will substantially enhance the dissemination of any data first produced under the contract or if such a license is required to comply with international agreements. If the FAA obtains a different license, the contractor shall clearly state the scope of that license in a conspicuous place on the medium on which the data is recorded. For example, if the data is delivered as a report, the terms of the license shall be stated on the cover, or first page, of the report.

(v) The clause requires the contractor to affix the applicable copyright notices of 17 U.S.C. 401 or 402, and acknowledgment of Government sponsorship, (including the contract number) to data when it asserts copyright in data. Failure to do so could result in such data being treated as unlimited rights data (see T3.5.A.4.d (1)).

(b) Data not first produced in the performance of a contract.

(i) Contractors shall not deliver any data that is not first produced under the contract without either

(A) Acquiring for or granting to the Government a

copyright license for the data; or

(B) Obtaining permission from the contracting officer to do otherwise.

(ii) The copyright license the Government acquires for such data will normally be of the same scope as discussed in paragraph (a)(4) of this subsection, and is set forth in paragraph (c)(2) of the clause at AMS 3.5-13. However, agencies may obtain a license of different scope if the agency determines, after consultation with its legal counsel, that such different license will not be inconsistent with the purpose of acquiring the data. If a license of a different scope is acquired, it must be so stated in the contract and clearly set forth in a conspicuous place on the data when delivered to the Government. If the contractor delivers computer software not first produced under the contract, the contractor shall grant the Government the license set forth in paragraph (g)(4) of Alternate III if included in the clause at AMS 3.4-13, or a license agreed to in a collateral agreement made part of the contract.

(4) Contractor's release, publication, and use of data.

(a) In contracts for basic or applied research with universities or colleges, the FAA will not place any restrictions on the conduct of or reporting on the results of unclassified basic or applied research, except as provided in applicable U.S. Statutes. However, the FAA may restrict the release or disclosure of computer software that is or is intended to be developed to the point of practical application (including for agency distribution under established programs). This is not considered a restriction on the reporting of the results of basic or applied research. The FAA may also preclude a contractor from asserting copyright in any computer software for purposes of established agency distribution programs, or where required to accomplish the purpose for which the software is acquired.

(b) Except for the results of basic or applied research under contracts with universities or colleges, the FAA may place limitations or restrictions on the contractor's exercise of its rights in data first produced in the performance of the contract, including a requirement to assign copyright to the Government or another party. Any of these restrictions shall be expressly included in the contract.

(5) Unauthorized, omitted, or incorrect markings.

(a) Unauthorized marking of data.

(i) The FAA has, in accordance with paragraph (e) of the clause at AMS 3.5-13, the right to either return data containing unauthorized markings or to cancel or ignore the markings.

(ii) The FAA will not cancel or ignore markings without making written inquiry of the contractor and affording the contractor at least 60 days to provide a written justification substantiating the propriety of the markings.

(A) If the contractor fails to respond or fails to provide a written justification substantiating the propriety of the markings within the time afforded, the FAA may cancel or ignore the markings.

(B) If the contractor provides a written justification substantiating the propriety of the markings, the contracting officer shall consider the justification.

(C) If the contracting officer determines that the markings are authorized, the contractor will be so notified in writing.

(D) If the contracting officer determines, with concurrence of the Chief of the Contracting Office [COCO], that the markings are not authorized, the Contracting Officer shall provide a written determination to the Contractor. If the Contractor disagrees with the Contracting Officer determination, the Contractor may seek adjudication of that determination under AMS 3.9.1-1 "Contract Dispute." The decision of the Office of Dispute Resolution for Acquisition [ODRA] shall be final regarding the appropriateness of the markings unless the Contractor files an appeal pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 46110 in a court of competent jurisdiction within 90 days of receipt of the ODRA decision. This is the Contractor's sole remedy to an adverse decision of the ODRA. The markings will not be cancelled or ignored until final resolution of the matter, either by the contracting officer's determination, a decision pursuant to 14 CFR Parts 14 and 17, or by final disposition of the matter by court pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 46110.

(iii) The foregoing procedures may be modified in accordance with agency regulations implementing the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) if necessary to respond to a request.

(b) Omitted or incorrect notices.

(i) Data delivered under a contract containing the clause without a limited rights notice or restricted rights notice, and without a copyright notice, will be presumed to have been delivered with unlimited rights, and the Government assumes no liability for the disclosure, use, or reproduction of the data. However, to the extent the data has not been disclosed without restriction outside the Government, the contractor may, within 6 months (or a longer period approved by the contracting officer for good cause shown), request permission of the contracting officer to have omitted limited rights or restricted rights notices, as

applicable, placed on qualifying data at the contractor's expense. The contracting officer may permit adding appropriate notices if the contractor

- (A) Identifies the data for which a notice is to be added;
- (B) Demonstrates that the omission of the proposed notice was inadvertent;
- (C) Establishes that use of the proposed notice is authorized; and
- (D) Acknowledges that the Government has no liability with respect to any disclosure or use of any such data made prior to the addition of the notice or resulting from the omission of the notice.

(ii) The contracting officer may also

- (A) Permit correction, at the contractor's expense, of incorrect notices if the contractor identifies the data on which correction of the notice is to be made, and demonstrates that the correct notice is authorized; or
- (B) Correct any incorrect notices.

(6) Inspection of data at the contractor's facility. Contracting officers may obtain the right to inspect data at the contractor's facility by use of the clause at AMS 3.5-13 with its Alternate V, which adds paragraph (j) to provide that right. The FAA may also adopt Alternate V for general use. The data subject to inspection may be data withheld or withholdable under paragraph (g) (1) of the clause. Inspection may be made by the contracting officer or designee (including nongovernmental personnel under the same conditions as the contracting officer) for the purpose of verifying a contractor's assertion regarding the limited rights or restricted rights status of the data, or for evaluating work performance under the contract. This right may be exercised up to 3 years after acceptance of all items to be delivered under the contract. The contract may specify data items that are not subject to inspection under paragraph (j) of the Alternate. If the contractor demonstrates to the contracting officer that there would be a possible conflict of interest if inspection were made by a particular representative, the contracting officer shall designate an alternate representative.

e. Other data rights provisions.

(1) Special works.

- (a) The clause at AMS 3.5-16, Rights in Data - Special Works, is for use in contracts (or may be made applicable to portions thereof) that are primarily for the production or compilation of data (other than limited rights data or restricted computer software) for the Government's own use, or when there is

a specific need to limit distribution and use of the data or to obtain indemnity for liabilities that may arise out of the content, performance, or disclosure of the data. Examples are contracts for

- (i) The production of audiovisual works, including motion pictures or television recordings with or without accompanying sound, or for the preparation of motion picture scripts, musical compositions, sound tracks, translation, adaptation, and the like;

- (ii) Histories of the respective agencies, departments, services, or units thereof;

- (iii) Surveys of Government establishments;

- (iv) Works pertaining to the instruction or guidance of Government officers and employees in the discharge of their official duties;

- (v) The compilation of reports, books, studies, surveys, or similar documents that do not involve research, development, or experimental work;

- (vi) The collection of data containing personally identifiable information such that the disclosure thereof would violate the right of privacy or publicity of the individual to whom the information relates;

- (vii) Investigatory reports;

- (viii) The development, accumulation, or compilation of data (other than that resulting from research, development, or experimental work performed by the contractor), the early release of which could prejudice follow-on acquisition activities or agency regulatory or enforcement activities; or

- (ix) The development of computer software programs, where the program

- (A) May give a commercial advantage; or

- (B) Is agency mission sensitive, and release could prejudice agency mission, programs, or follow-on acquisitions.

- (b) The contract may specify the purposes and conditions (including time limitations) under which the data may be used, released, or reproduced other than for contract performance. Contracts for the production of audiovisual works, sound recordings, etc., may include limitations in connection with talent releases, music licenses, and the like that are consistent with the purposes for which the works are acquired.

(c) Paragraph (c) (1) (ii) of the clause, which enables the Government to obtain assignment of copyright in any data first produced in the performance of the contract, may be deleted if the contracting officer determines that such assignment is not needed to further the objectives of the contract.

(d) Paragraph (e) of the clause, which requires the contractor to indemnify the Government against any liability incurred as the result of any violation of trade secrets, copyrights, right of privacy or publicity, or any libelous or other unlawful matter arising out of or contained in any production or compilation of data that are subject to the clause, may be deleted or limited in scope where the contracting officer determines that, because of the nature of the particular data involved, such liability will not arise.

(e) When the audiovisual or other special works are produced to accomplish a public purpose other than acquisition for the Government's own use (such as for production and distribution to the public of the works by other than a Federal agency) agencies are authorized to modify the clause for use in contracts, with rights in data provisions that meet agency mission needs yet protect free speech and freedom of expression, as well as the artistic license of the creator of the work.

(2) Existing works. The clause at AMS 3.5-17, Rights in Data - Existing Works, is for use in contracts exclusively for the acquisition (without modification) of existing works such as, motion pictures, television recordings, and other audiovisual works; sound recordings; musical, dramatic, and literary works; pantomimes and choreographic works; pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works; and works of a similar nature. The contract may set forth limitations consistent with the purposes for which the works covered by the contract are being acquired. Examples of these limitations are means of exhibition or transmission, time, type of audience, and geographical location. However, if the contract requires that works of the type indicated in this paragraph are to be modified through editing, translation, or addition of subject matter, etc. (rather than purchased in existing form), then see T3.5.A.4.e.(1).

(3) Commercial computer software.

(a) When contracting other than from GSA's Multiple Award Schedule contracts for the acquisition of commercial computer software, no specific contract clause prescribed in this subpart need be used, but the contract shall specifically address the Government's rights to use, disclose, modify, distribute, and reproduce the software. Commercial computer software or commercial computer software documentation shall be acquired under licenses customarily provided to the public to the extent the license is consistent with Federal law and otherwise satisfies the needs of the FAA. The clause at AMS 3.5-18, Commercial Computer Software License, may be used when there is any confusion as to whether the Government's needs are satisfied or whether a customary commercial license is consistent with Federal law. Additional or lesser rights may be negotiated using the guidance concerning restricted rights as set forth in T3.5.A.4.d (2) (d), or the clause at AMS 3.5-18, Commercial

Computer Software License. If greater rights than the minimum rights identified in the clause at AMS 3.5-18 are needed, or lesser rights are to be acquired, they shall be negotiated and set forth in the contract. This includes any additions to, or limitations on, the rights set forth in paragraph (b) of the clause at AMS 3.5-18 when used. Examples of greater rights may be those necessary for networking purposes or use of the software from remote terminals communicating with a host computer where the software is located. If the computer software is to be acquired with unlimited rights, the contract shall also so state. In addition, the contract shall adequately describe the computer programs and/or databases, the media on which it is recorded, and all the necessary documentation.

(b) If the contract incorporates, makes reference to, or uses a vendor's standard commercial lease, license, or purchase agreement, the contracting officer shall ensure that the agreement is consistent with paragraph (a)(1) of this subsection. The contracting officer should exercise caution in accepting a vendor's terms and conditions, since they may be directed to commercial sales and may not be appropriate for Government contracts. Any inconsistencies in a vendor's standard commercial agreement shall be addressed in the contract and the contract terms shall take precedence over the vendor's standard commercial agreement. If the clause at AMS 3.5-18 is used, inconsistencies in the vendor's standard commercial agreement regarding the Government's right to use, reproduce or disclose the computer software are reconciled by that clause.

(c) If a prime contractor under a contract containing the clause at AMS 3.5-13, Rights in Data - General, with paragraph (g)(4) (Alternate III) in the clause, acquires restricted computer software from a subcontractor (at any tier) as a separate acquisition for delivery to or for use on behalf of the Government, the contracting officer may approve any additions to, or limitations on the restricted rights in the Restricted Rights Notice of paragraph (g)(4) in a collateral agreement incorporated in and made part of the contract.

(4) Other existing data.

(a) Except for existing works pursuant to T3.5.A.4.e (2) or commercial computer software pursuant to T3.5.A.e (3), no clause contained in this subpart is required to be included in

(i) Contracts solely for the acquisition of books, periodicals, and other printed items in the exact form in which these items are to be obtained unless reproduction rights are to be acquired; or

(ii) Other contracts that require only existing data (other than limited rights data) to be delivered and the data are available without disclosure prohibitions, unless reproduction rights to the data are to be obtained.

(b) If the reproduction rights to the data are to be obtained in any contract of

the type described in paragraph (b) (1) (i) or (ii) of this section, the rights shall be specifically set forth in the contract. No clause contained in this subpart is required to be included in contracts substantially for on-line data base services in the same form as they are normally available to the general public.

f. Acquisition of data.

(1) General

(a) It is the FAA's practice to determine, to the extent feasible, its data requirements in time for inclusion in SIR's. The data requirements may be subject to revision during contract negotiations. Since the preparation, reformatting, maintenance and updating, cataloging, and storage of data represents an expense to both the FAA and the contractor, efforts should be made to keep the contract data requirements to a minimum, consistent with the purposes of the contract.

(b) The contracting officer shall specify in the contract all known data requirements, including the time and place for delivery and any limitations and restrictions to be imposed on the contractor in the handling of the data. Further, and to the extent feasible, in major system acquisitions, the contracting officer shall set out data requirements as separate contract line items. In establishing the contract data requirements and in specifying data items to be delivered by a contractor, agencies may, consistent with paragraph (a) of this subsection, develop their own contract schedule provisions. Agency procedures may, among other things, provide for listing, specifying, identifying source, assuring delivery, and handling any data required to be delivered, first produced, or specifically used in the performance of the contract.

(c) Data delivery requirements should normally not require that a contractor provide the Government, as a condition of the procurement, unlimited rights in data that qualify as limited rights data or restricted computer software. Rather, form, fit, and function data may be furnished with unlimited rights instead of the qualifying data, or the qualifying data may be furnished with limited rights or restricted rights if needed (see T3.5.A.4.d. (1) (c) and (d). If greater rights are needed, they should be clearly set forth in the solicitation and the contractor fairly compensated for the greater rights.

(2) Additional data requirements.

(a) In some contracting situations, such as experimental, developmental, research, or demonstration contracts, it may not be feasible to ascertain all the data requirements at contract award. The clause at AMS 3.5-15, Additional Data Requirements, may be used to enable the subsequent ordering by the contracting officer of additional data first produced or specifically used in the performance of these contracts as the actual requirements become known. The clause shall normally be used in solicitations and contracts involving experimental, developmental, research or demonstration work (other than basic or applied research to be performed under a contract solely by a university or

college when the contract amount will be \$500,000 or less) unless all the requirements for data are believed to be known at the time of contracting and specified in the contract. If the contract is for basic or applied research to be performed by a university or college, and the contracting officer believes the contract effort will in the future exceed \$500,000, even though the initial award does not, the contracting officer may include the clause in the initial award.

(b) Data may be ordered under the clause at AMS 3.5-15 at any time during contract performance or within a period of 3 years after acceptance of all items to be delivered under the contract. The contractor is to be compensated for converting the data into the prescribed form, for reproduction, and for delivery. In order to minimize storage costs for the retention of data, the contracting officer may relieve the contractor of the retention requirements for specified data items at any time during the retention period required by the clause. The contracting officer may permit the contractor to identify and specify in the contract data not to be ordered for delivery under the clause if the data is not necessary to meet the FAA's requirements for data. Also, the contracting officer may alter the clause by deleting the term "or specifically used" in paragraph (a) of the clause if delivery of the data is not necessary to meet the FAA's requirements for data. Any data ordered under this clause will be subject to the clause at AMS 3.5-13, Rights in Data - General, (or other equivalent clause setting forth the respective rights of the Government and the contractor) in the contract. Data authorized to be withheld under such clause will not be required to be delivered under the clause at AMS 3.5-15, except as provided in Alternate II or Alternate III, if included (see T3.5.A.4.d.1(c) and (d)).

(c) Absent an established program for dissemination of computer software, the FAA should not order additional computer software under the clause at AMS 3.5-15, for the sole purpose of disseminating or marketing the software to the public. In ordering software for internal purposes, the contracting officer shall consider, consistent with the Government's needs, not ordering particular source codes, algorithms, processes, formulas, or flow charts of the software if the contractor shows that this aids its efforts to disseminate or market the software.

(3) Major system acquisition.

(a) The clause at AMS 3.5-20, Technical Data Declaration, Revision, and Withholding of Payment - Major Systems, should be used when the FAA is acquiring a major system, as may be designated by the Administrator. When using the clause at AMS 3.5-20, the section of the contract specifying data delivery requirements (see T3.5.A.4.f. (1)(b)) shall expressly identify those line items of technical data to which the clause applies. Upon delivery of the technical data, the contracting officer shall review the technical data and the contractor's declaration relating to it to assure that the data are complete, accurate, and comply with contract requirements. If the data are not complete, accurate, or compliant, the contracting officer should request the contractor to correct the deficiencies,

and may withhold payment. Final payment shall not be made under the contract until it has been determined that the delivery requirements of those line items of data to which the clause applies have been satisfactorily met.

(b) In a contract for, or in support of, a major system awarded by the FAA, the following applies:

(i) The contracting officer shall require the delivery of any technical data relating to the major system or supplies for the major system, that are to be developed exclusively with Federal funds if the delivery of the technical data is needed to ensure the competitive acquisition of supplies or services that will be required in substantial quantities in the future. The clause at AMS 3.5-22, Major System - Minimum Rights, is used in addition to the clause at AMS 3.5-13, Rights in Data - General, and other required clauses, to ensure that the Government acquires at least those minimum rights appropriate for a major system in technical data developed with Federal funds.

(ii) Technical data, relating to a major system or supplies for a major system, procured or to be procured by the Government and also relating to the design, development, or manufacture of products or processes offered or to be offered for sale to the public (except for such data as may be necessary for the Government to operate or maintain the product, or use the process if obtained by the Government as an element of performance under the contract), shall not be required to be provided to the Government from persons who have developed such products or processes as a condition for the procurement of such products or processes by the Government.

g. Rights to technical data in successful proposals.

The clause at AMS 3.5-23, Rights to Proposal Data (Technical), allows the Government to acquire unlimited rights to technical data in successful proposals. Pursuant to the clause, the prospective contractor is afforded the opportunity to specifically identify pages containing technical data to be excluded from the grant of unlimited rights. This exclusion is not dispositive of the protective status of the data, but any excluded technical data, as well as any commercial and financial information contained in the proposal, will remain subject to the AMS policies relating to proposal information (e.g., will be used for evaluation purposes only). If there is a need to have access to any of the excluded technical data during contract performance, consideration should be given to acquiring the data with limited rights, if they so qualify, in accordance with T3.5.A.4.d. (2) (c).

h. Cosponsored research and development activities.

(1) In contracts involving cosponsored research and development that require the contractor to make substantial contributions of funds or resources (e.g., by cost-sharing or by repayment of nonrecurring costs), and the contractor's and the FAA's respective contributions to any item, component, process, or computer software, developed or produced under the contract are not readily segregable, the Contracting Officer may

limit the acquisition of, or acquire less than unlimited rights to, any data developed and delivered under the contract. The Contracting Officer should make such decisions in consultation with legal counsel. Lesser rights shall, at a minimum, assure use of the data for agreed-to Governmental purposes (including reprourement rights as appropriate), and address any disclosure limitations or restrictions to be imposed on the data. Also, consideration may be given to requiring the contractor to directly license others if needed to carry out the objectives of the contract. Since the purpose of the cosponsored research and development, the legitimate proprietary interests of the contractor, the needs of the FAA, and the respective contributions of both parties may vary, no specific clauses are prescribed, but a clause providing less than unlimited rights in the Government for data developed and delivered under the contract (such as license rights) may be tailored to the circumstances consistent with the foregoing and the policy set forth in T3.5.A.4.b. As a guide, a clause may be appropriate when the contractor contributes money or resources, or agrees to make repayment of nonrecurring costs, of a value of approximately 50 percent of the total cost of the contract (i.e., Government, contractor, and/or third party paid costs), and the respective contributions are not readily segregable for any work element to be performed under the contract. A clause may be used for all or for only specifically identified tasks or work elements under the contract. In the latter instance, its use will be in addition to whatever other data rights clause is prescribed under this subpart, with the contract specifically identifying which clause is to apply to which tasks or work elements. Further, this type of clause may not be appropriate where the purpose of the contract is to produce data for dissemination to the public, or to develop or demonstrate technologies that will be available, in any event, to the public for their direct use.

(2) Where the contractor's contributions are readily segregable (by performance requirements and the funding for the contract) and so identified in the contract, any resulting data may be treated under this clause as limited rights data or restricted computer software in accordance with T3.5.A.4.d.(2)(c) or (d), as applicable; or if this treatment is inconsistent with the purpose of the contract, rights to the data may, if so negotiated and stated in the contract, be treated in a manner consistent with paragraph (a) of this section.

i. Rights in Data for Architect-Engineer Contracts

The clause at AMS 3.5-24 Unlimited Rights in Data – Architect-Engineer Contracts allows the Government to acquire unlimited rights, in all drawings, designs, specifications, notes and other works developed in the performance of architect-engineer contracts, including the right to use same on any other Government design or construction contract without additional compensation to the Contractor.

5 Foreign License and Technical Assistance Agreements Revised 1/2009

The FAA shall provide all necessary rules and regulations as are required for the proper application of the laws and policies of the U.S. Government regarding:

- a. Elimination in agreements between domestic concerns and foreign governments or foreign concerns of charges for the use of patents in which the U.S. Government has a

royalty-free license or of charges in agreements for the use of data that the U.S. Government has a right to use and disclose to others, that is in the public domain, or that was acquired by the U.S. Government with the unrestricted right to use, duplicate, or disclose and to have or permit others to do so;

b. Foreign license and technical assistance agreements between the U.S. Government and United States domestic concerns;

c. Guidance on negotiating contract prices and terms concerning patents and data, including royalties, in contracts between the U.S. Government and a foreign government or foreign concern; and

d. Regulations and guidance on controls on the exportation of data relating to certain designated items, such as arms or munitions of war, and guidance on reviews of agreements involving such data (see 22 CFR 124).

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 10/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 10/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 10/2021

Document Name

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 10/2021

Document Name

T3.6.1 - Small Business Program Revised 1/2024

A. Small Business Program Revised 1/2024

1. Procurement Team Responsibilities in Support of the Small Business Program Revised 9/2024

- a. Procurement teams are responsible for the implementation of the FAA's small business programs in their contracting actions, including achieving program goals, for contracts within the United States and its outlying areas. These responsibilities are listed in b. through g. of this subsection. Contracting Officers (COs) have the discretion to apply this Guidance section, T3.6.1, and the responsibilities listed below, to procurements outside of the United States and its outlying areas;
- b. Develop small businesses by taking all reasonable action to increase small business participation in the FAA's procurements (including subcontracts);
- c. Consider the feasibility of breaking out requirements to increase opportunities for small businesses to successfully compete for prime contracts;
- d. Consider the extent of small business participation in contract performance during procurement planning;
- e. Obtain guidance from the FAA Small Business Office (AAP-20) liaison as it relates to small business issues. The service teams must coordinate with representatives of the cognizant local AAP-20 once requirements estimated to exceed the AMS risk threshold are defined to receive assistance in identifying opportunities for small businesses. This includes requirements for calls/orders under Basic Ordering Agreements or Blanket Purchase Agreements unless a documented agreement is established with AAP-20.
- f. *Coordination.*
 - (i) Coordination with AAP-20 does not apply to contract modifications or requirements having an anticipated dollar value exceeding the micro-purchase threshold but not exceeding the AMS risk threshold that are set-aside for Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Business (SEDB) 8(a) Certified, Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB), Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) small businesses, Small Disadvantaged Businesses (SDB), Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB), and/or Economically Disadvantaged Women-Owned Small Business (EDWOSB) vendors (collectively referenced as small business socioeconomic categories) or a small business if no small business socioeconomic categories that are competitive in terms of market prices, quality, and delivery can be identified; and
 - (ii) Procurement Teams must coordinate with AAP-20 using the Small Business Set-Aside Determination and Coordination Form located on the FAST webpage under Procurement Templates and attach the applicable documents to include but not limited to, the statement of work, a signed and approved copy of the single source justification, a signed rational basis documentation, market research and market analysis to the form. For use of the form, refer to the Small Business Set-Aside Determination and Coordination Process Flowchart located on the FAST webpage under Procurement Resources and Flowcharts. In addition, any requirements that had previously been procured under the SEDB 8(a) Program, but not currently proposed for

reprocurement under the SEDB 8(a) Program must be approved by the cognizant local AAP-20 staff. If agreement cannot be reached, the FAA Acquisition Executive's approval is required prior to any public notice or solicitation of the requirement; and

g. Participate and assist in the development of small business conferences and outreach efforts sponsored by AAP-20.

2. The FAA Small Business Office (AAP-20) and Liaison Representative Involvement Revised 4/2024

The FAA Small Business Office (AAP-20) maintains a direct working relationship with the procurement teams. When appropriate, AAP-20 interacts with all procurement teams in the following areas to provide support and ensure effective and consistent program implementation:

- a. Participates in procurement workshops to increase access to and award of FAA contracts by small businesses;
- b. Participates in acquisition and procurement planning meetings and other scheduled meetings with the procurement team as advisors;
- c. Identifies potential small businesses that qualify for a particular procurement;
- d. Ensures that the source selection criteria used to select firms for award is fair, consistent and does not limit opportunities for small businesses;
- e. Provides advertising recommendations to the integrated products teams to ensure all requirements are being advertised in media accessible to small businesses;
- f. Responds to written and telephone inquiries from small businesses and small businesses owned and controlled by a socially and economically disadvantaged individuals regarding procurement opportunities with FAA;
- g. Reviews final source lists to ensure an adequate representation of small businesses;
- h. Reviews questions presented at conferences, preparing answers to questions submitted by small businesses, interacting with the integrated product teams for distribution of responses to all potential contractors;
- i. Reviews annual representations and certifications and accompanying documentation using official records found on registries including the System for Award Management (SAM) and the Small Business Administration's Veteran Small Business Certification (VetCert) program;
- j. Utilizes the Small Business Administration's Small Business websites to support market Research;
- k. Reviews subcontracting plans and AMS Small Business Subcontracting Plan Checklists submitted by COs to ensure subcontracting plans are compliant with the requirements of AMS clause 3.6.1-4 Small Business Subcontracting Plan;

- l. Assists in the proposal evaluation process as a non-voting member of the evaluation team;
- m. Participates in debriefings of unsuccessful small businesses to ensure fair and equitable treatment to all firms; and
- n. Participates in postaward meetings with successful offerors to ensure a clear understanding of small business program guidelines and engagement of small businesses as subcontractors.

B. Contracting with Small Businesses Revised 1/2024

1. Subcontracting Considerations Revised 4/2024

For procurements that include subcontracting provisions and/or clauses, procurement teams should consider the following:

- a. Establishing goals to ensure that they are realistic and motivate the contractor. Percentage goals that are unrealistically low will only create a false sense of success and should be avoided. Likewise, goals that are too high can be counterproductive.
- b. Subcontracting requirements should be a subject for review and discussion at postaward conferences. It is important to monitor contractor performance in meeting goals. This is particularly important early in the life of the contract when the majority of subcontracts will be awarded. Prompt corrective action should be taken if it appears that a contractor will not meet its goal (For additional guidance see AMS Guidance T3.6.1B.3.c.(2)(C) *Compliance with the Subcontracting Plan*).
- c. The procurement team should notify the FAA Small Business Office (AAP-20) or Small Business Liaison Representative of the opportunity to review the subcontracting proposal in sufficient time to provide the representative a reasonable time to review the material and submit advisory recommendations prior to award. The CO is responsible for ensuring that the contractor attains all subcontracting goals. Subcontracting data (accomplishments) must be timely reported in the Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS).
- d. The CO should provide a listing of potential small business subcontractors for information purposes. The FAA should not make any warranty as to their capabilities or abilities to perform any portion of the contract. The listing may be obtained from the AAP-20 Small Business Liaison Representative.
- e. Evaluate the percentage and dollar volume of planned subcontracting and total dollar volume of expected awards to small business subcontractors (including small businesses, SDVOSBs, HUBZone small businesses, SDBs, and WOSBs).
- f. There should be separate subcontracting goals for small businesses, SDVOSBs, HUBZone small businesses, SDBs, and WOSBs expressed as a percentage of total planned subcontracting dollars.
- g. Identify principal supplies and service areas to be subcontracted and identify those areas

where it is planned to use small businesses, SDVOSBs, HUBZone small businesses SDBs, and WOSBs.

- h. Review via SAM representations and certifications of principal proposed small business and small disadvantaged business subcontractors, including the type of supplies or service and the dollar value to be awarded to each principal subcontractor. This information is to be used to assist the CO in making a determination as to the acceptability of the proposed subcontracting goals. The contractor is not contractually bound to make awards to the designated subcontractors nor is the FAA approving the subcontracts.
- i. Evaluate the extent of complexity and variety of work to be performed by small businesses with greater weight on businesses performing substantive or high technology components or services. In this way, FAA can ensure that small businesses will receive technologically challenging or a meaningful portion of the overall contract.
- j. Include monetary incentives for subcontracting such as including an award fee provision to provide incentives for providing meaningful, technically substantive subcontracting work to small businesses. Under this approach subcontracting proposals that provide appropriate percentage commitments would be accepted, but an award fee contract line item would be incorporated as part of the contract. Receipt of the award fee would be after either preliminary design review, critical design review, or other appropriate milestones. The percentage amount of the award fee pool would be based on the extent the contractor has provided meaningful, technically substantive work to eligible small businesses within the previously accepted percentage goals.
- k. Evaluate past performance related to the offeror's compliance with prior subcontracting proposals and subcontracting plans, with greater weight on subcontracting proposals received from offerors that have successfully attained or exceeded subcontracting goals in the past.
- l. Evaluate level of participation of small businesses evaluated based on the percentage of the total contract value (if appropriate). This is particularly recommended for requirements traditionally performed by small businesses that may be displaced due to the bundling of smaller set-aside requirements into one larger contract.
- m. Contractors should be required to flow down similar subcontracting requirements under the prime contract to all subcontractors (except small businesses).
- n. If an offeror submits an offer that does not address each of the subcontracting provisions and/or clauses, the CO should advise the offeror of the deficiency and request submission of a revised offer by a specific date.
- o. If the offeror does not submit an offer incorporating the subcontracting requirements within the time allotted, the offeror should be ineligible for award.

2. Prime Contracting with Small Business Revised 9/2024

- a. While the use of small business set-asides as a method of procurement is not mandatory, small businesses must be afforded reasonable opportunities to compete for all procurements. All

procurements must first be considered for set-aside before procuring the supplies or service on an unrestricted basis pursuant to AMS Policy 3.6.1.3.4. Thus, procurement teams should take the following actions when appropriate:

- (1) Set-aside procurements for competition in accordance with the policies and guidance contained in Acquisition Management System (AMS) Policy Section 3.2.2 and Guidance T3.2.2 Source Selection;
- (2) Consider the capabilities of small businesses and small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals during the screening phase of each procurement;
- (3) Breakout large requirements (if severable) into smaller sized requirements to provide for greater small business participation;
- (4) Plan procurements of supplies and services so that more than one small business firm may perform the work (if the work exceeds the amount that which a single small business can handle);
- (5) Ensure that delivery schedules are realistic to encourage small business participation to the extent consistent with actual requirements of FAA;
- (6) Encourage teaming relationships among small and large businesses to enhance competition; and
- (7) Utilize small businesses on qualified vendor lists on a rotational basis to increase opportunities to the greatest number of small businesses.

b. The process of conducting set-asides with small businesses or small business socioeconomic categories (Refer to AMS Policy 3.6.1.3 and AMS Policy 3.6.1.3.4 for the principles of the small business program and set-asides to small business socioeconomic categories) is subject to the following criteria:

- (1) All set-asides are to be conducted directly with small businesses independent of the Small Business Administration (SBA);
- (2) Procurements may be set-aside exclusively for small businesses;
- (3) Procurements may be set-aside exclusively for competitive award among SEDB 8(a) Certified firms that are expressly certified by the Small Business Administration (SBA) for participation in the SBA's 8(a) program. Each firm claiming 8(a) status is required to provide a copy of its SBA 8(a) certification letter to the Contracting Officer (CO) as evidence of eligibility. A firm's 8(a) certification may also be verified on the firm's Dynamic Small Business Search (DSBS) profile at https://dsbs.sba.gov/search/dsp_dsbs.cfm. There is no requirement for SBA's approval to make award to the SEDB 8(a) Certified firm;
- (4) Procurements may be set-aside exclusively for competitive award among SDVOSBs

as defined by 38 U.S.C. 101. Each firm claiming SDVOSB status must be certified under the SBA's Veteran Small Business Certification (VetCert) program database at <https://veterans.certify.sba.gov> at the time of offer. There is no requirement for SBA's approval to make an award to the selected SDVOSB;

(5) Procurements may be set-aside exclusively for competitive award among HUBZone small businesses that are expressly certified by the SBA for participation in the HUBZone program. Each firm claiming HUBZone status is required to complete the electronic annual representations and certifications via SAM at <https://www.sam.gov> to self-certify its eligibility. Certification can also be verified at https://dsbs.sba.gov/search/dsp_dsbs.cfm. There is no requirement for SBA's approval to make award to the selected HUBZone small business

(6) Procurements may be set-aside exclusively for competitive award among WOSB that are either certified by the SBA or by a third-party certifier approved by the SBA and are eligible under the WOSB Program. Program participants' WOSB certification must be on the firm's DSBS profile at https://dsbs.sba.gov/search/dsp_dsbs.cfm. WOSB concerns are eligible under the WOSB Program when the acquisition is assigned a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code in which SBA has determined that WOSB concerns are underrepresented or substantially underrepresented in Federal procurement. These NAICS are listed by the SBA on its website (see <https://www.sba.gov/document/support-eligible-naics-women-owned-small-business-federal-contracting-program>). There is no requirement for SBA's approval to make award to the selected WOSB;

(7) Procurements may be set-aside exclusively for competitive award among EDWOSB that are either certified by the SBA or by a third-party certifier approved by the SBA and are eligible under the WOSB Program. Program participants' EDWOSB certification must be on the firm's DSBS profile at https://dsbs.sba.gov/search/dsp_dsbs.cfm. EDWOSB concerns are eligible under the WOSB Program when the acquisition is assigned a NAICS code in which SBA has determined that EDWOSB or WOSB concerns are underrepresented or substantially underrepresented in Federal procurement. These NAICS are listed by the SBA on its website (see <https://www.sba.gov/document/support-eligible-naics-women-owned-small-business-federal-contracting-program>). There is no requirement for SBA's approval to make award to the selected EDWOSB;

(8) Procurements may also be set-aside exclusively for competitive award among SDB. Each firm claiming SDB status is required to complete the electronic annual representations and certifications via SAM at <https://www.sam.gov> to self-certify its eligibility; and

(9) There is no order of precedence for set-asides among the small business socioeconomic categories. Results of market research and progress in the achievement of the agency's socioeconomic goals should be considered when determining which set-aside to utilize. However, when contemplating a SDB set-aside, a SEDB 8(a) Certified small business set-aside must first be considered. Also, any requirements that had previously been procured through SEDB 8(a) Certified small business (competitive set-aside or noncompetitive) but not currently proposed for reprocurement through SEDB

8(a) Certified small business must be approved by the cognizant local AAP-20 staff.

(10) *Combined Set-Asides*. Procurements may also be set-aside for competitive award among offerors that qualify as both SEDB 8(a) Certified and SDVOSB. The requirements of section b are applicable to such combined set-asides.

(11) A procurement may not be set-aside amongst socioeconomic categories if:

(a) there is no reasonable expectation of obtaining offers from two or more responsible small businesses or small businesses with the socioeconomic categories that are competitive in terms of market prices, quality and delivery; or

(b) it is in the best interest of the FAA to contract with a single source or noncompetitively award and the rational basis is documented; or

(c) extension of the current services.

c. *Noncompetitive Awards to SEDB 8(a) Certified, SDVOSB, HUBZone small business, WOSB, and EDWOSB*. Refer to AMS Policy 3.6.1.3 Principles for the Small Business Program for applicable thresholds. In addition to meeting eligibility requirements described above in T3.6.1.B.2.b, a rational basis for the decision to award a noncompetitive SEDB 8(a) Certified, SDVOSB, HUBZone small business, WOSB, or EDWOSB procurement must be documented. Procurement decision makers should consider potential SEDB 8(a) Certified, SDVOSB, HUBZone small business, WOSB, or EDWOSB sources of supply contained in the DSBS or System for Award Management (SAM). The public announcement requirements of AMS Policy 3.2.1.3.11 are not applicable to noncompetitive awards to SEDB 8(a) Certified, SDVOSB, HUBZone small business, WOSB, or EDWOSB firms if the supply being procured is not available from Federal Prison Industries.

d. *Noncompetitive Awards above \$25 million to SEDB 8(a) Certified Vendors*. For noncompetitive awards with a total estimated potential value (TEPV) above \$25 million pursuant to AMS Policy 3.6.1.3.5, these additional documentation requirements apply:

(1) At a minimum, the program official must prepare a written justification documenting the rational basis for the award as follows:

(a) Description of the requirement being purchased;

(b) Determination that a noncompetitive contract is in the best interest of the FAA;

(c) Determination that the anticipated cost of the contract will be fair and reasonable; and

(d) Applicable AMS references.

(2) The CO and program official must approve the written justification, with signed concurrence by legal counsel. The written justification must also be concurred by AAP-20 via the Small Business Set-Aside Determination and Coordination Form. COs must

complete all documentation and obtain all approvals/concurrences before commencing negotiations.

e. *Noncompetitive Awards for New or Replacement Air Traffic Control Towers to SEDB 8(a) Certified Vendors and Small Disadvantaged Businesses.* For noncompetitive awards for new or replacement air traffic control towers to an SEDB 8(a) Certified Vendor or a Small Disadvantaged Businesses (SDB) a rational basis determination is required

3. Subcontracting with Small Business Revised 4/2024

a. *Applicability.* This subsection applies to procurements estimated to exceed \$750,000 (\$1,500,000 for construction), except when:

- (1) The procurement is for a commercial item(s);
- (2) There are no subcontracting possibilities;
- (3) When the contract will be performed entirely outside of the United States and its outlying areas; or
- (4) When the prime contractor is itself a small business.

b. *Definitions.* As used in this subsection —

- (1) "Commercial plan" means a subcontracting plan (including goals) that covers the offeror's fiscal year and that applies to the entire production of commercial items sold by either the entire company or a portion thereof (e.g., division, plant, or product line).
- (2) "Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS)" means the Governmentwide, electronic, web-based system for small business subcontracting program reporting. The eSRS is located at: <http://www.esrs.gov/>.
- (3) "Master subcontracting plan" or simply "subcontracting plan" means a subcontracting plan that contains all the required elements of an individual contract plan, except goals, and may be incorporated into individual contract plans, provided the master subcontracting plan has been approved.
- (4) "Subcontract" means any agreement (other than one involving an employer-employee relationship) entered into by a Federal Government prime Contractor or subcontractor calling for supplies and/or services required for performance of the contract or subcontract.

c. *General.*

- (1) When the CO has determined that this subsection is applicable per paragraph a. *Applicability* above, small business concerns and small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals must be provided

reasonable opportunities to participate in performing contracts and the CO must include AMS clause 3.6.1.-3 Utilization of Small, Small Disadvantaged, Women-Owned, Service-Disabled Veteran Owned, and HUBZone Small Business Concerns, in the SIR and resultant contract.

(2) *Subcontracting Plans.*

(A) *Incorporation of Subcontracting Plans.*

- (i) Contracting Officers (COs) must incorporate subcontracting provisions and/or clauses which include attainable and reasonable subcontracting goals for the participation of small businesses, SDVOSBs, HUBZone small businesses, SDBs, and WOSBs in all applicable procurements.
- (ii) The Contractor must submit subcontracting plans that satisfy the requirements of AMS clause 3.6.1-4 Small Business Subcontracting Plan.
- (iii) *Data Reporting.* The contract should include requirements for contractors to periodically report data on subcontracting accomplishments using eSRS in sufficient detail to determine the extent of the contractor's attainment of subcontracting goals.

(B) *Roles and Responsibilities.*

- (i) *CO Review of Subcontracting Plans.* Prior to contract award or modification and upon collecting a required subcontracting plan, COs must:
 - (a) Review the subcontracting plan and assess its viability using the AMS Small Business Subcontracting Plan Checklist located in FAST under Procurement Checklists.
 - (b) Send the subcontracting plan and completed Subcontracting Plan Checklist, to the FAA Small Business Office (AAP-20).
- (ii) *AAP-20 Review of Subcontracting Plan.* AAP-20 will review the documents received pursuant to (A)(ii) above and return them to the CO with an indication of concurrence or non-concurrence.
 - (a) *Concurrence.* If AAP-20 expresses concurrence, upon receiving a written statement of the concurrence the CO may proceed in processing the contract award or modification.
 - (b) *Nonconcurrence.* If AAP-20 expresses nonconcurrence, AAP-20 will provide the CO comments stating the deficiencies in the subcontracting plan and recommend corrective action. If final agreement between the CO and AAP-20 cannot be reached, only with approval from the Chief of the Contracting Office (COCO)

may the award of a contract or modification proceed.

(C) Compliance with the Subcontracting Plan.

- (i) Maximum practicable utilization of small businesses, SDVOSBs, HUBZone small businesses, SDBs, and WOSBs as subcontractors in Federal Government contracts is a matter of national interest with both social and economic benefits. When a contractor fails to make a good faith effort to comply with a subcontracting plan, these objectives are not achieved, and liquidated damages may be assessed.
- (ii) In determining whether a contractor failed to make a good faith effort to comply with its subcontracting plan, a CO must look to the totality of the contractor's actions, consistent with the information and assurances provided in its plan. The fact that the contractor failed to meet its subcontracting goals does not, in and of itself, constitute a failure to make a good faith effort.

For example, notwithstanding a contractor's diligent effort to identify and solicit offers from any of the small businesses, SDVOSBs, HUBZone small businesses, SDBs, and WOSBs, factors such as unavailability of anticipated sources or unreasonable prices may frustrate achievement of the contractor's subcontracting goals. The CO may consider any of the following, though not all inclusive, to be indicators of a good faith effort:

- (a) Breaking out work to be subcontracted into economically feasible units, as appropriate, to facilitate small business participation.
- (b) Conducting market research to identify potential small business subcontractors through all reasonable means, such as searching SAM, posting notices or solicitations on SBA's SUBNet, participating in business matchmaking events, and attending preproposal conferences.
- (c) Soliciting small business concerns as early in the acquisition process as practicable to allow them sufficient time to submit a timely offer for the subcontract.
- (d) Providing interested small businesses with adequate and timely information about plans, specifications, and requirements for performance of the prime contract to assist them in submitting a timely offer for the subcontract.
- (e) Negotiating in good faith with interested small businesses.
- (f) Directing small businesses that need additional assistance to SBA.
- (g) Assisting interested small businesses in obtaining bonding, lines of

credit, required insurance, necessary equipment, supplies, materials, or services.

- (h) Utilizing the available services of small business associations; local, state, and Federal small business assistance offices; and other organizations.
 - (i) Participating in a formal mentor-protégé program with one or more small business protégés that results in developmental assistance to the protégés.
 - (j) Although failing to meet the subcontracting goal in one socioeconomic category, exceeding the goal by an equal or greater amount in one or more of the other categories.
 - (k) Fulfilling all requirements of the subcontracting plan.
- (iii) When considered in the context of the contractor's total effort in accordance with its plan, the CO may consider any of the following, though not all inclusive, to be indicators of a failure to make a good faith effort:
- (a) Failure to attempt through market research to identify, contact, solicit, or consider for contract award small businesses, SDVOSBs, HUBZone small businesses, SDBs, and WOSBs, through all reasonable means including outreach, industry days, or the use of Federal systems such as SBA's Dynamic Small Business Search or SUBNet systems.
 - (b) Failure to designate and maintain a company official to administer the subcontracting program and monitor and enforce compliance with the plan.
 - (c) Failure to submit an acceptable ISR, or the SSR, using the eSRS, or as provided in agency regulations, by the report due dates specified in AMS clause 3.6.1-4 Small Business Subcontracting Plan.
 - (d) Failure to maintain records or otherwise demonstrate procedures adopted to comply with the plan including subcontracting flowdown requirements.
 - (e) Adoption of company policies or documented procedures that have as their objectives the frustration of the objectives of the plan.
 - (f) Failure to pay small business subcontractors in accordance with the terms of the contract with the prime contractor (see AMS clause 3.6.1-4 Small Business Subcontracting Plan and AMS clause 3.6.1-5 Payments to Small Business Subcontractors).

- (g) Failure to correct substantiated findings from Federal subcontracting compliance reviews or participate in subcontracting plan management training offered by the Federal Government.
 - (h) Failure to provide the CO with a written explanation if the contractor fails to acquire articles, equipment, supplies, services, or materials or obtain the performance of construction work as described in AMS clause 3.6.1-4 Small Business Subcontracting Plan.
 - (i) Falsifying records of subcontract awards to small business concerns.
- (iv) *Documentation of good faith effort.* If, at completion of the basic contract or any option, or in the case of a commercial plan, at the close of the fiscal year for which the plan is applicable, a contractor has failed to comply with the requirements of its subcontracting plan, which includes meeting its subcontracting goals, the CO must review all available information for an indication that the contractor has not made a good faith effort to comply with the plan. If no such indication is found, the CO must document the file accordingly.
- (v) *Notice of failure to make a good faith effort.* If the CO determines that the contractor failed to make a good faith effort to comply with its subcontracting plan, the CO must give the contractor written notice in accordance with AMS clause 3.6.1-6 Liquidated Damages - Subcontracting Plan, specifying the material breach, which may be included in the contractor's past performance information, advising the contractor of the possibility that the contractor may have to pay to the FAA liquidated damages, and providing a period of 15 business days (or longer period as necessary) within which to respond. The notice must give the contractor an opportunity to demonstrate what good faith efforts have been made before the CO issues the final decision and must further state that failure of the contractor to respond may be taken as an admission that no valid explanation exists.
- (vi) *Payment of liquidated damages.* If, after consideration of all the pertinent data, the CO finds that the contractor failed to make a good faith effort to comply with its subcontracting plan, the CO must issue a final decision to the contractor to that effect and require the payment of liquidated damages in an amount stated. The CO's final decision must state that the contractor has the right to appeal.

The amount of damages attributable to the contractor's failure to comply must be in accordance with AMS clause 3.6.1-6 Liquidated Damages -Subcontracting Plan. Liquidated damages must be in addition to any other remedies that the FAA may have.

4. Size Standards Verification Revised 4/2024

a. To preserve the integrity and foster the objectives of the small business program, the FAA takes appropriate measures to ensure that the ownership, control, and day-to-day management requirements of the program are fulfilled. Each business claiming eligibility as a small business or within a socioeconomic category is required to provide evidence of eligibility prior to award. Prospective contractors must complete annual electronic representations and certifications as directed in AMS Guidance T3.6.1B.2.b. The FAA reserves the right to review and verify each firm's program eligibility using SAM and VetCert (as required). The contracting officer will reference the date of verification in the contract file. If the firm is not a small business as defined by the NAICS code size standards, it will not qualify as a small business.

A concern that represents itself status as a small business or small business within a socioeconomic category and qualifies as such at the time it submits its initial offer (or other formal response to a solicitation) that includes price, retains eligible status as follows:

For agreements (e.g. Basic Ordering Agreements, Memorandum of Agreements, etc.), the contractor retains eligible status on the subject agreement for the term of the agreement. The contractor must recertify its small business status prior to any extensions of the agreement including exercising an option period. The contractor must recertify its business status by validating or updating the representations and certifications submitted to the System for Award Management (SAM) as necessary. Prior to extending the agreement, the contracting officer must verify that the contractor has recertified recently (in the contracting officer's discretion).

For contracts, the contractor retains eligible small business status for the duration of the period of performance including options, except as noted under AMS clause 3.6.1-15 Post-Award Small Business Program Re-representation. For contracts that are extended beyond their period of performance (including options) under single source procedures, the awarding Contracting Officer of that extension modification must ensure the contractor re-certifies and the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) record for that modification reflects the contractor's current business size prior to award modification. Note, extensions for up to six months under AMS clause 3.2.4-34 Option to Extend Services, do not require contractor recertification.

b. For unrestricted procurements, the successful offeror must complete electronic annual representations and certifications at SAM.

c. When subcontracting goals are established for small businesses or small businesses within the socioeconomic categories, the prime contractor must verify a completed profile via SAM for such small businesses counted toward the successful offeror's subcontracting goals.

d. A successful small business program rests with FAA's ability to limit participation to bona fide small businesses or small businesses within the socioeconomic categories, for they are the intended recipients of the agency's procurement dollars earmarked for small business set-asides.

e. For the owner of the firm to be found to have controlling interest in the company, the following must exist:

(1) The eligible owner holds the position of chairperson of the board, president or chief

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executive officer;

(2) The eligible owner has the right to vote his or her shares or other equity interest to elect the majority of voting members of the board of directors or other governing body;

(3) The eligible owner holds at least 51% unconditionally ownership and control of the operation; or

(4) The eligible owner has direct full-time responsibility for the day-to-day management of the business, as evidenced by all of the following:

(a) Directly related managerial or technical experience and competency;

(b) Establishment of company policies;

(c) Determination and selection of business opportunities;

(d) Supervision and coordination of projects

(e) Control of major expenditures;

(f) Hiring and dismissing key personnel;

(g) Marketing and sales decisions; and

(h) Signature on major business documents.

5. Mentor-Protégé Added 1/2024

a. *Purpose.* The FAA Mentor-Protégé Program is designed to motivate and encourage firms to assist small businesses and educational institutions including, Small Disadvantaged Businesses (SDBs), Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses (SDVOSBs), Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Minority Educational Institutions, Economically Disadvantaged Women-Owned Small Businesses (EDWOSBs) and Women-Owned Small Businesses (WOSBs), enhance their capabilities to perform FAA prime contracts and subcontracts, foster long-term business relationships between these entities and Mentor Firms, and increase the overall number of these entities that receive FAA prime contract and subcontract awards. The “Mentor-Protégé Program Guide” may be obtained from the FAA Small Business Office (AAP-20).

b. Incentives for Mentor Participation.

(1) Mentors may receive additional evaluation points (for Mentor-Protégé Program participation) toward the award of contracts during the evaluation of competitive offers.

(2) Mentors may receive credit toward attaining subcontracting goals contained in their FAA subcontracting plan(s) for Mentor-Protégé participation.

- (3) Costs incurred by a mentor to provide developmental assistance (i.e., technical or managerial) described in Section 1.12 are allowable as indirect costs (appropriate documentation must be provided) unless the contract contains a line item specifically for the Mentor-Protégé Program. A ceiling on allowable developmental costs must be established at time of contract award.
- (4) Procurements may be set-aside exclusively for competition among firms that are participants in the FAA Mentor-Protégé Program.

c. *Review and Approval on Mentor-Protégé Application and Agreement.*

- (1) The Mentor-Protégé application and agreement is reviewed by AAP-20. The review should be completed no later than 30 days after receipt. AAP-20 should provide a copy of the submitted information to the cognizant FAA service team and Contracting Officer for a parallel review and concurrence.
- (2) Upon approval of the agreement, the mentor may implement the developmental assistance program.
- (3) An approved agreement must be incorporated into the mentor or protégé firm's award (for example: a contract, blanket purchase agreement, purchase order, memorandum of agreement, memorandum of understanding, etc.). It should be added to the subcontracting plan in contracts which contain such a plan.
- (4) If the application is disapproved, then the mentor may provide additional information for reconsideration. The review of any supplemental material should be completed within 30 days after receipt by AAP-20. Upon finding deficiencies that FAA considers correctable, AAP-20 should notify the mentor and request information to be provided within 30 days that may correct the deficiencies.

d. Additional Mentor-Protégé Program guidance is located on the AAP-20 website.

6. Joint Ventures Revised 9/2024

a. *General.*

- (1) A joint venture of two or more business concerns may submit an offer as a small business for an FAA procurement, subcontract or sale provided each concern is:
- (2) Qualified as small pursuant to the size standard corresponding to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code assigned to the contract; or
- (3) Qualify as small pursuant to one of the exceptions to affiliation listed at 13 CFR 121.103.

b. *Contents of Joint Venture Agreement.*

- (1) To qualify as a small business, a joint venture agreement between two or more entities that individually qualify as small is not required to be in any specific format or contain any specific conditions.
- (2) Every joint venture agreement to perform a contract set-aside or reserved for small business between a protégé small business and its FAA mentor must contain provisions which:
 - (A) Set forth the purpose of the joint venture;
 - (B) Designate a small business as the managing venturer of the joint venture and designate a named employee of the small business managing venturer as the manager with ultimate responsibility for performance of the contract (the “Responsible Manager”).
 - (i) The managing venturer is responsible for controlling the day-to-day management and administration of the contractual performance of the joint venture, but other partners to the joint venture may participate in all corporate governance activities and decisions of the joint venture as is commercially customary.
 - (ii) The individual identified as the Responsible Manager of the joint venture need not be an employee of the small business at the time the joint venture submits an offer, but, if he or she is not, there must be a signed letter of intent that the individual commits to be employed by the small business if the joint venture is the successful offeror. The individual identified as the Responsible Manager cannot be employed by the mentor and become an employee of the small business for purposes of performance under the joint venture.
 - (iii) Although the joint venture managers responsible for orders issued under an IDIQ contract need not be employees of the protégé, those managers must report to and be supervised by the joint venture’s Responsible Manager;
 - (C) State that with respect to a separate legal entity joint venture, the small business must own at least 51% of the joint venture entity;
 - (D) State that the small business participant(s) must receive profits from the joint venture commensurate with the work performed by them, or a percentage agreed to by the parties to the joint venture whereby the small business participant(s) receive profits from the joint venture that exceed the percentage commensurate with the work performed by them, and that at the conclusion of the joint venture contract(s) and/or the termination of a joint venture, any funds remaining in the

joint venture bank account must be distributed at the discretion of the joint venture members according to percentage of ownership;

- (E) Provide for the establishment and administration of a special bank account in the name of the joint venture. This account must require the signature or consent of all parties to the joint venture for any payments made by the joint venture to its members for services performed. All payments due the joint venture for performance on a contract set-aside or reserved for small business will be deposited in the special account; all expenses incurred under the contract will be paid from the account as well;
- (F) Itemize all major equipment, facilities, and other resources to be furnished by each party to the joint venture, with a detailed schedule of cost or value of each, where practical. If a contract is indefinite in nature, such as an indefinite quantity contract or a multiple award contract where the level of effort or scope of work is not known, the joint venture must provide a general description of the anticipated major equipment, facilities, and other resources to be furnished by each party to the joint venture, without a detailed schedule of cost or value of each, or in the alternative, specify how the parties to the joint venture will furnish such resources to the joint venture once a definite scope of work is made publicly available;
- (G) Specify the responsibilities of the parties with regard to negotiation of the contract, source of labor, and contract performance, including ways that the parties to the joint venture will ensure that the joint venture and the small business partner(s) to the joint venture will meet the performance of work requirements set forth in paragraph (d) of this section, where practical. If a contract is indefinite in nature, such as an indefinite quantity contract or a multiple award contract where the level of effort or scope of work is not known, the joint venture must provide a general description of the anticipated responsibilities of the parties with regard to negotiation of the contract, source of labor, and contract performance, not including the ways that the parties to the joint venture will ensure that the joint venture and the small business partner(s) to the joint venture will meet the performance of work requirements set forth in item (D) of this subparagraph, or in the alternative, specify how the parties to the joint venture will define such responsibilities once a definite scope of work is made publicly available;
- (H) Obligate all parties to the joint venture to ensure performance of a contract set-aside or reserved for small business and to complete performance despite the withdrawal of any member;
- (I) Designate that accounting and other administrative records relating to the joint venture be kept in the office of the small business managing venturer, unless approval to keep them elsewhere is granted by the District Director or his/her designee upon written request; and

- (J) Require that the final original records be retained by the small business managing venturer upon completion of any contract set-aside or reserved for small business that was performed by the joint venture.
- c. *Capabilities, past performance and experience.* When evaluating the capabilities, past performance, experience, business systems and certifications of an entity submitting an offer for a contract set-aside or reserved for small business as a joint venture established pursuant to this subsection, the FAA must consider work done and qualifications held individually by each partner to the joint venture as well as any work done by the joint venture itself previously. The FAA may not require the protégé firm to individually meet the same evaluation or responsibility criteria as that required of other offerors generally. The partners to the joint venture in the aggregate must demonstrate the past performance, experience, business systems and certifications necessary to perform the contract.
- d. *Affiliation based on joint ventures.* A joint venture is an association of individuals and/or concerns with interests in any degree or proportion intending to engage in and carry out business ventures for joint profit over a two-year period, for which purpose they combine their efforts, property, money, skill, or knowledge, but not on a continuing or permanent basis for conducting business generally. This means that a specific joint venture generally may not be awarded contracts beyond a two-year period, starting from the date of the award of the first contract, without the partners to the joint venture being deemed affiliated for the joint venture. However, a joint venture may be issued an order under a previously awarded contract beyond the two-year period. Once a joint venture receives a contract, it may submit additional offers for a period of two years from the date of that first award. An individual joint venture may be awarded one or more contracts after that two-year period as long as it submitted an offer prior to the end of that two-year period.
- e. *Contract execution.*
- (1) The FAA will execute a contract set-aside or reserved for small business in the name of the joint venture entity or a small business partner to the joint venture, but in either case will identify the award as one to a small business joint venture or a small business mentor-protégé joint venture, as appropriate.
 - (2) The joint venture must be separately identified with its own name and have both a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) and a Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code in the System for Award Management (SAM). The Joint Venture will designate the entity type as a joint venture, with individual partners listed as the immediate owners.
- f. *Joint Venture Partners*
- (1) *Small Business Joint Ventures.* A small business may enter a joint venture agreement with one or more small business concerns, or with an approved mentor for the purpose

of submitting an offer for a small business competitive procurement.

(i) A joint venture of two or more business concerns may submit an offer as a small business without regard to affiliation provided that each concern is small under the size standard corresponding to the NAICS code assigned to the procurement.

(ii) A small business cannot be a joint venture partner on more than one joint venture that submits an offer for a specific contract or order set-aside for small businesses.

(2) *Small Disadvantaged Businesses (SDB) Joint Ventures.* A small disadvantaged business may enter a joint venture agreement with one or more other small business concerns, or with an approved mentor for the purpose of submitting an offer for a SDB competitive procurement. A SDB joint venture partner must be the managing venturer of the joint venture.

(i) A joint venture of at least one SDB and one or more other business concerns may submit an offer as a small business for a SDB procurement so long as each concern is small under the size standard corresponding to the NAICS code assigned to the procurement.

(ii) A SDB cannot be a joint venture partner on more than one joint venture that submits an offer for a specific contract or order set-aside for SDBs.

(3) *Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Businesses (SEDB) 8(a) Certified Joint Ventures.* A certified SEDB 8(a) may enter into joint venture agreement with one or more small business concerns or with an approved mentor, for the purpose of submitting an offer for a competitive SEDB 8(a) procurement or be awarded a noncompetitive SEDB 8(a) contract. The joint venture itself need not be a certified SEDB 8(a). A SEDB 8(a) joint venture partner must be the managing venturer of the joint venture.

(i) A joint venture of at least one SEDB 8(a) and one or more other business concerns may submit an offer as a small business for a SEDB 8(a) procurement so long as each concern is small under the size standard corresponding to the NAICS code assigned to the procurement.

(ii) An SEDB 8(a) cannot be a joint venture partner on more than one joint venture that submits an offer for a specific contract or order set-aside for SEDB 8(a)s.

(4) *Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB) Joint Ventures.* A certified SDVOSB may enter into a joint venture agreement with one or more other small business concerns, or with an approved mentor for the purpose of submitting an offer for a competitive SDVOSB procurement or be awarded a noncompetitive SDVOSB contract. The joint venture itself need not be a certified SDVOSB. A SDVOSB joint venture partner must be the managing venturer of the joint venture.

- (i) A joint venture of at least one SDVOSB and one or more other business concerns may submit an offer as a small business for a SDVOSB procurement so long as each concern is small under the size standard corresponding to the NAICS code assigned to the procurement.
 - (ii) A SDVOSB cannot be a joint venture partner on more than one joint venture that submits an offer for a specific contract or order set-aside for SDVOSBs.
- (5) *Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB) and Economically Disadvantaged Women-Owned Small Business (EDWOSB) Joint Ventures.* A certified WOSB or EDWOSB may enter into a joint venture agreement with one or more other small business concerns, or with an approved mentor for the purpose of submitting an offer for a competitive WOSB or EDWOSB procurement or be awarded a noncompetitive WOSB or EDWOSB contract. The joint venture itself need not be a certified WOSB or EDWOSB. A WOSB or EDWOSB joint venture partner must be the managing venturer of the joint venture.
- (i) A joint venture of at least one WOSB or EDWOSB and one or more other business concerns may submit an offer as a small business for a WOSB or EDWOSB procurement so long as each concern is small under the size standard corresponding to the NAICS code assigned to the procurement.
 - (ii) A WOSB or EDWOSB cannot be a joint venture partner on more than one joint venture that submits an offer for a specific contract or order set-aside for WOSBs or EDWOSBs.
- (6) *Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) Small Business Joint Ventures.* A certified HUBZone small business may enter into a joint venture agreement with one or more other small business concerns, or with an approved mentor for the purpose of submitting an offer for a competitive HUBZone procurement or be awarded a noncompetitive HUBZone small business contract. The joint venture itself need not be a certified HUBZone small business. A HUBZone small business joint venture partner must be the managing venturer of the joint venture.
- (i) A joint venture of at least one HUBZone small business and one or more other business concerns may submit an offer as a small business for a HUBZone small business procurement so long as each concern is small under the size standard corresponding to the NAICS code assigned to the procurement.
 - (ii) A HUBZone small business cannot be a joint venture partner on more than one joint venture that submits an offer for a specific contract or order set-aside for HUBZone small businesses.
- (7) *Mentor-Protégé Joint Ventures.* A joint venture between a protégé firm and its approved mentor will be deemed small provided the protégé qualifies as small for the

size standard corresponding to the NAICS code assigned to the procurement. Such a joint venture may seek any type of small business contract (i.e., small business set-aside, 8(a), SDB, HUBZone, SDVOSB, WOSB, or EDWOSB) for which the protégé firm qualifies (e.g., a protégé firm that qualifies as a WOSB could seek a WOSB set-aside as a joint venture with its approved mentor), if the joint venture meets the requirements of the particular program as to contents of the joint venture agreement, performance of work, and documentation submission. FAA approved Mentor-Protégé Program joint ventures are acceptable and/or Small Business Administration approved Mentor-Protégé Program joint ventures are acceptable.

- g. *Mentor Protégé Joint Venture Performance of work and Limitations on Subcontracting.* For any contract set-aside or reserved for small business that is to be performed by a joint venture between a small business protégé and its approved mentor, the joint venture must perform the applicable percentage of work required by the subcontracting limitations specified in AMS clause 3.6.1-7, and the small business partner to the joint venture must perform at least 40% of the work performed by the joint venture.

- (1) The work performed by the small business partner to a joint venture must be more than administrative or ministerial functions so that it gains substantive experience.
- (2) The amount of work done by the partners will be aggregated and the work done by the small business protégé partner must be at least 40% of the total done by the partners. In determining the amount of work done by a mentor participating in a joint venture with a small business protégé, all work done by the mentor and any of its affiliates at any subcontracting tier will be counted.
- (3) Work performed by a similarly situated entity will not count toward the requirement that a protégé must perform at least 40% of the work performed by a joint venture. The 40% calculation for protégé workshare follows the same rules as those set forth in AMS clause 3.6.1-7 Limitations on Subcontracting concerning supplies, construction, and mixed contracts, including the exclusion of the same costs from the limitation on subcontracting calculation (e.g., cost of materials excluded from the calculation in construction contracts).

7. Tiered Evaluations Revised 1/2024

Refer to AMS guidance on tiered evaluations at T3.2.2.3B.7 for more information.

C. Contract Consolidation and Bundling Revised 1/2024

1. General Added 1/2024

- a. The procurement team must coordinate the acquisition plan or strategy with the cognizant FAA Small Business Office representative from AAP-20 when the strategy involves bundled or consolidated requirements (See T3.6.1C.2 for Consolidation and T3.6.1C.3 for Bundling).

- b. Requirements are not considered consolidated or bundled if one of the following applies:
 - (1) If a cost comparison analysis will be performed in accordance with OMB Circular A-76 (See AMS Guidance T3.2.1.3 Implementing OMB Circular A-76 for additional information);
 - (2) To orders placed under single-agency task-order contracts or delivery-order contracts, when the requirement was considered in determining that the consolidation or bundling of the underlying contract was necessary and justified; or
 - (3) To requirements for which there is a mandatory source, including supplies and services that are on the Procurement List maintained by AbilityOne or the Schedule of Products issued by Federal Prison Industries, Inc. also referred to as UNICOR.
- c. To aid in the determination of whether a requirement is consolidated or bundled, see the Decision Flowchart – Contract Consolidation and Bundling located in Procurement Tools and Resources.

2. Consolidation Added 1/2024

- a. *Applicability.* This guidance applies to the consolidation of requirements.
- b. *Definitions.* As used in this subsection –
 - (1) “Consolidation” or “consolidated requirement” means a Screening Information Request (SIR) for a single contract, a multiple-award contract, a task order, or a delivery order to satisfy:
 - (A) Two or more requirements of the FAA for supplies or services that have been provided to or performed for the FAA under two or more separate contracts, each of which was lower in cost than the total cost of the contract for which offers are solicited; or
 - (B) Requirements of the FAA for construction projects to be performed at two or more discrete sites.
 - (2) “Separate contract” means a contract that has been performed by any business, including small and other than small business.
- c. *General.*
 - (1) Consolidation may provide substantial benefits to the FAA. With potential impacts on small business participation, the service organization, in collaboration with the Contracting Officer (CO), must prepare a written determination that a consolidation of requirements is necessary and justified before conducting an acquisition with an estimated total dollar value exceeding \$10 million (including options).

- (2) Prior to preparing the written determination, the CO must ensure that:
- (A) Market research has been conducted;
 - (B) Any alternative contracting approaches that would involve a lesser degree of consolidation have been identified;
 - (C) Any negative impact by the acquisition strategy on contracting with small business concerns has been identified; and
 - (D) Steps are taken to include small business concerns in the acquisition strategy.
- (3) The service organization in collaboration with the CO must make a written determination that consolidation is necessary and justified. The applicable supervisory CO may determine that consolidation is necessary and justified if the benefits of the acquisition would substantially exceed the benefits that would be derived from alternative contracting approaches identified in T3.6.1C.2.c.(2)(B) of this section, including benefits that are quantifiable in dollars as well as any other specifically identified benefits. The procurement team may quantify the specific benefits of consolidation through the use of market research and other techniques.
- (4) *Benefits*. Benefits supporting consolidation may include cost savings or price reduction regardless of whether such benefits are quantifiable in dollar amount. In assessing whether cost savings and/or price reduction would be achieved through consolidation, the procurement team should compare the price that has been charged by small businesses for the work that they have performed; or where previous prices are not available, compare the price, based on market research that could have been or could be charged by small businesses for the work previously performed by other than a small business. (Note: Reduction of administrative or personnel costs alone is not sufficient justification for consolidation unless the cost savings are expected to be at least ten percent of the estimated contract or order value (including options) of the consolidated requirements).
- (A) *Unquantifiable Benefits*. Benefits that are not quantifiable in dollar amounts must be specifically identified and otherwise quantified to the extent feasible. Examples of unquantifiable benefits include:
- (i) Quality improvements that will save time or improve or enhance performance or efficiency;
 - (ii) Reduction in acquisition cycle times;
 - (iii) Better terms and conditions; or
 - (iv) Any other benefit.
- (B) *Quantifiable Benefits*. Benefits that are quantifiable in dollar amounts are substantial if individually, in combination, or in the aggregate the anticipated financial benefits are equivalent to ten percent of the estimated contract or order

value (including options) if the value is \$94 million or less; or five percent of the estimated contract or order value (including options) or \$9.4 million, whichever is greater, if the value exceeds \$94 million.

(5) *FAA Acquisition Executive Determination that Consolidation is necessary and justified.* Notwithstanding T3.6.1C.2.c.(3)-(4), the FAE may determine that consolidation is necessary and justified when:

- (A) The expected benefits do not meet the thresholds for a substantial benefit but are critical to the agency's mission success; and
- (B) The acquisition strategy provides for maximum practicable participation by small business concerns.

d. *Roles and Responsibilities.*

- (1) *Service Organization.* The service organization is responsible for collaborating with the CO on the written determination that the consolidation of requirements is necessary and justified.
- (2) *Contracting Officer (CO).* The CO is responsible for collaborating with the service organization on the written determination that the consolidation of requirements is necessary and justified. The CO must include a written determination signed by the CO and supervisory CO in the acquisition strategy documentation and coordinate it with the FAA Small Business Office (AAP-20). The CO must include the written determination in the contract file.
- (3) *FAA Small Business Office (AAP-20).* AAP-20 is responsible for reviewing the written determination as part of the Small Business Coordination Form review to validate that the consolidation is necessary and justified.

e. *Reporting.* The CO must report consolidated contracts that exceed \$2 million dollars (including options) in FPDS-NG.

3. **Bundling** Added 1/2024

a. *Applicability.* This guidance applies when bundling is contemplated for contracts with an estimated total dollar value exceeding \$10 million (including options), or task/delivery orders, or orders under agreements exceeding the AMS risk threshold.

b. *Definitions.* As used in this Subsection –

- (1) “Bundling” means a subset of consolidation. Bundling combines two or more requirements for supplies or services, previously provided or performed under separate smaller contracts into a single contract, a multiple-award contract, or for a task/delivery order when a requirement previously provided or performed by a small business is proposed to be moved to a new or existing contract that is likely to be unsuitable for award to a small business concern (including socially and economically

disadvantaged (8(a)), small disadvantaged, service-disabled veteran owned, HUBZone, economically disadvantaged women-owned and women-owned small businesses) due to:

- (A) The diversity, size, or specialized nature of the elements of the performance specified;
 - (B) The requirement(s) previously provided or performed under separate smaller contracts are being moved to a new or existing Large Business contract;
 - (C) The aggregate dollar value of the anticipated award;
 - (D) The geographical dispersion of the contract performance sites; or
 - (E) Any combination of the factors described in (A) and (B) above.
- (2) "Separate smaller contract" means a contract that has been performed by one or more small business concerns or that was suitable for award to one or more small business concerns.

c. *General.*

- (1) Bundling may provide substantial benefits to the FAA. With potential impacts on small business participation, the service organization, in collaboration with the Contracting Officer (CO) and the supervisory CO, must prepare a written determination that the bundling of requirements is necessary and justified. A bundled requirement is considered necessary and justified if the FAA would obtain measurably substantial benefits as compared to meeting FAA requirements through separate smaller contracts or orders.
- (2) *Benefits.* The procurement team may quantify the specific benefits of bundling through the use of market research and other techniques to explain how the FAA would obtain measurable benefits from bundling. Benefits supporting bundling may include cost savings or price reduction. In assessing whether cost savings and/or price reduction would be achieved through bundling, the procurement team should compare the price that has been charged by small businesses for the work that they have performed; or where previous prices are not available, compare the price, based on market research that could have been or could be charged by small businesses for the work previously performed by other than a small business. (Note: Reduction of administrative or personnel costs alone is not sufficient justification for bundling unless the cost savings are expected to be at least ten percent of the estimated contract or order value (including options) of the bundled requirements). Other benefits may include, but are not limited to:
- (A) Quality improvements that will save time or improve or enhance performance or efficiency;
 - (B) Reduction in acquisition cycle times; or

(C) Better terms and conditions.

(3) *Measurable Benefits*. Benefits that are measurably substantial if individually, in combination, or in the aggregate the anticipated financial benefits are equivalent to, ten percent of the estimated contract or order value (including options) if the value is \$94 million or less; or five percent of the estimated contract or order value (including options) or \$9.4 million, whichever is greater, if the value exceeds \$94 million.

(4) In addition to addressing the measurable substantial benefits required above, the procurement team must also document the following:

- (a) The specific benefits anticipated to be derived from bundling.
- (b) An assessment of the specific impediments to participation by small business concerns as contractors that result from bundling.
- (c) Actions designed to maximize small business participation as contractors, including provisions that encourage small business teaming.
- (d) Actions designed to maximize small business participation as subcontractors (including suppliers) at any tier under the contract, or order that may be awarded to meet the requirements.
- (e) The determination that the anticipated benefits of the proposed bundled contract or order justify its use; and
- (f) Alternative strategies that would reduce or minimize the scope of the bundling, and the rationale for not choosing those alternatives.

(5) *FAA Acquisition Executive (FAE) Bundling Determination*.

(A) *FAE Determination that Bundling is Necessary and Justified*. Notwithstanding T3.6.1C.3.c.(2)-(4), the FAE may determine that bundling is necessary and justified when:

- (i) The expected benefits do not meet the thresholds for a substantial benefit but are critical to the agency's mission success; and
- (ii) The acquisition strategy provides for maximum practicable participation by small business concerns.

(B) *FAE Approval of Bundling Determinations*. All determinations that bundling is necessary and justified, with the exception of T3.6.1C.3.c.(5)(A), requires the final approval of the FAE. The CO must submit the written determination to the FAE for approval. The FAE shall approve the bundling only if the FAE makes the independent determination that the bundling satisfies the requirements of this subsection.

(6) *Coordination with Administrator*. Upon FAE approval, the service organization must

inform the Administrator of the contract bundling and provide to the Administrator the approved written determination.

d. *Roles and Responsibilities.*

- (1) *Service Organization.* The service organization is responsible for collaborating with the CO on the written determination that the bundling of requirements is necessary and justified.
- (2) *Contracting Officer (CO).* The CO is responsible for collaborating with the service organization on the written determination that the bundling of requirements is necessary and justified. The CO must include a written determination in the acquisition strategy documentation and coordinate it with the FAA Small Business Office (AAP-20). Once coordinated with AAP-20, the CO must coordinate with the FAE for approval as reflected in T3.6.1C.3.c.(5)(B). The CO must include the written determination in the contract file.
- (3) *FAA Small Business Office (AAP-20).* AAP-20 is responsible for reviewing the written determination as part of the Small Business Coordination Form review to validate that the bundling is necessary and justified.
- (4) *FAA Acquisition Executive (FAE).* The FAE is responsible for approving that bundling is necessary and justified.

- e. *Reporting.* The CO must report bundled contracts that exceed \$2 million dollars (including options) in FPDS-NG.

D. Clauses Revised 1/2024

[view contract clauses](#)

E. Procurement Forms Revised 1/2024

Document Name

F. Procurement Samples Revised 1/2024

Document Name

G. Procurement Templates Revised 1/2024

Document Name
Small Business Set-Aside Determination and Coordination

H. Procurement Tools and Resources Revised 4/2024

Document Name
Small Business Set-Aside Determination and Coordination Process Flowchart
Contract Consolidation and Bundling Decision Flowchart

T3.6.2 - Labor Laws Revised 4/2009

A Labor-Related Laws

1 General Revised 4/2022

- a. While the FAA is not subject to the procurement-specific labor laws, we adhere to their spirit and intent within the parameters and flexibility of the AMS.
- b. The procurement team (Contracting Officer (CO), program official, legal counsel, and other supporting staff) ensures full and impartial administration of labor standards in contracts, and ensures contractors and subcontractors are informed of their obligations under labor standards. Procurement teams should:
 - (1) Maintain sound relations with industry and labor, and show no preference for either union or non-union contractors.
 - (2) Remain impartial concerning any dispute between labor and contractor management and should not attempt conciliation, mediation, or arbitration of a labor dispute. Procurement teams should notify the agency responsible for conciliation, mediation, arbitration, e.g. the National Labor Relations Board, of a potential or actual labor dispute affecting, or threatening to affect, FAA programs.
 - (3) When appropriate, require contractors to notify the FAA of potential or actual labor disputes that could, or will, delay contract performance.
- c. The CO should promptly refer, in writing, the following to the Department of Labor (DOL):
 - (1) Complaints alleging violations of labor-related laws;
 - (2) Apparent violations which have a significant impact;
 - (3) Any recurring violations; and

(4) Any failures to promptly correct identified violations.

d. The CO should seek advice from DOL when there is a question of whether a contractor's actions violate a labor-related law. Additionally, the CO should not directly discuss with the contractor any of its employee's complaints about possible labor law violations.

2 Labor Disputes Causing Strikes or Delays Revised 7/2007

a. Labor disputes may cause strikes or delays which delay contract performance. Contractors are responsible for any reasonably avoidable delays in performance. However, a delay caused by a strike may be excusable if the strike was unforeseeable at time of award and the contractor or its subcontractors acted in good faith, diligently, and in a lawful manner to end the strike, such as seeking injunctive relief in court or engaging in private mediation or arbitration.

b. Procurement teams should determine whether it is in the FAA's interest to remove products or materials from facilities in which the contractor is unable to deliver because of the strike. Two main factors to be considered are the criticality of need and the possibility/practicality of performance by another vendor. The CO, after consulting with legal counsel, must first notify the contractor in writing to request removal of the products or materials from the facility.

(1) If the contractor agrees, and FAA personnel will remove the items, FAA personnel should take extreme care to avoid use or appearance of force and prevent incidents that might detrimentally affect labor-management relations.

(2) If the contractor disagrees, and the items are still critical, the CO should seek advice from legal counsel on the next action to be taken.

3 Overtime Added 7/2007

For cost-type (excluding incentive fee), time and materials, and labor hour contracts, the CO should determine the extent an offer is based on the payment of overtime and shift premiums, and negotiate contracts without the use of overtime or premiums. Overtime may be occasionally necessary to meet urgent or unforeseen program needs. In those instances, the CO should require the contractor to submit requests for overtime in advance of incurring the cost for overtime. The CO should review and approve contractor requests for overtime. Approval of overtime should be prospective; however, if justified by emergency circumstances, approval may be retroactive.

4 Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act Revised 1/2012

a. The Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-333) applies to all contracts over \$150,000 that may require or involve laborers or mechanics (the term "laborers or mechanics" includes apprentices, trainees, helpers, watchmen, guards, firefighters, fireguards, and workmen who perform services in connection with dredging or rock excavation in rivers or harbors, but does not include seaman). The Contract Work Hours and

Safety Standards Act (CWHSSA) requires that laborers or mechanics cannot be required, or permitted, to work more than 40 hours in any workweek unless paid overtime at not less than 1 1/2 times the basic rate of pay.

b. Liquidated Damages and Overtime Pay.

(1) When overtime computations disclose under-payments, the contractor and any subcontractor is liable to the affected employee for the employee's unpaid wages and is also liable to the FAA for liquidated damages. The CO will compute liquidated damages for each affected employee in the sum of \$10 for each calendar day that the employee was required, or permitted, to work in excess of the standard workweek of 40 hours without payment of overtime.

(2) If the contractor or any subcontractor fails or refuses to comply with overtime pay requirements and if the funds withheld by the FAA for labor standards violations are not sufficient to pay both the unpaid wages and the liquidated damages, the withheld funds will be used first to pay unpaid wages (or an equitable portion when the funds are not adequate for this purpose); and the balance, if any, used to pay liquidated damages.

(3) If the liquidated damages computation was incorrect or if the contractor or subcontractor inadvertently violated the provisions of the CHWSSA, the CO may:

(a) Make an adjustment in, or release the contractor or subcontractor from the liability for, liquidated damages of \$500 or less; or

(b) Make a recommendation to DOL for an adjustment in, or release from, the liability when the liquidated damages are over \$500.

(4) If the contractor is entitled to funds withheld or collected for liquidated damages, the CO should instruct the cognizant accounting office to pay the contractor the amount due. If the FAA is entitled to retain the funds, the CO should obtain instructions from the cognizant accounting office.

c. Administration and Enforcement. The same procedures and reports required for construction contract labor standards also apply to investigations of alleged violations of the CHWSSA when the contract is for other than a construction.

d. The CHWSSA does not apply to contracts:

(1) Valued at or below \$150,000

(2) For commercial items;

(3) For the transportation or transmission of intelligence;

(4) To be performed outside the United States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam,

the U.S. Virgin Islands, Johnston Island, Wake Island, and Outer Continental Shelf Islands as defined by the Outer Shelf Lands Act;

(5) For work to be solely done in accordance with the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act;

(6) For supplies that include incidental services that do not require substantial employment of laborers or mechanics; or

(7) Exempt under regulations of the Secretary of Labor.

5 Construction Contracts/Davis-Bacon Act Revised 7/2023

a. *Davis-Bacon Act.* The Davis Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a-278a-7), alternatively referred to as the Wage Rate Requirements (Construction) statute, provides that contracts of \$2,000 or more to which the U.S. or the District of Columbia are a party for construction, alteration, or repair (including painting and decorating) of public buildings or public works within the U.S., will require that no laborer or mechanic employed directly upon the site of the work will receive less than the prevailing wage rates as determined by DOL. For purposes of FAA procurement, the Davis Bacon Act will only apply to contracts exceeding the micro-purchase threshold.

b. Related Laws.

(1) The Copeland ("Anti-Kickback") Act (18 U.S.C. 874 and 40 U.S.C. 276c) makes it unlawful to induce, by force, intimidation, threat of dismissal, or otherwise, any person employed in the construction or repair of public buildings or public works, to give up any part of the compensation to which the person is entitled under a contract of employment. Contracts subject to the Copeland Act will include a clause requiring contractors and subcontractors to comply with regulations issued by DOL. Additionally, the Copeland Act requires each contractor or subcontractor to furnish weekly statements of compliance regarding wages paid to each employee.

(2) The Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act applies to construction contracts involving laborers or mechanics.

(3) Executive Order (EO) 13658 established minimum wages for certain workers at \$10.10 per hour. The EO 13658 rate has increased each year since 2015 rising to \$11.25 on January 1, 2022. As of January 30, 2022, EO 13658 is superseded by EO 14026 to the extent that it is inconsistent with EO 14026 and the minimum wages for certain workers is increased to \$15.00 per hour. The wage rate is subject to annual increases by an amount determined by the Secretary of Labor (See AMS Guidance T3.6.2.A.21). AMS Clause 3.6.2-47 and AMS Real Property Clause 6.3.0-11, Minimum Wages for Contractor Workers under

Executive Order 14026, requires the EO 14026 minimum wage rate to be paid if it is higher than other minimum wage rates, including Davis-Bacon Act related statutory wage determination amounts described in this AMS section

c. Applicability.

(1) The Davis-Bacon Act and related laws apply to:

- (a) Construction work to be performed by laborers and mechanics on a public building or public work site;
- (b) Dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements if construction at that site is anticipated under the same or a separate contract;
- (c) Manufacture or fabrication of construction materials and components to be incorporated into the work when manufacture or fabrication is performed at the construction site;
- (d) Painting of public buildings or public works, whether performed in connection with the original construction or as alteration or repair of an existing structure; and
- (e) Hazardous waste cleanup contracts that require elaborate landscaping activities or substantial excavation and reclamation work (see DOL Memorandum No. 155, March 25, 1991).

(2) Davis-Bacon Act and related laws do not apply to:

- (a) The manufacturing or fabrication of components or materials off the construction site, or their subsequent delivery to the site by the manufacturer or fabricator, unless the manufacturing or fabrication facility is operated solely in support of the construction project;
- (b) Contracts requiring construction work that is so closely related to research, experiment, and development that it cannot be performed separately, or that is itself the subject of research, experiment, or development;
- (c) Employees of railroads operating under collective bargaining agreements that are subject to the Railway Labor Act; or
- (d) Employees who work at the contractors' or subcontractors' permanent home offices, fabrication shops,

or tool yards not located at the site of the work. However, when employees go to the work site and perform construction activities there, the requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act and related laws are applicable for the actual time so spent, not including travel unless the employees transport materials or supplies to and from the site of the work.

d. *Non-construction Contracts Involving Some Construction.*

(1) The Davis-Bacon Act and related laws apply to construction work to be performed as part of contracts other than construction (supply, service, research and development, etc.) if:

- (a) The construction work is to be performed on a public building or public work;
- (b) The contract contains a substantial amount of construction work exceeding the micro-purchase threshold in value (the word "substantial" relates to the construction work considered on its own rather than merely a value comparison of the construction work as compared to the total value of the contract); and
- (c) The construction work is physically or functionally separate from, and is capable of being performed on a segregated basis from, the other work required by the contract.

(2) The Davis-Bacon Act and related laws do not apply if:

- (a) The construction work is incidental to the furnishing of supplies, equipment, or services; and
- (b) The construction work is so merged with non-construction work, or so fragmented in terms of the locations or time spans within which it is to be performed, that it cannot be segregated as a separate contractual requirement.

(3) Consistent with Executive Order 13706 "Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors", contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act must include AMS Clause 3.6.2-46 "Paid Sick Leave Under Executive Order 13706".

e. *Definitions.*

(1) "Building" or "work," generally means construction activity as distinguished from manufacturing, furnishing of materials, or servicing and maintenance work. The terms include, without limitation, buildings, structures,

and improvements of all types, such as bridges, dams, plants, highways, parkways, streets, subways, tunnels, sewers, mains, powerlines, pumping stations, heavy generators, railways, airports, terminals, docks, piers, wharves, ways, lighthouses, buoys, jetties, breakwaters, levees, canals, dredging shoring rehabilitation and activation of plants, scaffolding , drilling, blasting, excavating, clearing and landscaping. The manufacture or furnishing of materials, articles, supplies or equipment (whether or not a Federal or State agency acquires title to such materials, articles, supplies or equipment during the course of the manufacture or furnishing, or owns the materials from which they are manufactured or furnished) is not "building" or "work" unless conducted in connection with and at the site of such building or work as described in the foregoing sentence, or under the United States Housing Act of 1937 and the Housing Act of 1949 in the construction or development of the project.

(2) "Construction, alteration, or repair," means all types of work done on a particular building or work at the site thereof, including without limitation, altering, remodeling, installation (if appropriate) on the site of the work of items fabricated off-site, painting and decorating, the transporting of materials and supplies to or from the building or work by the employees of the construction contractor or construction subcontractor, and the manufacturing or furnishing of materials, articles, supplies or equipment of the site of the building or work by persons employed by the contractor or subcontractor.

(3) "Laborers or mechanics" includes:

(a) Those workers, utilized by a contractor or subcontractor at any tier, whose duties are manual or physical in nature, as distinguished from mental or managerial;

(b) Apprentices, trainees, helpers, and in the case of contracts subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, watchmen and guards;

(c) Working foremen who devote more than 20 percent of their time during a workweek performing duties of a laborer or mechanic, and who do not meet the criteria of 29 CFR Part 541, for the time so spent; and

(d) Every person performing the duties of a laborer or mechanic, regardless of any contractual relationship alleged to exist between the contractor and those individuals. The terms exclude workers whose duties are primarily executive, supervisory, (except as provided in this section) administrative, or clerical, rather than manual. Persons employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity as defined in 29 CFR Part 541 are not deemed to be laborers or mechanics.

(4) "Public building" or "public work," means building or work, the

construction, prosecution, completion, or repair of which, as defined in this section, is carried on directly by authority of, or with funds of, a Federal agency to serve the interest of the general public regardless of whether title thereof is in a Federal agency.

(5) "Site of the work," is defined as follows:

(a) The "site of the work" is limited to the physical place or places where the construction called for in the contract will remain when work on it is completed, and nearby property, as described in subparagraph (5)(b) below, used by the contractor or subcontractor during construction that, because of proximity, can reasonably be included in the "site."

(b) Except as provided in subparagraph (5)(c) below, fabrication plants, mobile factories, batch plants, borrow pits, job headquarters, tool yards, etc., are parts of the "site of the work"; provided they are dedicated exclusively, or nearly so, to performance of the contract or project, and are so located in proximity to the actual construction location that it would be reasonable to include them.

(c) The "site of work" does not include permanent home offices, branch plant establishments, fabrication plants, or tool yards of a contractor or subcontractor whose locations, and continuance in operation, are determined wholly without regard to a particular Federal contract or project. In addition, fabrication plants, batch plants, borrow pits, job headquarters, yards, etc., of a commercial vendor or material handler which are established by a vendor of materials for the project before proposal are received and are not on the project site, are not included in the "site of work." Such permanent, previously-established facilities are not a part of the "site of the work," even if their operations may for a period of time, be dedicated exclusively, or nearly so, to the performance of a contract.

(6) "Wages," means the basic hourly rate of pay; any contribution irrevocably made by a contractor or subcontractor to a trustee or to a third person pursuant to a bona fide fringe benefit fund, plan, or program; and the rate of costs to the contractor or subcontractor which may be reasonably anticipated in providing bona fide fringe benefits to laborers and mechanics pursuant to an enforceable commitment to carry out a financially responsible plan or program, which was communicated in writing to the laborers and mechanics affected. The fringe benefits enumerated in the Davis-Bacon Act include medical or hospital care, pensions on retirement or death, compensation for injuries or illness-resulting from occupational activity, or insurance to provide any of the foregoing; unemployment benefits; life insurance, disability insurance, sickness insurance, or accident insurance; vacation or holiday pay; defraying costs of apprenticeship

or other similar programs; or other bona fide fringe benefits. Fringe benefits do not include benefits required by other Federal, State, or local law.

(7) "Apprentice," means (i) a person employed and individually registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, or with a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Bureau, or (ii) a person in the first 90 days of probationary employment as an apprentice in such an apprenticeship program, who is not individually registered in the program, but who has been certified by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training or a State Apprenticeship Agency (where appropriate) to be eligible for probationary employment as an apprentice.

(8) "Trainee," means a person registered and receiving on-the-job training in a construction occupation under a program which has been approved in advance by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, as meeting its standards for on-the-job training programs and which has been so certified by that Administration.

6 Procedures for Construction Contracts Revised 4/2022

a. Davis-Bacon Act Wage Determinations.

(1) DOL is responsible for issuing wage rate determinations for construction reflecting prevailing wage and fringe benefits. The wage determinations apply to those laborers and mechanics employed by a contractor at the site of the work, including drivers who transport materials and equipment to and from the site. Wage determinations are issued for different types of construction, such as building, heavy, highway, and residential (referred to as rate schedules), and apply only to the types of construction designated in the determination.

(a) *General Wage Determination.* General wage determinations contain prevailing wage rates for the types of construction designated in the determination, and are used in contracts performed within a specified geographical area. They contain no expiration date and remain valid until modified, superseded, or canceled by a notice in the Federal Register by DOL. Once incorporated in a contract, a wage determination normally remains effective for the life of the contract.

Modifications which may be issued do not apply to ongoing contracts unless specifically directed by DOL. General wage determinations are available online on the Department of Labor (DOL) website. This website provides a single location for COs to use in obtaining current or archived Davis-Bacon Act wage determinations.

(2) *Project Wage Determination.* When a general wage determination does not exist for a particular area, DOL will issue a project wage determination if requested by the CO

using a Standard Form (SF) 308. A project wage determination is effective for 180 days and applies to specific contracts within that time period. Once incorporated into the contract, a project wage determination remains effective for the life of the contract unless directed otherwise by DOL.

b. *General Requirements.*

(1) The CO should ensure that only the appropriate wage determinations are incorporated in screening information requests (SIR's) and contracts. When multiple sites are included, or only a portion of the contract is for construction, the CO should indicate the work to which each wage determination or part thereof applies.

(2) If the wage determination contains more than one rate schedule, the CO should either include only the rate schedules that apply to the specific types of construction (building, heavy, highway, etc.) or include the entire wage determination and clearly indicate the parts of the work to which each rate schedule should be applied.

(3) The CO should use the following general guidelines in selecting the proper schedule(s) of wage rates:

(a) *Building* construction is generally the construction of sheltered enclosures with walk-in access, machinery, equipment, or supplies. It typically includes all construction of such structures, installation of utilities and equipment (both above and below grade level), as well as incidental grading, utilities and paving, unless there is an established area practice to the contrary.

(b) *Residential* construction is generally the construction, alteration, or repair of single-family houses or apartment buildings of no more than four stories in height, and typically includes incidental items such as site work, parking areas, utilities, streets and sidewalks, unless there is an established area practice to the contrary.

(c) *Highway* construction is generally the construction, alteration, or repair of roads, streets, highways, runways, taxiways, alleys, parking areas, and other similar projects that are not incidental to "building," "residential," or "heavy" construction.

(d) *Heavy* construction includes those projects that are not properly classified as either "building," "residential," or "highway," and is of a catch-all nature. Construction of FAA substations, transmission lines and access roads. Such heavy projects may sometimes be distinguished on the basis of their individual characteristics, and separate schedules issued (e.g., "dredging," "water and sewer line", "dams," "flood control," etc.).

(e) When the nature of a project is not clear, it is necessary to look at additional factors, with primary consideration given to locally-established area practices. If there is any doubt as to the proper application of wage rate schedules to the type or types of construction involved, the CO should contact

DOL for guidance (further examples are contained in DOL Memoranda Numbers 130 and 131).

c. Requesting Wage Determinations.

(1) *General Wage Determination.* The CO may incorporate general wage determinations without notifying DOL.

(2) *Project Wage Determination.* To request a project wage determination, the CO will utilize the DOL's wage determination website. If a wage determination does not exist for a given area, the CO may request a project wage determination by submitting a Standard Form (SF) 308 to DOL.

d. The published wage determinations, with their most current modification received by the CO, will be incorporated into applicable SIR's. Incorporation by reference is not permitted.

e. *SIR's Issued without Wage Determinations.* The CO should include a notice in the SIR that wage determinations have been requested and that the SIR will be amended to incorporate any wage determination when received.

f. *Modifications of Wage Determinations.* If the CO has a wage determination for a particular acquisition, wage determination modifications received by the CO or published in the Federal Register less than 10 days prior to receipt of offers are not required to be incorporated if the CO determines there is not reasonable time to incorporate the modification and the CO documents the file with said determination. Note also that if the contract has not been awarded within 90 days after bid opening/receipt of offers, any wage determination modification published on SAM.gov prior to award of the contract shall be effective with regard to that contract unless the FAA Administrator or his or her designee requests and obtains an extension of the 90-day period from the DOL Administrator. Modifications received after award are not effective and need not be incorporated in the contract.

g. *Award of Contract Without Required Wage Determination.* If DOL discovers after award that the wrong wage determination or rate schedule was specified, the CO will modify the contract to incorporate the corrected wage determination (retroactive to the date of award), or terminate the contract. If appropriate, the CO should equitably adjust the contract price.

h. *Posting Wage Determinations and Notice.* The contractor is required to keep a copy of the wage determination (and any approved additional classifications) posted at the worksite in a prominent place. The CO should furnish to the contractor DOL Form WH-1321, "Notice to Employees Working on Federal and Federally Financed Construction Projects," to be posted with the wage rates. The poster should include the name, address, and telephone number of the FAA person responsible for the administration of the contract, to inform workers to whom they may submit complaints or raise questions concerning labor standards.

i. *Wage Determination Appeals.* The Secretary of Labor has established a Wage Appeals Board which decides appeals of final decisions made by DOL concerning Davis-Bacon Act wage determinations. The FAA, or other interested parties, may file a petition for review under the procedures in 29 CFR Part 7 if reconsideration by DOL has been sought pursuant to

29 CFR 1.8 and denied.

j. Satisfying Wage, Fringe Benefit, and Overtime Requirements.

(1) Contractors are required to pay laborers and mechanics at least the combined hourly wage and fringe benefit amount specified in the wage determinations. In computing wages paid to laborers or mechanics, the contractor may include only the amounts paid in cash and contributions to bona fide benefit plans.

(2) Laborer and mechanic's overtime pay is based on 1 1/2 times the basic hourly rate of pay. When computing the basic hourly rate of pay, the contractor must use the hourly rate in the wage determination or the employee's actual rate, if higher. The basic rate of pay includes employee contributions to fringe benefits, but excludes the contractor's contribution to fringe benefits.

k. Additional Classifications.

(1) If any laborer or mechanic is to be employed in a classification that is not listed in the wage determination applicable to the contract, the CO will require the contractor submit Standard Form (SF) 1444, "Request for Authorization of Additional Classification and Rate" to the CO. Along with other pertinent data, this form contains the proposed additional classification and minimum wage rate including any fringe benefits payments. Upon receipt of the SF 1444, the CO should review the request to determine whether it meets the following criteria:

(a) The classification is appropriate and the work to be performed by the classification is not performed by any classification contained in the applicable wage determination.

(b) The classification is utilized in the area by the construction industry.

(c) The proposed wage rate, including any fringe benefits, bears a reasonable relationship to the wage rates in the wage determination in the contract.

(2) If the criteria in subparagraphs (a) - (c) above are met and the contractor and the laborers or mechanics to be employed in the additional classification (if known) or their representatives agree to the proposed additional classification, and the CO approves, the CO will submit a report (including a copy of SF 1444) of that action to DOL, Wage and Hour Division, for approval, modification, or disapproval of the additional classification and wage rate (including any amount designated for fringe benefits); or

(3) If the contractor, the laborers or mechanics to be employed in the classification or their representatives, and the CO do not agree on the proposed additional classification, or if the criteria are not met, the CO will submit a report (including a copy of SF 1444) giving the views of all interested parties and the CO's recommendation to DOL, Wage and Hour Division, for determination of appropriate classification and wage rate.

(4) Within 30 days of receipt of the report, DOL, Wage and Hour Division, will advise the CO of appropriate action, or will notify the CO that additional time is necessary.

(5) Upon receipt of DOL's decision, the CO should forward a copy of the action to the contractor, directing that the classification and wage rate be posted in accordance with paragraph (a) of the clause "Davis Bacon Act," and that workers in the affected classification receive no less than the minimum rate indicated from the first day on which work under the contract was performed in the classification.

l. *Apprentices and Trainees.* The CO or Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) will review the contractor's employment and payment records for apprentices and trainees to ensure that the contractor has complied with the clause "Apprentices and Trainees." If a contractor has classified employees as apprentices or trainees without complying with the requirements of clause, the CO will reject the classification and require the contractor to pay the affected employees at the rates applicable to the classification of the work actually performed.

m. *Subcontracts.* In accordance with the clause "Subcontracts (Labor Standards), the contractor and subcontractors at any tier are required to submit a fully executed SF 1413, "Statement and Acknowledgment, upon award of each subcontract. The CO will provide a copy of the SF 1413 to the prime contractor at contract award.

n. *Payrolls and Statements.*

(1) *Submission.* In accordance with the clause "Payrolls and Basic Records," the contractor must submit, within 7 calendar days after the regular payroll week covered, for the contractor and each subcontractor: (a) copies of weekly payrolls applicable to the contract, and (b) weekly payroll statements of compliance. The contractor may use DOL Form WH-347, "Payroll (For Contractor's Optional Use)," or a similar form and identical representation.

(2) *Withholding for Non-submission.* If the contractors fail to submit copies of its, or its subcontractor's payrolls promptly, the CO will withhold from any payment due to the contractor, approval of an amount that the CO considered necessary to protect the FAA's interests and the employees.

(3) *Examination.* The CO, or COR, will examine the payrolls and payroll statements to ensure compliance with the contract and any statutory or regulatory requirements. Particular attention should be given to:

(a) The correctness of classifications and rates;

(b) Fringe benefits payments;

(c) Hours worked;

(d) Deductions; and

(e) Disproportionate employment ratios of laborers, apprentices, trainees, and journeymen.

(4) Fringe benefits payments, contributions made or costs incurred on other than a weekly basis will be considered as a part of weekly payments to the extent they are creditable to the particular weekly period involved.

(5) *Preservation.* The FAA will retain payrolls and statements of compliance for 3 years after completion of the contract and make them available for DOL if requested. Payrolls will not be returned to the contractor.

(6) *Disclosure Of Payroll Records.* Contractor payroll records in FAA's possession must be carefully protected from any public disclosure which is not required by law since payroll records may contain information in which the contractor's employees have a privacy interest as well as information in which the contractor may have a proprietary interest that the FAA may be obliged to protect. Questions concerning release of this information may involve the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

o. Site Compliance Checking.

(1) The CO or COR will investigate as necessary to ensure compliance with the labor standards requirements of the contract.

(2) *Regular Compliance Checks.* Compliance checks should include the following:

(a) Employee interviews to determine correctness of classifications and rates of pay, fringe benefits payments, and hours worked (see SF 1445).

(b) On-site inspections to check type of work performed, number and classification of workers, and fulfillment of posting requirements.

(c) Payroll reviews of prime contractors and subcontractors to ensure that the payrolls submitted are on time and complete, as well as in compliance with contract requirements.

(d) Comparison of the information in this paragraph (b) with available data, including daily inspector's report and daily logs of construction, to ensure consistency.

p. Investigations. The FAA is responsible for conducting labor standards investigations when available information indicates such action is warranted. In addition, DOL may conduct an investigation or request the FAA to do so.

(1) The FAA should conduct an investigation if a compliance check indicates that violations that are substantial in amount, willful, or uncorrected may have occurred. The investigation should include all aspects of the contractor's compliance with contract labor standards requirements, and should not be limited to specific areas raised in a complaint or uncovered during compliance checks. The investigation should be

made by personnel familiar with labor laws and their application to contracts. If oral or written statements are taken from employees during an investigation, the statements, or excerpts or summaries thereof, should not be divulged to anyone other than authorized Government officials without the prior signed consent of the employee. Investigators may use the investigation and enforcement instructions issued by, and available upon written request from, DOL Wage and Hour Division. Any available DOL files pertinent to an investigation may be obtained upon written request to DOL, Wage and Hour Division. None of the material obtained from DOL files, other than computations of back wages and liquidated damages and summaries of back wages due, may be disclosed in any manner to anyone other than responsible federal officials charged with administering the contract, without obtaining the permission of DOL.

(2) The CO will review the investigation report upon receipt and make preliminary findings regarding the contractor. Adverse findings normally that are not supported by other evidence will not normally be based solely on employee statements that have not been authorized for disclosure by the employee and will require more corroborating evidence than unauthorized employee statements. However, if the investigation establishes a pattern of possible violations based on employees' statements that have not been authorized for disclosure, the pattern itself may constitute a suitable basis for a finding of noncompliance.

(3) *Notification to the Contractor.* The CO will take the following actions upon completing the review:

(a) Provide written notice to the contractor concerning the preliminary findings and proposed corrective actions, along with a statement of the contractor's right to request that the basis for the findings be made available, and to submit written rebuttal information within a reasonable period of time.

(b) Upon request from the contractor, make the basis for the findings available. However, the contractor will not be permitted to examine the investigation report. Also, the CO will not disclose the identity of any employee who filed a complaint or who was interviewed, without the prior consent of that employee.

(c) If the contractor submits a rebuttal, reconsider the preliminary findings based on the information it contains and notify the contractor of the final findings. If no rebuttal is submitted within a reasonable time, the preliminary findings will be considered final.

(d) Request the contractor to make restitution for underpaid wages and liquidated damages determined by the CO to be due, whether or not the violation is considered willful. If the request includes liquidated damages, it will also contain a written statement that the contractor may within 60 days request relief from such assessment.

(4) *Contracting Officer's Report.* After implementing those actions prescribed above, the CO will prepare and forward a report of violations, including findings and supporting evidence, to DOL. Standard Form 1446, Labor Standards Investigation

Summary Sheet, will be completed and attached as the first page of the report. The CO will forward a copy of the report to DOL within 60 days if:

- (a) underpayments exceeded \$1,000;
- (b) violations were willful or aggravated;
- (c) no restitution was made; or
- (d) future compliance has not been assured. If violations are willful and criminal, the report should be forwarded to the Department of Justice and DOL.

q. *Withholding from or Suspension of Contract Payments.*

(1) *Suspension of Contract Payments.* If a contractor or subcontractor fails or refuses to comply with the labor standards clauses of the Davis-Bacon Act and Related Statutes, the FAA may suspend or cause to be suspended any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds until, upon its own action or acting upon a written request from DOL, the violations are discontinued or until sufficient funds are withheld to compensate employees for the wages to which they are entitled and to cover any liquidated damages which may be due.

(2) Upon final administrative determination, if restitution has not been made by the contractor or subcontractor, the CO will forward to Accounts Payable Standard Form (SF) 1093, Schedule of Withholdings Under the Davis-Bacon Act and/or Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act. The CO should include with the SF 1093 a listing of the name, last four digits of the social security number, and last known address of each affected employee; the amount due each employee; employee claims, if feasible; and a brief statement of the reason for requiring restitution. Also, the CO should indicate if restitution was not made because the employee could not be located. Underpaid employees may be assisted in the preparation of their claims. The accounting office will submit the SF 1093 with attached additional data, and effect payment to the Comptroller General (Claims Division) in accordance with their procedures.

(3) *Returning of Withheld Funds to Contractor.* When funds withheld are no longer necessary or exceed the amount required to satisfy validated wage underpayments and assessed liquidated damages, these funds will be paid the contractor in an expeditious manner.

(4) *Limitation on Forwarding or Returning Funds.* If the withholding was requested by DOL or if the findings are disputed, the CO should not forward the funds to the Comptroller General, Claims Division, or return them to the contractor without approval by DOL.

r. *Disposition of Disputes Concerning Contract Labor Standards Enforcement.*

- (1) The areas of possible differences of opinion between COs and contractors

pertaining to construction contract labor standards enforcement include:

- (a) Misclassification of workers;
- (b) Hours of work;
- (c) Wage rates and payment;
- (d) Payment of overtime;
- (e) Withholding practices; and
- (f) The applicability of the labor standards requirements under varying circumstances.

(2) Generally, these differences are settled administratively at the project level by the FAA. If necessary, these differences may be settled with assistance from DOL.

(3) When requesting the contractor to take corrective action in labor violation cases, the CO should inform the contractor of the following:

- (a) Disputes concerning the labor standards requirements of the contract are to be resolved by DOL, not by the Disputes clause of the contract.
- (b) The contractor may appeal the CO's findings or part thereof by furnishing the CO a complete statement of the reasons for the disagreement with the findings.

(4) The CO should promptly transmit the CO's findings and the contractor's statement to DOL, Wage and Hour Division.

(5) The DOL, Wage and Hour Division, will respond directly to the contractor or subcontractor, with a copy to the FAA. The contractor or subcontractor may then appeal the DOL's findings in accordance with the procedures outlined in DOL regulations.

(6) DOL, Wage and Hour Division, may institute debarment proceedings against the contractor or subcontractor if DOL finds reasonable cause to believe that the contractor or subcontractor has committed willful or aggravated violations of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act or the Copeland (Anti-Kickback) Act or any of the applicable statutes listed in 29 CFR 5.1 other than the Davis-Bacon Act, or has committed violations of the Davis-Bacon Act that constitute a disregard of its obligations to employees or subcontractors under section 3(a) of that Act.

s. Contract Termination.

If a contract or subcontract is terminated for violation of the labor standards clauses, the CO should submit a report to DOL, Wage and Hour Division, DOL, and the Comptroller General. The report will include:

- (1) The number of the terminated contract;
- (2) The name and address of the terminated contractor or subcontractor;
- (3) The name and address of the contractor or subcontractor, if any, who is to complete the work;
- (4) The amount and number of the replacement contract, if any; and

t. *Semi-Annual Enforcement Reports.* A semi-annual report on compliance with and enforcement of construction labor standards is required by DOL within 30 days after the reporting periods of October 1 through March 31 and April 1 through September 30 of each year.

7 Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act Revised 9/2021

a. The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (41 U.S.C §§ 6501-6511) requires all contracts, that will be performed within the U.S., Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands and exceed \$15,000, for materials, supplies, articles, and equipment entered into by the U.S. or District of Columbia Government for the manufacture or furnishing of supplies must be with a regular dealer or manufacturer of those supplies and contracts must include requirements for representations, minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor, convict labor, and safe and sanitary working conditions.

b. Contracts for the following are exempt from the Walsh-Healey Act:

- (1) Items under express statutory authority to purchase "in the open market," such as commercial items;
- (2) Items under emergency, single source circumstances;
- (3) Perishable or agricultural products;
- (4) Public utilities;
- (5) Supplies manufactured outside of the U.S., Puerto Rico, or Virgin Islands;
- (6) Purchases against the account of a defaulting contractor where the Walsh-Healey clauses were not included in the defaulted contract;
- (7) Newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, contracted for with sales agents or publisher representatives, which are to be delivered by the publishers;
- (8) Contract with certain coal dealers (partially exempt; see 41 CFR 50-201.604)
- (9) Certain commodity exchange contracts (partially exempt; see 41 CFR 50-

201.604)).

(10) Contracts with certain export merchants (partially exempt; see 41 CFR 50-201.604).

(11) Contracts with small business defense production pools and small business R&D pools (partially exempt; see 41 CFR 50-201.604); and

(12) Contracts with public utilities for certain uranium products (partially exempt; see 41 CFR 50-201.604).

c. *Request for Exemption.* Upon request, DOL may exempt specific contracts or classes of contracts from the inclusion or application of one or more of Walsh-Healey's stipulations.

(1) The CO may request partial or complete exemption. The request should state the reasons why the conduct of the FAA's business will be seriously impaired unless the exemption is granted.

(2) Requests for exemptions relating solely to safety and health standards should be transmitted to the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC, 20210. All other requests will be transmitted to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington DC, 20210.

d. Rulings and interpretations of the Act are found at 41 CFR 50-206. The substance of certain rulings and interpretations is as follows:

(1) If a contract for \$15,000 or less is subsequently modified to exceed \$15,000, the contract becomes subject to Walsh-Healey for work performed after the date of the modification.

(2) If a contract for more than \$15,000 is subsequently modified by mutual agreement to \$15,000 or less, the contract is not subject to Walsh-Healey for work performed after the date of the modification.

(3) If a contract awarded to a prime contractor contains a provision whereby the prime contractor is made an agent of the FAA, the prime contractor is required to include Walsh Healey provisions in contracts in excess of \$15,000 awarded for and on behalf of the FAA for products that are to be used in the construction and equipment of FAA facilities.

(4) If a contract subject to Walsh-Healey is awarded to a contractor operating FAA- owned facilities, Walsh-Healey affects the employees of that contractor the same as employees of contractors operating privately owned facilities.

(5) Indefinite-delivery contracts, including basic ordering agreements and blanket purchase agreements, are subject to Walsh-Healey unless it can be determined in

advance that the aggregate amount of all orders estimated to be placed against the contract/agreement for one year after the effective date of the agreement will not exceed \$15,000. A determination should be made annually thereafter if the contract or agreement is extended, and the contract or agreement modified if necessary.

e. Eligibility as a Manufacturer or Regular Dealer.

(1) *Manufacturer.* An offeror qualifies as a manufacturer if it shows before award that it is:

(a) *Established.* An offeror that is an established manufacturer of the particular products of the general character sought by the Government and has a plant, equipment, and personnel to manufacture on the premises the products called for under the contract.

(b) *Newly entering.* An offeror that is newly entering into a manufacturing activity and has made all necessary arrangements and commitments for manufacturing space, equipment, and personnel to perform on its own premises the manufacturing operations required for the fulfillment of the contract. To be eligible for this status, manufacturers must show that it:

(i) Has made written, legally binding arrangements or commitments before award to enter a manufacturing business. COs should not bar an offeror from receiving award because it has not yet done any manufacturing, even if the arrangements and commitments are contingent upon the award of the Government contract;

(ii) Has not set up solely to produce on a Government contract and that its operations will not terminate upon completion of that contract;

(c) Every offeror must qualify as a manufacturer in its own right. The use, rent, or sharing of the manufacturing or producing establishment of another legal entity; i.e., arrangements for equipment, personnel, or space on a time-and-material or "as needed" basis, does not meet this requirement. Arrangements or definite commitments must be in the name of the offeror.

(d) An offeror that performs assembly operations may be considered a manufacturer, if it performs more than minimal operations, such as packaging only, upon the end product. Offerors may also be considered a manufacturer if it has the facilities to produce a significant portion of the component parts needed for the end product even if it only performs assembly operations under a particular acquisition

(e) An offeror's prior eligibility status as a prime contractor or a subcontractor on other contracts subject to Walsh-Healey is not evidence of the offeror's present eligibility as a manufacturer.

(2) *Regular Dealer.*

(a) *Qualifications.* An offeror qualifies as a regular dealer if it shows before award that it deals in the particular products of the general character (products either identical with those in stock or be products for which dealers in the same line of business would be an obvious source) offered to the Government. Regular dealers cannot qualify by showing that arrangements have been made to set up a business. Qualifying criteria include:

(i) *Space.* It has an establishment, or a leased or assigned space, where it regularly maintains a stock of products in which it claims to be a dealer. If the space is in a public warehouse, it must be maintained on a continuing and not on a demand basis.

(ii) *Inventory.* The stock maintained is a true inventory from which sales are made. This requirement is not satisfied by a stock of sample or display items, stock consisting of surplus items remaining from prior orders, stock unrelated to the supplies offered, or stock maintained primarily for the purpose of token compliance with the Act from which few, if any, sales are made.

(iii) *Sales.* Sales are made regularly from stock, are not occasional, or are an exception to usual operations. Sales are made to the public and not just Federal, State, or local Government agencies. This requirement is not satisfied if the contractor merely seeks to sell to the public but has not yet made the sales. The number and amount of sales that must be made to the public will necessarily vary with the amount of total sales and the nature of the business.

(b) *Alternative qualifications.* For certain specific products (lumber and timber products, machine tools, petroleum, agricultural liming materials, raw or unmanufactured cotton linters, certain uranium products, used automatic data processing equipment, specialty advertising products, and products provided by information systems integrators), there are alternate qualifications for where the dealer need not physically maintain a stock. The requirements under this alternative are set forth at 41 CFR 50-201.101(a)(2) and 50-201.604.

f. *Determination Of Eligibility.*

(1) The responsibility for applying the eligibility requirements begins with the CO.

(2) The CO should investigate and determine the eligibility of the offeror and not rely on the offeror's attestation that it is a manufacturer or regular dealer when:

(a) The CO doubts the validity of the attestation;

(b) A protest has been lodged;

(c) This would be the first award to the otherwise successful offeror subject to Walsh-Healey by the individual acquisition office; or

(d) The procurement team is conducting a pre-award survey to determine responsibility or to prequalify a vendor, the procurement team should, while on site, confirm the offeror's eligibility under Walsh-Healey.

(3) When the CO cannot accept the offeror's attestation, the CO will make a determination as to whether all of the applicable eligibility requirements have been met by obtaining/considering all available factual evidence including:

(a) Pre-award surveys;

(b) Experience of other acquisition offices;

(c) Information available from the cognizant contract administration office;

(d) Information provided directly by the offeror; and

(e) Other factual evidence that may be necessary to determine whether all of the applicable eligibility requirements have been met, including evidence obtained through an on-site survey conducted specifically for that purpose.

(4) If the CO determines that an otherwise successful offeror is ineligible, the CO will follow the procedures listed below:

(a) The offeror will be notified in writing that:

(i) It does not meet the eligibility requirements and the specific reasons therefore; and it may protest the determination by submitting evidence concerning its eligibility to the CO within 10 working days.

(ii) If, after review of the offeror's evidence, the CO's position has not changed, the offeror's protest and all pertinent material will be forwarded to DOL, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, for a final determination.

(A) DOL does not conduct pre-award investigations nor render final determinations of eligibility until the CO initially has determined whether the requirements have been met.

(B) If the CO forwards the case to DOL for review of eligibility, the award should normally be held in abeyance until the CO receives a final determination from DOL. However, award may be made pending a DOL decision if the CO determines the supplies are urgently needed or delay in award will result in substantial hardship to the Government (DOL, the protester, and any other concerned parties must be notified of the award

decision).

(b) The CO will notify other offerors whose offers might become eligible for award when an award is being held in abeyance, and request them to extend their acceptance period, if necessary.

g. Pre-Award Protests Against Eligibility.

(1) When, before award, an unsuccessful offeror challenges the eligibility of the apparent successful offeror, the CO will:

(a) Promptly notify the apparent successful offeror of the protest;

(b) Notify both the protester and the apparent successful offeror in writing that eligibility evidence may be submitted to the CO within 10 working days;

(c) Notify offerors whose offers might become eligible for award that the award is to be held up because of a protest, and request them to extend their acceptance period, if necessary;

(d) Make a determination based on the evidence as provided in paragraph f.(4) above; and

(e) Notify the protester and the apparent successful offeror of the determination and the procedure to be followed if either party disagrees with the decision.

(2) If either party disagrees with the determination, the CO will forward the determination and entire record to DOL, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, for a final determination and notify the parties accordingly.

h. Award Pending Final Determination.

(1) Award may be made immediately if the CO certifies in writing that:

(a) The products to be acquired are an emergency requirement;

or

(b) Delay of delivery or performance by failure to make the award promptly will result in substantial hardship to the Government.

(2) The CO will give prompt written notice of the decision to award to DOL, the protester, and other concerned parties.

i. Award. The CO will mail a copy of DOL Publication WH-1313, "Notice to Employees Working on Government Contracts," along with the executed contract. Copies of the poster

may be obtained in writing to the DOL, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, ATTN: Wage and Hour-ESA, Room S3018.

j. Postaward.

(1) *Protests.*

(a) If a protest is received after award, but before final contract completion, the CO will follow the procedures paragraph f. (4) above.

(b) If the contract has been completed before receipt of the protest, the CO will notify the protester that no action can be taken on the protest.

(2) *Award Made to an Ineligible Offeror.* If the CO discovers after an award that the offeror did not act in good faith in representing that it was a manufacturer or regular dealer of the supplies offered, the CO, immediately upon discovery, may exercise the right to:

(a) Terminate the contract;

(b) Make open market purchases or enter into other contracts for completing the original contract; and

(c) Charge any additional cost to the original contractor.

(3) *Breach of Stipulation.* If a contractor violates a stipulation under Walsh-Healey, the CO will submit a written notice to the appropriate regional office of DOL, Wage and Hour Division, listed in paragraph l. below, and furnish any available information.

k. *Regional Jurisdictions of DOL, Wage and Hour Division.* Geographic jurisdictions of the Regional Offices of DOL's, Wage and Hour Division, are to be contacted by COs, unless otherwise specified. The address and phone numbers for the DOL Regional Offices by geographic jurisdictions are located in the Regional Office Directory at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact/regional-offices>.

l. Definitions.

(1) "Assembly," as used in this part, means the piecing or bringing together of various interdependent or interrelated parts or components to make an operable whole or unit.

(2) "Manufacturer," as used in this subpart, means a person that owns, operates, or maintains a factory or establishment that produces on the premises the materials, products, articles, or equipment required under the contract and of the general character described by the specifications.

(3) "Person," as used in this subpart, includes associations, corporations,

legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers.

(4) "Regular dealer," as used in this subpart, means a person that owns, operates, or maintains a store, warehouse, or other establishment in which the materials, products, articles, or equipment of the general character described by the specifications and required under the contract are bought, kept in stock, and sold to the public in the usual course of business.

8 Fair Labor Standards Act

No contractor or subcontractor holding a service contract for any dollar amount will pay any of its employees working on the contract less than the nationally established minimum hourly wage (as specified in section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U.S.C. 206))

9 Service Contracts/Service Contract Labor Standards Revised 7/2023

a. *General.* The Service Contract Labor Standards (41 U.S.C. §§ 6701-6707), previously known as the Service Contract Act, selected provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 201), and related Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR parts 4, 6, 8, 541, and 1925) apply to service contracts.

b. *Service Contract Labor Standards.* The Service Contract Labor Standards (SCLS) applies to contracts if the principal purpose is to furnish services in the U.S. using service employees, unless exempted. FAA service contracts, exceeding the micro-purchase threshold, must contain mandatory provisions regarding minimum wages and fringe benefits, safe and sanitary working conditions, notification to employees of the minimum allowed compensation, and a statement of equivalent Federal employee classifications and wage rates. Additionally, the SCLS limits the term of service contracts to 5 years (41 U.S.C. § 6707(d)).

c. *Related Laws.*

(1) Consistent with Executive Order (EO) 13706, Establishing Paid Sick Leave for Federal Contractors”, contracts subject to the Service Contract Labor Standards must include AMS clause 3.6.2-46, Paid Sick Leave Under Executive Order 13706.”

(2) EO 13658 established minimum wages for certain workers at \$10.10 per hour. The EO 13658 rate has increased each year since 2015 rising to \$11.25 on January 1, 2022. As of January 30, 2022, EO 13658 is superseded by EO 14026 to the extent that it is inconsistent with EO 14026 and the minimum wage for certain workers is increased to \$15.00 per hour. The wage rate is subject to annual increases by an amount determined by the Secretary of Labor (See AMS Guidance T3.6.2.A.21). AMS Clause 3.6.2-47 and AMS Real Property Clause 6.3.0-11, Minimum Wages for Contractor Workers under Executive Order 14026, requires the EO 14026 minimum wage rate to be paid if it is higher than other minimum wage rates, including Service Contract Labor Standards related statutory wage determination amounts described in this AMS section.

d. *Exemptions from SCLS.* The SCLS does not apply to:

- (1) Contracts performed outside of the U.S.;
- (2) Contracts at or below the micro-purchase threshold;
- (3) Construction, alteration, or repair of public buildings or public works, including painting and decorating;
- (4) Dismantling, demolition or removal of improvements when part of a construction contract;
- (5) Work performed by a regular dealer or manufacturer (in accordance with the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act). Service contracts for remanufacturing of equipment may be subject to Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, rather than the SCLS, if the work is so extensive as to be equivalent to manufacturing. Remanufacturing is considered to be major overhaul or modification of equipment, material, or an item which involves:
 - (a) complete or substantial teardown to the component level;
 - (b) substantially all of the parts are reworked and/or replaced, or outmoded parts are replaced;
 - (c) the equipment is reassembled; and
 - (d) the work is performed at a facility operated by the contractor. Remanufacturing does not include repair of damaged equipment or routine maintenance unless there is complete teardown, rework, and reassembly;
- (6) Transporting freight or personnel by vessel, aircraft, bus, truck, express, railroad, or oil or gas pipeline where published tariff rates are in effect;
- (7) Contracts for furnishing of services by radio, telephone, telegraph, or cable companies subject to the Communications Act of 1934;
- (8) Public utility services;
- (9) Employment contracts with an individual(s) (rather than a firm with multiple employees);
- (10) Contracts with common carriers for the carriage of mail by rail, air (except air star routes), bus, and ocean vessel, where such carriage is performed on regularly-scheduled runs of the trains, airplanes, buses, and vessels over regularly established routes and accounts for a substantial portion of the carrier's revenues;

(11) Carriage of freight or personnel if subject to regulated rates in section 10721 of the Interstate Commerce Act;

(12) Contracts principally for maintenance, calibration, or repair of automated data processing equipment, office information/word processing systems, scientific and medical equipment, and office/business equipment (if services are performed by the manufacturer or supplier of the equipment), subject to the following:

- (a) the equipment is commercially available;
- (b) the price of services is based on established catalog or market prices;
- (c) employees used for Government contracts and commercial contracts are under the same overall compensation plan; and
- (d) the contractor certifies in the contract to the aforementioned conditions; or

(13) *Employees* who are bona fide executive, administrative or professional employees (as defined and implemented in 29 CFR 541). Some support service contracts involve professional employees who may be exempt from SCLS requirements. Professionals are those employees having recognizable status based on acquiring professional knowledge through prolonged study, such as accountancy, actuarial computation, architecture, dentistry, engineering, law, medicine, nursing, pharmacy, the sciences (such as biology, chemistry, physics, and teaching). To be a professional employee, a person must be involved essentially in discharging professional duties and exercising judgment.

e. Examples of Contracts Covered by SCLS

The following examples, while not definitive or exclusive, illustrate some of the types of services that have been found to be covered by the SCLS (see 29 CFR 4.130 for additional examples):

- (1) Motor pool operation, parking, taxicab, and ambulance services;
- (2) Packing, crating, and storage;
- (3) Custodial, janitorial, housekeeping, and guard services;
- (4) Food service and lodging;
- (5) Snow, trash, and garbage removal;
- (6) Some support services at Government installations, including grounds maintenance and landscaping;

(7) Certain specialized services requiring specific skills, such as drafting, illustrating, graphic arts, stenographic reporting, or mortuary services;

(8) Electronic equipment maintenance and operation and engineering support services;

(9) Maintenance and repair of all types of equipment, for example, aircraft, engines, electrical motors, vehicles, and electronic, telecommunication, office and related business and construction equipment;

(10) Operation, maintenance, or logistics support of a Government facility;

(11) Data collection, processing and analysis services;

f. *Determining SCLS Applicability.* Prior to issuing a screening information request, the CO should determine SCLS applicability to the particular acquisition and anticipated categories of contractor employees. If the SCLS applies to any anticipated categories of employees, the CO will include the appropriate Wage Determination from the Wage Determination website (www.SAM.gov) in the SIR. If there is no Wage Determination available for the location of the services to be performed, the CO will request a new Wage Determination from DOL using the e98 process.

10 Procedures for Service Contracts Revised 7/2023

a. *DOL Wage Determinations.* For contracts subject to the SCLS, DOL will determine the hourly wage and fringe benefits to be paid employees. DOL wage determinations can be based on either that which prevails for a given locality or can be based on collective bargaining agreements (CBA) between employees and contractors. In certain instances, a DOL wage determination will not apply; in those cases, employees must be paid at least the nationally established minimum wage in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(1) *Wage Determination Based on Collective Bargaining Agreement.* Follow-on (successor) contractors performing substantially the same services in the same locality must pay wage and fringe benefits (including accrued wages and benefits and prospective increases) at least equal to those contained in any bona fide CBA entered into under the incumbent's (predecessor) contract. However, this requirement will not apply if DOL determines, as a result of a hearing, that the CBA wages and fringe benefits are substantially at variance with those which prevail for services of a similar character in the locality, or that they have not been reached as a result of arm's length negotiations.

b. *Requesting a Wage Determination.* When the SCLS applies to a particular acquisition, the CO will submit a request to, and obtain a response from, DOL regarding the minimum wage and fringe benefits applicable to the acquisition. The CO will obtain an applicable wage determination through DOL's wage determinations online program (www.SAM.gov). If

there is not an appropriate SCLS wage determination for a contract action, the CO must use DOL's e98 electronic process, also available on its website, to request a wage determination. The CO will request a wage determination for:

- (1) Each new screening information request (SIR) and contract exceeding the micro-purchase threshold;
- (2) Each contract modification which brings the contract value above the micro-purchase threshold, and
 - (a) Extends the existing contract pursuant to an option clause or otherwise; or
 - (b) Changes the scope of the contract whereby labor requirements are affected significantly.
- (3) Each multiple-year contract exceeding the micro-purchase threshold upon:
 - (a) annual anniversary date if the contract is subject to annual appropriations; or
 - (b) biennial anniversary date if the contract is not subject to annual appropriations and its proposed term exceeds 2 years (unless otherwise advised by DOL).

c. *Utilizing SAM.gov and the e98 Process.* Instructions in selecting wage determinations from and using the e98 form are available in the SAM.gov Learning Center provided on its website.

d. *Collective Bargaining Agreements.*

- (1) Early in the acquisition cycle, the CO should determine whether an existing CBA will affect the planned acquisition. The CO should determine whether there is an existing (predecessor) contract and, if so, whether the incumbent prime contractor, or subcontractors, and any of their employees have a CBA.
- (2) Section 4(c) of the SCLS provides that a follow-on (successor) contractor must pay wages and fringe benefits (including accrued wages and benefits and prospective increases) to service employees at least equal to those agreed upon by an incumbent contractor.
- (3) Section 4(c) of the SCLS is subject to the following limitations:
 - (a) It will not apply if the incumbent contractor enters into a CBA for the first time and the CBA does not become effective until after the expiration of the incumbent's contract.
 - (b) If the incumbent contractor enters into a new or revised CBA during the period of the incumbent's performance on the current contract, the terms of the new or revised agreement will not be effective for the purposes of section 4(c) of the SCLS if:

(i) the FAA receives notice of the terms of the CBA after follow-on contract award, provided that the start of performance is within 30 days of award; and

(ii) The CO has given both the incumbent contractor and its employees' collective bargaining agent timely written notification of the applicable acquisition dates.

(4) If section 4(c) of the SCLS applies, the CO will obtain a copy of any CBA between an incumbent contractor, or subcontractor, and its employees (the clause AMS 3.6.2-28 "Service Contract Labor Standards" requires the incumbent prime contractor to furnish the CO a copy of each CBA.) The CO may:

(a) Use the SAM.gov to prepare a wage determination referencing the agreement and incorporate that wage determination, attached to a copy of the collective bargaining agreement, into the successor contract action. Unless requested to do so, it is not necessary to submit a copy of the collective bargaining agreement to the Department of labor.

(b) Use the e98 process on SAM.gov to request that DOL prepare the wage determination. DOL may request a copy of the collective bargaining agreement from the CO in order to prepare the wage determination.

(5) If the services are being furnished at more than one location and the collectively bargained wage rates and fringe benefits are different at different locations or do not apply to one or more locations, the CO will identify the locations to which the agreements apply.

(6) If the CBA does not apply to all service employees under the contract, the CO will utilize SAM.gov to obtain the prevailing wage determination for those classifications not covered by the collective bargaining agreement. The CO will also separately list in the solicitation and contract the service employee classifications: (a) subject to the CBA, and (b) not subject to any CBA.

e. Notification to Interested Parties Under Collective Bargaining Agreements.

(1) The CO should determine whether the incumbent prime contractor's, or its subcontractors', service employees performing on the current contract are represented by a collective bargaining agent. If there is a collective bargaining agent, the CO will give both the incumbent contractor and its employees' collective bargaining agent written notification of:

(a) The forthcoming follow-on contract and the applicable acquisition dates (issuance of SIR, receipt of offers, commencement of communication, award of contract, or start of performance, as applicable); or

(b) The forthcoming contract modification and applicable acquisition dates (exercise of option, extension of contract, change in scope, or start

of performance, as applicable); or

(c) The forthcoming multiple-year contract anniversary date (annual anniversary date or biennial date, as applicable).

(2) The CO will give written notification at least 30 days in advance of the earliest applicable acquisition date or the applicable option exercise date in order for the time-of-receipt limitations to apply. The CO will retain a copy of the notification in the contract file.

f. *Place of Performance Unknown.* The CO should identify all possible places of performance, even though the actual place of performance will not be known until the successful offeror is chosen. The CO should obtain a wage determination for each locality where service may be performed. Should the CO subsequently learn of additional possible places of performance, the CO will obtain wage determinations for the additional places of performance and amend the solicitation to include all wage determinations.

g. *Wage Determinations Involving and Not Involving a Collective Bargaining Agreement.*

(1) *Wage Determination Not Involving a CBA.*

(a) If the CO has not received a response from DOL within 10 days, the CO should contact the Wage and Hour Division to determine when the wage determination, or revision to a wage determination, can be expected.

(b) When the CO has received a wage determination and DOL subsequently issues a wage determination revision, the revision will not be effective if the CO receives it less than 10 days before receipt of offers and the CO determines there is not reasonable time to incorporate the revision into the screening information request. If DOL issues a revision after contract award or modification award, the revision will not be effective, provided that contractor performance starts within 30 days of the contract award or modification. If the contract does not specify a start of performance date within 30 days of the award or modification, the CO will notify DOL and any revision received by the CO not less than 10 days before commencement of the work will be effective.

(2) *Wage Determination Involving a CBA.*

(a) A wage determination or revision based on a new or changed CBA will not be effective if notice of the terms of the new or changed CBA is received by the CO less than 10 days before receipt of offers and the CO determines there is not reasonable time to incorporate the new or revised CBA into the SIR. If DOL issues a wage determination revision after follow-on contract award or modification, the revision will not be effective, provided that the contract start of performance is within 30 days of the award of the contract or of the specified modification. If the contract does not specify a start of performance date which

is within 30 days of the award of the contract or of the specified modification, or if contract performance does not commence within 30 days of the award of the contract or of the specified modification, any notice of the terms of a new or changed CBA received by the CO not less than 10 days before commencement of the work will be effective for purposes of the successor contract under section 4 (c) of the SCLS.

(3) If DOL is unable to provide the wage determination or revision by the latest date needed to maintain the acquisition schedule, the SIR/contract action should proceed according to the following instructions:

(a) If a successorship/same locality/incumbent CBA situation exists, the CO will incorporate in the SIR/contract the wage and fringe benefit terms of the CBA, or the CBA itself, and include a wage determination referencing that collective bargaining agreement created by use of the SAM.gov website. The CO may incorporate the wage and fringe benefit terms of the CBA in other contract actions, such as exercise of options, in order to facilitate price adjustments for options in fixed price contracts.

(b) The terms of a new or changed CBA, negotiated by the incumbent contractor during the period of performance of the predecessor contract, will not apply to the successor contract under the conditions set forth in paragraph f.(2)(a) above.

h. DOL Response to Late Requests for Wage Determination.

If the CO has not requested a wage determination in a timely manner and the CO has not received a response from DOL, the CO should contact the Wage and Hour Division to determine when the wage determination or revision can be expected. If DOL is unable to provide the wage determination or revision by the latest date needed to maintain the acquisition schedule, the CO should use the latest wage determination or revision, if any, incorporated in the existing contract. If a CBA exists, the CO will incorporate the wage and fringe benefit terms of the CBA, or the CBA itself. If any new or revised wage determination is received, the CO will incorporate it in the SIR or contract within 30 days of receipt. When the wage determination is received after contract award or modification:

(1) The CO will equitably adjust the contract price to reflect any changed cost of performance resulting from incorporating the wage determination or revision when there is no CBA involved. DOL may require retroactive application of the wage determination for a contractual action involving more than five service employees; or

(2) The CO will not equitably adjust the contract price if a CBA is involved since the wage determination or revision will be based on the economic terms of the CBA.

i. Review of Wage Determination.

The CO should review wage determinations received to ensure the correct response has

been provided. Additionally, the CO should consider the following:

(1) *Based on Incumbent CBA.* If wages, fringe benefits, or periodic increases provided for in a CBA vary substantially from those prevailing for similar services in the locality, or that the CO believes the CBA was not the result of arm's length negotiations, the CO should consider bringing the matter to DOL for a hearing.

(2) *Based on other than Incumbent CBA.* Upon receiving a wage determination not predicated upon a CBA, the CO will ascertain:

(i) Whether the wage determination does not conform with wages and fringe benefits prevailing for similar services in the locality; or

(ii) Whether the wage determination contains significant errors or omissions.

(iii) If either is (i) or (ii) is evident, the CO will contact DOL to determine appropriate action.

(3) *Request for Hearing.* The FAA or other interested parties may request a hearing on an issue involving the review of a wage determination. To obtain a hearing, the CO should submit a request to the DOL, Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC, 20210, with sufficient data to support that the rates at issue vary substantially from those prevailing for similar services in the same locality or that a CBA was not the result of arm's length negotiations. The request should also include: (1) the number of the wage determinations at issue; (2) name of contracting agency; (3) status of the acquisition and any estimated acquisition dates (e.g., proposal receipt, award, and commencement of performance); (4) names and addresses, if known, of interested parties; and (5) a description of the work.

(4) Unless DOL determines that extraordinary circumstances exist, they will not consider requests for a hearing unless received before the commencement date of the contract or the follow-on option period, as the case may be.

j. Delay of Acquisition Dates Over 60 Days.

If any award was delayed, for whatever reason, more than 60 days from the date indicated on the submitted e98, the CO must submit a new e98. Any revision of a wage determination received by the CO as a result of that communication, or upon discovery by DOL of a delay, will supersede the earlier response.

k. Discovery of Errors by the Department of Labor.

If DOL determines, either before or after a contract award, that a CO made an erroneous determination that the SCLS did not apply to a particular acquisition or failed to include an appropriate wage determination in a covered contract, the CO within 30 days of notification by DOL will include in the contract the clause "Service Contract Labor Standards", and any

applicable wage determination issued by DOL. DOL may require retroactive application of that wage determination. The CO should equitably adjust the contract price to reflect any changed cost of performance resulting from incorporating a wage determination or revision.

l. Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires.

The statement required under clause "Statement of Equivalent Rates for Federal Hires" will set forth those wage rates and fringe benefits that would be paid by the FAA to various classes of employees. The rates listed will be hourly wages for GS step 1 employees or WG step 2 for non-supervisory or WG step 3 for supervisory wage, as applicable. Personnel offices can provide assistance in determining the appropriate Federal job categories and hourly wages.

m. Notification to Contractors and Employees.

(1) As soon as possible after contract award, the CO should inform the contractor of the labor standards requirements of the contract relating to the SCLS and of the contractor's responsibilities under these requirements; unless it is clear that the contractor is fully informed.

(2) At the time of award, the CO should furnish to the contractor Department of Labor Publication WH-1313, "Notice to Employees Working on Government Contracts," for posting. The CO should also attach any applicable wage determination to Publication WH-1313.

n. Additional Classes of Service Employees.

(1) If the CO is aware that contract performance involves classes of service employees not listed in the wage determination, the CO should require the contractor to prepare and submit Standard Form (SF) 1444, "Request for Authorization of Additional Classification and Rate" (the form provides instructions for completing). This "conformance" procedure requires the contractor to match, as closely as possible, the unlisted job categories to those which are listed on the wage determination. The CO should review the completed SF 1444 and supporting documentation (which should also include the agreement or disagreement of the employees' representative or the affected employees themselves), add a statement whether the CO concurs with the contractor's job classification, and forward the package to the Wage and Hour Division. Within 30 days of receipt of the request, the Wage and Hour Division will (a) approve, modify, or disapprove the request when the parties are in agreement, or (b) render a final determination in the event of disagreement among the parties. The Wage and Hour Division will notify the CO if more than 30 days will be required to act on the SF 1444.

(2) Some wage determinations will list a series of classes within a job classification family, for example, computer operator level I, II, and III. Generally, level I is the lowest, entry level, and establishment of a lower level through conformance is not permissible. Further, trainee classifications may not be conformed. Helpers in skilled maintenance trades (for example, electricians, machinists, and automobile mechanics) may not be conformed, but may be used if listed on a wage determination.

Conformance may not be used to artificially split or subdivide classifications listed in

the wage determination. However, conforming procedures may be used if the work which an employee performs under the contract is not within the scope of any classification listed on the wage determination, regardless of job title. (See 29 CFR 4.152.)

o. Seniority Lists.

If a contract is performed at a Federal facility where incumbent contractor employees may be hired/retained by a follow-on contractor, the incumbent prime contractor is required to furnish to the CO, no later than 10 days before contract completion, a certified list of all service employees on the contractor's or subcontractor's payroll during the last month of the contract, together with anniversary dates of employment for each person. At the commencement of the follow-on contract, the CO should provide a copy of the list to the follow-on contractor for determining employee eligibility for vacation or other fringe benefits (which are based upon length of service, including service with predecessor contractors) if such benefit is required by an applicable wage determination.

p. Withholding of Contract Payments.

Any violations of SCLS renders contractors liable for the amount of any deductions, rebates, refunds, or underpayments, or nonpayment due employees. The CO may withhold, or will withhold or upon written request by DOL at a level no lower than Assistant Regional Administrator, the amount needed to pay underpaid employees. The withheld funds should be placed in a deposit account for later transfer to DOL for disbursement (the CO should consult with the cognizant accounting office).

11 Professional Employee Compensation Revised 10/2020

The Service Contract Labor Standards (SCLS) was enacted to ensure contractors fairly compensate their blue collar and some white collar workers, but the SCLS does not provide coverage for bona fide executive, administrative, or professional employees. Professional employees should be compensated fairly and properly. When meaningful numbers of professional employees will be provided under a planned service contract, the CO may require offerors to submit for evaluation a total compensation plan setting forth proposed salaries and fringe benefits. Unrealistically low professional employee compensation should be evaluated for the potential risk to contract performance.

12 Dismantling, Demolition, or Removal of Improvements Revised 10/2020

If a contract is solely for dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements, the Service Contract Labor Standards applies unless further work which will result in the construction, alteration or repair of a public building or public work at that location is contemplated. If such further construction work is intended, even though by separate contract, then the Davis-Bacon Act applies to the contract for dismantling, demolition, or removal.

13 Convict Labor

a. The policies and procedures controlling the employment of prison inmates working on Government contracts are based 18 U.S.C. 4082(c)(2), Executive Order 11755, dated December 29, 1973, and Executive Order 12943, dated December 13, 1994.

b. In performing a contract, contractors may employ:

- (1) persons on parole or probation;
- (2) persons who have been pardoned or who have served their terms;
- (3) Federal prisoners; or
- (4) Nonfederal prisoners authorized by the Attorney General to work at paid employment in the community if:
 - (a) The worker is paid or is in an approved work training program on a voluntary basis;
 - (b) Representatives of labor union organizations have been consulted;
 - (c) Paid employment will not (i) displace employed workers; (ii) be applied to skills in which there is a surplus of labor in the locality; (iii) impair existing contracts for services; and
 - (d) Pay and other conditions of employment will not be less than those for work of a similar nature in the locality where the work is being performed.

14 Equal Employment Opportunity Revised 10/2023

a. *General*

- (1) Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits contractors and subcontractors from discriminating against any employee or applicant because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires contractors to take affirmative action to ensure equal opportunity is provided in all aspects of their employment.
- (2) The FAA may not award a contract or modification, or approve a subcontract, with a contractor found ineligible by DOL's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) because of noncompliance with the requirements of EO 11246.
- (3) Neither the FAA, nor its contractors, will solicit or contract in a manner to

avoid applicability of the nondiscrimination and affirmative action or equal opportunity requirements.

(4) OFCCP has primary responsibility for administration and enforcement of affirmative action and equal opportunity requirements. Contractor disputes related to EO 11246 compliance are to be handled according to DOL regulations (41 CFR 60- 1.1).

b. Affirmative Action Programs

(1) *Other Than Construction.* Unless exempted under AMS T3.6.2.A.14.g., each contractor or subcontractor with 50 or more employees and either a contract or subcontract of \$50,000 or more, or Government bills of lading that in any 12 month period total, or can reasonably be expected to total \$50,000 or more, is required to develop a written affirmative action program for each of its establishments. The contractor or subcontractor must develop its written affirmative action programs within 120 days from the commencement of its first Government contract, subcontract, or Government bill of lading.

(2) *Construction*

(a) Unless exempted under AMS T3.6.2.A.14.g., Construction contractors are required to meet (i) the contract terms and conditions which cite affirmative action requirements in specified geographical areas or projects, and (ii) applicable requirements of DOL regulations (41 CFR 60-1 and 60-4).

(b) Periodically, OFCCP publishes, in the Federal Register, goals and timetables for minority and female participation in the construction industry for certain geographic areas. COs contemplating a construction project exceeding the micro-purchase threshold, within a geographic area not known to be covered by specific affirmative action goals will request instructions on the most current information from the OFCCP regional office, or as otherwise specified in agency regulations, before issuing the solicitation.

c. Procedures.

(1) *Other Than Construction.*

(a) The CO will obtain a pre-award clearance from OFCCP regional office for contracts, and subcontracts, totaling \$10,000,000 or more, including options, and for modifications increasing the total contract value to \$10,000,000 or more. Pre- award clearances remain valid for a 24-month period from the date of issuance. The CO may make verbal requests if confirmed in writing.

(b) The CO does not need to request a pre-award clearance if

- (i) The proposed contractor is listed on OFCCP's National Pre-award Registry website;
 - (ii) The projected award date is within 24 months of the proposed contractor's Notice of Compliance completion date in the Registry; and
 - (iii) The CO documents the Registry review in the contract file.
- (c) In making a pre-award clearance request, the "EEO Pre-Award Clearance" Template located in Procurement Templates must be used. The request should include the following information:
 - (i) Name, address, point of contact and telephone number of the proposed contractor;
 - (ii) Name, address, point of contact and telephone number of each proposed first-tier subcontractor with a proposed subcontract estimated at \$10 million or more;
 - (iii) Anticipated date of award;
 - (iv) Place(s) of contract performance;
 - (v) Estimated dollar amount of contract and each first tier subcontract (if excess of \$10 million, including options);
 - (vi) Proposed contract and/or solicitation number; and
 - (vii) Name, address, point of contact, telephone number, and e-mail address of the contracting office/agency.
- (d) Within 15 days of the clearance request, OFCCP will inform the CO of its intention to conduct a pre-award compliance evaluation. If OFCCP does not inform the CO within that period of its intention to conduct a pre-award compliance evaluation, clearance will be presumed and the CO is authorized to proceed with the award. If OFCCP informs the CO of its intention to conduct a pre-award compliance evaluation, OFCCP will be allowed an additional 20 days after the date that it so informs the CO to provide its conclusions. If OFCCP does not provide the CO with its conclusions within that period, clearance will be presumed and the CO is authorized to proceed with the award.
- (e) The CO should allow 30 days for obtaining the pre-award clearance. If waiting for the pre-award clearance would delay award of an urgent and critical contract, the CO must immediately inform the OFCCP regional office of the expiration date of the offer or the required date of award and request clearance be provided before that date. If the

OFCCP regional office advises that a pre-award evaluation cannot be completed by the required date, the CO must submit a written justification for the award to the Chief of the Contracting Office (COCO) for concurrence. The CO must also immediately notify the OFCCP regional office of the award. If OFCCP subsequently finds the contractor or subcontract is ineligible for the award, OFCCP will provide notice of the applicable course of action.

(2) Construction.

(a) COs will give written notice to the appropriate OFCCP area office within 10 working days of award of a construction contract subject to these affirmative action requirements. The notification is to include the following:

- (i) Name, address, and telephone number of the contractor;
- (ii) Employer identification number;
- (iii) Dollar amount of the contract;
- (iv) Estimated starting and completion dates of the contract;
- (v) Contract number; and
- (vi) The geographical area where the contract will be performed.

(b) Periodically, OFCCP publishes in the Federal Register goals and timetables for minority and female utilization in the construction industry for certain geographic areas. The CO may contact the OFCCP regional office to request current information on affirmative action goals to be included in the clause "Affirmative Action for Construction Contracts."

(c) COs will give written notice to the appropriate OFCCP area office within 10 working days of award of a construction contract subject to these affirmative action requirements. The notification is to include the name, address, and telephone number of the contractor; employer identification number; dollar amount of the contract; estimated starting and completion dates of the contract; the contract number; and the geographical area in which the contract is to be performed. When requested by OFCCP, the CO is to arrange a conference among contractor, the FAA's contracting personnel and EEO contract compliance personnel to discuss the contractor's compliance responsibilities.

d. Inquiries and Complaints. The CO will refer the following to the applicable OFCCP regional office:

- (1) An inquiry from a contractor regarding status of its compliance with Executive Order 11246, or rights of appeal;

(2) Labor union inquiries regarding the revision of a collective bargaining agreement in order to comply with Executive Order 11246 will be referred to DOL;

(3) Complaints alleging violation of the "Equal Opportunity" clause. The CO will advise the complainant in writing of the referral. The prime contractor or subcontractor that is the subject of a complaint will not be advised in any manner, or for any reason, of the complainant's name, the nature of the complaint, or the fact that the complaint was received.

e. *Enforcement.* OFCCP will provide written direction to the CO regarding any enforcement actions for contractor violations of EO 11246, DOL regulations, or the "Equal Opportunity" and related clauses. The CO should take necessary action as soon as possible after notification to implement any sanctions imposed by OFCCP for violations.

f. *Poster.* The CO will furnish to the prime contractor appropriate quantities of OFCCP's Equal Employment Opportunity posters prior to contract performance.

g. *Exemptions.* The following are totally or partially exempt from EO 11246:

(1) Contracts which agency head determines are necessary for national security;

(2) Contracts specifically exempted by OFCCP;

(3) Individual contracts and subcontracts less than the micro-purchase threshold (unless the value of all contracts or subcontracts awarded to that contractor or subcontractor during any 12 month period will exceed the micro-purchase threshold);

(4) Contracts performed outside of the U.S.;

(5) Contracts with state or local governments;

(6) Work on or near Indian Reservations;

(7) Facilities not connected with contracts;

(8) Indefinite quantity contracts if the amount ordered during any year will not exceed the micro-purchase threshold; and

(9) Contracts with religious entities.

h. *OFCCP Concurrence for Certain Exemptions.* The CO must request and obtain concurrence by the Director of OFCCP for the exemptions under subparagraphs g.(2), and g.(7) above. The CO will prepare a written justification for omitting all, or part of, the requirements of EO 11246.

15 Equal Opportunity for Veterans Revised 4/2022

a. *General.*

The Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972 as amended (38 U.S.C. 4211 and 4212) (the Act) , Executive Order 11701 41 CFR part 60-300 and 61-300, and the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-339) require contractors and subcontractors, when entering into contracts subject to the Act, to list all employment openings with the employment service delivery system where the opening occurs, except for executive and senior management positions, positions to be filled within the contractor's organization, and positions lasting three days or less. Contractors and subcontractors are required to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, qualified individuals, including qualified disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam Era without discrimination based on their status as a protected veteran, in all employment practices.

b. *Definitions.*

(1) "Armed Forces service medal veteran" means any veteran who, while serving on active duty in the U.S. military, ground, naval, or air service, participated in a United State military operation for which an Armed Forces service medal was awarded pursuant to Executive Order 12985 (61 FR 1209).

(2) "Disabled Veteran" means:

(a) A veteran of the U.S. military, ground, naval, or air service, who is entitled to compensation (or who, but for the receipt of military retired pay, would be entitled to compensation) under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; or

(b) A person who was discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability.

(3) "Executive and senior management" means

(a) Any employee compensated on a salary basis at a rate of not less than \$455 per week (or \$380 per week, if employed in American Samoa by employers other than the Federal Government), exclusive of board, lodging, or other facilities; whose primary duty consists of the management of the enterprise in which the individual is employed or of a customarily recognized department or subdivision thereof; who customarily and regularly directs the work of two or more other employees; and who has the authority to hire or fire other employees or whose suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring or firing and as to the advancement and promotion or any other change of status of other employees will be given particular weight; or

(b) Any employee who owns at least a bona fide 20-percent equity interest in the enterprise in which the employee is employed, regardless of whether the business is a corporate or other type of organization, and who is actively

engaged in its management.

(4) "Protected veteran" means a veteran who is protected under the non-discrimination and affirmative action provisions of 38 U.S.C. 4212; specifically, a veteran who may be classified as a "disabled veteran," "recently separated veteran," "active duty wartime or campaign badge veteran," or an "Armed Forces service medal veteran," as defined by this section.

(5) "Qualified disabled veteran" means a disabled veteran who has the ability to perform the essential functions of the employment positions with or without reasonable accommodation.

(6) "Recently separated veteran" means any veteran during the three-year period beginning on the date of such veteran's discharge or release from active duty in the U.S. military, ground, naval, or air service.

(7) "United States" means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin islands, and Wake Island.

- c. *Applicability.* The Act applies to all contracts for supplies, services, and construction of \$150,000 or more unless waived by the Secretary of Labor. The requirements of AMS Clause 3.6.2-12, "Equal Opportunity for Veterans," in any contract with a State or local government (or any agency, instrumentality, or subdivision) do not apply to any agency, instrumentality, or subdivision of that government that does not participate in work on or under the contract. The Act requires submission of the VETS-4212 Report in all cases where the contractor or subcontractor has received an award of \$150,000 or more, except for awards to State and local governments, and foreign organizations where the workers are recruited outside of the United States.

- d. *Procedures.*

The CO may verify a contractor is current with its submission of the VETS-4212 Report by the following:

- (1) Query the Department of Labor's VETS-4212 Database via the Internet at <http://www.dol.gov/vets/vets4212.htm> under "Filing Verification" and
- (2) Contact the VETS-4212 customer support via e-mail at VETS4212-customersupport@dol.gov for confirmation, if the proposed contractor represents that it has submitted the VETS-4212 Report and is not listed on the verification file.

- e. *Waivers.*

(1) Subject to concurrence from the Director of OFCCP, the CO or COCO may waive any or all of the terms of the AMS Clause 3.6.2-12 "Equal Opportunity for Veterans," as follows:

- (a) The CO may waive any individual contract if in the national interest; or
- (b) The COCO may waive groups or categories of contracts if in the national interest and it is impracticable to act on each request individually and determined that the waiver will substantially contribute to convenience in administering the Act.

(2) The COCO, with the concurrence of OFCCP, may waive any implementing requirements of the Act when the COCO determines that the contract is essential to national security, and award without complying with such requirements is necessary to national security. The COCO will notify OFCCP in writing within 30 days of making this determination.

(3) The CO will prepare a written determination for waiver, with the appropriate signature level, delineating the reasons and authority for the waiver.

f. *Department of Labor Notices and Reports.*

(1) When prescribed by OFCCP, the CO will refer the prime contractor to the DOL website: <http://www.dol.gov/ofccp/regs/compliance/posters/ofccpost.htm>, for posting DOL notices and reports.

(2) Contractors and subcontractors are required to submit a report annually to the Secretary of Labor regarding employment of protected veterans (i.e., active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, Armed Forces service medal veterans, disabled veterans, and recently separated veterans, unless all of the terms of AMS Clause 3.6.2-12, Equal Opportunity for Veterans have been waived. The Contractor and Subcontractor must file VETS-4212, Federal Contractor Veterans' Employment Report (see "VETS-4212 Federal Contractor Reporting" and "Filing Your VETS-4212 Report" at <http://www.dol.gov/vets/vets4212.htm>).

g. *Collective Bargaining Agreements.* If performance under the Act could necessitate a revision of a collective bargaining agreement, the CO should advise the affected labor unions or management that DOL will give them appropriate opportunity to present their views. However, neither the CO nor any representative of the CO may discuss with the contractor or any labor representative any aspect of the collective bargaining agreement.

h. *Complaint Procedures.* The CO must forward any complaints about administration of the Act to the Veteran's Employment and Training Service of DOL, or to the Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20210, or to any OFCCP regional, district, or area office or through the local Veteran's Employment Representative or designee, at the local State employment office. The Director of OFCCP is primarily responsible for investigating complaints.

i. *Actions Because of Noncompliance.* The CO must take necessary action as soon as possible after notification by the appropriate agency official to implement any sanctions imposed on a contractor by DOL for violations of AMS Clause 3.6.2-12 "Equal Opportunity for Veterans.

16 Employment Opportunity for Workers for Disabilities Revised 4/2022

a. Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 793), P.L. 93-112, section 503, and 41 CFR Parts 60-741 to 60-642 require Government contractors and subcontractors, when entering into contracts subject to the Act, to take affirmative action to employ, and advance in employment, qualified individuals with disabilities, and to otherwise treat qualified individuals without discrimination based on their physical or mental disability.

b. *Applicability.* Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act applies to all contracts for supplies, services, and construction of \$15,000 or more unless waived by the Secretary of Labor. The Act does not apply to contracts with a State or local government (or any agency, instrumentality, or subdivision of that government) that does not participate in work on or under the contract.

c. *Waivers*

(1) Subject to concurrence from the Director of OFCCP, the CO or Chief of Contracting Office (COCO) may waive any or all of the terms of the clause "Affirmative Action for Disabled Workers," as follows:

(a) The CO may waive any individual contract if deemed to be in the national interest; or

(b) The COCO may waive any groups or categories of contracts if in the national interest and:

(i) It is impracticable to act on each request individually; and

(ii) Determined that the waiver will substantially contribute to convenience in administering the Act.

(2) The COCO, with the concurrence of the Director of OFCCP, may waive any implementing requirements of the Act when the COCO determines that the contract is essential to national security, and award without complying with such requirements is necessary to national security. The COCO will notify the Director of OFCCP in writing within 30 days of making this determination.

(3) The CO will prepare a written determination for waiver, with the appropriate signature level, delineating the reasons and authority for the waiver.

(4) A waiver granted for a particular class of contracts may be withdrawn for any contract within that class whenever considered necessary by the Director to achieve the purposes of the Act. The withdrawal will not apply to contracts awarded before the withdrawal.

d. *Department of Labor Notices.* The CO will furnish to the contractor appropriate notices that state the contractor's obligations and the disabled individual's rights under the Employment of the Disabled program. The CO may obtain these notices from the applicable Department of Labor Regional Office, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, shown in the attached list by geographic jurisdictions.

e. *Collective Bargaining Agreements.* If performance under the Act could affect a revision of a collective bargaining agreement, the CO should advise the affected labor unions or management that DOL will give them appropriate opportunity to present their views.

f. *Complaint Procedures.* The CO should forward any complaints about administration of the Act to the Veteran's Employment Service of DOL, through the local Veteran's Employment Representative or designee, at the local State employment office. The Director of OFCCP is primarily responsible for investigating complaints.

g. *Actions Because of Noncompliance.* The CO should take necessary action as soon as possible after notification to implement any sanctions imposed on a contractor by DOL for violations of the clause. These sanctions may include:

- (1) Withholding from payments otherwise due;
- (2) Termination or suspension of the contract; or
- (3) Debarment.

17 Forced or Indentured Child Labor Revised 7/2024

a. General.

(1) The FAA must take action to enforce laws prohibiting the manufacture or importation of products mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by forced or indentured child labor (E.O. 13126). The Department of Labor maintains the List of Products Requiring Contractor Certification as to Forced or Indentured Child Labor (the List) that identifies products, by country of origin, that might have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor. The List is located at www.dol.gov/ilab.

(2) When issuing a solicitation for supplies expected to exceed the micro-purchase threshold, the CO must check the List for the required product(s). The appearance of a product on the List does not bar the purchase of the item in the identified country, but rather alerts the CO that such a product may have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor.

(3) Due to current trade agreements, the appearance of any end product on the list does not apply to a solicitation or contract if the identified country of origin is Mexico, and the anticipated value is \$102,280 or more.

(4) Except as provided in subparagraph (3) of this section, before the CO may make award for an end product of a type identified by country of origin on the List, the offeror must certify that it will not supply an end product on the List that was mined in a country identified on the List, or that it has made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture any end product.

(5) If a CO has reason to believe that forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture an end product furnished pursuant to a contract, the CO must refer the matter for investigation to the Inspector General.

b. Violations and Remedies.

(1) Violations of this section include:

- (a) The contractor has submitted a false certification regarding knowledge of the use of forced or indentured child labor;
- (b) The contractor uses forced or indentured child labor in its mining, production, or manufacturing processes; or
- (c) The contractor furnished an end product or component mined, produced, or manufactured, wholly or in part, by forced or indentured child labor.

(2) Remedies include:

- (a) Termination of the contract.
- (b) Suspension of the contractor.
- (c) Debarring the contractor for a period not to exceed 3 years.

18 Trafficking in Persons Revised 7/2023

a. Definitions.

(1) Commercial Sex Act: Any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.

(2) Debt Bondage: The status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.

(3) Severe Trafficking of Persons:

- (a) Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force,

fraud, coercion, or in which the person induced has not attained 18 years of age; or

(b) The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

b. General.

(1) The Trafficking Victims Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Pub. Law No. 109-164), 22 USC 7104 (g) and National Security Directive NSPD-22 require FAA to take affirmative steps for its contracts to combat all forms of trafficking in persons. Contracts must prohibit any activities on the part of the contractor, subcontractor, or employee of the contractor or subcontractor that support or promote:

(a) Severe forms of trafficking of persons;

(b) Commercial sex acts;

(c) The use of forced labor in the performance of the contract; and

(d) All other activities associated with (a) through (c) above.

(2) Contractors must take action to ensure policies are in place to combat severe forms of trafficking of persons, commercial sex acts, and the use of forced labor.

(3) The FAA must take appropriate action, including termination, on contractors that support, promote, or fail to monitor the conduct of their employees and subcontractors with regard to severe forms of trafficking of persons, commercial sex acts, and the use of forced labor.

(4) AMS clause 3.6.2-39 “Trafficking in Persons” is required in all SIRs and contracts.

c. Violations and remedies.

(1) Violations of this section include:

(a) The contractor, subcontractor, or employee of the contractor or subcontractor engages in severe forms of trafficking in persons;

(b) Any contractor or subcontractor employee procures a commercial sex act during the performance time of the contract; or

(c) The contractor, subcontractor, or employee of the contractor or subcontractor uses forced labor in the performance of the contract.

(2) Remedies include:

- (a) Required removal of a contractor or subcontractor employee from the performance of the contract;
- (b) Suspension of contract payments until the contractor has taken the appropriate remedial action;
- (c) Loss of award fee for the period of noncompliance consistent with the Performance Evaluation Plan (PEP);
- (d) Declining to exercise available options under the contract;
- (e) Termination for default; or
- (f) Suspension or debarment.

(3) **Credible Information.** Upon receipt of information regarding a violation listed in this section, the contracting officer will promptly notify, in accordance with Agency procedures, the FAA Office of Security and Hazardous Material Safety (ASH) and the FAA Debarring/Suspending Official. If information regarding the violation is found to be credible, ASH must then promptly notify the DOT-IG and if appropriate, law enforcement officials with jurisdiction over the alleged offense.

The Contracting Officer may also direct the contractor to take specific steps to abate the alleged violation or to enforce the requirements of its compliance plan.

(4) **Review of DOT-IG report.**

- (a) The FAA Administrator will ensure that the DOT-IG provides the Contracting Officer a copy of the DOT-IG report of an investigation of a violation of trafficking in persons prohibitions specified in clause 3.6.2-39.
- (b) Upon receipt of a report from the DOT-IG that provides support for the allegations, the FAA Administrator, in accordance with FAA procedures will delegate to an authorized agency official, such as the FAA debarring/suspending official, the responsibility to-
 - (i) Expeditiously conduct an administrative proceeding, allowing the contractor an opportunity to respond to the report;
 - (ii) Make a final determination as to whether the allegations are substantiated; and
 - (iii) Notify the Contracting Officer of the determination.
- (c) The debarring/suspending official has the authority, at any time before or after the final determination as to whether the allegations are substantiated, to use the suspension and debarment procedures in AMS Debarment and Suspension Guidance to suspend, propose for debarment, or debar the contractor, if

appropriate, also considering the appropriate mitigating and /or aggravating factors specified in clause 3.6.2-39.

- (d) After a final determination that the allegations of a trafficking in persons violation are substantiated, the Contracting Officer must consider taking any of the possible remedies cited above. When determining the appropriate remedies, the Contracting Officer must consider the appropriate mitigating and/or aggravating factors specified in clause 3.6.2-39.

d. *Compliance Plan*

- (1) Contracts having at least \$550,000 for either supplies (other than commercially available off-the-shelf items) acquired overseas, or services performed outside of the United States require a compliance plan that the contractor must maintain during the performance of the contract.
- (2) This compliance plan must be appropriate to the size and complexity of the contract as well as the nature and scope of the activities to be performed for the FAA.
- (3) Specific requirements for the compliance plan are in clause 3.6.2-39. –Successful offerors on applicable acquisitions will also need to submit a certification in accordance with provision 3.6.2-45 “Certification Regarding Trafficking in Persons Compliance Plan”.

19 Reserved Revised 1/2020

20 Project Labor Agreements Revised 7/2024

- a. *Applicability.* The requirements described in this subsection apply to all “large-scale construction projects,” as that term is defined within b. *Definitions*, of this subsection, and to other than large-scale construction projects when the CO and requiring service organization determine that requiring a project labor agreement is appropriate per T3.6.2A.20.c.(2) *Other than large-scale construction projects*.
- b. *Definitions.* As used in this subsection—
 - (1) “Construction” means construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, modernization, alteration, conversion, extension, repair, or improvement of any real property.
 - (2) “Labor organization” means a labor organization as defined in 29 U.S.C. § 152(5) of which building and construction employees are members.
 - (3) “Large-scale construction project” means a Federal construction project within the United States when the total estimated potential value (TEPV) of the construction contract(s) is equal to or exceeds \$35 million.

- (4) “Project labor agreement (PLA)” means a pre-hire collective bargaining agreement with one or more labor organizations that establishes the terms and conditions of employment for a specific construction project, and is an agreement as described in 29 U.S.C § 158(f).

c. *General - Executive Order 14063.* Executive Order (E.O.) 14063, Use of Project Labor Agreements for Federal Construction Projects, requires the use of PLAs in large-scale construction projects to promote economy and efficiency in the administration and completion of Federal construction projects. Consistent with E.O. 14063, PLAs with one or more labor organizations are required as follows:

- (1) *Large-scale construction projects.* When awarding a contract in connection with a large-scale construction project, PLAs are required for all contractors and subcontractors engaged in construction on the project, unless an exception at paragraph d. *Exceptions to project labor agreement requirements*, applies.

- (2) *Other than large-scale construction projects.*

(A) For construction projects where the TEPV does not exceed \$35 million, the FAA may require PLAs for every contractor and subcontractor engaged in construction on the project, when the CO in consultation with the requiring service organization determines that the use of a PLA will:

- (i) Advance the FAA’s interests in achieving economy and efficiency in procurement; producing labor-management stability; and ensuring compliance with laws and regulations governing safety and health, equal employment opportunity, labor and employment standards, and other matters; and
- (ii) Be consistent with the law.

(B) The following factors may be considered in deciding whether the use of a PLA is appropriate for an other than large-scale construction project:

- (i) The project will require multiple construction contractors and/or subcontractors employing workers in multiple crafts or trades.
- (ii) There is a shortage of skilled labor in the region in which the construction project will be sited.
- (iii) Completion of the project will require an extended period of time.
- (iv) PLAs have been used on comparable projects undertaken by Federal, State, municipal, or private entities in the geographic area of the project.

- (v) A PLA will promote the FAA's long term program interests, such as facilitating the training of a skilled workforce to meet the FAA's future construction needs.

- (vi) Any other factors deemed appropriate.

(3) *Indefinite-delivery indefinite-quantity (IDIQ) contracts.* For IDIQ contracts, the use of a PLA may be required on an order-by-order basis rather than for the entire contract. For orders where the TEPV is equal to or exceeds \$35 million, an agency must require the use of a PLA, unless an exception applies. See paragraph d. *Exceptions to project labor agreement requirements.*

(4) *Requirements for project labor agreements.* When required, a PLA must:

- (A) Bind all contractors and subcontractors engaged in construction on the construction project to comply with the PLA;

- (B) Allow all contractors and subcontractors to compete for contracts and subcontracts without regard to whether they are otherwise parties to collective bargaining agreements;

- (C) Contain guarantees against strikes, lockouts, and other job disruptions;

- (D) Set forth effective, prompt, and mutually binding procedures for resolving labor disputes arising during the term of the PLA;

- (E) Provide other mechanisms for labor-management cooperation on matters of mutual interest and concern, including productivity, quality of work, safety, and health;

- (F) Include any additional requirements deemed necessary to meet the needs of the FAA.

(5) *FAA labor advisors.* COs and requiring service organizations may coordinate with FAA labor advisors, including the Senior Advisor, Labor and Workforce (ADA-3), in all matters related to PLAs.

(6) *Labor organizations.* The FAA may not require contractors or subcontractors to enter into a PLA with any particular labor organization when the PLA includes multiple signatory labor organizations representing the same trade.

d. *Exceptions to project labor agreement requirements.*

(1) *Exception.* The FAA Acquisition Executive (FAE) may grant an exception from the requirements at T3.6.2A.20.c.(1) *Large-scale construction projects*, by approving a written justification, prepared by the CO in coordination with the requiring service organization, of why at least one of the following exceptions exists with respect to the particular contract:

(A) *Economy and efficiency-based exception.* Requiring a PLA on the project would not advance the FAA's interests in achieving economy and efficiency in procurement. The exception must be based on one or more of the following factors:

- (i) The project is of short duration and lacks operational complexity.
- (ii) The project will involve only one craft or trade.
- (iii) The project will involve specialized construction work that is available from only a limited number of contractors or subcontractors.
- (iv) The FAA's need for the project is of such an unusual and compelling urgency that a PLA would be impracticable.

(B) *Competition-based exception. The market research demonstrates either of the following:*

- (i) *PLA requirement inhibits full and open competition.* Requiring a PLA on the project would substantially reduce the number of potential offerors to such a degree that adequate competition at a fair and reasonable price could not be achieved. (See T3.2.1.2 for information on market research practices and T3.8.7 for further information specific to construction contracts). A likely reduction in the number of potential offerors is not, by itself, sufficient to except a contract from coverage under this authority unless it is coupled with the finding that the reduction would not allow for adequate competition at a fair and reasonable price.

When determining whether this exception applies, COs must consider current market conditions and the extent to which price fluctuations may be attributable to factors other than the requirement for a PLA (*e.g.*, costs of labor or materials or supply chain costs). The FAA may rely on price analysis conducted on recent competitive proposals for construction projects of a similar size and scope.

- (ii) *PLA requirement inhibits small business set-aside opportunity.* The project can be set-aside for two or more small business concerns including joint ventures (see T3.6.1B.6) but for the PLA requirement.

(C) *Other Authoritative Exception.* Requiring a PLA on the project would otherwise be inconsistent with a Federal statute, regulation, Executive order, or Presidential memorandum applicable to the FAA.

(2) *Timing of the exception.*

- (A) *Contracts other than IDIQ contracts.* The exception must be granted for a particular contract by the date the SIR is issued.
- (B) *IDIQ contracts.* An exception must be granted prior to the date the SIR is issued if the basis for the exception cited would apply to all orders. Otherwise, exceptions must be granted for each order by the time of the notice of the intent to place an order.
- (3) *Documentation of FAE Approval.* If the FAE grants the exception, the CO must include documentation of the FAE's approval in the contract file.

e. *Roles and Responsibilities.*

- (1) Contracting Officers must incorporate AMS Clauses to implement the PLA requirement as follows:
 - (A) *New SIRs and Contracts (except certain IDIQ contracts, see (B) below).* COs must incorporate AMS clauses 3.6.2-42 and 3.6.2-43 (or AMS Real Property clauses 6.5.23 and 6.5.24) for SIRs requiring PLAs. When AMS clause 3.6.2-42 (or AMS Real Property clause 6.5.23) is used, COs must indicate the time at which the proposed PLA is required.
 - (B) *IDIQ contracts.* For IDIQ contracts when the FAA will require a PLA on an order-by-order basis and it is anticipated one or more orders may not use a PLA, COs must insert AMS clause 3.6.2-43 Alternate I Project Labor Agreement in the IDIQ contract. For IDIQ contracts when the FAA will require a PLA for the entire base IDIQ, COs must incorporate AMS clauses 3.6.2-42 and 3.6.2-43 (or AMS Real Property clauses 6.5.23 and 6.5.24) (as in (A), above).
 - (C) *For Potential PLA Threshold Concerns.* If the CO anticipates that offeror proposals may be submitted at or above \$35 million (e.g., the IGCE is within 15% of \$35 million), the SIR should include:
 - (i) AMS clauses 3.6.2-42 and 3.6.2-43 (or AMS Real Property clauses 6.5.23 and 6.5.24); and
 - (ii) A statement that the PLA AMS clauses apply only if the offered price is \$35 million or greater.

(2) *Reporting on the use of project labor agreements and exceptions.*

- (A) *Reporting Requirement for all large-scale construction contracts.* The FAA must report to OMB, on a transactional basis, all large-scale construction contracts that use a PLA and every exception granted to the PLA requirement. Accordingly, a report is required for every large-scale construction contract – either a report of the PLA or a report of an exception granted. Reporting is not required for other than large-scale construction contracts.

(B) *Reporting Procedure and Content Requirements.*

- (i) Section 4 of the “Project Labor Agreements Guide” describes the reporting requirements. The Guide is found on the FAST website in two locations: (1) Procurement Guides and Handbooks and (2) Real Property Procurement Templates & Samples.
- (ii) The CO must complete the applicable reporting template – either the *Template for Reporting on Use of PLAs*, when the contract requires a PLA, or the *Template for Reporting on Exception to the PLA Requirement*, when an exception has been granted to the PLA requirement. These templates are attachments to the Project Labor Agreements Guide and are also found on the FAST website in two other locations: (1) Procurement Templates and (2) Real Property Procurement Templates & Samples.
- (iii) After award of a large-scale construction contract, the CO, on behalf of the FAA, must submit the applicable reporting template to OMB at OBX.OMB.OFPPv2@OMB.eop.gov. The submission of the applicable template fulfills the reporting requirement.

21 Increasing the Minimum Wage for Contractors Added 1/2022

a. *Definitions.* For the purposes of this subsection —

- (1) “United States” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Johnston Island, Wake Island, and the outer Continental Shelf as defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331, et seq.).
- (2) “Worker”, (in accordance with 29 CFR 23.20) –
 - (a)(i) Means any person engaged in performing work on, or in connection with, a contract covered by EO 14026, and
 - (A) Whose wages under such contract are governed by the Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U.S.C. chapter 8), the Service Contract Labor Standards statute (41 U.S.C. chapter 67), or the Construction Wage Rate Requirements statute (40 U.S.C. chapter 31, subchapter IV and alternatively referred to as the Davis-Bacon Act),
 - (B) Other than individuals employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity, as those terms are defined in 29 CFR part 541,

(C) Regardless of the contractual relationship alleged to exist between the individual and the employer.

(ii) Includes workers performing on, or in connection with, the contract whose wages are calculated pursuant to special certificates issued under 29 U.S.C. 214(c).

(iii) Also includes any person working on, or in connection with, the contract and individually registered in a bona fide apprenticeship or training program registered with the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration, Office of Apprenticeship, or with a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office of Apprenticeship.

(b)(i) A worker performs *on* a contract if the worker directly performs the specific services called for by the contract; and (ii) A worker performs in connection with a contract if the worker's work activities are necessary to the performance of a contract but are not the specific services called for by the contract.

b. General. This subsection provides the FAA's guidance to implement Executive Order (EO) 14026, Increasing the Minimum Wage for Federal Contractors, which requires minimum wages for certain workers (Department of Labor (DOL) implementing regulations are found at 29 CFR 23). To the extent that it is inconsistent, this EO superseded EO 13658, Establishing a Minimum Wage for Federal Contractors, (DOL implementing regulations are found at 29 CFR 10).

(1) Pursuant to EO 14026, the minimum hourly wage rate required to be paid to workers performing on, or in connection with, contracts and subcontracts subject to this subsection is—

(a) At least \$15.00 per hour beginning January 30, 2022, and

(b) Beginning January 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, an amount determined by the Secretary of Labor. The Administrator of the DOL's Wage and Hour Division will notify the public of the new E.O. minimum wage rate at least 90 days before it is to take effect. (*See T3.6.2.A.21.e*)

(2) *Relationships with other wage rates.*

(a) Nothing in this subsection excuses noncompliance with any applicable Federal or State prevailing wage law or any applicable law or municipal ordinance or any applicable contract establishing a minimum wage higher than the EO minimum wage. However, wage increases under such other laws or municipal ordinances are not subject to price adjustment under this subsection.

(b) The EO minimum wage rate applies whenever it is higher than any applicable collective bargaining agreement(s) wage rate.

(3) *Application to tipped workers.* Policies and procedures in DOL regulations at 29 CFR

123.240(b) and 23.280 address the relationship between the EO minimum wage and wages of workers engaged in an occupation in which they customarily and regularly receive more than \$30 a month in tips.

c. Applicability. Contracts covered by the Service Contract Labor Standards statute (implemented in AMS Guidance at T3.6.2.A.9) or the Davis-Bacon Act (implemented in AMS Guidance at T3.6.2.A.5), that require performance in whole or in part within the United States (as defined in paragraph b of this subsection). When performance is in part within and in part outside the United States, this subsection applies to the part of the contract that is performed within the United States.

(1) (a) This subsection applies to workers as defined by its paragraph b. As provided in that definition—

(i) Workers are covered regardless of the contractual relationship alleged to exist between the contractor or subcontractor and the worker;

(ii) Workers with disabilities whose wages are calculated pursuant to special certificates issued under 29 U.S.C. 214(c) are covered; and

(iii) Workers who are registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program or training program registered with the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration, Office of Apprenticeship, or with a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office of Apprenticeship, are covered.

(b) Exemptions. The following are exempt from the—

(i) Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)-covered individuals performing in connection with contracts covered by the E.O., *i.e.*, those individuals who perform duties necessary to the performance of the contract, but who are not directly engaged in performing the specific work called for by the contract, and who spend less than 20 percent of their hours worked in a particular workweek performing in connection with such contracts;

(ii) Individuals exempted from the minimum wage requirements of the FLSA under 29 U.S.C. 213(a) and 214(a) and (b), unless otherwise covered by the Service Contract Labor Standards statute or the Construction Wage Rate Requirements statute. These individuals include but are not limited to—

(A) Learners, apprentices, or messengers whose wages are calculated pursuant to special certificates issued under 29 U.S.C. 214(a);

(B) Students whose wages are calculated pursuant to special certificates issued under 29 U.S.C. 214(b); and

(C) Those employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity (29 U.S.C. 213(a)(1) and 29 CFR part 541).

d. *Annual Executive Order Minimum Wage Rate.*

- (1) For the EO minimum wage rate that becomes effective on January 30, 2022, and annually thereafter, the Administrator of the DOL's Wage and Hour Division will—
 - (a) Notify the public of the new E.O. minimum wage rate at least 90 days before it becomes effective by publishing a notice in the Federal Register;
 - (b) Publish and maintain on Wage Determinations OnLine (WDOL), <http://www.wdol.gov>, or any successor site, the EO minimum wage rate; and
 - (c) Include a general notice on wage determinations which are issued under the Service Contract Labor Standards statute or the Construction Wage Rate Requirements statute. The notice will provide information on the EO minimum wage and how to obtain annual updates.
- (2)
 - (a) The contractor may request a price adjustment only after the effective date of a new annual EO minimum wage determination published pursuant to paragraph (1). Prices will be adjusted only for increased labor costs (including subcontractor labor costs) as a result of the annual EO minimum wage, and for associated labor costs (including those for subcontractors). Associated labor costs includes increases or decreases that result from changes in social security and unemployment taxes and workers' compensation insurance, but does not otherwise include any amount for general and administrative costs, overhead, or profit.
 - (b) The wage rate price adjustment under this clause is the lowest amount calculated by subtracting from the new EO wage rate the following: The current EO minimum wage rate; the current service or construction wage determination rate under the contract (if the wage rate is applicable to that worker); or the actual wage currently paid the worker. If the amount is zero or below, there will be no increase paid for this worker.

(i) Example 1—New E.O. wage rate is \$16.10.	
Previous EO wage rate is \$15.70. The current service or construction wage determination rate applicable to this worker under the contract is \$15.75.	Analysis: The calculation is $\$16.10 - 15.80 = \$.30$. The price adjustment for this worker is \$.30.
The actual wage currently paid to the worker is \$15.80.	

(ii) Example 2—New E.O. wage rate is \$15.50.	
Previous EO wage rate is \$15.10.	Analysis: The calculation is $\$15.50 - \$10.80 = \$.70$.

The current service or construction wage determination rate applicable to this worker under the contract is \$15.75.	There is no price adjustment for this worker.
The actual wage currently paid to the worker is \$15.80.	

(c) The Contracting Officer (CO) must not adjust the contract price for any costs other than those identified in paragraph (d)(2)(a) of this subsection, and must not provide duplicate price adjustments with any price adjustment under clauses implementing the Service Contract Labor Standards statute or the Wage Rate Requirements (Construction) statute.

e. Enforcement of Executive Order Minimum Wage Requirements.

(1) Authority.

(a) Section 5 of the EO grants the authority for investigating potential violations of, and obtaining compliance with, the EO to the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary of Labor, in promulgating the implementing regulations required by Section 4 of the EO, has assigned this authority to the Administrator of the DOL's Wage and Hour Division. FAA does not have authority to conduct compliance investigations under 29 CFR part 10 or part 23 as implemented in this subsection. This does not limit the CO's authority to otherwise enforce the terms and conditions of the contract.

(b) COs must withhold payment at the direction of the Administrator of the DOL's Wage and Hour Division.

(c) The CO must withhold payment, without a request from the Administrator of the DOL's Wage and Hour Division, if the contractor fails to comply with the requirements in paragraph (e)(2) of AMS Clause 3.6.2-47 and AMS Real Property Clause 6.3.0-11, Minimum Wages for Contractor Workers Under EO 14026 to furnish payroll records, until such time as the noncompliance is corrected.

(2) Complaints.

(a) Complaints may be filed with the CO or the Administrator of the DOL's Wage and Hour Division by any person, entity, or organization that believes a violation of this subsection has occurred.

(b) The identity of any individual who makes a written or oral statement as a complaint or in the course of an investigation, as well as portions of the statement which would reveal the individual's identity, must not be disclosed in any manner to anyone other than Federal officials without the prior consent of the individual, unless otherwise authorized by law.

(c) Upon receipt of a complaint, or if notified that the Administrator of the DOL's Wage and Hour Division has received a complaint, the CO must report the following information, within 14 days, if available without conducting an investigation, to the Department of Labor, Wage

and Hour Division, Office of Government Contracts, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Room S3006, Washington, DC 20210.

- (i) The complaint or description of the alleged violation;
 - (ii) Reference to the FAA's unique DBA/SCA thresholds under AMS T3.6.2.A.5 Construction Contracts/Davis-Bacon Act, or AMS T3.6.2.A.9 Service Contracts/Service Contract Labor Standards (if relevant);
 - (iii) Available statements by the worker, contractor, or any other person regarding the alleged violation;
 - (iv) Evidence that AMS Clause 3.6.2-47 and AMS Real Property Clause 6.3.0-11, Minimum Wages for Contractor Workers Under EO 14026, was included in the contract;
 - (v) Information concerning known settlement negotiations between the parties, if applicable; and
 - (vi) Any other relevant facts known to the CO or other information requested by the Wage and Hour Division.
- (3) *Investigations.* Complaints will be investigated by the Administrator of the DOL's Wage and Hour Division, if warranted, in accordance with the procedures in 29 CFR part 23.430.
- (4) *Remedies and sanctions.*
- (a) *Unpaid Wages.* When the Administrator of the DOL's Wage and Hour Division's investigation reveals that a contractor has failed to pay the applicable EO minimum wage, the Administrator of the DOL's Wage and Hour Division will notify the contractor and the FAA of the unpaid wage violation, and request that the contractor remedy the violation. The DOL's decision must be remitted to FAA Agency Counsel for review to ensure consistency with the FAA's acquisition independence. Upon concurrence with the DOL's decision, if the contractor does not remedy the violation, the Administrator of the DOL's Wage and Hour Division may direct withholding of payments due on the contract or any other contract between the contractor and the Federal Government. Upon final decision and direction of the Administrator of the DOL's Wage and Hour Division, the FAA must transfer the withheld funds to the Department of Labor for disbursement in accordance with DOL guidance published in Wage and Hour Division, All Agency Memorandum (AAM) No. 215, Streamlining Claims for Federal Contractor Employees Act. The AAM No. 215 can be obtained at <http://www.dol.gov/whd/govcontracts/dbra.htm>; under Guidance there is a link for All Agencies Memoranda (AAMs).
 - (b) *Antiretaliation.* When a contractor has been found to have violated paragraph (i) of AMS Clause 3.6.2-47 and AMS Real Property Clause 6.3.0-11, Minimum Wages for Contractor Workers Under Executive Order 14026, the Administrator of the DOL's Wage and Hour Division may provide for relief to the worker in accordance with 29 CFR 23.440.
 - (c) *Debarment.*

(i) The Department of Labor may initiate debarment proceedings under 29 CFR 23.520 whenever a contractor is found to have disregarded its obligations under 29 CFR part 23.

(ii) In accordance with AMS Guidance T3.2.2.7.A.4.b.2, *Debarment Procedure*, when a contractor commits significant violations of contract terms and conditions related to this subsection, COs must consider notifying the FAA Administrator or any individual authorized by the FAA Administrator to act as the debarring or suspending official pursuant to AMS Guidance T3.2.2.7.A.4.a.3, *Debarring/Suspending Official*.

(d) *Retroactive inclusion of contract clause*. If the FAA fails to include the contract clause in a contract to which the EO14026 applies, the FAA, on its own initiative or within 15 calendar days of notification by an authorized representative of the Department of Labor, must incorporate the contract clause in the contract retroactive to commencement of performance under the contract through the exercise of any and all authority that may be needed (including, where necessary, its authority to negotiate or amend, its authority to pay any necessary additional costs, and its authority under any contract provision authorizing changes, cancellation and termination).

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
EEO Pre-Award Template

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

T3.6.3 Environment and Conservation Revised 4/2023**A Environment and Conservation** Revised 4/2023**1 Sustainability Considerations** Revised 1/2024**a. Contracting Sustainable Products and Services**

FAA will ensure that all contract actions and purchases comply with statutory requirements, where applicable to the product or service. FAA should prioritize products and services that meet more than one of the applicable requirements and is encouraged to procure products and services in a cost-effective manner that advance achievement of energy and environmental performance goals. FAA will use Category Management solutions to the maximum extent practicable, which can help meet sustainability goals and better leverage the government's buying power

(1) FAA will meet statutory mandates that require purchase preference for products that:

- (a) Meet minimum requirements for recycled-content products designated by Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPG);
- (b) Are ENERGY STAR®-qualified or Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP)- designated products, identified by EPA and DOE; and
- (c) Are designated BioPreferred and biobased designated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); and
- (d) Reduce embodied carbon in construction materials to the greatest extent practicable for FAA funded projects.

(2) FAA will maximize substitution of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances in its procurements, as identified under EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program.

(3) FAA should also seek sustainable products and services identified by other EPA programs, including WaterSense®, Safer Choice®, and SmartWay® as well as non-federal specifications, standards or labels that meet or exceed those recommended by EPA or meet criteria developed or adopted by consensus standards bodies as presented in OMB Circular A-119 and EPA guidelines.

(4) FAA may also establish agency-specific standards, policies, programs, and incentives for sustainable acquisition, as long as they meet or exceed statutory requirements

If at any point during the acquisition it is determined that a contract action cannot comply with the sustainable requirements due to an exception, the CO must use the Rationale for not Complying with the Sustainable Acquisition Requirements template located in Procurement Templates to document the exception.

(5) *Life-Cycle Cost Analysis*. FAA will consider full life-cycle costs and savings in planning and implementing projects and making cost-effectiveness determinations about investments in capital assets and services. To assist in selecting products and services, costs should be calculated over the life of the item, not just the initial, up-front cost. When comparing alternative products, the initial cost of the acquisition, as well as lifetime maintenance costs, operational costs, resale value, etc. should be considered in the analysis. A product having a higher initial cost may have lower operational cost or a higher resale value and will, therefore, prove to be a better value and more cost-effective compared to the alternatives.

(6) *Contractors Use of Sustainable Products and Services*. The requirement to promote sustainable acquisition applies to contractors when they are purchasing or supplying products or services for use in the performance of a contract. The contractor is required to monitor and report on its procurement activities as well as require its applicable subcontractors to comply with sustainable acquisition requirements.

(7) *Tracking and Reporting*. FAA will track compliance toward 100 percent compliance with sustainable acquisition requirements through quarterly agency contract compliance reviews.

(8) *Promotion Program*. FAA should provide informational materials, statements, and training to program and procurement offices regarding the agency's sustainable acquisition program through internal documents, newsletters, and at appropriate conferences, workshops, and meetings.

b. Contracting for Sustainable Real Property

(1) *Energy Star Buildings*. Section 435 of the EISA mandates that all new space must be acquired in buildings having either an Energy Star label for the most recent year, or a commitment from the Lessor to earn the Energy Star label within one year of signing the lease. There are four exemptions to the requirement for the Energy Star label:

- a. No space is offered in a building with an Energy Star label in the delineated area that meets the functional requirements of an agency, including location needs;
- b. The agency will remain in a building they currently occupy;
- c. The lease will be in a building of historical, architectural, or cultural significance verified by listing or eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; or
- d. The lease is less than 10,000 gross square feet of space.

Star designation. The determination of whether or not a particular building meets the requirements for an exception to the requirement for an Energy Star label shall be based upon a review of supporting documentation submitted to the CO by the Lessor/Offeror.

The acquisition of space that complies shall be considered financially feasible if the rental offered for a conforming building is no more than 10% over the market rate for a comparable conventional building in the same rental market. If unable to obtain space designated as Energy Star compliant (e.g., if a compliant space is unavailable or the acquisition would not be financially feasible), the CO must provide a written statement for such inability in the Negotiator Report.

(2) *Sustainable Buildings*. Executive Order (EO) 13693 sets goals for federal agency compliance with the Council on Environmental Quality Guiding Principles for High Performance and Sustainable Buildings (Guiding Principles). The EO directs the FAA to incorporate the HPSB Guiding Principles into 15% of its existing owned building inventory greater than 5,000 square feet (it should be noted that Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) requires Energy Star labeled buildings for 10,000 gross square feet or above) by 2025 and demonstrate annual progress thereafter toward 100% conformance.

(3) *Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) for Leased Space*. In leased facilities or office space, FAA should work with building owners and operators to expand EVSE availability for charging fleet vehicles. FAA will separately track energy used for vehicle charging and overall facility energy consumption either through standalone electric meters or submeters or through vehicle telemetrics.

2 Responsibilities Revised 9/2021

a. *Program Office Responsibilities*.

(1) Program offices are responsible for identifying hazardous materials and any safety controls that may be required in the delivery of supplies, services, or construction to FAA.

(2) When preparing specifications and purchase descriptions or utilizing SOWs for the acquisition of supplies, services, and construction, program offices must:

(a) Meet sustainable acquisition requirements.

(b) Review and revise specifications or requirements during the planning phase of the acquisition to be in compliance with FAA's procurement of sustainable products and services. Additional information on specific products and services is contained in the sections below. The Green Procurement Compilation at <https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement> is a web-based, centralized resource to assist federal agencies with sustainable acquisition. It is searchable by product or service type and contains information on associated sustainable acquisition requirements as well as where to purchase the products. Also visit the FAA SAVES Program [website](#) (FAA only) for sustainable products and services. For construction

projects, visit Federal Green Construction Guide for Specifiers at <https://www.wbdg.org/design/greenspec.php>.

b. Contracting Officer (CO) Responsibilities.

(1) Pre-Award. The CO must ensure:

- (a) Procurement Request (PR) packages are complete;
- (b) The Screening Information Request (SIR) includes all required clauses and provisions to support FAA's procurement of sustainable products and services (e.g., energy- and water- efficient, biobased, recycled content);
- (c) All required certifications are received prior to contract award;
- (d) The Rationale for not Complying with the Sustainable Acquisition Requirements is used to document any exception in the contract file;
- (e) EPA reports (e.g. Toxics Release Inventory Form (Form R) are submitted on time; and
- (f) Notification and coordination with EPA if a CO becomes aware of noncompliance with environmental standards (e.g. Clean Water Act (CWA), Clean Air Act (CAA)) in a prospective or performing contractor's facilities.

(2) Post Award. The CO must:

- (a) Ensure that all required post-award certifications and estimations are submitted to FAA as required.
- (b) Periodically review vendor certification and estimation documents as part of the annual report and monitoring process.
- (c) Ensure that such contractors are familiar with all applicable sustainable acquisition requirements contained in contracts with FAA. During initial contract execution, the COs should brief contractors on their role in the sustainable acquisition process.
- (d) Monitor contract performance and ensure that contractors are meeting their purchasing and reporting requirements as they relate to sustainable acquisition.
- (e) Ensure that contractors notify the FAA prior to delivering hazardous or radioactive material.

3 Hazardous Material Identification and Safety Data Revised 1/2024

- a. The program office should obtain information before award about hazards that may be

introduced into the workplace by the supplies being acquired such as:

- (1) Materials required by Federal Standard No. 313 (including revisions adopted during the term of the contract) in obtaining hazardous material; or
- (2) Materials identified by a FAA technical representative as potentially hazardous and requiring safety controls.

b. As required by 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and the latest version of Federal Standard No. 313, the successful offeror/contractor is required to submit Safety Data Sheets prior to contract award and with supplies at the time of delivery, unless the offeror/contractor certifies that the supplies are not hazardous. The CO must provide a copy of all Safety Data Sheets received to the safety officer and program office.

4 Notice of Radioactive Material Revised 10/2016

a. The procurement team requires contractors to notify FAA receiving activities prior to delivering radioactive material so FAA can initiate appropriate safeguards. The CO may waive the notification if the contractor certifies that the notification on prior deliveries is still accurate. However, the CO may only waive the notice after consultation with the cognizant contracting technical representatives.

b. The procurement team should require offerors to specify the number of days in advance of delivery that the receiving activity will be notified of an impending delivery. The determination of the number of days should be done in coordination with the installation/facility radiation protection officer (RPO). The RPO is responsible for insuring the proper license, authorization or permit is obtained prior to receipt of the radioactive material.

5 Alternatives to Ozone Depleting Substances and Hydrofluorocarbons Revised 1/2024

a. FAA will maximize substitution of SNAP chemicals or other alternatives to ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons, where feasible, as identified by SNAP, to reduce overall risks to human health and the environment by lessening the depletion of ozone in the upper atmosphere. Under SNAP, EPA identifies lists of acceptable and unacceptable substitutes for ozone-depleting substances that include air conditioning and refrigeration; fire suppression; cleaning solvents; foam-blowing agents; aerosols; adhesives, coatings and inks; sterilants; and tobacco expansion. FAA will ensure that the product complies with statutory mandates (e.g., biobased) if applicable to the product category. Products identified under the SNAP program as well as other alternatives to ozone-depleting substances may be purchased from the Green Procurement Compilation website at <https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement>.

b. If there are no non-ozone depleting options for a particular procurement, then FAA will specify in the SIR/contract that only offerors with the appropriate EPA certifications will be considered for award under EPA's Ozone Layer Protection Regulatory Programs.

6 Chemicals Management Revised 1/2020

- a. FAA should purchase Safer Choice labeled products to reduce the overall quantity of chemicals and toxic materials acquired, used, and disposed of (e.g., aircraft cleaning products, deicers, floor care products). Under EPA's Safer Choice Program products are less toxic, and include requirements for performance, packaging, pH and volatile organic compounds. Safer Choice products may be purchased using the Green Procurement Compilation website at <https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement>. FAA will ensure that the product complies with statutory mandates (e.g., biobased) if applicable to the product category.
- b. Additionally, FAA will implement EPA's Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Principles and Water-Efficient Landscaping practices to reduce and eliminate the use of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials.

7 Energy Conservation and Efficiency Revised 1/2024

In order to meet the objectives of EO 14057, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA 2005), the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA 2007), the Energy Act of 2020, and FAA Order 1053.1 (series), the FAA procurement team (CO, program official, legal counsel, and others supporting a program) will make energy conservation and efficiency a contracting consideration when procuring products affecting energy consumption. Energy conservation and efficiency data must be considered along with estimated cost and other relevant factors in the preparation of plans, drawings, specifications, and other product descriptions. When procuring energy-consuming products:

- a. FAA will purchase ENERGY STAR certified, or FEMP designated products.

FAA will promote electronics stewardship throughout the acquisition lifecycle and ensure a procurement preference for environmentally sustainable electronic products in accordance with statutory mandates, such as the Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT)-registered products. EPEAT is a procurement tool designed to help purchasers evaluate, compare, and select products (e.g., computer desktops, laptops, and monitors) on the basis of their environmental attributes. All EPEAT registered products are ENERGY STAR ©-labeled. The decision not to procure ENERGY STAR certified and FEMP designated products will be based on a determination that such procurement items:

1. Are not reasonably available within a reasonable period of time;
 2. Fail to meet the performance standards set forth in the applicable specifications or fail to meet the reasonable performance standards of the procuring agencies; or
 3. Are only available at an unreasonable price.
- b. For products that consume power in standby mode and are listed on FEMP's Low Standby Power Devices product listing, FAA will:

(1) Purchase items which meet FEMP's standby power wattage recommendation or document why such items were not purchased; or

(2) If FEMP has listed a product without a corresponding wattage recommendation, purchase items which use no more than one watt in standby power consuming mode. If meeting the one-watt requirement is impracticable, FAA will purchase items with the lowest standby wattage practicable. This requirement applies only to commercially available, off-the shelf products, where life cycle cost-effective and practicable.

- c. Energy efficient products (i.e., ENERGY STAR, FEMP) (may be purchased from the Green Procurement Compilation website at <https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement>).

8 Energy Attribute Certificates Revised 1/2024

- a. Executive Order 14057 directs the Federal Government to lead transition to 100% net annual carbon pollution-free electricity (CFE) use by 2030, including 50% 24/7 CFE by 2030. Progress toward the net annual CFE goal is be measured by adding purchased CFE, on-site CFE, purchased energy attribute certificates (EACs), and grid-supplied CFE.

(1) Purchased CFE is electricity purchased from a qualifying CFE generation source with the associated EACs, (i.e., original associated energy attributes have not been separately sold, transferred, or retired). FAA can purchase CFE and the associated EAC from a utility provider (including through a green tariff), retail service provider, energy supply contractor, or through a power purchase agreement (PPA).

(2) On-site CFE is electricity generated at an FAA facility. To count CFE produced at FAA facilities toward the net annual CFE requirement, FAA must obtain and retire the EACs sourced from the on-site CFE generation.

(3) Purchased EACs are EACs that are procured independently from FAA's purchases of physical power, often referred to as "unbundled" EACs.

(4) Grid-supplied CFE is CFE delivered as part of default electricity service or the electricity grid mix from a utility or electric service provider.

To count toward the net annual CFE goal, FAA must source EACs from generation resources that:

(1) Produce CFE;

(2) Were placed in service on or after October 1, 2021, either as a new resource or as new capacity at an existing resource modified to increase output;

(3) Deliver CFE to the same grid region of Federal facility consumption; and

(4) Were generated within six months prior to or three months after the net annual CFE compliance year.

FAA has the option to continue purchasing renewable energy certificates (RECs) to help meet legacy renewable energy use requirements. FAA can conduct its own procurement for these RECs or can work with GSA, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) to draw on procurement expertise and coordinate bulk purchases with other agencies. In order to count a REC toward the renewable energy target, the electricity will have been generated by a renewable generator that was placed into service within fifteen (15) years prior to the start of the fiscal year in which FAA intends to count the REC toward the renewable energy targets. RECs purchased will be from renewable sources of electricity derived from solar, wind, biomass, landfill gas, ocean (including tidal, wave, current, and thermal), geothermal, municipal solid waste, or new hydroelectric generation capacity achieved from increased efficiency or additions of new capacity at an existing hydroelectric project. Municipal solid waste REC purchases are discouraged as this source of renewable energy negatively impacts the FAA’s greenhouse gas emission reduction performance. In addition, RECs will meet “vintage” requirements where “vintage” refers to the period of time during which the energy the RECs represent was generated. Refer to the following table for the vintage requirements for each fiscal year:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>“Vintage”, i.e., Period of Generation for RECs</u>
<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>01 April 2022 – 31 December 2023</u>
<u>FY 2024</u>	<u>01 April 2023 - 31 December 2024</u>
<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>01 April 2024 – 31 December 2025</u>
<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>01 April 2025 - 31 December 2026</u>
<u>FY 2027</u>	<u>01 April 2026 - 31 December 2027</u>
<u>FY 2028</u>	<u>01 April 2027 - 31 December 2028</u>
<u>FY 2029</u>	<u>01 April 2028 - 31 December 2029</u>
<u>FY 2030</u>	<u>01 April 2029 - 31 December 2030</u>

RECs purchased for a given fiscal year will meet the corresponding vintage requirements in order for them to count towards that fiscal year’s Federal renewable energy requirement.

c. In order to meet EAC and/or REC reporting requirements, FAA will obtain documentation under the contract showing both transference and ownership of the EACs/RECs, and it will also include the following information:

- (1) Number of EACs/RECs sold in megawatt hours (MWhs);
- (2) Fuel type (renewable fuel used to generate electricity associated with EACs/RECs sold);
- (3) Period of generation for EAC/RECs sold (month or quarter, and year);
- (4) Cost per EAC/REC (or total purchase price);
- (5) Location of the generation facility; and

- (6) Date the generation facility was placed in service.

Optional additional information may include:

- (1) Clean energy project name;
- (2) Generator ID number; and
- (3) Nameplate capacity.

Usually this documentation is in the form of an attestation from the EAC/REC provider and a certificate of transfer, which demonstrates rights to the renewable attributes of the power generated by the renewable resource transfer to the buyer.

9 Water Conservation and Efficiency Revised 1/2024

The procurement team (CO, program official, legal counsel, and others supporting a program) will make water conservation a contracting consideration when procuring products affecting FAA water consumption. Water conservation and efficiency data will be considered along with estimated cost and other relevant factors in the preparation of plans, drawings, specifications, and other product descriptions. Water conservation technologies must be applied to the extent that the technologies are life-cycle cost-effective. In order to meet the objectives of EISA 2007, Energy Act of 2020, EO 14057, and FAA Order 1053.1 (series), when procuring water consuming products-

- a. FAA will purchase WaterSense certified products.
- b. FAA will procure WaterSense certified services.

WaterSense products may be purchased from the Green Procurement Compilation website at <https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement>.

10 BioPreferred and Biobased Designated Products Revised 1/2024

In order to meet the objectives of EO 14057, the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, the Food Conservation and Energy Act of 2008, and the Agricultural Act of 2014, FAA will purchase and use USDA BioPreferred and biobased products. FAA will give preference to products composed of the highest percentage of biobased material practicable. The decision not to procure such products will be based on a determination that such products within a product category:

1. Are not reasonably available within a reasonable period of time;
2. Fail to meet the performance standards set forth in the applicable specifications or fail to meet the reasonable performance standards of the procuring agencies; or

3. Are only available at an unreasonable price.

Biobased products are derived from plants and other renewable agricultural, marine, and forestry materials and provide an alternative to conventional petroleum derived products. Biobased products may be purchased from the Green Procurement Compilation website at <https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement>.

11 Preference for Recycled-Content Products Revised 1/2024

a. In order to meet the objectives of EO 14057, FAA will procure products that contain recycled content, are biobased, or are energy and water efficient. Recycled-content products are designated in EPA's CPG and FAA is required to purchase these products at the highest percentage of recovered content practicable.

FAA will give preference to procuring and using such products containing recovered materials versus products made with virgin materials. These products will be purchased containing the percentages of recovered materials (recycled content) indicated in the CPG. The major CPG categories are Paper and Paper Products, Vehicular Products, Construction Products, Transportation (Traffic Control) Products, Park & Recreation Products, Landscaping Products, Non-paper Office Products, and Miscellaneous Products.

b. *Printing and Writing Paper.* FAA should purchase uncoated paper (including office paper products or support services that include the supply of written documents) containing at least 50 percent post-consumer recycled fiber content whenever practicable. If not practicable, in order to meet the objectives of EO 13693, FAA will purchase uncoated printing and writing paper containing at least 30 percent post-consumer recycled content or higher.

c. *Recycled-Content Products Threshold and Exceptions.* The requirement to purchase recycled-content CPG items applies to all purchases, including those purchases falling under the defined threshold level or made using a purchase card and/or credit card checks. The decision not to procure such items will be based on a determination that such products within a product category:

1. Are not reasonably available within a reasonable period of time;
2. Fail to meet the performance standards set forth in the applicable specifications or fail to meet the reasonable performance standards of the procuring agencies; or
3. Are only available at an unreasonable price.

d. When all sustainable acquisition requirements for toner cartridges cannot be met in the same product, remanufactured and recycled content should receive purchasing priority over biobased toner.

e. Recycled-content products designated in the CPG may be purchased from the Green Procurement Compilation website at <https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement>.

13 Waste Management and Pollution Prevention Revised 1/2024

a. *Non-hazardous Solid Waste.* FAA will divert 50% of non-hazardous solid waste sent to treatment and disposal facilities by 2025 and 75% by 2030 in order to meet the objectives of EO 14057. Each contract for contractor operation of or maintenance at a Government owned or leased facility should require contractor programs to promote and implement cost-effective waste reduction and diversion in performing the contract, to the maximum extent practicable. Where economically feasible, existing contracts for contractor operation of or maintenance at Government-owned or leased facilities should be modified to include the promotion and implementation of cost-effective non-hazardous solid waste reduction and diversion in contract performance.

(1) The contractor must track non-hazardous solid waste diversion efforts and provide a Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Diversion Report each month in accordance with AMS clause 3.6.3-7 “Waste Management and Pollution Prevention.”

(2) A sample Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Diversion Report Form can be found in the FAA AMS Statement of Work Generator and DID Library under DID FAA-EOSH-002.

b. *Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste.*

(1) FAA will also demonstrate incremental improvement on reducing the tons of non- hazardous construction and demolition (C&D) materials and debris sent to treatment and disposal facilities

Examples of materials to be diverted are as follows:

- (a) Soil;
- (b) Inerts (e.g., concrete, masonry, or asphalt);
- (c) Clean dimensional wood and pallet wood;
- (d) Green waste (e.g., biodegradable landscaping materials);
- (e) Engineered wood products (e.g., plywood, particle board);
- (f) Metal products (e.g., steel, wire, beverage containers);
- (g) Cardboard, paper, and packaging;
- (h) Bitumen roofing materials;
- (i) Plastics (e.g., ABS, PVC);

- (j) Carpet and/or padding;
- (k) Gypsum board;
- (l) Insulation;
- (m) Paint; and
- (n) Fluorescent lamps.

(2) For all construction, demolition, or facilities modernization contracts over \$150,000 in awarded value, the contractor must submit a Waste Management Plan to the CO no later than fifteen (15) days after contract award and prior to the start of construction activities in accordance with Clause 3.6.3-22 "Construction Waste Management." (Note that Real Property Clause 6.6.13 "Construction Waste Management" is required in all standard space leases where build-out occurs).

- (a) The contractor must track C&D waste diversion efforts and provide a Construction and Demolition Debris Diversion Report each month in accordance with the above clause.
- (b) A sample Construction and Demolition Debris Diversion Report Form can be found in the FAA AMS Statement of Work Generator and DID Library under DID FAA-EOSH-001.

(3) The Whole Building Design Guide (www.wbdg.org) provides a Construction Waste Management Database that contains information on companies that haul, collect, and process recyclable debris from construction projects.

c. FAA facilities must comply with the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050) and the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA) (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109).

d. Every FAA contract that provides for performance on a Federal facility must stipulate that the contractor must provide information necessary for FAA to comply with the emergency planning and toxics release reporting requirements of EPCRA and PPA.

14 Energy Savings Performance Contracts Revised 1/2024

a. An Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) is a contract that allows the FAA to accomplish energy projects for its facilities with little or no upfront capital costs. Under an ESPC, a contractor (i.e., an Energy Savings Company (ESCO)) finances the up-front cost of the project, guarantees the project improvements will generate enough energy and water cost savings to pay for the project over the contract period, and is paid back from the resultant energy and water savings over the contract period. Financed project costs may include ESCO services for the design, acquisition, financing, installation, testing, operation, and where

appropriate, maintenance and repair of an identified energy conservation measure or series of measures at one or more FAA facilities. If sufficient appropriated funding to cover the entire project is not available, or is not expected to be available in a reasonable time frame, FAA may award ESPCs to accomplish energy savings projects at FAA. FAA may contract with an ESCO for a period not to exceed 25 years. The Energy Act of 2020 requires all federal agencies to implement 50% of all cost-effective energy and water improvement measures identified in EISA 432 energy and water evaluations completed after December 27, 2020, via performance contracts.

b. *Procedures.* To solicit and award an ESPC, the CO must use the procedures, selection method, and terms and conditions provided in 10 CFR Part 436, Subpart B, at the DOE [FEMP](http://energy.gov/eere/femp/energy-savings-performance-contracts-federal-agencies) website at <http://energy.gov/eere/femp/energy-savings-performance-contracts-federal-agencies> and must use the “Qualified List” of ESCOs established by the DOE. The resulting award would be processed as an order under the applicable DOE contract consistent with AMS guidance on interagency procurement.

c. *Project Facilitator.* Federal agencies developing Department of Energy (DOE) indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity (IDIQ) ESPC projects are contractually required to work with a DOE-approved project facilitator. The project facilitator is required to be engaged with the project development process from the preliminary assessment kickoff meeting through the review of the first annual measurement and verification report. The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) maintains a list of DOE approved project facilitators including guidelines for contracting for project facilitator services

d. *Training.* All COs responsible for negotiating ESPCs must take DOE FEMP-sponsored contracting training for ESPCs ([ESPC Trainings by Work Function | Department of Energy](#)).

e. All ESPCs must comply with the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C 8287) as set forth in the DOT Limited Delegation of Authority of July 11, 2012 until such time as the DOE statute or implementing regulations are revised.

15 Utility Energy Service Contracts Revised 1/2024

a. Under a Utility Energy Service Contract (UESC), FAA may contract with a local servicing utility for technical services and/or up-front project financing for energy efficiency, water conservation, and renewable energy investments at one or more FAA facilities. The utility finances the capital costs of the project with little or no up-front capital costs to the FAA, and the utility is then repaid over the contract term from the cost savings generated by the project. If sufficient appropriated funding to cover the entire project is not available, or not expected to be available in a reasonable time frame, FAA may award UESCs at FAA facilities. Unlike a Energy Savings Performance Contract, a UESC is not required to include performance guarantees. Because of this, it is highly recommended that performance guarantees or assurances be incorporated into these contracts to reduce FAA risk. Performance assurances do not guarantee energy savings; however, they provide assurance that equipment installed will perform as expected. A UESC should also include measurement and verification of savings through equipment commissioning, recommissioning or retro-commissioning.

b. *Planning*. Acquisition planning for a UESC should include the following:

- (1) Inclusion of applicable performance assurance criteria in the SIR and contract;
- (2) Analysis that shows that the planned energy conservation measures are cost effective; and
- (3) A competition or alternatives analysis as part of the selection process.

c. *Procedures*. To solicit and award a [UESC](https://www.energy.gov/femp/utility-program-and-utility-energy-service-contracts-federal-agencies), the CO must use the procedures, selection method, and terms and conditions provided on the Department of Energy FEMP website at <https://www.energy.gov/femp/utility-program-and-utility-energy-service-contracts-federal-agencies>

d. All UESCs must comply with the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 USC 8256).

16 Reserved Revised 4/2023

17 Environmental Review Revised 1/2024

- a. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to incorporate environmental considerations in their planning and decision-making through a systematic interdisciplinary approach. Specifically, all federal agencies are required to consider the environmental impact of Federal actions affecting the environment. FAA Order 1050.1 (series) contains FAA's implementing procedures for complying with NEPA. The FAA integrates its environmental review under other statutes (e.g., the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservations Act) into the NEPA process.
- b. The appropriate level of environmental review must be determined by the program office Environmental Specialist or the project designated Environmental Specialist. Order 1050.1F contains specific procedures for the following procurement actions:
 - (1) The acquisition and disposition of real property;
 - (2) The acquisition, repair, replacement, maintenance, or upgrading of grounds, infrastructure, buildings, structures, or facilities; and
 - (3) The acquisition of equipment.

18 Environmental Due Diligence and Real Property Revised 1/2024

FAA real property transactions are subject to the requirements of FAA Order 1050.19 (series), and Paragraph 2-7 of Order 1050.1 (series), in order to identify and minimize potential environmental liabilities associated with the condition of the property and past activities at the site. Environmental due diligence requirements must be completed prior to executing contracts for the initial acquisition or disposal of real property, including the

conveyance, sale or transfer of any FAA land, buildings, and structures. The level of environmental due diligence required varies depending on the specifics of each real property transaction.

19 Seismic Safety Revised 9/2021

a. *General*

It is FAA’s policy to mitigate seismic hazards in FAA occupied buildings in order to ensure the safety of its employees. Every effort should be made in the space acquisition process to ensure that FAA employees are housed in seismically safe buildings. New or succeeding leases are to be for space in buildings that comply with seismic standards as described in the most recently published version of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), [Standards for Seismic Safety for Existing Federally Owned or Leased Buildings](#) (“the Standards”) requires a “Seismic Safety Certification” to be executed by a qualified structural engineer prior to signing any new lease or succeeding lease. The requirements for the Seismic Safety Certification are found in the Standards. In addition, Section 1.3 of the Standards lists a number of *exemptions* and one *exception* that may relieve the Agency of the Seismic Safety Certification. Any exemption or exception **must** be applied on a case-by-case basis.

b. *Leased Facilities*

A licensed structural engineer **must** certify on the Life Safety Compliance/Seismic Certification the level of seismic compliance. Documentation for seismic compliance must be kept in the lease contract file. An alternate document such as a letter from the Lessor stating the building meets the seismic compliance does not take the place of the required certification form. The Standards shall apply to all or portions of a building leased by the FAA, unless an exemption or exception applies under the provisions of the Standards.

For applicable documents related to Seismic Safety for real estate procurements, see Real Property Procurement Templates and Samples.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Revised 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
Rationale for not Complying with the Sustainable Acquisition Requirements

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

G Appendix Revised 9/2021

1 Appendix – Definitions Revised 1/2024

Biobased. Products derived from plants and other renewable agricultural, marine, and forestry materials and provide an alternative to conventional petroleum derived products.

BioPreferred. A U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) program that increases the purchase and use of biobased products. There are two major parts of the program: (1) mandatory purchasing requirements for federal agencies and their contractors; and (2) a voluntary labeling initiative for biobased products.

Carbon Pollution-Free Electricity (CFE). Electrical energy produced from resources that generate no carbon emissions, including marine energy, solar, wind, hydrokinetic (including tidal, wave, current, and thermal), geothermal, hydroelectric, nuclear, renewably sourced hydrogen, and electrical energy generation from fossil resources to the extent there is active capture and storage of carbon dioxide emissions that meets EPA requirements.

Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPG). EPA’s guidelines to promote the use of materials recovered from solid waste. These guidelines ensure that recycled-content products collected in recycling programs are used again in the manufacture of new products. EPA is required to designate products that are or can be made with recovered materials, and to recommend practices for buying these products. Once a product is designated, procuring agencies are required to purchase it with the highest recovered material content level practicable. Currently there are 61 products designated in eight categories.

Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT). A procurement tool designed using a grant from the EPA and managed by the Green Electronics Council (GEC) to help purchasers evaluate, compare, and select products (e.g., computer desktops, laptops, and

monitors) on the basis of their environmental attributes. EPEAT-registered products must meet environmental performance criteria that address: materials selection, design for product longevity, reuse and recycling, energy conservation, end-of-life management, and corporate performance.

Energy attribute certificate (EAC). An instrument that conveys information (attributes) about a unit of energy, including the resource used to create it, and the emissions associated with its production and use. A renewable energy certificate, or REC, is a type of EAC.

ENERGY STAR. A joint EPA and DOE program that identifies and promotes energy-efficient products and buildings in order to reduce energy consumption, improve energy security, and reduce pollution through voluntary labeling of or other forms of communication about products and buildings that meet the highest energy efficiency standards.

Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) Designated Products. Products designated under DOE FEMP as being among the highest 25 percent of equivalent products for energy efficiency.

Green Procurement Compilation (GPC). A comprehensive green purchasing resource developed by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) designed for federal contracting personnel and program managers. It identifies applicable green purchasing requirements by consolidating and organizing information from federal environmental programs in one place. The GPC allows users to quickly identify federal green purchasing requirements for the products and services bought; to search by keyword or browse by category to find products and services; to determine procurement options available to federal buyers, including applicable GSA Multiple Award Schedules, Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative solutions, and GSA Global Supply; to learn more about federal environmental programs and other EPA recommended standards and labels; and to discover optional environmental programs and additional procurement guidance to help sustainability goals.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC). Compounds containing only hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon atoms. They were introduced as alternatives to ozone depleting substances in serving many industrial, commercial, and personal needs. HFCs are emitted as by-products of industrial processes and are also used in manufacturing. They do not significantly deplete the stratospheric ozone layer, but they are powerful greenhouse gases with global warming potentials ranging from 140 (HFC-152a) to 11,700 (HFC-23).

Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The implementation of diverse methods of pest controls, paired with monitoring to reduce unnecessary pesticide applications. In IPM, pesticides are used in combination with other crop management approaches to minimize the effects of pests while supporting a profitable system that has negligible negative effects.

Low Standby Power Devices. Products with low standby power – the level of power consumption that occurs when a device is in the lowest power-consuming mode—typically when the product is switched off or not performing its primary purpose. Federal agencies are required to purchase energy-consuming products with a standby power level of one (1) watt or less when compliant models are available on the market. If a product with a standby power level of one (1) watt or less is not currently available, a product with the lowest possible standby power level in

the product category should be purchased.

Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS). Compounds that contribute to stratospheric ozone depletion. ODS include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), halons, methyl bromide, tetrachloride, hydrobromofluorocarbons, chlorobromomethane, and methyl chloroform. ODS are generally very stable in the troposphere and only degrade under intense ultraviolet light in the stratosphere. When they break down, they release chlorine or bromine atoms, which then deplete the ozone.

Recycled-Content Products. Items produced with waste materials and byproducts recovered or diverted from solid waste.

Renewable Energy. Electric energy produced by solar, wind, biomass, landfill gas, ocean (including tidal, wave, current, and thermal), municipal solid waste, or new hydroelectric generation capacity achieved from increased efficiency or additions of new capacity at an existing hydroelectric project.

Renewable Energy Certificates (REC). The technology and environmental (non-energy) attributes that represent proof that one (1) megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity was generated from an eligible renewable energy resource, that can be sold separately from the underlying generic electricity with which they are associated, and that were produced by sources of renewable energy placed into service within fifteen (15) years prior to the start of the fiscal year. RECs are also referred as renewable energy credits.

Safer Choice. An EPA program that helps consumers, businesses, and purchasers find products that perform well and are safer for human health and the environment. Safer Choice products are less toxic, and also include requirements for performance, packaging, pH, and volatile organic compounds.

Significant New Alternative Policy (SNAP). An EPA program that identifies and promotes alternatives to ozone depleting substances in the following sectors: adhesives, coatings, and inks; aerosols; cleaning solvents; fire suppression and explosion protection; foam blowing agents; refrigeration and air conditioning; sterilants; and tobacco expansion.

SmartWay. An EPA public-private initiative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution created by freight transportation in corporate supply chains. SmartWay aims to accelerate the availability, adoption and market penetration of advanced fuel-efficient technologies and operational practices in the freight supply chain, while assisting companies with fuel savings, lowering costs and reducing adverse environmental impacts.

Solid Waste. Non-hazardous solid waste, including food and compostable material but not construction and demolition materials and debris.

Sustainable Acquisition. An acquisition of goods and services in order to create and maintain conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony; and permit fulfillment of the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations.

Water-Efficient Landscaping. An approach that utilizes designs and plants suited to local conditions and saves water, prevents pollution and protects the environment while producing

attractive landscapes.

WaterSense. An EPA program that seeks to help consumers to identify and promote high-performance products and programs that help preserve the Nation’s water supply. Products and services that have earned the WaterSense label have been certified to be at least 20 percent more efficient without sacrificing performance.

T3.6.4 Foreign Acquisition Revised 10/2007

A Foreign Acquisition

1 Determining the Applicability of the Buy American Act or the FAA Buy American Preference Revised 7/2024

- a. *General.* The FAA’s acquisitions are subject to the requirements of both the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. §§ 8301-8305) (BAA) and the FAA Buy American Preference (49 U.S.C. § 50101) (BAP). The BAA applies across the Federal Government, while the BAP is specific to the FAA. The BAA and BAP have overlapping statutory authority in that both cover the acquisition of manufactured goods, but each subjects the acquisition to different rules and requirements. It is therefore critical that Contracting Officers understand whether the BAA or BAP applies to a given acquisition.
- b. *Applicability.* When determining whether to apply BAA or BAP to a given acquisition, the CO in collaboration with the program office must look at (1) what is being acquired, and (2) how the acquisition is being funded and the purpose of the acquisition. ***Note: BAA and BAP do not apply to the acquisition of services but can apply to services involving the furnishing of supplies (e.g., a janitorial services contract that purchases cleaning supplies under the contract).***
- c. *FAA Buy American Preference.* The FAA-specific BAP governs the acquisition of steel and manufactured goods when purchased with specific types of funding or when performing a certain type of function. When any of the following applies, the BAP bars the FAA from obligating funds unless all steel or manufactured goods that are used are manufactured in the United States:
 - (1) The activity is funded with Operations (OPS) funding (49 U.S.C. § 106 (k));
 - (2) The activity is funded under the Airport and Airway Trust Fund (AATF) Authorizations (49 U.S.C. § 481) with the exception of the following activities:
 - (a) §48102(e) Air Traffic Controller Research, §48106 Airway Science Curriculum Grants,

(b) §48107 Civil Aviation Security R&D, and

(c) §48110 Facilities for advance training of maintenance technicians for air carrier aircraft)

(3) The activity is site preparation work associated with acquiring, establishing, or improving an air navigation facility (49 U.S.C. § 44502 (a)(2);

(4) The activity is a demonstration project that the Secretary of Transportation considers necessary for research and development activities (49 U.S.C. § 44509);

(5) The activity is an Airport Improvement Project (AIP) (AIP Projects are not subject to AMS authority) (49 U.S.C. § 471 Subchapter I).

d. *Buy American Act.* The BAA governs the acquisition of goods (articles, construction materials, or supplies) valued over the micro-purchase threshold when the following applies:

(1) The activity is an Investment Infrastructure Jobs Act (IIJA) F&E General Fund Project, commonly referred to as the “Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL).” (Public Law No. 117-58)

(2) The activity is funded under Airport and Airway Trust Fund Authorizations for Traffic Controller Research (49 U.S.C. §48102(e)), Airway Science Curriculum Grants (49 USC §48106), Civil Aviation Security Research and Development (49 U.S.C. §48107), and Facilities for advance training of maintenance technicians for air carrier aircraft (49 U.S.C. §48110); or

(3) The activity is for unmanufactured construction material (raw materials) brought to the construction site for incorporation into the building or work;

(4) The activity is for unmanufactured supplies or goods (raw materials)

(5) The activity is for Airport Improvement Ground Transportation Demonstration Project (AIP Projects are not subject to AMS authority) (49 U.S.C. § 47127)

e. *Application of FAA BAP vs. BAA Table.* The below table is a quick-reference tool to assist the acquisition workforce. It is not intended to be a comprehensive recitation of the authorities cited in 49 U.S.C. § 50101. Instead, as a practical reference, the chart considers not only that statute, but also any applicable Buy American Preference blanket waiver (which can be found on the FAST Website under Buy American Waivers & Resources) and the actual sources of funding for FAA procurement contracts.

Application of FAA Buy American Preference (49 U.S.C. § 50101) vs. Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. §§ 8301-8305)
(Based on the type of good and the source of funding)

Type of Good or Material	Buy American Preference	Buy American Act
Steel and Manufactured Goods	49 U.S.C. §106(k) - Operations-Funded Projects	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Projects
	49 U.S.C. §44502(a)2 - Site preparation work associated w/air navigation facility appropriated out of Airport and Airway Trust Fund (AATF)	(BIL projects are funded through the F&E General Fund. BIL is also known as Investment Infrastructure Jobs Act (IIJA), Pub. L. No. 117-58)
	49 U.S.C. §44509 - Demonstration Projects (Annual RE&D Funds)	49 U.S.C. §48102(e) Airport and Airway Trust Fund Authorizations (AATF) Air Traffic Controller Research (Annual RE&D Funding)
	49 U.S.C. chapter 481 - Airport and Airway Trust Fund (AATF) Authorizations (generally Facilities and Equipment (F&E), Research, Engineering, and Development (RE&D), and Airport Improvement Program (AIP) funding) except: §48102(e) Air Traffic Controller Research (Annual RE&D Funding)	
Unmanufactured Goods or Supplies (Raw Materials)	Not Applicable	Any Funding Type: Buy American Act applies for all acquisition of unmanufactured goods/supplies or raw materials, including the acquisition of unmanufactured construction material or raw materials brought to the construction site for incorporation into the building or work

- **Almost all FAA procurements are subject to BAP, unless specifically exempted as described in this section per the authority of 49 USC § 50101 or subject to an FAE blanket waiver (one of which exempts BIL-funded procurements from BAP).**
- **When the project has any BIL funding, Buy American Act applies.**
- **When the project has Operations funding or F&E funding (that is not BIL funding), Buy American Preference applies for Steel and Manufactured Goods.**
- **When there is a construction project (that is not BIL funded) that has both Steel and Manufactured Goods AND Unmanufactured Goods or Supplies (Raw Materials), both Buy American Preference (BAP) and Buy American Act (BAA) may apply. Otherwise, only BAP or BAA – but not both – will apply to a single project.**

f. *Application of Buy American Clauses.* The applicability of the Buy American clauses or provisions to any solicitation or contract is based on the type of funding, purpose of the acquisition, and type of goods/materials being acquired.

Example: If a construction project is Ops funded and it also requires the purchase of steel and raw materials such as certain types of wood, the given procurement would be subject to both Buy American Preference – Steel and Manufactured Goods and Buy American Act - Construction Materials provisions or clauses. Since the construction project is Ops funded, any steel or manufactured goods purchased under the contract would be subject to BAP clauses. For certain types of wood (raw material) purchased under the contract, BAA clauses would apply.

For procurements where both BAA and BAP applies, the CO must identify in the contract or order by specific line item which good or material is subject to BAA or BAP as different requirements may apply to those items.

g. *Trade Agreements.* The FAA is subject to the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) and the Agreement on Civil Aircraft. See Section 9 Trade Agreements for more information.

(1) *USMCA.* If an FAA acquisition is subject to the USMCA, the FAA must treat goods from Mexico as domestic for purposes of the Buy American Act and the FAA’s Buy American Preference.

(2) *Agreement on Civil Aircraft.*

- (i) If an FAA acquisition is subject to the Agreement on Civil Aircraft, the Buy American Act requirements are waived for any procurement of “civil aircraft and related articles” from a country or instrumentality which is a party to the Agreement on Civil Aircraft, 19 USC 2513.
- (ii) If an FAA acquisition is subject to the Agreement on Civil Aircraft, the FAA’s Buy American Preference requirements are waived for any procurement of “civil aircraft and related articles” from a country or instrumentality which is a party to the Agreement on Civil Aircraft – except, if the acquisition is from Albania, Georgia, or Macao SAR, China, the requirements of the FAA’s Buy American Preference do apply to the acquisition (19 USC 2511).

2 FAA Buy American Preference - Steel and Manufactured Goods Revised 10/2022

a. *FAA Buy American Preference.* This section implements FAA-specific Buy American preferences at 49 U.S.C § 50101. The CO will not obligate any funds for any project unless steel

and manufactured goods used in the project are produced in the United States. See T3.6.4A1.b and 1.c above, for specific applicability requirements.

b. *Delegation and Exceptions.* The Administrator delegated to the FAA Acquisition Executive (FAE) authority to make findings waiving the provisions of FAA Buy American (49 U.S.C. § 50101) when:

(1) *Public Interest.* Requiring domestically produced steel and manufactured goods is inconsistent with the public interest;

(2) *Non-availability determinations.* Steel and manufactured goods are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities or of satisfactory quality. After FAE approval of a waiver request based on non-availability, final review and approval of the waiver will be coordinated with the OMB MIAO. For additional Guidance regarding these required reviews and approvals, see the Guidance at T3.6.4A.3.b (3) (c) below; or

(3) *Component Test.* For facilities and equipment (F&E) funded acquisitions under T3.6.4A.1.c (2)-(4), the following component test applies:

(a) The cost of components and subcomponents produced in the United States is more than 60 percent of the cost of all components of the facility or equipment used in the project. Labor costs involved in final assembly will not be included in calculating the cost of components; and

(b) Final assembly of the facility or equipment has taken place in the United States; or

(4) *Project Cost Increase.* Including domestic material will increase the cost of the overall project contract by more than 25 percent.

c. *Waiver Redelelegation.* Except for non-availability waivers as noted above in b (2), the FAE further delegated authority as follows:

(1) The Chief of the Contracting Office (COCO) has authority to make findings waiving FAA Buy American provisions when the cost of including domestic material will increase the cost of the overall project contract by more than 25 percent.

(2) The Contracting Officer has authority to make findings waiving FAA Buy American provisions when the cost of including domestic material will increase the cost of the overall project contract by more than 25 percent for individual contract actions not exceeding \$1,000,000 for supplies and \$100,000 for construction contracts.

The FAE retains authority for waivers based on public interest.

d. *Documentation.* The CO must document all exceptions to the Buy American Preference in the contract file.

e. *Foreign Offers.* There is no restriction against a vendor offering foreign steel or manufactured goods in its proposal. However, FAA may not award to that vendor unless it is pursuant to one Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

of the exceptions listed above.

3 Buy American Act - Supplies Revised 1/2024

a. *Applicability.* If a supply is a manufactured good, and the activity does not fall within a category in T3.6.4A.1.c, above, the Buy American Act applies to the purchase of supplies or services involving the furnishing of supplies. With limited exceptions, the Buy American Act expresses a strong preference for acquiring only domestic end products.

b. *General Considerations:*

(1) The Buy American Act statute restricts the purchase of supplies that are not domestic end products.

(2) Domestic end products are:

(a) unmanufactured end products mined or produced in the United States; or

(b) end products manufactured in the United States, if

(i) Except for an end product that consists wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, the cost of domestic components shall exceed 60 percent of the cost of all the components, except that the percentage will be 65 percent for items delivered in calendar years 2024 through 2028 and 75 percent for items delivered starting in calendar year 2029 (unless an alternate percentage is established for a contract in accordance with AMS T3.6.4A.3.b (3)). **The domestic content test of the Buy American statute has been waived for acquisitions of COTS items. Components of unknown origin are treated as foreign. Scrap generated, collected, and prepared for processing in the United States is considered domestic.**

(ii) For an end product that consists wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, the cost of foreign iron and steel must constitute less than 5 percent of the cost of all the components used in the end product. The cost of foreign iron and steel includes but is not limited to the cost of foreign iron or steel mill products (such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, or sheet), castings, or forgings utilized in the manufacture of the end product and a good faith estimate of the cost of all foreign iron or steel components excluding COTS fasteners. **This domestic content test of the Buy American statute has not been waived for acquisitions of COTS items in this category, except for COTS fasteners. Iron or steel components of unknown origin are treated as foreign. If the end product contains multiple components, the cost of all the materials used in such end product is calculated in**

accordance with the definition of "cost of components" in T3.6.4A.6.e.

- (3) A contract with a period of performance that spans the schedule of the domestic content threshold increases specified in the above definition for “domestic end product” will be required to comply with each increased domestic content threshold for the items in the year of delivery, unless the FAE approves for the application of an alternate domestic content test for that contract under which the domestic content threshold in effect at time of contract award will apply to the entire period of performance for the contract. This authority is not delegable. The FAE will consult with the Office of Management and Budget Made in America Office (MIAO) before allowing the use of the alternate domestic content test. **When the FAE approves for the use of an alternate domestic content test in a contract, use Alternate I to AMS clause 3.6.4-2 “Buy American Act – Supplies”.**

c. Exceptions. When one of the following exceptions applies, FAA may acquire a foreign end product without regard to Buy American Act restrictions:

- (1) A supply purchase valued at the micro-purchase threshold or less;
- (2) The Administrator, in a written nondelegable determination, states that preference for a domestic end item is not in the public interest;
- (3) The CO determines that articles, materials, and supplies are:
 - (a) For use outside of the U.S.;
 - (b) Unreasonable in terms of cost (see subsection d. below); or
 - (c) *Non-availability determinations.* End items or components not mined, produced, or manufactured in the U.S. in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities and of a satisfactory quality. When a competitive acquisition results in no offers of domestic end products, the end products can be considered unavailable in the U.S. The articles listed in paragraph f. below are considered unavailable domestically.
 - (i) Non-availability determinations for end items or components not listed in paragraph f. below require additional approval of a waiver determination by the FAA Acquisition Executive (FAE). Waiver determinations requiring FAE approval must include the information specified in the Waiver Requirements – Non-Availability Determinations Template in Procurement Templates. A determination is not required before January 1, 2030, if there is an offer for a foreign end product that exceeds 55 percent domestic content (see paragraph e (3) below).

- (ii) *Approval Process to FAE.* The Template must be reviewed and signed by the following individuals prior to review by the FAE:

Contracting Officer's Representative (COR);
Executive Level (Program or Service Organization);
Legal Concurrence;
Contracting Officer;
Contracts Division Manager; and
Chief of the Contracting Office (AAQ-1).

The FAE may request a briefing from the Program or the Service Organization regarding the proposed waiver as part of the review and approval process.

- (iii) After approval of the waiver by the FAE, final review and approval of the waiver will be coordinated with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Made in America Office (MIAO). Contracting Officers must post the proposed individual non-availability waiver determination to MadeinAmerica.gov via SAM.gov for MIAO review unless an exception applies. The Contracting Officer must notify the Office of Communications (AOC-1) prior to posting the waiver to MadeinAmerica.gov site. The Contracting Officer will not make an award until confirmation is received that MIAO has completed its review of the proposed non-availability waiver determination; MIAO has waived the requirement for a review; or an exception per (vii) below to posting the proposed non-availability determination waiver applies. The agency will make the final determination on whether to grant a waiver.
- (iv) Contracting Officers will post a proposed individual non-availability waiver determination on MadeinAmerica.gov by going through SAM.gov and inputting the required information into a digital waiver. The digital waiver requires the information in the Buy American Non-Availability Waiver Determination Template as well as additional information indicated in the Made in America Digital Waiver Portal User Guide accessible via SAM.gov.
- (v) Unless waived, all proposed non-availability waiver determination information posted using the digital waiver will be reviewed by MIAO. Certain information from the non-availability waiver determination will be made available to the public at MadeinAmerica.gov immediately upon posting the proposed waiver and prior to review by MIAO. The digital waiver and the User Guide identify those fields that will or will not be made public. Contracting Officers will not enter source selection sensitive information or any information that cannot otherwise be made public in any field.

- (vi) MIAO plans to complete most non-availability waiver determination reviews within 3-7 business days but not more than 15 business days from submission. Waivers for small dollar value transactions (e.g., over the micro-purchase threshold but less than \$25,000) will generally be reviewed rapidly, but waivers for larger or more complex acquisitions or those involving critical supply chains may take the full 15 business days. Contracting Officers should consider the above timeframes for acquisition planning.
- (vii) *Exceptions.* Contracting Officers are not required to post proposed individual non-availability waiver determinations to MadeinAmerica.gov via SAM.gov prior to waiver determination issuance when-
 - (A) The agency is obligated by law to act more quickly than the review procedures in this section allow – such as where delay in contract award would result in serious injury, financial or other, to the Government (AMS 3.2.2.4), or disaster or emergency contracting (AMS 3.2.1.5). In these instances, Contracting Officers will report such waivers using information found in the digital portal within thirty calendar (30) days of award. MIAO will make relevant information available to the public on MadeinAmerica.gov but will not make a determination on such waivers; or
 - (B) The acquisition is for articles in subsection f determined to be non-available.

- (4) The purchase is for information technology that is a commercial item (AMS Policy Appendix C defines commercial item).

d. *Documentation.* The CO must document all exceptions to the Buy American Act in the contract file.

e. *Determining Reasonableness of Cost.*

(1) This subsection applies to all acquisition of articles, materials, and supplies not covered by the below paragraph f. "Excepted Articles, Materials, and Supplies." If an offer for a domestic end product is not the low offer, and an offer for a foreign end product is the low offer, the CO must determine the reasonableness of the cost of the domestic offer by adding to the cost of the low foreign offer, inclusive of duty, evaluation percentages as follows:

- (a) 20 percent, if the lowest domestic offer is from a large business concern; or
- (b) 30 percent, if the lowest domestic offer is from a small business concern. The CO must use this factor in small business set-asides if the low offer is from a small business concern not offering a domestic end product.

The increased percentage is for evaluation purposes only in determining best value. It does not affect any vendor's offered price. Examples of best value reasonableness of cost evaluation scenarios are as follows:

Example 1. Lowest domestic offer is from a small business concern. Because a small business is offering a domestic end product, every vendor offering a foreign end product will have the price for the foreign product increased by 30% only for evaluation purposes.

Offeror	Business Size	Domestic End Product	Foreign End Product CLIN	Evaluation Factor	Offer Price	Evaluated Price (including applicable evaluation factor)
A	Large		x	30%	\$100.00	\$130.00
B	Small		x	30%	170.00	221.00
C	Large	x		N/A	200.00	200.00
D	Small	x		N/A	175.00	175.00

The new adjusted prices will be used for evaluation purposes against all other vendors, and not just the vendor offering the domestic end product.

Example 2. Small business set-aside, low offer is from a small business concern offering the product of a small business concern that is not a domestic end product.

Offeror	Business Size	Domestic End Product	Foreign End Product of another small business concern CLIN	Evaluation Factor	Offer Price	Evaluated Price (including applicable evaluation factor)
A	Small		x	30%	\$100.00	\$130.00
B	Small	x		N/A	150.00	150.00
C	Small		x	30%	200.00	260.00
D	Small	x		N/A	175.00	175.00

The new adjusted prices will be used for evaluation purposes against all other vendors, and not just the vendor offering the domestic end product.

Example 3. Lowest domestic offer is from a large business concern.

Offeror	Business Size	Domestic End Product	Foreign End Product of another small business concern CLIN	Evaluation Factor	Offer Price	Evaluated Price (including applicable evaluation factor)
A	Large		x	20%	\$100.00	\$120.00
B	Large	x		N/A	150.00	150.00
C	Small		x	20%	200.00	240.00
D	Large	x		N/A	175.00	175.00

The new adjusted prices will be used for evaluation purposes against all other vendors, and not just the vendor offering the domestic end product.

(2) The price of the domestic offer is reasonable if it does not exceed the evaluated price of the low foreign offer after addition of the appropriate evaluation factor.

(3) For end products that are not COTS items and do not consist wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, if the procedures in e (1) of this section result in an unreasonable cost determination for the domestic offer or there is no domestic offer received, and the low offer is for a foreign end product that does not exceed 55 percent domestic content, the CO will-

- (a) Treat the lowest offer of foreign end product that is manufactured in the United States and exceeds 55 percent domestic content as a domestic offer; and
- (b) Determine the reasonableness of the cost of this offer by applying the evaluation factors listed in paragraph e (1) of this section to the low offer.

The price of the lowest offer of a foreign end product that exceeds 55 percent domestic content is reasonable if it does not exceed the evaluated price of the low offer after the addition of the appropriate evaluation factor in accordance with paragraph e (1) of this section.

(4) The procedures in subparagraph e (3) will no longer apply as of January 1, 2030.

(5) The evaluation factor does not apply to offers of Mexican end products, or to civil aircraft and related supplies of countries that are parties to the Agreement on Civil Aircraft. Offers of these products are considered domestic end products for evaluation purposes (see below "Trade Agreements" section).

(6) The CO must apply the evaluation procedures to each line item of an offer unless either the offer or the solicitation specifies evaluation on a group basis. The evaluated

cost of each offer received is adjusted by any applied Buy American Act evaluation factor for each CLIN, as described in this subsection.

(7) After applying the evaluation factor to the cost or price, the CO may determine which offer represents the best value for award purposes.

f. Excepted Articles, Materials, and Supplies. The following articles, materials or supplies are not mined, produced, or manufactured in the U.S. in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality. These items may be treated as domestic products for purposes of the Buy American Act requirements:

Acetylene, black.	Emetine, bulk.	Petroleum, crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products.
Agar, bulk.	Ergot, crude.	Pine needle oil.
Anise.	Erythrityl tetranitrate.	Platinum and related group metals, refined, as sponge, powder, ingots, or cast bars.
Antimony, as metal or oxide.	Fair linen, altar.	Pyrethrum flowers.
Asbestos, amosite, chrysotile, and crocidolite.	Fibers of the following types: abaca, abace, agave, coir, flax, jute, jute burlaps, palmyra, and sisal.	Quartz crystals.
Bamboo shoots.	Goat and kidskins.	Quebracho.
Bananas.	Goat hair canvas.	Quinidine.
Bauxite.	Grapefruit sections, canned.	Quinine.
Beef, corned, canned.	Graphite, natural, crystalline, crucible grade.	Rabbit fur felt.
Beef extract.	Hand file sets (Swiss pattern).	Radium salts, source and special nuclear materials.
Bephenium hydroxynapthoate.	Handsewing needles.	Rosettes.
Bismuth.	Hemp yarn.	Rubber, crude and latex.
Books, trade, text, technical, or scientific; newspapers; pamphlets; magazines; periodicals; printed briefs and films; not printed in the United States and for which domestic editions are not available.	Hog bristles for brushes.	Rutile.
Brazil nuts, unroasted	Hyoscine, bulk.	Santonin, crude.
Cadmium, ores and flue dust.	Ipecac, root.	Secretin.
	Iodine, crude.	Shellac.

Calcium cyanamide.	Kaurigum.	Silk, raw and unmanufactured.
Capers.	Lac.	Spare and replacement parts for equipment of foreign manufacture, and for which domestic parts are not available.
Cashew nuts.	Leather, sheepskin, hair type.	Spices and herbs, in bulk.
Castor beans and castor oil.	Lavender oil.	Sugars, raw.
Chalk, English.	Manganese.	Swords and scabbards.
Chestnuts.	Menthol, natural bulk.	Talc, block, steatite.
Chicle.	Mica.	Tantalum.
Chrome ore or chromite.	Microprocessor chips (brought onto a Government construction site as separate units for incorporation into building systems during construction or repair and alteration of real property).	Tapioca flour and cassava.
Cinchona bark.		Tartar, crude; tartaric acid and cream of tartar in bulk.
Cobalt, in cathodes, rondelles, or other primary ore and metal forms.		Tea in bulk.
Cocoa beans.	Modacrylic fiber.	Thread, metallic (gold).
Coconut and coconut meat, unsweetened, in shredded, desiccated, or similarly prepared form.	Nickel, primary, in ingots, pigs, shots, cathodes, or similar forms; nickel oxide and nickel salts.	Thyme oil.
Coffee, raw or green bean.	Nitroguanidine (also known as picrite).	Tin in bars, blocks, and pigs.
Colchicine alkaloid, raw.	Nux vomica, crude.	Triprolidine hydrochloride.
Copra.	Oiticica oil.	Tungsten.
Cork, wood or bark and waste.	Olive oil.	Vanilla beans.
Cover glass, microscope slide.	Olives (green), pitted or unpitted, or stuffed, in bulk.	Venom, cobra.
Crane rail (85-pound per foot).	Opium, crude.	Water chestnuts.
Cryolite, natural.	Oranges, mandarin, canned.	Wax, carnauba.
Dammar gum.		Wire glass.
Diamonds, industrial, stones and abrasives.		Woods; logs, veneer, and lumber of the following species: Alaskan yellow cedar, angelique, balsa, ekki,

		greenheart, lignum vitae, mahogany, and teak. Yarn, 50 Denier rayon.
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4 Buy American Act - Construction Materials Revised 1/2024

a. If a construction material is a manufactured good, and the activity does not fall within a category in T3.6.4A.1.c above, the BAA applies to the purchase of the construction material. Similarly, the construction material may be a raw material, which is also subject to the Buy American Act. The Buy American Act requires that only domestic materials be used in construction, alteration, or repair in the United States.

b. *General Considerations.*

(1) The Buy American Act restricts the purchase of construction materials that are not domestic construction material.

(2) “Domestic construction materials” are

(a) unmanufactured construction materials mined or produced in the United States, or

(b) construction materials manufactured in the United States, if

(i) Except for construction material that consists wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, the cost of domestic components must exceed 60 percent of the cost of all the components, except that the percentage will be 65 percent for items delivered in calendar years 2024 through 2028 and 75 percent for items delivered starting in calendar year 2029 (unless an alternate percentage is established for a contract in accordance with AMS T3.6.4A.4.b (3)). **The domestic content test of the Buy American statute has been waived for acquisitions of COTS items. Components of unknown origin are treated as foreign.**

(ii) For construction material that consists wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, a construction material manufactured in the United States if the cost of foreign iron and steel constitutes less than 5 percent of the cost of all the components used in such construction material. The cost of foreign iron and steel includes but is not limited to the cost of foreign iron or steel mill products (such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, or sheet), castings, or forgings utilized in the manufacture of the construction material and a good faith estimate of the cost of all foreign iron or steel components excluding COTS fasteners. **This domestic content test of the Buy American statute has not been waived for acquisitions of COTS items in this category, except for COTS fasteners. Iron or steel components of unknown origin are treated as foreign. If the construction material contains multiple components, the cost**

of all the materials used in such construction material is calculated in accordance with the definition of “cost of components” in T3.6.4A.6.e.

- (3) A contract with a period of performance that spans the schedule of domestic content threshold increases specified in the above definition will be required to comply with each increased domestic content threshold for the items in the year of delivery, unless the FAE allows for the application of an alternate domestic content test for that contract under which the domestic content threshold in effect at time of contract award will apply to the entire period of performance for the contract. This authority is not delegable. The FAE will consult with the Office of Management and Budget Made in America Office (MIAO) before allowing the use of the alternate domestic content test. **When the FAE allows for the use of an alternate domestic content test in a contract, use Alternate I to AMS clause 3.6.4-3 “Buy American Act – Construction Materials”.**

c. *Exceptions.* The FAA may acquire foreign construction material without regard to Buy American Act restrictions when one of the following exceptions applies:

- (1) A construction material purchase valued at the micro-purchase threshold or less.
- (2) The Administrator, in written nondelegable determination, states either that it is impracticable to use a particular domestic construction material, or that applying the Buy American Act to a construction material is not in the public interest;
- (3) When the CO determines the construction material:
 - (a) Is unreasonable in terms of cost. Unreasonable cost is when the cost of domestic construction material exceeds the cost of foreign construction material by more than 20 percent, unless the Administrator determines a higher percentage to be appropriate (see Executive Order 10582); or
 - (b) *Non-availability determinations.* The construction material is not mined, produced, or manufactured in the U.S. in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality. Contractors may also request to use foreign construction material in the contract on these grounds. The contractor must fully document and substantiate the request according to AMS clause 3.6.4-3 "Buy American Act - Construction Materials." The CO will approve or disapprove the contractor's request. If the CO approves the contractor's request, additional approval by the FAE is required. After approval of the waiver by the FAE, final review and approval of the waiver will be coordinated with the OMB MIAO. For additional Guidance regarding these required reviews and approvals, see the Guidance at T3.6.4A.3 c (3)(c) above.
- (4) For construction contracts with an estimated acquisition value of \$13,296,489 or more, Mexican construction materials may be treated as domestic for purposes of Buy American Act restrictions, pursuant to the USMCA Implementation Act.
- (5) The Buy American Act restrictions do not apply to information technology that is a commercial item.

d. *Evaluating Offers of Foreign Construction Material*

(1) Unless the Administrator specifies a higher percentage, the contracting officer will add to the offered price 20 percent of the cost of any foreign construction material proposed for exception from the requirements of the Buy American statute based on the unreasonable cost of domestic construction materials. In the case of a tie, the contracting officer will give preference to an offer that does not include foreign construction material excepted at the request of the offeror on the basis of unreasonable cost.

(2) For construction material that is not a COTS item and does not consist wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both, if the procedures in subparagraph d (1) of this section result in an unreasonable cost determination for the domestic construction material offer or there is no domestic construction material offer received, and the low offer is for foreign construction material that does not exceed 55 percent domestic content, the contracting officer will—

(a) Treat the lowest offer of foreign construction material that is manufactured in the United States and exceeds 55 percent domestic content as a domestic offer; and

(b) Determine the reasonableness of the cost of this offer by applying the evaluation factor listed in subparagraph d (1) of this section to the low offer.

(3) The procedures in subparagraph d (2) of this section will no longer apply as of January 1, 2030.

e. *Documentation for Exception.* The CO must document the basis for all exceptions taken in the contract file.

f. *Excepted Material.* The CO should list excepted materials in the contract. Documentation justifying the exception will be made available for public inspection.

g. *Alternate Offers.* Offerors may submit alternate offers based on use of equivalent domestic construction material to avoid possible rejection of the entire offer, if the Government determines that an exception permitting use of a particular foreign construction material does not apply.

5 Buy American – Contract Compliance Revised 10/2022

a. *Applicability.* This Section applies to the administration of all contracts subject to the Buy American Act or the FAA Buy American Preference as indicated in the preceding sections.

b. *AMS Buy American SIR Provisions and Contract Clauses.* COs are responsible for including provisions and/or clauses in the SIR or contract depending upon whether the Buy American Act or FAA Buy American Preference applies. COs may rely on an offeror's certification of end product origin when evaluating a foreign offer.

c. *Noncompliance.* The CO must obtain Buy American certifications of end product origin from

the offerors per the applicable Buy American SIR provisions or contract clauses. The CO may rely on an Offeror's certification when evaluating an Offeror. If the CO suspects non-compliance with Buy America requirements, the CO must investigate and request additional information to include but not limited to contractor certifications, bills of lading, invoices, or the items delivered under the contract to verify compliance.

d. The CO must notify the contractor of the apparent unauthorized use of foreign end products, foreign construction material, or foreign steel or manufactured goods and request a reply, including proposed corrective action. If an investigation reveals a contractor or subcontractor used such foreign items without authorization, the CO must take appropriate action, including one or more of the following:

(1) Process a determination of inapplicability of the Buy American Act or FAA Buy American Preference, as applicable. Such a determination will be documented in the contract file;

(2) Consider requiring removal and replacement of the unauthorized foreign items by the contractor;

(3) If removal and replacement of such foreign items incorporated in a building, system, or work would be impracticable, cause undue delay, or otherwise be detrimental to the Government's interests, the CO may determine in writing that the foreign items need not be removed and replaced. The determination to retain the foreign items does not constitute a determination that an exception to the Buy American Act or FAA Buy American Preference applies, and this will be stated in the determination. The determination to retain foreign items does not affect the Government's right to suspend or debar a contractor, subcontractor, or supplier for violating the Buy American Act or FAA Buy American Preference, or to exercise other contractual rights and remedies, such as reducing the contract price or terminating the contract for default; or

(4) If the noncompliance is sufficiently serious, the CO should consider exercising appropriate contractual remedies, such as terminating the contract for default, or consider preparing and forwarding a report for suspension or debarment, including findings and supporting evidence. If the noncompliance appears to be fraudulent, the CO should refer the matter to other appropriate agency officials for criminal investigation.

e. *Waiver Requests*. If during contract performance, the contractor requests a waiver for the use of a foreign end product, foreign construction material, or foreign steel or manufactured goods, the waiver request will be processed based on the applicable Guidance section above and the applicable contract clause. All waivers must be documented in the contract file as indicated in the Contract File Checklist.

6 Definitions Revised 1/2024

a. "*Civil aircraft and related articles*" means (a) all aircraft other than aircraft to be purchased for

use by the Department of Defense or the U.S. Coast Guard; (b) the engines (and parts and components for incorporation into the engines) of these aircraft; (c) any other parts, components, and subassemblies for incorporation into the aircraft; and (d) any ground flight simulators, and parts and components of these simulators, for use with respect to the aircraft, whether to be used as original or replacement equipment in the manufacture, repair, maintenance, rebuilding, modification, or conversion of the aircraft and without regard to whether the aircraft or articles receive duty-free treatment under section 601(a)(2) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

b. "*Components*" means those articles, materials, and supplies incorporated directly into the end products, or in the case of construction those articles, materials, and supplies incorporated directly into construction materials.

c. "*Construction*" means construction, alteration, or repair of buildings, structures, or other real property (see AMS T3.8.7A.1).

d. "*Construction Materials*" means an article, material, or supply brought to the construction site for incorporation into the building or work. "*Construction Materials*" also includes an item brought to the site pre-assembled from articles, materials, and supplies. However, emergency life safety systems, such as emergency lighting, fire alarm, and audio evacuation systems, which are discrete systems incorporated into a public building or work and which are produced as a complete system, shall be evaluated as a single and distinct construction material regardless of when or how the individual parts or components of such systems are delivered to the construction site.

e. "*Cost of components*" means-

- (1) For components purchased by the contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the end product or construction material (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or
- (2) For components manufactured by the contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the end product.

f. "*Critical component*" means a component that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States and deemed critical to the U.S. supply chain.

g. "*Critical item*" means a domestic construction material or domestic end product that is deemed critical to the U.S. supply chain.

h. "*Customs territory of the United States*," as it applies to customs and duties, means the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

i. "*Domestic construction material*" see definition in T3.6.4A.4 (b) (2) above.

j. *"Domestic end product"* see definition in T3.6.4A.3 (b) (2) above.

k. *"Domestic offer"* means an offered price for a domestic end product, including transportation to destination.

l. *"Domestic services"* means services performed in the United States. If services provided under a single contract are performed both inside and outside the United States, they shall be considered domestic if 25 percent or less of their total cost is attributable to services (including incidental supplies used in connection with these services) performed outside the United States.

m. *"End product"* means those articles, materials, and supplies to be acquired for public use under the contract.

n. *"Final assembly"* is a process whereby assembly is meaningful and complex utilizing a substantial amount of time and resources, a number of different assembly operations, and a high level of skilled labor.

o. *"Foreign construction material"* means a construction material other than a domestic construction material.

p. *"Foreign contractor"* means a contractor or subcontractor organized or existing under the laws of a country other than the United States, its territories, or possessions.

q. *"Foreign end product"* means an end product other than a domestic end product.

r. *"Foreign offer"* means an offered price for a foreign end product, including transportation to destination and duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued).

s. *"Foreign services"* means services other than domestic services.

t. *"Instrumentality"* does not include an agency or division of the government of a country, but may be construed to include arrangements such as the European Union.

u. *"Manufactured good"* as it applies to "Buy American-Steel and Manufactured Goods" means an item produced as a result of the manufacturing process.

v. *"Manufacturing process"* as it applies to "Buy American-Steel and Manufactured Goods" means the application of processes to alter the form or function of materials or of elements of the product in a manner adding value and transforming those materials or elements so that they represent a new end product functionally different from that which would result from mere assembly of the elements or materials.

w. *"Mexican end product"* means an article that (a) is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Mexico, or (b) in the case of an article which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, has been substantially transformed in Mexico into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from, that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to its supply; provided, that the value

of those incidental services does not exceed that of the product itself.

x. *“Person”* (1) Means-(i) A natural person;(ii) A corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, financial institution, insurer, underwriter, guarantor, and any other business organization, any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group, and any governmental entity operating as a business enterprise; and (iii) Any successor to any entity described in paragraph (1)(ii) of this definition; and (2) Does not include a government or governmental entity that is not operating as a business enterprise.

y. *“Petroleum terms”*

1. *“Crude oil”* means crude petroleum, as it is produced at the wellhead, and liquids (under atmospheric conditions) that have been recovered from mixtures of hydrocarbons that existed in a vaporous phase in a reservoir and that are not natural gas products.

2. *“Finished products”* means any one or more of the following petroleum oils, or a mixture or combination of these oils, to be used without further processing except blending by mechanical means:

(a) *“Asphalt”*-- a solid or semi-solid cementitious material that (1) gradually liquefies when heated, (2) has bitumens as its predominating constituents, and (3) is obtained in refining crude oil.

(b) *“Fuel oil”*--a liquid or liquefiable petroleum product burned for lighting or for the generation of heat or power and derived directly or indirectly from crude oil, such as kerosene, range oil, distillate fuel oils, gas oil, diesel fuel, topped crude oil, or residues.

(c) *“Gasoline”*--a refined petroleum distillate that, by its composition, is suitable for use as a carburant in internal combustion engines.

(d) *“Jet fuel”*--a refined petroleum distillate used to fuel jet propulsion engines.

(e) *“Liquefied gases”*--hydrocarbon gases recovered from natural gas or produced from petroleum refining and kept under pressure to maintain a liquid state at ambient temperatures.

(f) *“Lubricating oil”*--a refined petroleum distillate or specially treated petroleum residue used to lessen friction between surfaces.

(g) *“Naphtha”*--a refined petroleum distillate falling within a distillation range overlapping the higher gasoline and the lower kerosenes.

(h) *“Natural gas products”*--liquids (under atmospheric conditions), including natural gasoline, that:

(1) Are recovered by a process of absorption, adsorption, compression, refrigeration, cycling, or a combination of these processes, from mixtures of hydrocarbons that existed in a vaporous phase in a reservoir, and

(2) When recovered and without processing in a refinery, definitions of products contained in subdivision (b), (c), (d), and (g) of this definition.

(i) *"Residual fuel oil"*--a topped crude oil or viscous residuum that, as obtained in refining or after blending with other fuel oil, meets or is the equivalent of Military Specification MIL-F-859 for Navy Special Fuel Oil and any more viscous fuel oil, such as No. 5 or Bunker C.

3. *"Unfinished oils"* means one or more of the petroleum oils listed under the definition of finished oils, or a mixture or combination of these oils, that are to be further processed other than by blending by mechanical means.

z. *"Predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both"* means that the cost of the iron and steel content exceeds 50 percent of the total cost of all its components. The cost of iron and steel is the cost of the iron or steel mill products (such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, or sheet), castings, or forgings utilized in the manufacture of the product and a good faith estimate of the cost of iron or steel components excluding COTS fasteners.

aa. *"United States"* as it relates to the Buy American Act or the Balance of Payments Program means the United States, its possessions, Puerto Rico, and any other place subject to its jurisdiction, but does not include leased bases or trust territories.

7 Balance of Payments Program Revised 1/2024

a. The Balance of Payments Program is applicable to contracts for supplies, services, or construction for use *outside* the United States, and provides for the use of excess or near-excess foreign currency. The Balance of Payments Program restrictions have been waived under certain circumstances under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) Implementation Act.

b. *Acquiring Foreign End Products.* The FAA may acquire foreign end products or services for use outside the U.S. if any of the following conditions is met:

(1) The CO determines that a requirement can only be filled by a foreign end product or service, and that it is not feasible to forgo filling it or to provide a domestic substitute;

(2) The acquisition is for perishable subsistence items, ice, books, utilities, communications, and other materials or services that, by their nature or as a practical matter, can only be acquired or performed in the country concerned and a U.S. Government capability does not exist;

(3) The acquisition of foreign end products or services is required by a treaty or executive agreement between governments;

(4) Petroleum supplies and their by-products are required;

(5) The end products or services are paid for with excess or near-excess foreign currencies;

(6) The end products or services are mined, produced, or manufactured in Panama and are required by and for the use of United States Forces in Panama; or

c. *Documentation.* The CO should briefly document the file if an exception to the Balance of Payments Program is applied.

d. *Construction Material.* Contracts will require use of domestic construction materials for construction, repair, or maintenance of real property outside the United States, except when the cost of these materials (including transportation and handling costs) exceeds the cost of foreign construction materials by more than 50 percent. A differential greater than 50 percent may be used when specifically authorized by the CO.

e. *Procedures.*

(1) Screening Information Requests (SIRs) should specifically identify articles, materials, supplies, and services that are excepted from the Balance of Payments Program. When quotations are obtained orally, vendors should be informed that only domestic end products or services will be acceptable, except for those items that have been excepted or when the price for the foreign end products or services meets the evaluation criteria.

(2) For purposes of evaluation, each foreign offer will be adjusted by increasing it 50 percent. If this adjustment results in a tie between a foreign offer as evaluated and a domestic offer, the domestic offer should be considered the successful offer. When this procedure results in the acquisition of foreign end products or services, the CO may conclude that acquisition of domestic end products or services is unreasonable in cost or inconsistent with the public interest.

f. *Foreign Excess Currency Program*

(1) DOT/M-60 distributes Office of Management and Budget (OMB) bulletins on excess currencies held by the U.S. for certain countries. The Department of the Treasury, Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, Office of Development Policy also provides other information that may be relevant.

(2) The CO may use excess and near-excess foreign currencies whenever feasible in payment of contracts over \$1 million performed wholly or partly in any of the countries listed in the bulletins referenced in paragraph (1) above. Therefore, the CO should ascertain if the countries where work will be performed are listed for excess currency because the CO may make award, in some cases, to an offeror willing to accept payment, in whole or part, in excess or near-excess foreign currency, even though the offer, when compared to offers in United States dollars, is not the lowest received. Price differentials may be funded from excess or near-excess foreign currencies available without charge to FAA appropriations, subject to OMB Circular No. A-20, May 21, 1966.

(3) Before issuing SIRs for work to be performed wholly or partly in countries listed in the bulletins referenced in paragraph (1) above, the CO should obtain a determination

from the FAA budget officials as to the feasibility of using excess or near-excess foreign currency.

(4) The CO should address the probability of using excess or near-excess foreign currency in the SIRs as follows:

- (a) Require that offers be stated in U.S. dollars (see AMS Clause 3.2.2.3-7 Submittals in U.S. Currency);
- (b) Request that offers also be stated, in whole or in part, in excess or near-excess foreign currency; and
- (c) Reserve the right to make the award to the responsive offeror
 - (i) that is willing to accept payment, in whole or in part, in excess or near-excess foreign currency, and
 - (ii) whose offer is most advantageous to the FAA, even though the total price may be higher than offers in U.S. dollars.

8 Payment in Local Foreign Currency Revised 4/2022

- a. The FAA will pay local foreign contractors in local currency when FAA contracts are entered into and performed outside the U.S. unless an international agreement provides for payment in U.S. dollars or the contracting officer determines the use of local currency to be inequitable or inappropriate.
- b. When the local currency increases in value in relation to the dollar, a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 665) could occur. To avoid this possibility, the FAA should ensure the availability of adequate dollar appropriations to purchase local currency needed to make payments against the contract.

9 Trade Agreements Revised 1/2024

- a. FAA acquisitions are subject to the following trade-related acts:
 - (1) The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, (USMCA) as approved by Congress in the United States- Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (Government Procurement Agreement Applicable only to the United States and Mexico) (Pub. L. 116-113) (19 U.S.C. chapter 29 (sections 4501-4732)); and
 - (2) The Agreement on Civil Aircraft which involves aircraft and related supplies from countries participating in the Agreement.
- b. FAA acquisitions are *not* subject to the following trade-related acts:

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United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	P.L. 109-169
The Caribbean Basin Trade Initiative (CBTI) under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (Note: Except for Panama)	19 U.S.C. 2701
The Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	P.L. 109-53
The least developed country designation made by the U.S. Trade Representative, pursuant to the Trade Agreements Act	19 U.S.C. 2511(b)(4)
United States- Australia Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	P.L. 108-286
United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	P.L. 108-77
United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act	P.L. 112-42
United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act	19 U.S.C. 2112
United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	P.L. 112-41
United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	P.L. 108-302
United States – Oman Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	P.L. 109-283
United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act	P.L. 112-43
United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act	P.L. 110-138
United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	P.L. 108-78

c. United States- Mexico- Canada Agreement (USMCA).

(1) As required by the USMCA Implementation Act, the CO will evaluate offers of the following USMCA country end products without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act, FAA Buy American Preference, or the Balance of Payments Program as follows:

(a) Mexican country construction materials under construction contracts with an estimated acquisition value equal to or exceeding \$13,296,489.

(b) Mexican end products under supply contracts with an estimated value equal to or exceeding \$102,280.

(c) Mexican end products under service contracts with an estimated value equal to or exceeding \$102,280.

(2) To determine whether USMCA applies to the acquisition of products by lease, rental, or lease-purchase contract (including lease-to-ownership, or lease-with- option-to purchase), the CO should calculate the estimated acquisition value as follows:

(a) If a fixed-term contract of 12 months or less is contemplated, use the total estimated value of the acquisition.

(b) If a fixed-term contract of more than 12 months is contemplated, use the total estimated value of the acquisition plus the estimated residual value of the leased equipment at the conclusion of the contemplated term of the contract.

(c) If an indefinite-term contract is contemplated, use the estimated monthly payment multiplied by 48.

(d) If there is any doubt as to the contemplated term of the contract, use the estimated monthly payment multiplied by 48.

(e) If a contemplated acquisition includes an option clause, when calculating the threshold for application of USMCA provisions include the value of all options.

d. *Civil Aircraft and Related Articles.* The Buy American Act and FAA Buy American Preference do not apply to acquiring civil aircraft and related articles of countries or instrumentalities that are parties to the Agreement on Civil Aircraft pursuant to a waiver from the U.S. Trade Representative, on February 19, 1980 (45FR 12349, February 25, 1980). The current list of countries and instrumentalities that are parties to the agreement are on the U.S. Trade Representative website.

The FAA's Buy American Preference does not apply to acquiring civil aircraft and related articles of countries or instrumentalities that are parties to the Agreement on Civil Aircraft—except, that if the acquisition is from Albania, Georgia, or Macao SAR, China, the requirements of the requirements of the FAA's Buy American Preference do apply to the acquisition (19 USC 2511).

An article is a product of a country or instrumentality when:

(1) It is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of that country or instrumentality; or

(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, it has been substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was so transformed.

e. This section "Trade Agreements" does not apply to:

- (1) Purchases below an applicable dollar threshold cited in a trade agreement;
- (2) Purchases under small or small disadvantaged business programs, unless the source of the purchase under the small or small disadvantage business program is a large business subcontractor.
- (3) Purchases indispensable for national security or for national defense purposes, subject to policies established by the U.S. Trade Representative.
- (4) Research and development contracts;
- (5) Purchases of items for resale;
- (6) Purchases from Federal Prison Industries, Inc. and nonprofit agencies employing people who are blind or severely disabled.

10 Restrictions on Certain Foreign Purchases Revised 4/2022

- a. Except as authorized by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) in the Department of the Treasury, the FAA and its contractors and subcontractors must not acquire any supplies or services if any proclamation, Executive order, or statute administered by OFAC, or if OFAC'S implementing regulations at 31 CFR Chapter V, would prohibit such a transaction by a person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.
- b. Except as authorized by OFAC, most transactions involving Cuba, Iran, and Sudan are prohibited, as are most imports from North Korea into the United States or its outlying areas. In addition, lists of entities and individuals subject to economic sanctions are included online in OFAC's List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons. More information about these restrictions, as well as updates, is available in OFAC's regulations at 31 CFR Chapter V and/or on OFAC's website.
- c. Questions concerning the restrictions for foreign purchases may be addressed to:

Department of the Treasury
Office of Foreign Assets Control
Washington, DC 20220
(202) 622-2490

11 Prohibition on Contracting with Entities that Engage in Certain Activities or Transactions Relating to Iran Revised 1/2024

a. Certification.

- (1) As required by the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 and the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability and Divestment Act of 2010, and Titles II and III of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 unless an exception applies or a waiver

is granted according to paragraph (c) or (d) of this section, each offeror must certify that the offeror, and any other entity owned or controlled by or person controlled by the offeror, does not engage in any activity for which sanctions may be imposed under section 5 of the Iran Sanctions Act. Such activities, which are described under section 5 of the Iran Sanctions Act, relate to the energy sector of Iran and the development by Iran of weapons of mass destruction or other military capabilities.

(2) As required in section 6(b)(1)(B) of the Iran Sanctions Act, unless an exception applies or a waiver is granted in accordance with paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section, each offeror must certify that the offeror, and any other entity owned or controlled by or person controlled by the offeror, does not knowingly engage in a transaction exceeding the micro-purchase threshold with Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps or any of its officials, agents, affiliates, the property and interests in property of which are blocked in accordance with the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (see the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control's (OFAC's) Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List on their website).

b. *Remedies.* Upon determining a false certification under paragraph (a) of this section, FAA will take one or more of the following actions:

(1) The CO may terminate the contract.

(2) The suspending official may suspend the contractor according to the procedures in AMS Suspensions Procurement Guidance.

(3) The debarring official may debar the contractor for a period of at least two years according to the procedures in AMS Debarment Procurement Guidance.

c. *Exception for trade agreements.* The certification requirements of paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to procuring eligible products, as defined in the USMCA Implementation Act (Pub. L. 116-113) (19 U.S.C. chapter 29 (sections 4501-4732)) or the Agreement on Civil Aircraft (see AMS Trade Agreements Procurement Guidance).

d. *Waiver.*

(1) The President may waive the requirement for certification on a case-by-case basis if the President determines and certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees (Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, Committee on Finance of the Senate, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and Committee on Foreign Services of the House of Representatives) that it is in the national interest to do so.

(2) If FAA or a contractor seeks a waiver of the requirement, it must submit the request through the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), allowing sufficient time for review and approval. Upon receipt of the waiver request, OFPP will consult with the President's National Security Council, the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence

in the Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Terrorism Finance and Economic Sanctions Policy, Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs in the State Department, allowing sufficient time for review and approval.

(3) In general, all waiver requests should include the following information:

(a) Agency name, complete mailing address, and point of contact name, telephone number, and email address.

(b) Offeror's name, complete mailing address, and point of contact name.

(c) Description/nature of product or service.

(d) The total cost and length of the contract.

(e) Justification with market research demonstrating that no other offeror can provide the product or service and stating why the product or service must be procured from this offeror, as well as why it is in the national interest for the President to waive the prohibition on contracting with this offeror that-

(i) Conducts activities for which sanctions may be imposed under section 5 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996; or

(ii) Exports sensitive technology to the government of Iran or any entities or individuals owned or controlled by or acting on behalf of or at the direction of the government of Iran.

(iii) Engages in any transactions with Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps as described in a (2) above. In addition to the other requirements of subparagraph d (3), the justification for such transactions must address why a waiver is essential to the security interests of the United States.

(f) Documentation regarding this offeror's past performance and integrity (see the Past Performance Information Retrieval System and any other relevant information).

(g) Information regarding the offeror's relationship or connection with other firms that conduct activities as specified under d (3) (e) (i-iii) above.

(h) The activities in which the offeror is engaged as specified in d. (3) (e) (i-iii) above.

e. *Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, Section 106.* The head of an executive agency may not enter into or extend a contract for the procurement of goods and services with a person that exports certain sensitive technology to Iran, as determined by the President and listed on the System for Award Management (SAM).

12 Customs and Duties Revised 1/2023

Except as provided elsewhere in the Customs Regulations (see 19 CFR 10.100), all shipments of imported supplies purchased under Government contracts are subject to the usual Customs entry and examination requirements.

13 International Agreements and Coordination Revised 4/2022

- a. Treaties and agreements between the United States and foreign governments affect contracting within foreign countries. The CO should determine the existence and applicability of any international agreement to contracts being planned or processed and ensure compliance with these agreements.
- b. When applicable, the CO should conduct the necessary advance acquisition planning and coordination between the appropriate United States executive agencies and foreign interests as required by these agreements.
- c. Many international agreements are compiled in the "United States Treaties and Other International Agreements" series published by the Department of State. Copies of this publication are normally available in overseas legal offices and United States diplomatic missions.
- d. All contracts with Taiwanese firms or organizations must be awarded through the American Institute of Taiwan (AIT). AIT is under contract to the Department of State.

14 Examination of Records by Comptroller General Revised 1/2024

- a. The CO should, whenever possible, include AMS clause 3.2.2.3-8 "Audit and Records" in negotiated contracts with foreign contractors.
- b. *Exceptions.* The clause may be omitted from contracts with foreign contractors in the following instances (authority cited for the HOA is not delegable):
 - (1) HOA, with concurrence of the Comptroller General, or designee, determines that the omission will serve the best interests of the U.S.; or
 - (2) The contractor or subcontractor is a foreign government or agency thereof or is precluded by the laws of the country involved from making its books, document, papers, or records available for examination and the HOA determines, after taking into account the price and availability of the property or services from the U.S. sources, that the public interest would be best served by the omission of the clause.
- c. *Congressional Notification.* When the CO does not include clause "Audit and Records," the CO will prepare and forward a determination to DOT/M-60 for inclusion in a report to Congress explaining why the omission of the clause will serve the interest of the United States. The determination should:

- (1) Identify the contract and its purpose, and whether it is a contract with a foreign contractor or with a foreign government or agency thereof;
- (2) Describe the efforts to include the clause;
- (3) When applicable, state the reasons for the contractor's refusal to include the clause;
- (4) Describe the price and availability of the property or services from the United States and other sources; and
- (5) Determine that it will serve the interest of the United States to omit the clause.

15 Inconsistency Between English Version and Translation of Contract Revised 4/2022

When translation of a contract from English into another language is anticipated, the CO should include a statement indicating that the English meaning will control in the event of an inconsistency between the translated and English terms.

16 Export Control Revised 1/2024

- a. All FAA employees, contractors and other agents working in support of the FAA must be familiar with export control requirements and seek appropriate guidance before transferring or disclosing items, services, or information to a foreign entity or foreign national, and must comply with U.S. export control requirements.
- b. *Foreign Nationals.* In addition to being subject to AMS Personnel Security Guidance, the use of foreign nationals on a contract may be considered an export and thus require a successful export control review to be conducted prior to the foreign national working on the contract.
- c. *Export Control Review Process.* Before transferring or disclosing items, services or information to a foreign entity or foreign national, the following process must be followed consistent with FAA Order 1240.13 and the FAA Export Control Compliance- Supplemental Guidance (“Supplemental Guidance”) found at https://my.faa.gov/content/dam/myfaa/org/staffoffices/apl/offices/api/media/Export_Control_Guidance.pdf (**FAA Only**). The export control review effort is a team effort between the Contracting Officers, FAA Lines of Business (LOBs)/program offices, and AGC-500. Depending on the foreign party (e.g., Government entity vs. private corporation), different types of contract vehicles (e.g., international agreement vs. contract) may be required and the transaction itself may fall under different FAA offices (e.g., ATO International). If there is a question as to the appropriate vehicle for the transaction with a foreign entity, contact the LOB international staff or the Office of International Affairs (API).

(1) *Initial Determination.*

Consistent with FAA Order 1240.13 and the Supplemental Guidance Key Questions, the COR must initially determine if the item, services or information to be provided under the contract or Other Transaction (OT) Agreement is export controlled. Examples of export controlled items include FAA equipment, parts and maintenance services delivered outside the United States even for FAA purposes. It also includes giving or sending items such as documents, CDs, key fobs, thumb drives, etc., to a foreign entity or foreign national.

If the item, services, or information is initially determined to be export controlled, then a formal Export Control Review is required. The Export Control Review process is set forth in detail in the Supplemental Guidance. This review involves the following:

(a) Completing the Export Control Workbook (“Workbook”) with all required information, including the Export Control Classification Number (found at www.bis.doc.gov). When completing the Workbook, be as detailed as possible. A Workbook should be completed for each export control review. The Workbook is available at

<https://my.faa.gov/org/staffoffices/apl/offices/api.html> (FAA only).

(b) Emailing the completed Export Control Workbook to AGC-500 at <mailto:9-AWA-AGC-Exports@faa.gov>. In the email subject line, write: “[Country Name] Export Control [Item Description]” (e.g., Bermuda Export Control Mode-S).

(c) When the Export Control Review is completed, AGC-500 will provide an email from the export control mailbox stating whether the transaction is “Export Eligible.”

(i) If the transaction is “Export Eligible” or “Not Controlled” then it may proceed (e.g., the documentation may be released at an industry day, for a vendor visit, or with a SIR; or a particular foreign national may work on the contract).

(ii) If the transaction is “Not Export Eligible,” or if an export license is required, then AGC-500 and the procurement team must discuss the issue before taking further action.

(2) *Name Checking.*

Name checking is an important part of the export control review process because some foreign nationals and entities are on what are commonly known as “prohibited persons lists.” People and entities on these lists are prohibited from receiving exports.

Instructions for completing a name check are included in the Workbook. Full name, organization and citizenship information is required to complete the name check against the Consolidated Screening List at https://2016.export.gov/ecr/eg_main_023148.asp.

Because of a slightly different focus between the two lists, checking the System for Award Management (SAM) “Exclusions” list cannot substitute for checking the Consolidated Screening List. Each list must be checked at the appropriate time for each acquisition.

(3) *Documentation.*

Completed Export Control Workbooks and export eligibility determinations from AGC-500 must be retained in the contract file, either in hard copy or electronically.

(4) *Responsibilities.*

(a) *Contracting Officer.*

- (i) Identifying potential export control issues during acquisition planning activities, SIR/contract issuance, and contract administration;
- (ii) Checking foreign nationals identified in the Workbook against the Consolidated Screening List to determine if recipients of the export controlled items are on the lists of prohibited persons/entities and documenting the results of the name check and the date the check was conducted.
- (iii) Ensuring that appropriate export clauses are included in contracts and OT agreements either performed abroad, by foreign nationals, or involving deliveries to foreign locations.
- (iv) Ensuring that all required security reviews, initial export control determinations and any required export control reviews are performed for foreign nationals working on FAA contracts and OT Agreements.
- (v) Supporting CFIUS Reviews, as requested.
- (vi) Supporting AGC-500 during the export review process.

(b) *COR/Program Office.*

- (i) Identifying/anticipating export control issues in program activities, including, but not limited to, acquisition planning, contract administration, program industry days, and meeting with foreign entities and foreign nationals.

(ii) Answering Supplemental Guidance Key Questions, make the initial export control review determination, and advise the Contracting Officer of such determination and its basis in writing.

(iii) Supporting the Contracting Officer with respect to any export control issues that arise and relaying potential export controlled activities identified to the Contracting Officer.

(iv) Completing the Workbook, including identifying the Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCN) and recipients.

(v) Supporting CFIUS Reviews, as requested.

(vi) Supporting AGC-500 during the Export Control Review process.

(c) *AGC-500.*

AGC-500 is responsible for conducting the export control review once a completed Export Control Workbook is submitted to the Export Control Mailbox, and providing an export eligibility determination to the CO.

d. *Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Review (CFIUS).*

(1) *CFIUS Background.*

CFIUS is an inter-agency committee authorized to review transactions that could result in control of a U.S. business by a foreign person (“covered transaction”) in order to determine the effect of such transactions on the national security of the United States. CFIUS operates pursuant to section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended by the Foreign Investment and National Security Act of 2007 (FISMA) (section 721) and as implemented by Executive Order 11858, as amended, and regulations at 31 C.F.R. Part 800.

CFIUS issues arise when a non-U.S. company seeks to buy or merge with a U.S. company. CFIUS examines the covered transaction in order to identify and address, as appropriate, any national security concerns that arise as a result of the transaction. During the review period, CFIUS members, through the Department of the Treasury as Committee Chair, may request additional information on related FAA contracts.

(2) *CFIUS Review Responsibilities.*

(a) Contracting Officers: Contracting Officers are responsible for identifying all contracts (and any subcontract) that the FAA has with the U.S. business involved in the covered transaction that is subject to the CFIUS review and for identifying/producing any contract provisions affecting contractor roles access or duties.

(b) Contracting Officer's Representative: The COR is responsible for identifying the contractor's duties and data, software, systems, equipment, etc., that the contractor has delivered or has continuing access to and helping determine whether this could affect national security.

e. *Foreign Visitors.* Certain types of visits by foreign nationals to FAA facilities, and meetings with FAA personnel, regardless of the location, are subject to export control requirements. In particular, visits or meetings involving the demonstration of technology and/or software, and visits or meetings that involve the release of source code or other technical documentation to foreign nationals may require a review of the Supplemental Guidance Key Questions. Cognizant FAA LOBs and Staff Offices are responsible for ensuring that all information to be shared with foreign nationals during visits or meetings with the FAA has been reviewed. FAA Order 1600.69D, FAA Facility Security Management Program contains guidelines for the conduct of visits by foreign nationals to FAA facilities.

f. *Foreign Travel.* See FAA International Travel Policy and FAA Order 1600.61C International Travel Security Briefing & Contact Reporting Requirements for FAA Employees and Contractors.

g. *Definitions.*

Note: These definitions are applicable to the export control review process only.

Business Process: Any explanation of the management, operational, and supporting processes that the FAA conducts to accomplish its mission. Examples of business processes include, but are not limited to, the following: how to create a flight procedure, how to redesign airspace, how to certify aircraft parts, how to conduct Safety Risk Management reviews, how to mobilize disaster relief efforts, and organizational charts with roles and responsibilities. Business process information is not export-controlled.

Consolidated Screening List: A list of entities and individuals for which the USG maintains restrictions on certain financial transactions, exports, re-exports or transfers of items, services or information.

Country of Concern: Countries subject to sanctions or embargoes, or countries that condone terrorist-supporting activities (e.g., Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Sudan, Syria). The EAR identifies countries of concern as "Country Group E" and lists them in the EAR at 15 CFR 740, Supplement 1. The U.S. Departments of State and Treasury track a broader list for countries of concern subject to their regulations. Transactions with countries of concern receive a higher degree of scrutiny and usually require a transaction-specific license. See the Additional Resources section of the Supplemental Guidance for more detail.

Export: Any item, service or information that is sent from the United States to a foreign destination is an export. Export means taking or sending an item, service or information out

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of the United States even if the item (e.g., test equipment) will be returned to the United States. Export also means giving an item, service or information to a foreign national or entity who might take it out of the United States. Items include commodities, software or technology, and technical data. Services include the furnishing of assistance (including training, design, maintenance, testing, installation, enhancement or use of item(s)) to a foreign national or entity whether in the United States or abroad. The release of technology or source code to a foreign national in the United States is “deemed” to be an export to the home country of the foreign national under the EAR.

For a definition of information, see Technical Data/Documentation.

Export Administration Regulations (EAR): U.S. Department of Commerce regulations for the export and re-export of most commercial items. The EAR does not control all items, services or information. Other U.S. government agencies may regulate other items not controlled by the EAR.

Export-Controlled: Items, services or information subject to U.S. export control requirements.

Export Control Classification Number (ECCN): A U.S. Department of Commerce alphanumeric export code, e.g., 5A991, which describes the item, service or information being exported and indicates licensing requirements. All ECCNs are listed in the Commerce Control List (CCL) and can usually be obtained from a hardware/software manufacturer.

Export Control Review: An FAA process, including a legal review and a name check of foreign nationals and entities against the U.S. Government Consolidated Screening List, to determine whether a potential transaction is eligible for export.

Export Control Workbook: An FAA document that includes worksheets for equipment/hardware, software, and training, as well as contact information for API and/or FAA Line of Business (LOB) Points of Contact, and country information, and which highlights potential areas of concern and informs AGC-500 that foreign nationals involved in the transaction have been checked against the Consolidated Screening List. A completed Workbook is required for all export control reviews.

Note: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, the export control review process and Workbook have been established for the Government to complete. The Export Control Workbook is for internal FAA use and must be completed by FAA employees, contractors and other agents working in support of the Agency.

Export Eligible: A legal determination that the intended transaction would be a lawful export. The determination is based on an identification of an export code, whether a transaction-specific license is required, and a confirmation that the person(s) and organization(s) to which the export is being made are not identified on the list(s) of known or suspected export violators.

Foreign Entity: Any organization, corporation or government agency located, incorporated or organized to do business in a country other than the United States. Foreign entities also include foreign branches, subsidiaries, and affiliates of U.S. companies, as well as other U.S. entities located in foreign countries.

Foreign National: A non-U.S. citizen. Holders of U.S. green cards and those with permanent residency in the United States are not considered foreign nationals for export control purposes.

International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR): Regulations that control the export and import of defense articles and defense services. The U.S. Department of State is responsible for the administration of the ITAR.

Name Check: A process that includes a review of foreign nationals and organizations involved in an international transaction against the Consolidated Screening List. The name check is part of the Export Control Workbook, which must be completed for all export control reviews.

Publicly Available/Public Domain: Information is publicly available or in the public domain when it is generally accessible to the interested public in any form. Examples of items that are publicly available include: Web Page Documents, Performance Specifications, and Business Process Information. Information that is publicly available or that exists in the public domain, with the exception of encryption software, is not export-controlled. Information related to commercial space transportation may be subject to ITAR and treated differently even if publicly available; consult the designated LOB Point of Contact or AGC-500.

Technical Data/Documentation: Information, other than software or items posted on public websites, which is required for the design, development, prototyping, production, manufacture, assembly, use, testing, maintenance (inspection, overhaul, repair, preservation, and replacement of parts), rebuild, preventative maintenance, enhancement or modification of NAS systems, mission support systems, administrative systems, aircraft, or commercial space or launch systems. Training courses often involve the transfer of technical data. Examples of documentation include Maintenance Handbooks, Interface Control Documents, test plans, test procedures, schematics, configuration documents, software developers' kits, etc., regardless of medium or storage format. Characteristics of technical data include materials that usually are proprietary or sensitive. Most technical data is export-controlled.

Transaction: The transfer or disclosure of items, services or information to a foreign entity or foreign national. Transactions may also include allowing foreign nationals to visit FAA facilities or work on FAA contracts.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 1/2022

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 1/2022

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Revised 1/2024

Document Name
Buy American Non-availability Waiver Determination

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 1/2022

Document Name

T3.6.5 Indian Incentive Program

A Indian Incentive Program

1 Requirements Revised 4/2021

a. *General.* The FAA is subject to the requirements of 25 U.S.C. 1544 that establishes an incentive payment for Federal contractors subcontracting with or using suppliers who are Indian organizations or Indian-owned economic enterprises in performing the contract. This incentive payment may be equal to five percent of the amount paid or to be paid to a qualifying subcontractor or supplier that is an Indian organization or Indian-owned economic enterprise.

b. *Declarations.*

(1) *Self-declarations.* An Indian organization or Indian-owned economic enterprise

may self-declare as to its eligibility under the Indian incentive.

(2) *Reliance on Self-declarations.* COs and prime contractors acting in good faith, may rely on the self-declaration of an Indian organization or Indian-owned economic enterprise as to its eligibility, unless an interested party challenges the status or the CO has independent reason to question the status.

(3) *Challenges to Self-declarations.* To be considered timely, challenges must:

- (a) Be in writing;
- (b) Identify the basis for the challenge;
- (c) Provide detailed evidence supporting the claim; and
- (d) Be filed with and received by the CO before award of the subcontract in question. Challenges received after award of the subcontract must be referred to Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), but the BIA determination must have prospective application only.

c. Responsibilities.

(1) *CO Actions.* The CO will:

- (a) Determine if a subcontracting plan will be required under AMS clause 3.6.1-4, "Small, Small Disadvantaged, Women-Owned, Service Disabled Veteran-Owned, and HUBZone Small Business Subcontracting Plan" and if subcontracting opportunities exist pursuant to AMS clause 3.6.5-1, "Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises." If the CO determines that a subcontracting plan is required and there are opportunities for subcontracting to Indian organizations and Indian-owned economic enterprises, as defined by the clause, the CO may seek funding according to FAA procedures to provide an incentive payment under clause 3.6.5-1 Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian- Owned Economic Enterprises.
- (b) Insert AMS clause 3.6.5-1, "Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian- Owned Economic Enterprises," into the screening information request and contract when funds are available for this type of incentive payment.
- (c) Refer self-declaration challenges to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Attn: Acquisition Management Director, 12220 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20191. The BIA will determine the eligibility and notify the CO. The BIA will acknowledge receipt of the request from the CO within five working days. Within 45 additional working days, BIA will advise the CO, in writing, of its determination.
- (d) Notify the prime contractor upon receipt of a challenge.

(e) Authorize an incentive payment of five percent of the amount paid to the subcontractor subject to the terms and conditions of the contract and the availability of funds.

(2) *Contractor Actions*. If a challenge is received before the subcontract is awarded, the contractor will withhold award of the subcontract pending the determination by BIA. However, if the prime contractor determines, and the CO agrees, that award must be made in order to permit timely performance of the prime contract, the contractor may proceed with the award of the subcontract.

(3) *Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)*.

(a) The BIA will determine the eligibility of the firm and notify the CO within 50 working days after receipt of the request.

(b) If the BIA determination is not received within the prescribed time period, the CO and the contractor may rely on the self-declaration of the subcontractor.

2 Definitions Revised 10/2012

a. Definitions are in AMS clause 3.6.5-1, Utilization of Indian Organizations and Indian-Owned Economic Enterprises.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms

[view procurement forms](#)

T3.6.6 Workplace Safety Added 4/2023

A Workplace Safety Added 4/2023

1 Drug Free Workplace Added 4/2023

a. Applicability

Drug-free workplace requirements apply to all contracts except the following contracts:

(1) At or below the AMS risk threshold; however, the requirements of this section apply to all contracts of any value awarded to an individual;

(2) For the acquisition of commercial products;

- (3) Performed outside of the United States and its outlying areas or any part of a contract performed outside the United States and its outlying areas; and
- (4) Where application would be inconsistent with international obligations of the U.S. or foreign laws or regulations.

b. Definitions

- (1) *Controlled substance* means a controlled substance in schedules I through V of section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812), and as further defined in regulation at 21 CFR 1308.11-1308.15.
- (2) *Conviction* means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes.
- (3) *Criminal drug* statute means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of any controlled substance.
- (4) *Employee* means an employee of a contractor directly engaged in the performance of work under a Government contract. Directly engaged is defined to include all direct cost employees and any other contract employee who has other than a minimal impact or involvement in contract performance.
- (5) *Individual* means an offeror/contractor that has no more than one employee including the offeror/contractor.

c. General

- (1) For an offeror to be considered a responsible source, the Offeror must agree that it will provide a drug-free workplace by:
 - (a) Publishing a statement notifying its employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the contractor's workplace, and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violations of such prohibition.
 - (b) Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform its employees about
 - i. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - ii. The contractor's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - iii. Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - iv. The penalties that may be imposed upon employee for drug abuse

violations occurring in the workplace

- (c) Providing all employees engaged in performance of the contract with a copy of the statement required by paragraph (a) of this section.
- (d) Notify such employees in writing in the statement required by paragraph (a) of this section that, as a condition of continued employment on this contract, the employee will:
 - i. Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - ii. Notify the employer in writing of the employee's conviction under a criminal drug statute for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than 5 calendar days after such conviction.
- (e) Notify the Contracting Officer in writing within 10 calendar days after receiving notice under subdivision (d)(ii) of this section, from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. The notice shall include the position title of the employee;
- (f) Within 30 calendar days after receiving notice under subdivision (d)(ii) of this section of a conviction, take one of the following actions with respect to any employee who is convicted of a drug abuse violation occurring in the workplace:
 - i. Taking appropriate personnel action against such employee, up to and including termination; or
 - ii. Require such employee to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.
- (g) Make a good faith effort to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of subparagraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(2) For all SIRs and contracts insert AMS clause 3.6.6-1 Drug Free Workplace.

d. Suspension, Termination, or Debarment of Contractor

- (1) After determining in writing that adequate evidence to suspect any of the causes at paragraph (2) of this subsection exists, the Contracting Officer (CO) may suspend contract payments or terminate the contract for default.
- (2) The specific causes for suspension of contract payments, termination of a contract for default, or suspension and debarment are:
 - (a) The contractor has failed to comply with the requirements of the clause at AMS 3.6.6-1, Drug-Free Workplace; or

- (b) The number of contractor employees convicted of violations of criminal drug statutes occurring in the workplace indicates that the contractor has failed to make a good faith effort to provide a drug-free workplace.
- (c) A determination to suspend contract payments, terminate a contract, or debar or suspend a contractor may be waived by the FAA Acquisition Executive (FAE) for a particular contract, only if such waiver is necessary to prevent a severe disruption of FAA's operation to the detriment of the Federal Government or the general public.

2 Reducing Text Messaging While Driving Added 4/2023

a. Applicability

This section applies to all SIRs and contracts in accordance with the requirements of the Executive Order (E.O.) 13513, dated October 1, 2009, Federal Leadership on Reducing Text Messaging While Driving.

b. Definitions

- (1) *"Texting" or "Text Messaging"* means reading from or entering data into any handheld or other electronic device, including for the purpose of SMS texting, e-mailing, instant messaging, obtaining navigational information, or engaging in any other form of electronic data retrieval or electronic data communication.
- (2) *"Driving"* means operating a motor vehicle on an active roadway with the motor running, including while temporarily stationary because of traffic, a traffic light or stop sign, or otherwise. It does not include operating a motor vehicle with or without the motor running when one has pulled over to the side of, or off, an active roadway and has halted in a location where one can safely remain stationary.

c. General

Agencies shall encourage federal employees, contractor, and subcontractor to enforce policies that ban text messaging while driving-

- (1) Company-owned, leased or rented vehicles; or
- (2) Government-owned, leased or rented vehicles; or
- (3) Privately owned vehicles when on official Government business or when performing any work for or on behalf of the Government.
- (4) The CO must insert AMS Clause 3.6.6-2 Seat Belt Use by Contractor Employees in all SIRs and contracts.

3 Increasing Seat Belt Use Added 4/2023

a. Applicability

This section applies to all SIRs and contracts in accordance Executive Order (E.O.) 13043, dated April 16, 1997, Increasing Seat Belt Use in the United States.

b. General

Agencies shall encourage federal employees, contractors, and subcontractors to enforce seat belt policies and programs for all operators and passengers occupying any seating position while driving the following:

- (1) Company-owned, leased or rented vehicles; or
- (2) Government-owned, leased or rented vehicles; or
- (3) Privately owned vehicles when on official Government business or when performing any work for or on behalf of the Government.
- (4) The CO must insert AMS Clause 3.6.6-3 Contractor Policy to Ban Text Messaging While Driving in all SIRs and contracts.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Added 4/2023

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 4/2023

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 4/2023

Document Name

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 4/2023

Document Name

T3.7 Reserved Revised 10/2018

T3.8.1 Agreements and Cooperative Agreements Revised 1/2022

A Agreements and Cooperative Agreements Revised 1/2022

1 General Considerations Revised 7/2023

a. *Applicability.*

- (1) This section applies to inter-agency and intra-agency agreements, other transaction agreements, cooperative agreements, and international agreements for services, supplies (including construction) and real property to the extent authorized by law.

This section **does not** apply to procurement contracts, grants, and agreements governed by:

- (a) Airport Improvement (AIP) Grants authorized under 49 U.S.C. 47101 et seq. are covered in FAA Order 5100.38A, AIP Handbook, October 24, 1989; and
- (b) Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRDA) authorized under 15 U.S.C. 3710a et seq. are covered under FAA Order 9550.6A "Technology Transfer Program".
- (c) This section does not apply to settlement agreements approved by appropriate counsel in the Chief Counsel's Office, agreements related to personnel matters, agreements related to compliance with FAA regulations or air traffic agreements related to operational matters in which no funds will be obligated or received.

- (2) Agreements are classified into five general categories (types) as follows:

- (a) Inter-agency Agreements;

- (b) Intra-agency Agreements;
- (c) Other Transaction Agreements (OTAs);
- (d) Cooperative Agreements; and
- (e) International Agreements.

For additional information in determining which agreement type is the most suitable to accomplish the FAA's mission, please refer to the Agreement Type Guidelines document in FAA FAST References.

b. *Authority.*

- (1) The Administrator may enter into agreements:
 - (a) With or without reimbursement; and
 - (b) With another Federal agency or instrumentality of the Federal government, a modal administration within the Department of Transportation, a state, local government, municipality, or other public entity, foreign governments, and private entities.
- (2) The Administrator has authority to enter into contracts, leases, grants, inter and intra-agency agreements, cooperative agreements, international agreements, and other transactions. Except for Airport Improvement Grants (AIP), the Administrator has delegated authority for managing these functions to the FAA Acquisition Executive (FAE). Based on the Administrator's delegation, the FAE has authority to appoint, and redelegate authority to, the Chief(s) of the Contracting Office (COCO), Contracting Officers (CO) and qualified non-contracting personnel. Please refer to the Nomination for Delegation of Limited Authority in Procurement Templates for further information.
- (3) Each agreement must cite an applicable authority for entering into the agreement. The following is a non-exclusive list of authorities that may be cited:
 - (a) *General Authority.* 49 U.S.C. 106(l)(6) and/or 106(m) should be cited as general authority for all agreements, except where a DOD exception applies, or where the agreement is with a foreign government to provide technical assistance, or as noted below. In Sections 49 U.S.C. 106(l)(6) and 106(m), Congress provided FAA with specific authority to "enter into and perform such contracts, leases, cooperative agreements or other transactions agreements as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Administrator and the Administration" with any Federal or non-Federal entity "on such terms and conditions as the Administrator may consider appropriate." Section 106(m) also clarifies that FAA may use or accept the services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of another Federal agency, as well as a private or public entity and may do so with

or without reimbursement. Section 106(m) provides specific authority to the head of another Federal agency to make the services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of the Federal agency available to the Administrator. Additionally, the head of another Federal agency is authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to transfer to, or receive from the FAA non-administrative supplies or equipment without reimbursement.

- (b) *Economy Act* – see T3.8.1A.2.e (1) (c)(iv) *Additional Authority under the Economy Act* below.
- (c) *Franchise Fund Agreements for Products/Services*. For franchise fund agreements the legal authority is 49 U.S.C. 40113(c).
- (d) *Joint Activities with DOD*. For joint activities between DOD and FAA the legal authority in 49 U.S.C. 40121(c)(2) may also be used.
- (e) *Technical Assistance Agreements with Foreign Governments*. For technical assistance agreements with foreign governments described at T3.8.1.A.5.a, the legal authority is 49 U.S.C. 40113(e).
- (f) *Parallel Authorities*. The FAA contains other specific program authorities applicable to certain types of agreements, which may be cited as parallel authority where appropriate. Legal counsel should be consulted for additional guidance in selecting any of the listed authorities (See Appendix Attachment 1, *Parallel Authorities*).

c. *Format of Agreements*

The format of an agreement is, in part, dependent upon whether one or more parties to the agreement is a federal agency and whether the agreement provides for the transfer of funds between the parties. Depending on the type of agreement, the FAA may use its own template, or may be required to use another entity's template. Specific format requirements for each agreement type are included in each of the respective T3.8.1 subsections below.

d. *Agreement Content*.

(1) *General*. All agreements must be in writing and at a minimum contain the following:

- (a) A clear statement of requirements or the purpose of the agreement and a description of the responsibilities of each party;
- (b) The term of the agreement;
- (c) Procedure for modifications;
- (d) The legal authority for the agreement;

- (e) A fund citation and payment provision, if appropriate, or a description of in-kind contribution of both parties;
- (f) Other terms and conditions, as appropriate, addressing matters such as intellectual property and indemnification, and restoration and disposition of Government property; and
- (g) Any additional specific agreement requirements described in the respective subsections below.

(2) Suspension/Termination and dispute resolution provisions. In addition to the above general requirements, all agreements must also include suspension, termination and dispute resolution provisions. For inter-agency and intra-agency agreements, the dispute resolution provision must specify that disputes must be resolved in accordance with the instructions provided in the Treasury Financial Manual (TFM) Volume I, Part 2, Chapter 4700, Appendix 5 (Overall Intra-governmental Transactions (IGT) Processes and General Information); for agreements with non-federal entities, where possible, disputes will be resolved by informal discussion between the parties. In the event the parties are unable to resolve any disagreement through good faith negotiations, the dispute may be resolved by the FAA Administrator, or designee whose decision is not subject to further administrative review and, to the extent permitted by law, is final and binding (See e.g. 49 U.S.C. 46110).

For Franchise agreements the following termination clause language should be used, where feasible:

Written notification of termination is required. In addition to any other termination rights provided by this agreement, either party may terminate this agreement at any time prior to its expiration date, with or without cause, and without incurring any liability or obligation to the terminated party other than payment of amounts due and owing and performance of obligations accrued.

Payment of amounts due and owing may include all costs reimbursable under this Agreement, not previously paid, for the performance of this Agreement before the effective date of the termination; the total cost of terminating and settling contracts entered into by the FAA for the purpose of the Agreement; and any other costs necessary to terminate this Agreement.

Upon receipt of a written notice of termination, the receiving party will take immediate steps to stop the accrual of any additional obligations, which might require payment. All funds due after termination will be netted against the advance payment and appropriate accounting actions will be taken to officially terminate services.

The time required to terminate a Requesting Agency (Buyer) from [Servicing Organization (Seller)] systems and services may be up to 18 months and will be determined based on the negotiated requirements of both the [Requesting Agency (Buyer)] and [Servicing Agency (Seller)]

Note: The appropriate length of time for notification of termination must be evaluated based on the requirements of each individual agreement.

- e. *Rational Basis.* The requesting service organization must document its rational basis for an agreement by describing the technical, program, or business reasons for the agreement. If the agreement is an OTA, the rational basis must also include a rationale for using an OTA over other types of agreements, i.e. procurement contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, inter-agency agreements, or intra-agency agreements. The CO, acting within the warrant authority commensurate with the total estimated dollar value of the requirement, must provide their concurrence to the written rationale.
- f. *Coordination Requirements.* For agreements subject to G-invoicing, the coordination requirements, if applicable, must occur prior to the GT&C being entered into G-invoicing.

(1) NAS Data Defense Programs and Chair of NAS Data Release Board Approval. All agreements involving access to National Airspace System (NAS) data require additional coordination and approval prior to award. Access to NAS data includes, but is not limited to, connections to the NAS infrastructure and provision of recorded NAS data.

Agreements with federal agencies or state or local law enforcement agencies involving access to NAS data must be coordinated with NAS Defense Programs (AJW-B7) (See <https://my.faa.gov/org/linebusiness/ato/operations/naseo.html> (FAA Only)). All other agreements involving access to NAS data must be approved by the Chair of the NAS Data Release Board (email address 9-AFN-ACQ-EM@faa.gov) in accordance with FAA Order 1200.22E, External Requests for National Airspace System (NAS) Data.

All agreements involving access to NAS data also require a FAA-sponsored NAS Change Proposal (NCP) approved by the NAS Configuration Control Board (CCB) prior to award. The NAS NCP must address any necessary connections to the NAS infrastructure and applicable provisions to record and collect NAS data. The process of obtaining approval of the NAS NCP can be in parallel with the coordination or approval requirements indicated in the previous paragraph as long as all are met prior to award of the agreement.

(2) Budget and Performance Management (ABP-255). Franchise inter and intra-agency agreements require review by the AMC Resource Management Branch (ABP-255).

(3) Contracting Officer Review. All inter- and intra-agency agreements with the exception of Small Scale Reimbursable Agreements (SSRAs) in accordance with SSRA Guidance at https://my.faa.gov/content/dam/myfaa/org/staffoffices/afn/finance/documents/SSRA_Guidance.pdf require review by the office of Acquisition and Contracting (AAQ) prior to execution. AAQ should be involved at the early stages of the agreement development process to provide guidance on the selection of the appropriate agreement type, appropriate terms and conditions, and other business issues. For

Volpe Intra-agency Agreements, the CO must complete the FAA Acquisition Strategy Determination for Proposed IAA with Volpe located in Procurement Templates.

(4) *Legal Review.* All agreements with the exception of Small Scale Reimbursable Agreements (SSRAs) in accordance with SSRA Guidance at the link cited above require legal review prior to execution. Ideally, legal counsel should be involved at the early stages of the award process to assist with selection of the appropriate legal instrument, drafting appropriate terms and conditions, and other legal issues. AGC-7 in consultation with AGC-500 is responsible for providing legal review of all international government to government agreements and agreements with international quasi-governmental entities. In the Europe, Africa and Middle East (EAME) Region, AEU-7 provides legal review for agreements with foreign governments and quasi-governmental entities. AGC-500 and regional counsel are responsible for providing legal review on all other agreements and will consult with AGC-7 on any agreements that may have foreign policy implications. Franchise agreements require ABP-255 review prior to legal review.

(5) *Chief Information Officer Approval.* Agreements for information technology and/or service resources equal to or exceeding the AMS risk threshold must be approved by the Chief Information Officer (CIO) as required by T3.2.1.A.3.a(3).

(6) *Chief Financial Officer Approval.* Agreements valued at \$15 Million or more must be approved by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) as required by AMS Guidance T3.2.1.4.A.1.a. The package submitted for CFO approval must include a rational basis as described in paragraph (e), Rational Basis, above as part of the business case. If applicable, the package must also include a best interest determination as described under T3.8.1A.2.e (1) (c) (i) below.

(7) *Administrator Review.* The Administrator's review is required when:

(a) For any non-AIP grants, cooperative agreements, or other transaction agreements with a cumulative value of \$10 million or more. (See also T3.1.4.Delegation Authority); or

(b) The total cumulative value is less than \$10 million for any non-AIP grants, cooperative agreements, or other transaction, but the following conditions are present:

(i) The transaction is the subject of one or more congressional inquiries; or

(ii) The transaction is described in a statute, committee report, or agency budget; and

(iii) Either the schedule, performance, or estimated cost baseline will be significantly breached by 20% or more.

g. *Approval.* The final approval of an agreement must be performed by an individual with
Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

delegated authority from the FAE. For agreements in G-Invoicing, the FAE will delegate final approval authority to the individuals performing the role of Requesting GT&C final approver.

- h. *Competition and Public Announcement.* Agreements described in this section do not require competition or public announcement

2 Inter-agency and Intra-agency Agreements Revised 4/2023

- a. *Applicability.* This subsection applies to inter-agency and intra-agency procurements for services, supplies and real property. As such agreements are only between agencies and or departments within the Federal government, such agreements are comprised of only one party i.e. the Federal government. In other words, the parties to the agreement are not legally distinguishable. Therefore, these agreements being comprised of only one party, cannot be and are not binding contracts even in instances where an agreement is intended to bind the agencies. This section does not apply to orders placed under the General Service Administration's Federal Supply Schedules contracts, which are covered by AMS Policy 3.8.3 and AMS Guidance T3.8.3 "Federal Supply Schedules".
- b. *Definitions.* The following descriptions are applicable to this section:
 - (1) *Assisted Acquisition.* Assisted acquisition is a type of inter-agency acquisition where a servicing agency performs acquisition activities on a requesting agency's behalf, such as awarding and administering a contract, task order, or delivery order. Assisted acquisition is a subset of inter-agency agreements entered into for the primary purpose of obtaining services or products from contractors. Agreements for Assisted Acquisition are also referred to as Acquisition Assistance IAAs.
 - (2) *Inter-agency agreements.* Inter-agency agreements are written agreements between FAA and another Federal agency (as defined in Section 551(a) of Title 5 of the United States Code) where FAA agrees to receive supplies or services from the other agency, and FAA funds are obligated. Inter-agency agreements under which FAA purchases services, supplies, or facilities through another Federal agency's contract is an inter-agency procurement, and must follow AMS Guidance T3.8.1.A.2. Inter-agency reimbursable agreements are a type of inter-agency agreement under which the FAA provides goods and/or services to another Federal entity and the costs are paid for by another Federal entity. Inter-agency reimbursable agreements with goods and/or services provided by FAA Franchise servicing organizations are referred to as Inter-agency Franchise reimbursable agreements with others referred to as Inter-agency Non-Franchise reimbursable agreements.
 - (3) *Intra-agency agreements.* Intra-agency agreements are written agreements between FAA organizations or between the FAA and the Office of the Secretary of Transportation (OST) or another DOT operating administration. The FAA may use an intra-agency agreement to provide services or supplies to, or receive services or supplies from or through OST or another DOT operating

administration or between FAA organizations. If the FAA is the servicing agency, the agreement is an intra-agency reimbursable agreement as described under (5) below. Intra-agency reimbursable agreements are a type of agreement that is a relationship under which the FAA provides goods and/or services to OST or another DOT operating administration and the costs are paid by OST or another DOT operating administration. Intra-agency reimbursable agreements with goods and/or services provided by FAA Franchise organizations are referred to as Intra-agency Franchise reimbursable agreements with others referred to as Intra-agency Non-Franchise reimbursable agreements.

- (4) *Requesting Agency.* The Requesting Agency is an agency (or major organizational unit within an agency) that requests goods or services from another agency or unit through an agreement.
- (5) *Servicing Agency.* The Servicing Agency is an agency (or major organizational unit within an agency) that provides goods or services with agency resources or contracts for the service on behalf of the requesting agency or unit under the terms and conditions of an agreement.

c. *Intra-agency and Inter-agency Agreement Forms*

- (1) *Forms 7600A and B.* Forms 7600A and B (Treasury IAA Forms) are the standard Treasury IAA forms comprised of two sections, the General Terms and Conditions (GT&C) Section and Order Requirements and Funding Information (Order) Section. They are the standard forms to be used for inter-agency and intra-agency agreements that are not subject to G-Invoicing. The FS Form 7600A and FS Form 7600B are located in Procurement Templates.
 - (a) GT&C 7600A Form sets the relationship between the trading partners. It identifies the agencies entering into the agreement, the authority permitting the agreement, and the agreement action, period, and type. Each IAA must include only one GT&C. This subsection identifies the GT&C that will govern the relationship between the requesting agency and servicing agency, including roles and responsibilities for both trading partners to ensure effective management of the IAA. A GT&C can be used in place of a memorandum of understanding (MOU). No fiscal obligations are created through the execution of the GT&C; therefore, no services may be performed and/or no goods may be delivered in the absence of an appropriate obligating document, such as the Order 7600 B Form.
 - (b) Order 7600B Form is the funding section that creates a fiscal obligation when the requesting agency demonstrates a bona fide need and provides the necessary product(s)/service(s) requirements; funding information is provided for both trading partners; and all required points of contact sign to authorize the Order. The Order identifies the specific requesting agency requirements for the expected delivery of products and/or services by the servicing agency. This section identifies the roles and responsibilities for both trading partners to ensure effective management

of the Order and use of the related funds. An IAA must contain one GT&C and at least one Order, but may contain many Orders to one GT&C. A copy of the GT&C must be kept with the Orders that it supports.

- (2) *G-Invoicing*. G-Invoicing is a web-based application created to efficiently manage inter-agency and intra-agency buy/sell transactions between two federal agencies, from the agreement of the General Terms & Conditions (GT&Cs) to funds being settled within the Intragovernmental Payment and Collection (IPAC) System.
 - (3) *Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) / Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)*. MOU/MOAs are agreements between agencies or bureaus that do not involve payment or transfer of funding. If the agreement involves funding, an inter-agency or intra-agency must be executed using G-invoicing or Forms 7600A and B if the agency is not capable of G-invoicing.
- d. *Requirements for Agreements with Federal organizations*. All inter-agency and intra-agency agreements (except as noted below), in addition to the requirements listed above in T3.8.1.A.1.d, must include (the funding provisions do not apply if no funding is being transferred from one agency to another):
- (1) The common agreement number and the funding source;
 - (2) The Treasury Account Symbol (TAS), or appropriation code, for both parties;
 - (3) The Business Event Type Code (BETC) for both parties;
 - (4) The effective date and duration of the agreement, to include the expiration of the funding source;
 - (5) The roles and responsibilities of the respective parties, including specifics on tasks such as performance monitoring, inspection and acceptance, approval of invoice payments, and restoration and disposition of property;
 - (6) The method and frequency of performance (revenue and expenses) reporting;
 - (7) The amount and method of payment;
 - (8) The Business Partner Network (BPN) number for both parties (which is equivalent to the Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) for civilian agencies and the Department of Defense Activity Addressing Code (DoDAAC) for Defense agencies);
 - (9) If applicable, provisions for advance payments and method of liquidating such advance;
 - (10) The parties' right to modify, cancel, or terminate the agreement;

- (11) A dispute resolution provision specifying that disputes must be resolved in accordance with instructions provided in the Treasury Financial Manual (TFM) Volume I, Part 2, Chapter 4700, Appendix 5 (Overall Intra-governmental Transactions (IGT) Processes and General Information);
- (12) A cancellation provision specifying that if a buyer, or requesting agency, cancels the order, the seller, or providing agency, is authorized to collect costs incurred before cancellation of the order plus any termination costs; and
- (13) Point of contact information for CO, Contracting Officer's Representative (COR), and/or Delegated Official and accounting office. If the agreement is under G-Invoicing, the Delegated Approving Official must be indicated.
- (14) All agreements should be identified as severable or non-severable.

e. *Special Inter-agency and Intra-agency Considerations*

(1) *Inter-agency Agreements.*

- (a) *File Documentation.* Delegated Approving Officials entering into an inter-agency agreement should use the Inter-agency Agreement File Checklist in the FAST Procurement Checklists when documenting the agreement file.
- (b) *Review and Approval.* For review and approval of inter-agency agreements, please refer to T3.8.A.1.f, *Coordination Requirements*.
- (c) *Requirements for FAA as a Requesting Agency.*
 - (i) *Best Interest Determination.* Each inter-agency agreement in which FAA is the requesting agency must be supported by a written best interest determination signed by the director of the program office, or his/her designee. The Delegated Approving Official, acting within the warrant authority commensurate with the total estimated dollar value of the requirement, must review and approve the determination. If the procurement is valued at \$15 million or more and requires CFO review and approval under AMS Guidance T3.2.1.4, the best interest determination must be done as part of the business case included in the CFO review package. The best interest determination must address the following elements:
 - (A) *Suitability.* Explain how use of the servicing agency's contract vehicle is likely to result in a quality outcome that meets FAA's requirements and schedule, taking into account planning considerations described in AMS Policy 3.2.1 "Procurement Planning." For procurements valued at \$15 million or more, the determination must include information on the market analysis conducted.

(B) *Value*. Explain how use of another Federal agency's contract vehicle is the most efficient and cost-effective means of procuring the services, supplies, or real property, as opposed to using a current FAA contract vehicle or placing a new contract directly with a vendor. Any servicing agency fees should be taken into account in assessing value.

(C) *Expertise*. Explain how the procurement team, including both servicing agency contracting and program personnel, have the appropriate time, training, and expertise to effectively place and administer the contract work. (The procurement team would consist of FAA personnel for a direct procurement or the Servicing Agency personnel possibly working in conjunction with FAA personnel for an assisted acquisition).

(1) *Direct Procurement*. For a direct procurement (those in which FAA places an order directly with the contractor on another Federal agency's contract), the procurement team would consist of FAA personnel.

(2) *Assisted Procurement*. For an assisted acquisition (those in which the servicing agency, in addition to agreeing to allow FAA to use its contract(s), provides contracting support- such as conducting a task order competition), the procurement team would consist of servicing agency personnel, possibly working in conjunction with FAA personnel.

(ii) *OMB Circular A-76*. When the FAA is the requesting agency, requiring the servicing agency perform a commercial activity, the CO should conduct a cost comparison under OMB Circular A-76.

(iii) *Procurement Laws and Directives*. When the FAA is the requesting agency, utilizing another Federal agency contract or contracting services, the FAA is subject to the procurement laws applicable to that agency.

(iv) *Additional Authority under the Economy Act*. When the FAA is the requesting agency seeking to obtain supplies or services through another agency's prime contract and making advance payments, the Economy Act, 31 U.S.C 1535 may be cited as additional authority. Use of the Economy Act requires a determination and finding.

(v) *Templates*. When the FAA is the requesting agency, the servicing agency's template or form may be used.

(vi) *Unsolicited Proposals*. When the FAA is the requesting agency, the FAA may accept an unsolicited proposal in conjunction with inter-agency procurement procedures. Unsolicited proposals must be

considered and processed in accordance with AMS Policy 3.2.2.6 and AMS Guidance T3.2.2.6 “Unsolicited Proposals.” If an inter-agency procurement is used instead of a single source action, the best interest determination would replace the single source justification required under T3.2.2.6.A.6.b.2.b.

(vii) *Administration.* The Delegated Approving Official administering an agreement for an inter-agency procurement must review the terms and conditions agreed to by the parties at least annually for agreements that exceed one year. The review should involve the CO, the program office, and other technical and legal experts as necessary. The review should consist of a reexamination of the agreement, as supported by the best interest determination, in order to assess whether the agreement is meeting the needs of FAA. If the agreement is not meeting FAA’s needs, the review team should discuss these issues with the other party and amend or terminate the agreement as appropriate and as allowed by the terms of the agreement. The annual assessment must be signed by the FAA CO and the reviewing official of the other party and documented in the agreement file.

(d) *Requirements for FAA as a Servicing Agency.*

(i) *Procurement Laws and Directives.* When the FAA provides services, supplies, or facilities to another Federal agency, the FAA is essentially a contractor and subject to the terms and conditions of the requesting agency. Unless authorized by statute or regulation, other Federal agencies may not conduct acquisitions using the FAA’s exemptions from acquisition laws.

(ii) *Inter-agency Reimbursable Agreements.* In addition to complying with T3.8.1.A, the non-franchise servicing organization must comply with the FAA Financial Manual, Vol 6 Ch 6.16 Reimbursable Agreements and the Reimbursable Agreement Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). For additional information, please contact the Reimbursable & Special Project Division (AFM-700). For Franchise reimbursable agreements, contact ABP-255.

(iii) *Templates.* When possible, the FAA should use FAA-approved templates. If not possible, FAA should ensure that the other (sponsor) Federal agency’s agreement addresses the content required by this subsection. For non-franchise reimbursable agreements, templates located at https://my.faa.gov/org/staffoffices/afn/finance/sop/reimbursable_agreements/ra_templates.html must be used.

(e) *Joint Activities with Department of Defense (DOD).*

(i) DOD has the same exemptions from acquisition laws as are waived by the Administrator in the AMS when:

(A) The FAA and DOD are engaged in joint actions;

(B) DOD's contribution to the total cost of the activity is significant (more than 10 percent); and

(C) The purpose of the acquisition is to improve or replenish the national air traffic system (NAS). Joint actions include situations where both agencies share the same mission need and engage in joint activities to plan and implement the solution.

(ii) When the three criteria of (i) above are met, either FAA or DOD may conduct the acquisition using the policies of the AMS.

(2) *Intra-agency Agreements.*

Intra-agency Reimbursable Agreements. In addition to complying with T3.8.1.A, the non-franchise servicing organization must comply with the FAA Financial Manual, Vol 4 Ch 6.16 Reimbursable Agreements and the Reimbursable Agreement Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). For additional information, please contact the Reimbursable & Special Project Division (AFM-700). For Franchise reimbursable agreements, contact ABP-255.

(3) *Franchise Fund Inter/Intra-Agency Agreements Annual Funding/Agreement Closeout.*

(a) All agreements should be reviewed prior to the expiration date of the agreement for deobligation of customer funds or close out processing.

(b) Funding Agreements should be closed with the Franchise Accounting Branch within 60 days of completion of requirements and final billing.

(c) When a refund to the customer is required and the customer does not respond to servicing organization queries within 60 days, the Franchise Accounting Branch will notify the customer that the agreement will be closed if a response is not received within 30 days.

f. *Funding.*

(1) *General.* Funds must be obligated to an agreement within the period of their availability consistent with the purposes of the appropriation. Additionally, absent express statutory language to the contrary, when FAA funds are obligated under an agreement with a servicing agency, the obligation maintains the same impact and restrictions when it is transferred to the servicing agency. For example, funds from the FAA's Operations, RE&D and F&E accounts may be used only for the purposes of the appropriation and do not lose their character once transferred to the servicing agency. Likewise, when FAA is the servicing agency, an obligation against an appropriation of a requesting agency maintains the same impact and restrictions as

the appropriation of origin.

(2) *Economy Act*. Where the Economy Act is cited, funds must be obligated by the servicing agency **prior to expiration**, i.e. if the servicing agency is to perform the work itself, performance of the work must begin prior to the funds expiring. If the agency is to acquire the product or service through contract, the contract must have been executed and funds obligated to the contract prior to their expiration date. Any funds not properly obligated by the servicing agency must be returned to the requesting agency prior to their expiration date.

(3) *Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR)*. The DOD uses MIPRs as the primary document to order goods or services from the FAA. The MIPR includes a description of the work or services DOD is requesting from the FAA, the unit price, the total price, and a fund cite. The FAA CO or other FAA official designated by their Directorate may accept the MIPR on behalf of the FAA. The person authorized to accept the MIPR must ensure the MIPR contains a clear statement of requirements before accepting the MIPR on behalf of the FAA. The DOD may use MIPR (DD Form 448) and Acceptance of MIPR (DD 448-2) to order goods from FAA. The Acceptance of MIPR Form specifies whether the identified work will be provided through reimbursement or by the direct citation of funds or a combination of both. Where FAA agrees to an MIPR based on reimbursement pursuant to the Economy Act, then the rules in subparagraph f.(2) above apply. If FAA accepts the funds on a direct cite basis, DOD will not record the funds as obligated until FAA provides DOD with a contract or other obligating document that cites the funds.

(4) *Other Situations*. Where the Economy Act is not cited as authority for FAA, funds are obligated at the time FAA signs the agreement for non-Federal agreements and the sponsor's appropriation is treated as the same as if it were the FAA's for Federal agreements once the funding document is accepted.

(5) *Disposition of Funds Received*. Funds received under an Agreement shall be credited to the appropriation from which the expenses were incurred, unless otherwise required by one of the specific program authorities cited in Paragraph D, Appendix Attachment 1, Parallel Authorities, or current and prior appropriation acts.

g. *Implementation of G-Invoicing*.

(1) G-Invoicing is the mandated Government-wide solution for Intra-Governmental Transactions (IGT). The following types of agreements for goods/services delivered beginning on or after October 1, 2022 must be processed via G-Invoicing.

- (a) Intra-agency agreements; and
- (b) Inter-agency agreements.

For agreements for goods/services in place as of October 1, 2022, additional obligations must be processed via DELPHI for G-Invoicing compliance.

(2) Both parties to the agreement must be using G-Invoicing in order for it to be used

for the above types of agreements.

(3) For those agreements subject to G-Invoicing, applicable AMS Guidance under T3.8.1.A.1 *General Considerations* and any applicable guidance under this section must be followed prior to entry into G-Invoicing for the creation of a General Terms and Conditions (GT & C) as specified in the SOP. For additional information, please refer to AFM-220 at 9-FAA-G-Invoicing-Support.

3 Other Transaction Agreements Revised 9/2022

- a. *Applicability.* This subsection provides an overview of Other Transaction Agreements. It does not provide complete information (for accessing complete information, see paragraph (d) “*Other Transaction Guide*” below).
- b. *General.* “Other Transaction Agreements” (OTAs), also known as “Other Transactions” (OTs) are instruments that are distinct from standard procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements as they are not subject to AMS policy and guidance, except for when the contrary is explicitly stated. OTAs are typically an agreement between FAA and a non-Federal entity (either foreign or domestic) where FAA's purpose is to obtain a direct benefit that advances the agency’s mission while also assisting the general public.

Other transaction agreements are distinct from procurement contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements as they are not generally subject to AMS policy and regulations. OTAs are subject to AMS requirements only when explicitly stated as so by the Other Transaction Guide. In addition, the FAA’s Office of Dispute Resolution for Acquisitions (ODRA) does not generally have jurisdiction over OTAs.

OTAs are subject to fewer restrictions than procurement contracts. To maintain the flexibilities accorded to OTAs, acquisition personnel should be aware of the differences between OTAs and procurement contracts, and work to ensure that OTAs do not become procurement-like. Lack of clarity along these lines can create legal uncertainty and, in turn, legal risk. At the same time, OTAs must be awarded in a manner that ensures effective stewardship of taxpayer dollars and complies with other applicable federal laws.

- c. *Other Transaction Agreement Forms.* OTAs with private entities and public authorities, other than Federal agencies, may take the form of a reimbursable agreement, memorandum of understanding or memorandum of agreement. A memorandum of understanding is not legally binding on the Government, while a memorandum of agreement creates a legally binding commitment.

- (1) Other Transaction - Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Where the FAA intends to create a legally binding commitment with a state, municipality or private entity through an “Other Transaction,” a Memorandum of Agreement should be executed by the parties. When executing an MOA, the Other Transaction - MOA with State, Municipality or Private Entity Template located in Procurement Templates must be used.

- (2) Other Transaction - Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). A Memorandum

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of Understanding is an agreement to agree and is not legally binding on either party. MOUs are appropriate where the parties seek only to memorialize policies and procedures of mutual concern, or describe other relationships that are not intended to create legally binding obligations. When executing an MOU, the Sample Other Transaction - Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) template located in Procurement Templates must be used.

(3) Other Transaction Reimbursable Agreement – based on the templates as referenced in the Reimbursable Agreement SOP referenced above.

- d. *Other Transaction Guide*. The “[Other Transaction Guide](#)” (OT Guide) is FAA’s primary authority for OTAs. Located on FAST, the OT Guide should be referred to for complete information pertaining to such agreements.

4 Cooperative Agreements Revised 9/2022

a. *Applicability*.

(1) This subsection applies to cooperative agreements for services, supplies and real property issued under the authority of 49 U.S.C. 106(l) and (m). Per 49 U.S.C. 106(l)(6) and 106(m)), Congress provided the FAA with specific authority to "enter into and perform ...cooperative agreements...as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Administrator and the Administration" with any Federal or non-Federal entity "on such terms and conditions as the Administrator may consider appropriate." By its express terms, the statute applies to all activities of the agency and is not limited to research activities, or to nonprofit entities (See for example, 49 U.S.C 44512).

(2) FAA Order 9550.7A implements the Research Grants Program authorized by Public Law 101-508, Sections 9205, 9208, codified at 49 U.S.C. 44511, 44512 and Public Law 101-604, Section 107, codified at 49 U.S.C. 44912. Except for Chapter 8, Sections 1-4, 68, the provisions of FAA Order 9550.7A **do not** apply to cooperative agreements issued under the authority of 49 U.S.C. 106(l) and (m).

(3) *Grants*. Public Law 104-264 does not provide new or additional authority to award grants, which continue to require specific program authority either in an appropriation or authorization statute.

b. *Definitions*.

(1) "Cooperative Agreements" are legal instruments used when the principal purpose of a relationship is to transfer a thing of value to a recipient, either public or private, to carry out a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by law instead of acquiring (by purchase, lease or barter) property or services for the direct use or benefit of the agency and there is substantial Federal involvement in the activity. For example, the FAA might enter into a cooperative agreement with a university to provide funding to support research on fire resistant fabrics for use in aircraft that do not produce poisonous fumes. The agency's principal purpose is to stimulate the

development of fire resistant fabrics to benefit the general public. The benefit to the FAA is indirect - improved safety for aircraft passengers, which also supports the mission of the FAA.

(2) “Grants” are similar to cooperative agreements except that a grant does not require substantial involvement by the FAA in the performance of the effort. Substantial FAA involvement may be necessary when an activity is technically or managerially complex, or requires extensive close coordination with other federally supported work or multiple recipients.

c. Appropriations.

(1) General Principles.

(a) The core principles governing the obligation of Federal funds apply to cooperative agreements: appropriations may be used only for the purpose(s) for which they were made; funds must be obligated within the period of their availability and may not exceed the available appropriation. The bona fide need rule also applies; however, the prohibition against augmentation of obligations does not apply to transactions authorized by 49 U.S.C 106 and the credit back provisions of current and former FAA appropriations statutes.

(b) As a general rule, funds awarded under a cooperative agreement are not subject to the same restrictions as when the Federal government itself spends appropriated funds. There are exceptions to this rule, including situations where a statute, program legislation, agency regulations or the grant agreement provides otherwise. For example, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. 2000d prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. Similarly, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance.

(c) The statutory prohibition against advance payments does not apply, as the policy underlying the prohibition (payment for supplies and services upon receipt) is not relevant to an assistance relationship.

(d) F&E funds may be used for cooperative agreements only where the following three criteria are met:

- (i) The primary purpose is to benefit the public rather than FAA;
- (ii) there is substantial FAA involvement; and
- (iii) the funds will be used to acquire, improve or establish air navigation facilities.

imposed restrictions on projects funded with Federal funds. These Circulars A-21, A-87, A-102, A-110, and A-122 have been superseded by OMB Guidance “Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards” at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2013/12/26/2013-30465/uniform-administrative-requirements-cost-principles-and-audit-requirements-for-federal-awards> (“OMB Uniform Guidance”). In construing FAA's authority under 49 U.S.C. 106, the FAA's policy is to follow this OMB Uniform Guidance to the extent this OMB Uniform Guidance is consistent with the FAA's Acquisition Management System and the Administrator's authority to implement "such terms or conditions as the Administrator may deem appropriate".

d. *Format.* When creating a cooperative agreement, Section 106 Cooperative Agreements, or Section 106 Cooperative Agreement Template located in Procurement Templates should be used.

e. *Cooperative Agreement-specific Required Content.*

(1) In addition to the agreement contents described above in T3.8.1.A.1.d, all cooperative agreements should include the following:

- (a) A description of the intended beneficiary;
- (b) A description of the level of FAA involvement;
- (c) Level of funding commitment and any limitations or conditions, e.g. milestone payments where the Government’s share is distributed at the same ratio as the recipient’s share;
- (d) Recipient standards - cost accounting, financial management systems procurement, technical capability, property management and management organization, and technical capability;
- (e) Allowable Costs— describe any unallowable costs, e.g. profit and fee;
- (f) FAA’s right to audit for a stated period of time;
- (g) Mandatory clauses if Federal funds are obligated, e.g. anti-lobbying, compliance with civil rights laws (See subparagraph 2.(d), *Appropriations*, above);
- (h) Small business opportunities;
- (i) Deliverables: may receive data, reports; may discuss associated data rights;
- (j) Dispute resolution;
- (k) Debarment/suspension— cooperative agreements funded with Federal funds should not be awarded to suspended or debarred entities (at any tier);

appropriate flow through provisions should be included in the agreement to prohibit sub-awards to suspended or debarred parties; and

(l) Assignment— cooperative agreements may not be assigned to another recipient without the express, written consent of the FAA prior to the assignment.

f. *Evaluation/Selection of Recipients.* Cooperative agreements may be awarded at the discretion of the FAA on a non-competitive basis; however, competition is encouraged whenever practicable. The following factors and any others appropriate for the particular proposal should be considered:

- (1) Technical merit and program value.
- (2) Cost/contribution of the parties.
- (3) Capability of the recipient to accomplish the objectives of the cooperative agreement.

g. *Cooperative Agreement-specific Rational Basis.* As stated in T3.8.1.A.4.e, all agreements must be supported by a written rational basis. In addition to the requirements cited above in T3.8.1.A.4.e the rational basis given for the use of a cooperative agreement must specifically describe the following:

- (1) The purpose of the cooperative agreement;
- (2) The expected benefit to the recipient and the general public;
- (3) FAA’s substantial involvement in performance of the activity; and
- (4) The method for selection of the recipient(s).

h. *Administration.* Cooperative agreements awarded under this authority will be administered by the awarding activity subject to the continuing oversight of the FAE, who is authorized to redelegate this authority, as appropriate.

5 International Agreements Revised 9/2022

a. *Applicability.* This subsection applies to international agreements made between FAA and foreign entities, that is, foreign governments and foreign quasi-governmental organizations. These agreements are most commonly used to establish a technical assistance or research and development relationship between FAA and the foreign entity. In such instances, FAA’s interest is in encouraging aviation safety outside the United States pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 40113(e).

b. *Definition.* As used throughout this section, T3.8.1, an “international agreement” is a legally binding, contractual agreement between FAA and a foreign government or other quasi-governmental organization. It does not refer to understandings or commitments agreed

to by multiple countries such as treaties.

c. Developing and Processing.

(1) *Foreign Governments.* When a foreign government is a party to the transaction, the agreement is a government-to-government agreement governed by international law. FAA must obtain Department of State (DOS) clearance on the negotiation and final terms of such agreements.

(2) *Foreign Quasi-governmental Organizations.* In negotiating agreements with foreign quasi-governmental entities including foreign private civil aviation authorities, FAA consults with the Department of State (DOS) on foreign policy issues that may arise under such agreements.

(3) The program office lead or CO should coordinate with the Office of International Aviation (API), which has organizational responsibility for coordinating with the DOS and the responsible U.S. embassy, and for transmitting the agreement to the foreign entity for signature.

(4) DOS clearance is not required for international agreements with private contractors; however, the program office lead should consult API when appropriate.

(5) *Approval of FAA Administrator.* The FAA Administrator or designee must approve equipment purchases by a foreign government or quasi-governmental organization under any FAA prime contract.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Revised 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Revised 9/2022

Document Name
FAA Acquisition Strategy for Proposed IAA with Volpe
Intellectual Property - Section 106 Cooperative Agreement
Interagency Agreement Template
Intra-agency Agreement Form 7600a
Intra-agency Agreement Form 7600b
Other Transaction - Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
Other Transaction - MOA with State, Municipality or Private Entity Template
Section 106 Cooperative Agreement Template
Nomination for Delegation of Limited Authority

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name
FAE Memo Intra-Agency Agreements (IAAs) with Volpe

G Appendix Revised 9/2021

1 Attachment 1 - Parallel Authorities

49 U.S.C. 40108 - authorizes the FAA to establish training schools for FAA officers and employees. Authorizes attendance of officers and employees of other Federal entities, governments of foreign countries, and individuals from the aeronautics industry. Authorizes the Administrator to "*require payment or transfer of amounts or other consideration to offset the additional cost*" of any of "*those officers, employees, or individuals.*" **Amounts received may be credited to the appropriation current when the expenditures are or were paid, the appropriation current when the amount is received, or both.**

49 U.S.C. 40113(e) - authorizes the Administrator to provide safety-related training and operational services to foreign aviation authorities with or without reimbursement. **Funds received shall be credited to the appropriation from which the expenses were incurred.**

49 U.S.C. 44502 (a)(2) - authorizes the Administrator to make an agreement with an airport owner or sponsor (includes a private owner of a public use airport) so that the owner or

sponsor will provide site preparation work associated with acquiring, establishing, or improving an air navigation facility and be paid or reimbursed from the appropriated amounts (under section 48101(a)).

49 U.S.C. 44502(d) - authorizes the FAA to provide, by regulation, assistance, and sale of fuel, oil, equipment and supplies to an aircraft in an emergency. **The cost of the assistance may be credited to the appropriation from which the cost was paid.**

49 U.S.C. 47301 - 47305 - provides authority to acquire, establish and construct airport property and airway property (except meteorological facilities) in foreign territory, authority to transfer property, train foreign citizens, accept payment from a government of a foreign country or international organization for facilities or services provided the government or organization, and **authority to credit funds so received to current appropriations.**

49 U.S.C. 44903(c) - provides authority to the Administrator to authorize an airport operator to use on a reimbursable basis, personnel employed by the Administrator, or by another department, agency, or instrumentality of the Government with the consent of the head of the department, agency, or instrumentality, to supplement State, local, and private law enforcement personnel.

49 U.S.C. 44505(d) - authorizes cooperative agreements on a cost-shared basis for research, engineering and development with Federal and non-Federal entities.

49 U.S.C. 44912 - authorizes grants and cooperative agreements for research technologies to counter terrorist acts against civil aviation.

49 U.S.C. 44913 - authorizes grants under the Explosive Detection K-9 Team Training Program.

49 U.S.C. 44935(c)(2) - authorizes reimbursement for travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses for security training of non-United States Government domestic and foreign individuals whose services will contribute significantly to carrying out civil aviation security programs.

49 U.S.C. 47104 - authorizes project grants for airport development from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

49 U.S.C. 47151 - authorizes the Administrator to give an interest in surplus airport property to a State, political subdivision of a State, or tax supported organization. Such surplus property may be used by the U.S. Government without charge if the President declares a national emergency.

T3.8.2 Service Contracting Revised 10/2008

A Service Contracting

1 General Requirements Revised 4/2006

a. A service contract directly engages the time and effort of a contractor whose primary purpose is to perform an identifiable task rather than to furnish an end item of supply. Services may be either nonpersonal or personal, and may be performed by professional or nonprofessional personnel on an individual or organizational basis.

b. When planning, acquiring, and managing services, the service team should:

- (1) Clearly define needs, outputs, objectives, or problems to be solved;
- (2) Ensure Federal employees retain inherently Governmental functions;
- (3) Avoid personal services relationships, unless approved in advance;
- (4) Follow ethics requirements and protect against conflicts of interest;
- (5) Adequately monitor contractor performance; and
- (6) Appropriately document the basis for decisions.

2 Contractor Versus Government Performance Revised 4/2006

a. Government-wide policy is to rely on the private sector for commercial services, if certain criteria are met, consistent with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-76, (Revised), “Performance of Commercial Activities,” and the Supplement to Circular No. A-76. This Circular requires agencies to:

- (1) Identify activities performed by Federal employees as either commercial or inherently Governmental;
- (2) Perform inherently Governmental activities with Federal employees; and
- (3) Use a cost competition between the private sector and Federal employees to determine if Federal employees should perform a commercial activity.

b. When a Federal Activities Inventory Reform (FAIR) Act inventory identifies an in-house function as commercial in nature and suitable for public-private competition, the Contracting Officer should refer to OMB Circular A-76 and the Supplement for guidance. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.1.3 “Implementing OMB Circular No. A-76” for AMS-specific guidance on conducting A-76 competitions).

3 Inherently Governmental and Critical Functions Revised 4/2013

a. *Inherently Governmental Functions.*

- (1) The FAA cannot contract for inherently Governmental functions. Inherently

Governmental functions are those activities so closely related to the public interest that only Federal employees can perform the functions. These functions include activities that require either use of discretion in applying Government authority, or use of value judgments in making decisions for the Government. Governmental functions normally fall into two categories:

- (a) The act of governing, which requires discretionary use of Government authority; or

- (b) Decisions affecting monetary transactions and entitlements.

(2) The following functions are considered inherently Governmental (this list is not all inclusive):

- (a) Determining FAA program priorities and budget requests;

- (b) Conducting monetary transactions or entitlements;

- (c) Interpreting and executing laws that will bind FAA to take or not take some action by contract, policy, regulation, authorization, or order;

- (d) Determining FAA policy;

- (e) Exercising ultimate control over acquisition, use, or disposal of FAA's property, including collecting, controlling, or disbursing funds, and on what terms;

- (f) Determining budget policy, guidance and strategy;

- (g) Directing and controlling Federal employees;

- (h) Selecting or non-selecting individuals for Federal employment (including interviewing for employment)

- (i) Approving position descriptions and performance standards for Federal employees;

- (j) Determining and defining supplies or services to be acquired by FAA (the contractor may not identify its own work requirements, or write its own statement of work or task assignments);

- (k) Approving contractual documents, such as those documents defining requirements, incentive plans, and evaluation criteria;

- (l) Awarding, administering, and terminating contracts (including functions delegated to a Contracting Officer's Representative);

- (m) Determining whether contract costs are reasonable, allocable, and

allowable;

(n) Drafting Congressional testimony, responses to Congressional correspondence, or agency responses to audit reports from the Inspector General, General Accountability Office, or other Federal audit entity;

(o) Approving FAA responses to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests (other than routine responses that do not require the exercise of judgment whether documents are released or withheld), and approving FAA responses to the administrative appeals of denials of FOIA requests;

(p) Approving FAA licensing actions and inspections; and

(q) Performing adjudicatory functions (other than those relating to arbitration or other methods of alternative dispute resolution).

(3) Effort under contracts requiring advice, recommendations, reports, analyses, or other similar work is considered effort closely associated with performing inherently Governmental functions. Such closely associated effort could influence the authority, accountability, and responsibilities of FAA officials. These contracts require active monitoring and administration to ensure contractors do not perform inherently Governmental functions and Federal employees properly exercise their authority.

(4) Prior to issuing a screening information request (SIR) or contract for services, the CO must determine whether the services are inherently Governmental functions.

b. Critical Functions.

(1) "Critical functions" are functions necessary for an agency to effectively perform and maintain control of its mission and operations. These functions are typically recurring and long-term.

(2) Examples of critical FAA functions include (this list is not all-inclusive):

- ☐ Aviation safety;
- ☐ Air traffic operations;
- ☐ FAA information systems; and
- ☐ Security and hazardous material safety

(3) Before issuing a SIR or contract for services, the CO and program official should determine if the procurement is in support of a critical FAA function. Where a critical FAA function is not inherently Governmental, both FAA and contractor employees may support the function.

(4) The CO and program official should use informed judgment when determining whether the services support a critical FAA function. In making this determination, the overall importance of the function to FAA's mission and operations should be considered. The more important the function, the more important it is that FAA have

the internal capability to maintain control of its mission and operations. Sufficient internal capability generally requires that FAA have an adequate number of Federal employees having the necessary expertise to oversee any contractors supporting the critical function, and perform the needed work without adverse impact in the event of contractor default. The CO and program official must monitor the contractor performance supporting a critical FAA function during contract performance.

c. *Reporting.* COs will indicate in PRISM at the beginning of the "Inherently Governmental Functions" field whether the services are closely associated with inherently governmental functions, supporting critical functions, or a combination of closely associated with inherently governmental functions and supporting critical functions. If none of these, the services will be indicated as "other functions." If not a services contract, NA (Not Applicable) will be indicated.

4 Support Services Contracting Revised 7/2024

a. *Description.* Support services contracts require contractor personnel with specific expertise, knowledge, skill, or experience to help implement or improve the FAA's systems, programs, functions, or goals. Although not a comprehensive description, support services include:

Technical, engineering, and scientific expertise, advice, analysis, studies, or reports in areas such as: information technology design, programming, networking, installation, operation, data management, and customer support; definition and design of systems, equipment, software and facilities; system engineering; requirements management and specification development; modeling and simulation; risk analysis and management; cost estimating; human factors engineering; information security; testing and operational evaluation; logistics support analysis; technical writing; and expertise and analysis on the effectiveness, efficiency, or economy of technical operations of equipment, systems, services, or procedures.

Professional, management, and administrative expertise, advice, analysis, studies, or reports in areas such as: program management, execution, and control; procurement management; employee training and development; payroll and finance administration; budget formulation and execution; cost and benefit analysis; economic and regulatory analysis; environmental analysis; management and organizational evaluation; staffing, workload and workflow analysis; conferences, seminars, and meetings; public events and writing; and expertise and analysis on the effectiveness, efficiency, or economy of management and general administrative operations and procedures.

Note: Consistent with the definition of a service contract under "General Requirements" above, support services do not include contracts for leasing facilities or equipment, subscription services, commercial licensing agreements, or anything else furnishing an end item of supply rather than performing an identifiable task. Additionally, services subject to the Service Contract Labor Standards (e.g., janitorial, grounds maintenance, guard services, mail delivery, etc.) are not support services. Also excluded are services for direct support of FAA operations (e.g., telecommunications,

flight services, satellite services, utilities, etc.).

b. *Analysis and Rationale.* The entire service team (Contracting Officer (CO), Contracting Officer's Representative (COR), attorney, and program official) should ensure:

- (1) There is a good business case, considering need, benefit, cost, and alternatives, for acquiring support services;
- (2) Support services do not overlap or duplicate services being acquired elsewhere in FAA;
- (3) There is a solid, well-documented rationale for selecting the contractor; and
- (4) The FAA has the expertise to monitor the contractor's performance.

c. *Acquisition Strategy Review Board (ASRB).* Support services expected to have a total estimated value of \$10 million or more require the review and approval process specified in the Acquisition Strategy Review Board (ASRB) Standard Operating Procedure. Contact AAQ-2 to obtain a copy of the ASRB Standard Operating Procedure.

d. *T&M/LH.* When support services are obtained on a time and materials or labor hour basis, the CO and program official/COR should ensure:

- (1) The statement of work clearly defines expected outputs or objectives;
- (2) The contract or task includes only those labor categories necessary to achieve required outputs, and the basis for selecting the labor categories is documented in the contract file;
- (3) The contract identifies specific education, experience, and other appropriate requirements for each labor category;
- (4) The solicitation requires the offeror to propose specific personnel for the labor categories, and to provide a resume for each proposed person. The solicitation may include a provision for submitting resumes within a reasonable time after contract award, subject to CO's approval of each proposed person. The provision should specify any costs incurred before approval of resumes may be disallowed if the CO determines a person's qualifications do not meet the terms and conditions of the contract;
- (5) The source evaluation team reviews the offeror's proposed personnel to ensure that each person meets the position requirements for the labor category. For offerors allowed to submit resumes after award, the CO and program official/COR review resumes to ensure proposed personnel meet position requirements;
- (6) Review of contractor's invoices includes a comparison of labor categories, rates and hours charged to the contract with the work actually performed;
- (7) The contractor submits employee resumes and obtains CO's approval of any

personnel changes after contract award, and the contract file is documented with CO's approval of the personnel changes; and

(8) Periodic spot checks of contractor employee's qualifications against contractually-specified qualifications.

e. *Additional Procedures.* Support services obtained through a multiple award schedule or program, e.g., eFAST, must follow all additional required procedures, such as competing task orders or comparing rates and capabilities among multiple sources.

f. *Invoices.* The CO must review and approve all invoices submitted under a service contract. This excludes invoices provided under the purchase card program.

g. *Ceiling.* A contract ceiling established at the time of initial award must have a documented relationship to the amount of work expected to be performed. This applies to contract types in which ceilings are required, i.e., time and materials.

h. *Determining Final Content.* Government personnel, and not contractors who will perform the work, must always determine the final results of market surveys and prepare the final content of statements of work and independent Government cost estimates.

i. *Conflict of Interest.* An apparent or actual conflict of interest must be avoided. All support services SIRs and contracts must include AMS clause 3.1.7-6 "Disclosure of Certain Employee Relationships." The CO must notify legal counsel when the contractor discloses a former FAA employee or relative of a current FAA employee working under the contract, and when the CO has reason to believe the contractor has made an incomplete or improper disclosure. The CO collects facts surrounding each contractor disclosure and, with legal counsel, assesses the information to determine whether an apparent or actual conflict of interest exists. Depending on the assessment, the CO may require the contractor to provide and implement a plan to avoid, neutralize, or mitigate a conflict of interest involving its employee(s). The CO documents this assessment and any actions taken.

j. *Contractor Identification.* Contractors providing support services for FAA, as defined in this Section, must identify themselves as supporting an FAA office or program when there is any reasonable question regarding their status. This identification must be in all forms of support-related communication including meetings and teleconferences, individual phone calls, and email. For example, in meetings where everyone is introducing themselves or when making or receiving calls through the FAA telephone system, such contractors must identify themselves as contract support. At meetings where there is a "sign-in" sheet or similar roster, contractors must identify themselves as contract support. Similarly, the signature block of support contractor personnel using the FAA email system (in addition to the "ctr" in the email address) must identify the individual as a support contractor. Such identification will reduce the potential for appearances of an employer-employee relationship between FAA and its contract support personnel. FAA program managers, CORs, and contracting personnel are responsible for ensuring compliance with this requirement as part of the administration of individual support contracts.

a. *Employee/Employer Relationship.* A personal service contract is a contract that, by its express terms, or *as administered*, establishes what is tantamount to an employer-employee relationship between the FAA and the contractor's personnel. Such a relationship is created when an FAA employee exercises relatively continuous supervision and control over one or more contractor employees.

b. *Supervision.* Supervision includes directing or assigning work to specific contractor employees; directing that a contractor employee be hired, fired, promoted, rewarded, transferred or granted leave, or exercising control over how specific contractor employees perform their job. Any one of these elements might create an employer-employee relationship and therefore a personal services contract. In addition, if the nature of the work or ability of the contractor employee(s) is such that they do not require or receive much supervision, but a FAA employee provides what supervision the contractor employee receives, then the contract is for personal services.

c. *Warning Signs.* Possible warning signs of when supervision might be present include: performance of the work in FAA furnished offices or property; principal tools and equipment are furnished by the FAA; the services are applied directly to the integral efforts of the FAA, or an organizational subpart in furtherance of that organization's assigned function or the FAA mission; comparable services are performed in FAA or other agencies using Government employees; and the need for the service provided can reasonably be expected to last beyond one year. The presence (or absence) of one or even all of these factors in a particular contract does not necessarily determine whether a contract is for, or being administered as, a personal services contract. Instead the presence of these factors indicates that the contract as written or administered, must be particularly carefully scrutinized to assure that FAA employees are not supervising contractor employees, and thus creating a personal services contract.

d. *Monitoring/Technical Direction.* Simple monitoring of a contractor's performance, providing technical direction, issuing task orders, or providing comments on the contractors' work, in accordance with the contract's terms, do not in themselves create a personal services contract. Performing any of these functions in a manner not provided for by the contract, however, could create a personal services contract as well as expose the FAA to additional liability.

e. *Determination.* The FAA may award personal services contracts when the vice president of the relevant service organization (for ATO contracts) or head of the line of business (for non-ATO contracts) determines that a personal service contract is in the best interest of the agency after thorough evaluation which includes, but is not limited to the following factors:

- (1) Federal and state income tax requirements;
- (2) Workmen's compensation, social security and related implications;
- (3) The FAA's potential liability for services performed;
- (4) The availability of temporary hires to perform the desired services;

- (5) Demonstration of tangible benefits to the agency;
- (6) A detailed cost comparison demonstrating a financial advantage to the FAA from such contract;
- (7) Potential post employment restrictions applicable to former employees; and
- (8) A legal determination that the work to be performed is not inherently governmental. The required determination is non-delegable and must be reviewed for legal sufficiency by the Office of the Chief Counsel. Additionally, the vice president (for ATO) or head of the line of business (for non-ATO) must provide a copy of each approved determination to the Acquisition Executive.

f. *Benefits to the FAA.* Although personal services contracts are permitted, they should be used only when there is a clear demonstrated financial and program benefit to the FAA. Therefore, this authority should be conservatively applied.

g. *Personnel Involvement.* Prior to entering into a personal service contract, the Contracting Officer should make arrangements with the appropriate personnel office concerning federal, state, and other tax withholding requirements.

6 Advisory and Assistance Services Revised 4/2006

a. Advisory and assistance are services provided under contract by nongovernmental sources to support or improve agency policy development, decision-making, management, and administration, or to support or improve the operation of managerial or hardware systems. Advisory and assistance contracts provide outside points of view from individuals with special skills or knowledge from industry, universities or research foundations. The use of these services helps to prevent too-limited judgments on critical issues, facilitating alternative solutions to complex issues. Examples of advisory and assistance functions include studies, analyses and evaluations; and management and professional support (including consultants, experts and advisors).

b. Before awarding an advisory and assistance contract, the Contracting Officer should consult with legal counsel about any funding restrictions that may apply to the procurement.

7 Temporary Services Revised 4/2006

The FAA may obtain temporary services from private agencies, or may contract directly with individuals, for up to 240 work days during any 24 month period subject to the following:

a. The guidelines concerning personal service contracts must be met (see "Personal Services Contracts," above). For example, when obtaining secretarial services on a temporary basis, FAA personnel may not recruit, test, select, reassign, reward, grant leave to, approve time cards, discipline, or separate a temporary help service employee. The contractor is responsible

for taking such actions, because it is the employer.

b. Temporary service contracts are appropriate to fulfill a critical need, where use of a temporary appointment (up to one year) or a term appointment (one to four years) is not appropriate or feasible. However, temporary service contracts should not be used to circumvent controls on employment levels. For example, the FAA may not use temporary help services merely because hiring is frozen or ceiling levels are insufficient.

c. Temporary service contracts may not be used in lieu of appointing a surplus or displaced Federal employee as required by the President's memorandum of September 12, 1995, titled "Career Transition Assistance for Federal Employees."

8 Concession Contracts Added 4/2006

a. A concession contract is a specialized contractual agreement between FAA and a contractor (the concessionaire). These contracts are normally used when the FAA requires a service to be performed, the concessionaire performs the service and collects funds from third parties, and the FAA provides significant support, such as facilities. Concession contracts may require the concessionaire to pay the FAA. Examples of concession contracts include food service and day care centers.

b. *General Requirements.* Each concession contract is unique and tailored to the specific situation. Concession contracts need not include the clauses normally required by the FAA. However, the contract must clearly define the rights and responsibilities of the parties. Among the issues that the Contracting Officer must consider:

- (1) What facilities or services will FAA provide to the concessionaire?
- (2) Will the facility be provided at no cost, or will the concessionaire be required to pay a use fee?
- (3) Are other payments to FAA required, and if so, how will they be calculated?
- (4) How will the quality of service be evaluated, and what types of corrective actions may be initiated by FAA for inadequate performance?
- (5) What liabilities will be assumed by each party?
- (6) What labor and/or compensation standards are to be established for concessionaire employees?
- (7) What are the parties' responsibilities for property maintenance, repair and replacement?
- (8) What insurance requirements are advisable?
- (9) Are there public safety and health considerations which must be addressed?

- (10) What termination rights should be included?
- (11) What provisions for changes should be included?
- (12) Is the work to be performed in spaces which subject the concessionaire to FAA policies?
- (13) What services will the FAA require the concessionaire to provide (e.g., hours of operation, full service cafeteria, etc.).
- (14) Will there be any restrictions on who is allowed to use the services? For example, federal laws require 50 percent of children in child care facilities located on federal facilities to be dependents of federal employees. In the case of fitness centers, will membership be limited to federal employees only?
- (15) Will any FAA-furnished property be provided, and if so, how will it be accounted for?
- (16) Are there any licensing requirements which must be met?
- (17) Are there any limitations on the types of service or products that may be sold under the concession contract? For example, cafeterias are prohibited from competing with snack bars being operated under the Randolph-Sheppard Act for items such as pre- packaged goods (candy bars, canned soda, individual packages of potato chips, etc.). Vending services are prohibited from selling or distributing tobacco products on federal property.

9 Cafeteria/Vending Services Added 4/2006

Blind vendors licensed by State licensing agencies designated by the Secretary of Education under the provisions of the Randolph-Sheppard Act (20 U.S.C. 107 et seq.) must be given priority in the location and operation of cafeterias and vending facilities, including vending machines on property owned, leased, or otherwise acquired or controlled by the FAA, provided the location or operation of such facility would not adversely affect the interests of the United States. Additional guidance on implementation of this law is at 34 C.F.R. Part 395 and AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.4 “Required Sources of Products/Services.”

10 Child Care Services Added 4/2006

Child care services include child protective services (including the investigation of child abuse and neglect reports), social services, health and mental health care, child (day) care, education (whether or not directly involved in teaching), foster care, residential care, recreational or rehabilitative programs, and detention, correctional, or treatment services. These contracts must include requirements for criminal history background checks on employees who will perform child care services (42 U.S.C. 13041), any special state requirements (such as cleanliness requirements), and security/screening requirements for anyone (including janitors and

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repairmen) that comes in contact with children.

11 Nonpersonal Health Care Services Added 4/2006

For nonpersonal health care contracts with physicians, dentists and other health care providers, the Contracting Officer should require the contractor to obtain and maintain appropriate levels of malpractice insurance and include similar provisions in its subcontracts with other providers. See AMS clause 3.8.2-15, "Indemnification and Medical Liability Insurance."

12 Guard Services Revised 4/20113

The FAA may contract for guard services. Typical requirements for guard services include, but are not limited to: U.S. citizenship, minimum age of 21, high school diploma or equivalent, firearm training, testing and certification, and other additional technical training specified in the contract scope of work. Each guard must complete the following so that a NACI background investigation can be completed by the Office of Personnel Management:

- a. OMB I-9, Eligibility Verification;
- b. DOT 1681, ID Card/Credential Application;
- c. SF-85, Questionnaire for Low Risk Positions;
- d. OF-306, Declaration for Federal Employment; and
- e. Fingerprint Cards.

13 Contractor-Assisted Maintenance of the NAS Revised 7/2023

Contractor assistance may be used to augment FAA's workforce for maintenance and maintenance and restoration of National Airspace System (NAS) equipment, sub-systems, and systems to accomplish the mission of the NAS. Contractor maintenance support includes all maintenance performed by non-Federal personnel. Maintenance includes, but is not limited to, evaluating equipment and system operation, and evaluating documentation such as facilities logs, data files, technical performance records, and administrative and logistics support. Considerations for contracts for non-Federal personnel for maintenance and restoration of the NAS systems are:

- a. All maintenance performed by contractors on NAS equipment must conform to FAA order 6000.15 "General Maintenance Handbook for National Airspace System (NAS) Facilities," system/sub-systems/equipment technical manuals, and all appropriate FAA directives.
- b. Contractor personnel who perform maintenance activities on NAS equipment must have at a minimum the same level of knowledge, skills, and abilities required of FAA personnel maintaining the same or similar equipment, sub-systems, or systems. The

contractor must provide and maintain the necessary documentation to support its level of knowledge, skill and ability.

c. The COR should address Operational Risk Management (ORM) with contractors prior to performance on NAS facilities. For example, the FAA may require that contractor personnel watch the short ORM orientation video the FAA has posted at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyq9ESQ8vds>. The video provides an overview on how FAA facilities are interconnected and the criticality of the work performed on NAS facilities, along with some ORM practices.

d. Certified pre-employment drug testing is mandatory for all contractor personnel before performing work for FAA. Contractor personnel maintaining any part of the NAS must be subject to random drug and alcohol testing according to DOT 3910.1 "Drug and Alcohol-Free Departmental Workplace."

e. Contractor personnel must meet FAA security requirements. Contractor personnel are subject to background investigations and technical inspections at the same level as performed for FAA personnel who are providing maintenance support of the NAS systems.

f. Contracts for maintenance support of the NAS systems are subject to union coordination according to current union contracts, applicable orders, rules, regulations, and any established national and local Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

g. Contract limitations on NAS equipment/systems must not exceed the following guidance:

- (1) For a period not to exceed two years during which FAA workforce training and/or support requirements are being satisfied.
- (2) For a period not to exceed two years during which sufficient FAA employees are recruited and trained to assume full maintenance.
- (3) For an extended period not to exceed five years when it is determined to be in the best interest of the Government.

h. Contract for maintenance support are excluded from this guidance if they fall within the follow area:

- (1) Local or regional contracts not providing periodic or on-call maintenance for equipment that is an integral part of the NAS reportable facility or service. Examples of exclusions include janitorial, tower maintenance, and buildings and grounds.
- (2) Contracts for systems that are in the precommissioned status, even though the testing may consist of periods of operational use.

(3) Contracts that have a duration of less than one year and do not relate to restoration/maintenance of critical NAS equipment, e.g., radar and air traffic control frequencies.

(4) Contracts issued for telephone or other services, e.g., computer repair.

(5) Contracts maintained by the FAA Logistics Center such as exchange and repair.

14 Other Requirements for Service Contracting Revised 10/2020

a. *Conflict of Interest and Ethics Requirements.* As applicable, solicitations and contracts must include conflict of interest and ethics-related provisions consistent with AMS policy 3.1.5 - 3.1.7.

b. *Key Personnel.* Solicitations and contracts should include AMS clause 3.8.2-17 “Key Personnel and Facilities,” or a similar clause, to list named individuals who are considered key for successful performance of a contract. The Contracting Officer must approve substitution of any key personnel.

c. *Labor Standards.* The Contracting Officer should include applicable labor standards, such as the Service Contract Labor Standards or Davis-Bacon Act, in solicitations and contracts when appropriate. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T.3.6.2 “Labor Laws” for additional guidance for determining when such provisions are appropriate).

d. *Security Requirements.* The service team must take appropriate actions to protect the Government’s interest when contractor employees, subcontractors, or consultants may have access to FAA facilities, classified information, sensitive information, or resources. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.14.1 “Security” for additional guidance on security requirements for contractor personnel).

e. *Insurance Requirements.* The contract should require the contractor to obtain appropriate levels of insurance coverage. Some situations may require special types of coverage to address higher risks, such as those for research or health care that involve personal risk where higher than normal insurance premiums are inherent in the requirement.

f. *State and Local Requirements.* Contracts may include state or local requirements, provided that the FAA does not waive its sovereign immunity. The Contracting Officer should consult with legal counsel about the potential effect of any state or local requirements.

15 Uncompensated Overtime Added 4/2006

a. Contractor’s use of uncompensated overtime is not encouraged.

b. When professional or technical services are acquired on the basis of the number of hours to be provided, rather than on the task to be performed, the solicitation must require offerors to

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identify in their proposals and subcontractor proposals:

- (1) Uncompensated overtime hours; and
- (2) Uncompensated overtime rate for direct charge, Fair Labor Standards Act--exempt personnel (such as executive, professional, and administrative employees). This includes uncompensated overtime hours that are in indirect cost pools for personnel whose regular hours are normally charged direct.

c. The Contracting Officer must ensure that use of uncompensated overtime on the basis of the number of hours provided will not degrade the level of technical expertise required to fulfill the Government's requirements. The Contracting Officer must conduct a risk assessment and evaluate, for award on that basis, any proposals that reflect factors such as: unrealistically low labor rates or other costs that may result in quality or service shortfalls, and unbalanced distribution of uncompensated overtime among skill levels and its use in key technical positions.

16 Performance-Based Acquisition Added 4/2006

a. *Performance-Based Acquisition (PBA)*. Performance-based acquisition is a method of structuring all aspects of an acquisition around the purpose of the work to be performed. The contract requirements are described in clear, specific, and objective terms with measurable outcomes, as opposed to describing either the manner by which the work is to be performed or broad and imprecise statements of work. It is the preferred method for describing work in service contracts and should be used when appropriate. PBA typically includes:

- (1) Performance requirements that define work in measurable, mission-related terms where the accomplishment of the effort is measurable;
- (2) Performance standards (i.e., quality, quantity, and timeliness) tied to the performance requirements;
- (3) A Government quality assurance (QA) plan that describes how the contractor's performance will be measured against the performance standards;
- (4) If the acquisition is either critical to agency mission accomplishment or requires relatively large expenditures of funds, positive and negative incentives tied to the government QA plan measurements.

b. *Statements of Work*. When preparing statements of work, the service team should, to the maximum extent practicable:

- (1) Describe the work in terms of "what" is to be the required output rather than either "how" the work is to be accomplished or the number of hours to be provided;
- (2) Establish minimum position requirements but avoid explicit qualification descriptions of personnel (i.e. years' experience, degree(s), certification(s), etc.), with

the exception of "key" personnel. If "key" personnel and qualification descriptions are included in a contract, administration of the contract must be in accordance with Headquarters Contracting Divisions' Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) – "Ensuring Compliance with Contractor Personnel Qualifications Requirements" (FAA only), or, if applicable, Region/Center procedures.

(3) Enable assessment of work performance against measurable performance standards;

(4) Rely on the use of measurable performance standards and financial incentives in a competitive environment to encourage competitors to develop and institute innovative and cost-effective methods of performing the work; and

(5) Avoid combining requirements into a single acquisition that is too broad for the FAA or a prospective contractor to manage effectively.

c. *PBA Resource Information.* The Office of Federal Procurement Policy's "Seven Steps to PBSA" guide is available online and provides detailed information, examples, and other links for PBA.

d. *Service Team Responsibility.* Service teams should consider PBA as the preferred method to obtain services, if appropriate, and should consider the feasibility of converting existing contracts and tasks to performance-based acquisitions, if appropriate.

17 Services Crossing Fiscal Years Added 4/2006

a. *Services Funded with Annual Appropriations.* When the period of a contract, option, or order does not exceed one year, severable services funded by annual appropriations may begin in one fiscal year and end in the next fiscal year.

b. *Training Services Crossing Fiscal Years.*

(1) *Determining Nonseverability.* In certain instances, training courses may be treated as nonseverable services that permit current fiscal year funds to be used for training occurring in the next fiscal year. When the training obligation is incurred and performance begins in one fiscal year, the entire cost may be charged to that year even though performance extends into the following year. However, if performance does not begin in the fiscal year in which the obligation was made (i.e., execution of the contract), the Contracting Officer should use the following criteria to determine nonseverability and document the determination in writing:

(a) A valid need for training exists in the current fiscal year;

(b) The need cannot be met during the current fiscal year due to circumstances beyond the agency's control; and

(c) The time period between procurement of the services and performance of the services is not excessive.

(2) *Justifying the Time Lapse*. The Contracting Officer should evaluate whether the time period is not excessive under (1)(a) above on a case by case basis using the specific factors that support the determination. The Comptroller General has determined that a two week lapse of time between the procurement of the services and the date performance began was not excessive where the need for the training arose six months earlier, but the vendor controlled the scheduling of the training class which was not available until the following fiscal year.

18 Architect-Engineer Services Revised 7/2013

a. *Description*. Architect-Engineer (A-E) services include:

(1) Professional services of an architectural or engineering nature, as defined by applicable State law, which are required to be performed or approved by a person licensed, registered, or certified to provide such services.

(2) Professional services of an architectural or engineering nature performed by contract that are associated with:

- (a) Research;
- (b) Planning;
- (c) Development;
- (d) Design;
- (e) Construction;
- (f) Alteration;
- (g) Repair or improvement of real property.

(3) Other professional services of an architectural or engineering nature, and incidental services commonly performed by members of the architectural and engineering professions (and individuals in their employ), including:

- (a) Studies;
- (b) Investigations;
- (c) Surveying and mapping;
- (d) Tests;
- (e) Evaluations;

- (f) Consultations;
- (g) Comprehensive planning;
- (h) Program management;
- (i) Conceptual designs;
- (j) Plans and specifications;
- (k) Value engineering;
- (l) Construction phase services;
- (m) Soils engineering;
- (n) Drawing reviews;
- (o) Preparation of operating and maintenance manuals; and
- (p) Other related services.

b. General.

(1) The statement of work (SOW) for a design contract must require the architect-engineer, when preparing the construction design specifications or other deliverables, to specify compliance with applicable environmental or conservation standards pursuant to AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.3. These standards include:

- (a) Pollution control, clean air and water;
- (b) Energy and water conservation and efficiency;
- (c) Hazardous material identification and material safety data;
- (d) Use of recovered recycled materials;
- (e) Radioactive material;
- (f) Environmentally Preferable and Energy-Efficient Products and Services;
- (g) Ozone depleting substances;
- (h) Toxic chemical release; and
- (i) Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings

- (2) No construction contract may be awarded to the firm that designed the project, unless the project is being solicited and awarded as a design-build.
- (3) The SIR should detail the format of the designs and deliverables to be submitted to the FAA; however the SIR should not preclude the firm from proposing use of modern design methods.
- (4) Any information deemed Sensitive Unclassified Information (SUI) must be handled, released, or distributed per guidelines established in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.14.1 and FAA Order 1600.75.

c. Evaluation Criteria.

- (1) The FAA should evaluate offers for A-E services using appropriate criteria. Examples of evaluation criteria that could typically apply to A-E services include:
 - (a) Professional qualifications of the A-E firm;
 - (b) Specialized experience and technical competence in the type of work required;
 - (c) Ability to perform the services in a timely manner;
 - (d) Past performance on contracts of a similar scope and complexity, including cost control, quality of work, and compliance with schedules;
 - (e) Geographical location and knowledge of the project location, if warranted by the nature and size of the project; and
 - (f) Other criteria as needed.
- (2) The FAA may conduct design competitions where firms are evaluated based on their conceptual design for a project. Design competitions may be appropriate when:
 - (a) Unique situations, such as memorials or structures of unusual national significance, are present;
 - (b) Sufficient time is available to submit and evaluate conceptual drawings; and
 - (c) Design competition will substantially benefit the project and FAA.

d. Evaluation Boards.

- (1) If appropriate, FAA may use ad hoc or standing A-E evaluation boards to assess A-E proposals. Duties of these boards may include:
 - (a) Review of design packages or proposals;
 - (b) Evaluation of offerors according to factors established in the SIR;

(c) Holding discussions as necessary; and

(d) Preparing a source selection report.

(2) Evaluation boards should include members specializing in architecture, engineering, construction, and acquisition. Non-Government advisors may serve on these boards.

(3) An offeror cannot be eligible for award while any of its principals or associates are members of the evaluation board.

e. Liability.

(1) A-E contractors must be responsible for the professional quality, technical accuracy, and coordination of all services required under their respective contracts.

(2) A-E firms may be liable to the Government for costs resulting from errors or deficiencies in designs furnished under contract. In coordination with technical personnel and legal counsel, the CO must consider the extent to which the A-E contractor may be reasonably liable when modifying a construction contract due to errors or deficiencies in design provided under contract.

(3) After considering the FAA's best interest and all reasonable costs involved in recovery efforts, the CO must include in the contract file a written statement of the basis for the decision to recover or not to recover any costs from an A-E contractor that resulted from errors or deficiencies.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms Revised 4/2006

[view procurement forms](#)

T3.8.3 Federal Supply Schedules Revised 1/2009

A Federal Supply Schedules

1 General Revised 9/2021

a. Definitions.

(1) *Multiple Award Schedule (MAS)*: Contracts awarded by General Services Administration (GSA) or Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for similar or comparable supplies, or services, established with more than one supplier, at varying prices; and

(2) *Special Item Number (SIN)*: A group of generically similar (but not identical) supplies or services that are intended to serve the same general purpose or function.

b. The Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) program is directed and managed by GSA and provides Federal agencies with a simplified process for obtaining commercial supplies and services associated with volume buying. Indefinite delivery contracts are awarded to provide supplies and services at stated prices for given periods of time.

c. The terms and conditions of an order placed against a FSS contract are governed by the terms of the FSS basic contract, and the FSS basic contract is governed by applicable clauses of the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR).

d. GSA may establish special ordering procedures for a particular schedule. In this case, that schedule will specify the special ordering procedures.

e. GSA schedule contracts require all schedule contractors to publish an "Authorized Federal Supply Schedule Pricelist." The pricelist contains all supplies and services offered by a schedule contractor. In addition, each pricelist contains the pricing and terms and conditions pertaining to each Special Item Number (SIN) that is on schedule. The schedule contractor is required to provide one copy of its pricelist upon request. Pricelists may also be obtained by:

(1) Submitting a written e-mail request to schedules.infocenter@gsa.gov; or

(2) Telephone at 1-800-488-3111.

f. GSA issues FSS publications that give an overview of the FSS program and address pertinent topics. Copies can be ordered by:

(1) Requesting copies through the GSA website;

(2) Submitting a written e-mail request to CMLS@gsa.gov; or

(3) Completing GSA Form 457, FSS Publications Mailing List Application, and mailing it to the GSA Centralized Mailing List Service (7SM), P.O. Box 6477, Fort Worth, TX 76115.

2 GSA Advantage and e-Buy Revised 10/2007

a. GSA offers an on-line shopping service called "GSA Advantage" through which a Contracting Officer (CO) or purchase card holder may place orders against Schedules. See the GSA Advantage website. FAA personnel may search the site using specific information (national stock number, part number, common name), review delivery options, place orders

directly with Schedule contractors, and pay for orders using a purchase card.

b. FAA may also use GSA Advantage to place orders through GSA's Global Supply System (formerly known as "GSA Stock" or "Customer Supply Center").

c. Complementing GSA Advantage is "e-Buy," GSA's electronic Request for Quotation (RFQ) system. E-Buy allows COs to post requirements, obtain quotes, and issue orders electronically. The system can be found on the E-Buy website.

3 GSA Global Supply Revised 10/2007

a. GSA, through its Stock Program, purchases a wide variety of common-use items and makes them available to Federal agencies via a network of distribution centers. The GSA Global Supply Catalog contains an alphabetical index of stock items, descriptions, National Stock Numbers (NSN), and prices. GSA also operates regional Customer Supply Centers, which are retail outlets for small quantity, immediate supply items, i.e. office supplies. The FAA may purchase Government stock items when in the FAA's best interest. Methods for ordering GSA stock items include:

(1) GSA Global Supply online site: Orders can be placed online, by registered users;

(2) Telephone/Fax: Orders can be placed by calling (800) 525-8027 or by fax to (800) 856-7057; and

(3) FEDSTRIP (Federal Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedure): Orders utilizing FEDSTRIP can be placed by:

(a) Using the FEDSTRIP feature on the GSA Global Supply website;

(b) Mail, using a Standard Form (SF) 344, to GSA Global Supply, Room 6A06, 819 Taylor Street, Fort Worth, TX 76102; or

(c) FEDSTRIP requisitions can be submitted through GSA Advantage website.

b. Additional information. Additional information regarding GSA Global Supply can be found at the GSA Global Supply website or by calling (800) 525-8027.

c. Registered Users. Users registered with GSA Advantage gain access to the GSA Global Supply website with the same user ID and password.

4 Use of Federal Supply Schedules Revised 10/2023

a. *General.*

(1) Although GSA has already determined that prices are fair and reasonable, with the

exception of prices of certain orders for services (see below), FAA must select the FSS product or service which represents the best value for FAA. FAA should consider, as appropriate, factors such as delivery, features, capabilities, trade-in terms, probable life, warranties, maintenance availability, past performance, environmental factors, and energy efficiency.

(2) FAA is exempt from mandatory use of FSS contracts that GSA or the FAR designates as mandatory.

(3) Before procuring supplies through an FSS, the CO must confirm that the items are not covered by FAA mandatory sources, including the Strategic Sourcing for the Acquisition of Various Equipment and Supplies (SAVES) Program.

(4) FAA's requirements should be performance-based to the maximum extent practicable. Program officials must not "over-scope" requirements to the point that it hinders competition. If an FAA requirement is for a specific "brand name" product available from only one manufacturer, and no other equal product will be satisfactory, the program official must document the rational basis for requiring the brand name product in the Single Source Justification for Products, Services, and Construction Template. (Refer to AMS T3.2.2.8.A.5 Brand Name and T3.2.2.4 Single Source for guidance on required documentation for rational basis.)

(5) The CO must request pricing from three or more vendors when using an FSS to obtain supplies or services. To ensure FAA receives the full benefit of competition, the CO is encouraged to seek pricing from as many vendors as reasonably possible (but at least three).

(6) Single source procurements using FSS contracts, or procurements involving schedules that only have one vendor, must be justified, documented, reviewed and approved as single source actions. (Refer to AMS Policy 3.2.2.4)

(7) For support services on a time and materials or labor hour basis, the CO and program official must review resumes of proposed contractor personnel. (Refer to AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.2).

(8) For services that require a statement of work, the program official is responsible for evaluating the level of effort and mix of labor proposed to perform the specific task being ordered.

(9) The evaluation criteria and the basis on which the selection will be made must be plainly stated and strictly adhered to.

(10) For administrative convenience, the CO may add items not available through FSS (also referred to as open market items) to a FSS blanket purchase agreement or FSS individual task or delivery order only if:

(a) All applicable acquisition rules pertaining to the purchase of the items not on the FSS have been followed;

- (b) The CO has determined the price for the items not on the FSS is fair and reasonable;
- (c) The items are clearly labeled on the order as items not on the FSS; and
- (d) All clauses applicable to items not on the FSS are included in the order.

(11) Supplies offered on a Schedule are listed at fixed prices, and services are priced either at hourly rates or at a fixed price for performance of a specific task.

(12) Orders placed under an established FSS are exempt from public announcement requirements (as stated in AMS Policy 3.2.1.3.12).

b. *Ordering supplies or services without a SOW.* When ordering supplies or service listed in a FSS and a statement of work (SOW) is not required, COs must place orders with the schedule contractor that can provide the supply or service that represents the best value to FAA.

(1) Before placing an order, COs must consider reasonably available information about the supply or service offered under MAS contracts by surveying three or more schedule contractors through the GSA Advantage Online shopping service or by requesting pricing from three or more schedule contractors.

(2) If the use of a single source is required or only one vendor is present on an applicable schedule and the total dollar value does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold, no single-source justification is required.

(3) If the use of a single source is required and the total dollar value exceeds the micro-purchase threshold, a single-source justification is required and must be:

- (a) Compliant with the requirements in AMS Policy 3.2.2.4;
- (b) Developed and approved by the service organization;
- (c) Reviewed by legal counsel; and
- (d) Concurred with by the CO.

(4) In addition to those items detailed in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.10.1, the CO must document the Schedule contracts considered, noting the contractor from which the supply or service was ordered.

c. *Ordering Procedures for Service Requiring a Statement of Work.*

(1) *SOW.* All SOWs must include the work to be performed, location of work, period of performance, deliverable schedule, applicable performance standards, and any special requirements.

(2) *Request for Quotation (RFQ) Procedures*. The CO must provide the RFQ, which includes the SOW and evaluation criteria, to at least three schedule contractors that offer services that will meet FAA's needs, and may post it to e-Buy.

(a) If the use of a single source is required or only one vendor is present on an applicable schedule and the total dollar value does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold, no single-source justification is required.

(b) If the use of a single source is required and the total dollar value exceeds the micro-purchase threshold, a single-source justification is required and must be:

(i) Compliant with the requirements in AMS Policy 3.2.2.4;

(ii) Developed and approved by the service organization;

(iii) Reviewed by legal counsel; and

(iv) Concurred with by the CO.

(3) In addition to those items detailed in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.10.1, the CO must document:

(a) The Schedule contracts considered, noting the contractor from which the supply or service was ordered;

(b) Description of the services purchased;

(c) The evaluation methodology used in selecting the contractor;

(d) The rationale for any tradeoffs;

(e) The price reasonableness determination; and

(f) The rationale for not using a firm-fixed price or performance-based order.

d. There may be circumstances when the quantity of the order has a potential to reduce price. FSS contracts contain a "level," or maximum order threshold, at which customers must request price decreases from the contractor before placing an order. FSS contractors are authorized to offer price reductions in accordance with commercial practices, and the FSS contractors are not required to extend the same price reductions to all ordering activities that they gave to an individual ordering activity for a specific order. Despite the presence of the maximum order threshold, the customer may request a price reduction on any order.

e. COs may establish blanket purchase agreements (BPAs) with FSS contractors. COs may use BPAs to establish accounts with FSS contractors to fill recurring requirements. All FSS contracts contain BPA provisions. If using a BPA is in FAA's best interest, COs should refer to the applicable FSS contract for BPA requirements. As detailed in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.5, a BPA with a vendor does not justify purchasing from only one source, as

the initial BPA and future orders awarded are subject to competition requirements. Other FAA requirements detailed in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.5 include the need to publicly announce BPAs with a TEPV exceeding the AMS risk threshold, only a warranted CO may place orders exceeding the AMS risk threshold, and reviews to include legal counsel and the Chief Information Officer apply.

f. *Termination.*

(1) *Termination for Default.* A CO may terminate individual orders for default, and may include charging the contractor with excess costs resulting from repurchase. The schedule contracting office must be notified of all instances where an order has been terminated for default, and refer to GSA for specific termination procedures.

(2) *Termination for Convenience.* A CO may terminate individual orders for convenience, and the contracting officer must endeavor to enter into a "no cost" settlement agreement with the contractor.

g. *Disputes.*

(1) Under the Disputes clause of a schedule contract, the CO may:

(a) Issue decisions on disputes arising from performance of an order and notify the schedule contracting officer of the decision; or

(b) Refer the dispute to the schedule CO.

(2) Disputes pertaining to the terms and conditions of schedule contracts must be referred to the schedule contracting officer for resolution.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
Single Source Justification for Products, Services, and Construction Template

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

T3.8.4 Government Sources of Products/Services Revised 1/2010

A Use of Government Sources Revised 7/2007

1 Mandatory Sources Revised 10/2017

a. *General.* The FAA will generally satisfy requirements for products and services from commercial sources, or when in FAA’s best interest, from or through Government sources. In some cases, FAA must purchase from or through Government sources or programs: Randolph- Sheppard Act, and Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (Ability One Program) are mandatory sources for satisfying certain FAA purchases.

b. Except as otherwise provided by law or FAA policy, FAA will satisfy requirements for products and services from or through the sources listed below in descending order of priority:

- (1) FAA inventory and excess inventory from other agencies;
- (2) Supply or service sources mandated by the Randolph-Sheppard Act and by the Javits- Wagner-O'Day Act (Ability One Program); and
- (3) Commercial sources, Federal Supply Schedules, or other sources.

c. The Strategic Acquisition of Various Equipment and Supplies (SAVES) program is a mandatory source when applicable (see AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.6). Supplies procured through the SAVES program comply with Ability One Program requirements.

2 Excess Inventory Revised 10/2023

a. Whenever practicable and cost-effective, the Program Office should consider using excess personal property to fulfill its requirements in lieu of initiating a Procurement Request (PR).

Excess personal property (which excludes real property, Government-furnished property, and contractor-acquired property) is any personal property under the control of a Federal agency that is not required for its own needs. The cost of acquiring and maintaining the excess property should not exceed the cost of purchasing and maintaining the new property and the sources of spare parts or repair services for the acquired property should be readily accessible. The FAA Personal Property Process and Procedure Guide, as amended, provides additional guidance about excess personal property.

b. The Program Office is required to assess the suitability of excess property in meeting its mission need and satisfying an agency requirement based on the following criteria:

- (1) Physical attributes including age and condition of the excess property
- (2) Product capacities
- (3) Type of material used
- (4) Part numbers or other descriptive codes
- (5) Product uses and
- (6) Product quality
- (7) Location to determine means and costs to transport and handle the excess property

c. FAA organizations acquiring or receiving excess personal property from other agencies must ensure that an FAA unique asset identification tag is attached upon receipt and that the asset details are added to the Property System of Record (PSR).

d. PRs for new property should contain a statement that the Program Office was unsuccessful in finding suitable excess personal property.

e. FAA offices may obtain more information about Government-wide personal property program by contacting GSA Federal Acquisition Service at (800) 488-3111 or GSA's Federal Acquisition Service website.

f. *GSAXCess*. GSA established GSAXCess as a central website for agencies to both post and search for excess property. The website provides an efficient means to search for excess property available in other agencies that may meets the needs of the FAA, or to post excess property no longer needed for operations.

3 Acquisition Procedures for Purchases from Federal Prison Industries Revised 7/2023

a. *General*. Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI, also known as UNICOR) is a self supporting, wholly owned Government-owned corporation of the District of Columbia that provides training and employment for prisoners confined in federal penal and correctional institutes through the sale of its products and services to Government agencies. Classes of FPI produced products and services are listed in the FPI schedule which can be accessed at

<http://www.unicor.gov/> or by submitting a written request to Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20534.

b. *Applicability.* The procedures in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.4.A.3.c apply to all procurements involving products available from FPI, including procurements from a Qualified Vendors List, unless one or more of the exceptions below apply:

- (1) The monetary value of the procurement would not require a competitive procurement process under AMS Procurement Policy 3.2.2.4 (pertaining to procurements not exceeding the micro-purchase threshold);
- (2) A market analysis would not be required under AMS Procurement Policy 3.2.2.4 to support a single-source procurement of the product (e.g., emergency procurement);
- (3) Suitable used or excess products are available from the government;
- (4) The products are acquired and used outside the United States;
- (5) Services are being acquired; or
- (6) The FAA has obtained a waiver from FPI. If FAA seeks a waiver from applying AMS Policy and Guidelines normally applicable to acquisitions involving products available from FPI, then it will request a waiver with respect to a particular product or class of products by using the waiver procedures on FPI's website.

c. *FPI Acquisition Procedures.* The FAA must use the following acquisition process for procurements involving products available from FPI. The three principal stages in this process are market analysis, competition (if required), and award.

- (1) *Market Analysis Stage.* The FAA will conduct market analysis before purchasing a product of the type listed in the FPI Schedule. The market analysis will compare the product offered by FPI to the products available from private-sector suppliers that best meet FAA's needs in terms of price, quality, and time of delivery.

If the FAA Contracting Officer (CO) determines that the FPI product is equivalent in terms of price, quality, and time of delivery to those products available from the private sector that best meet FAA's needs, the CO will determine that the product offered by FPI is the best value to FAA and acquire that product from FPI without proceeding to the competition stage described below. The "equivalence" determination in the preceding sentence requires that FPI's product be equivalent with respect to each of the three criteria of price, quality, and time of delivery, but does not require that FPI's product be equivalent in a precise mathematical sense if such a comparison is infeasible.

The CO's procurement determination will be documented and made part of the contract file. This is a unilateral determination made at the discretion of the CO. If insufficient

information is obtained through market analysis to support a best value determination, the CO will move to the competition stage.

(2) *Competition Stage*. If the CO does not determine that the product offered by FPI is the best value to FAA at the market analysis stage, then FAA will acquire the product using competitive procedures set forth below:

(a) The CO must post a public announcement for any acquisition for products available from FPI in accordance with AMS Procurement Policy 3.2.1.3.12.

(b) The FAA will solicit offers for the procurement and will include FPI in the solicitation process. A timely offer from FPI will be considered in light of the product description, product specifications, and product evaluation criteria listed in the solicitation.

(3) *Award Stage*.

(a) Award will be made to the source offering the product that FAA determines will provide the best value to FAA in terms of the product description, product specifications, and product evaluation criteria listed in the solicitation.

(b) *Procurement from FPI*. If the CO determines that FPI's products offer the best value to FAA, then FAA will enter into a procurement agreement with FPI. The agreement will be similar to FAA's agreements with other Federal agencies and may require representations and certifications appropriate for the particular procurement.

4 Randolph-Sheppard Act Added 7/2007

The Randolph-Sheppard Act gives priority to the blind in operating vending facilities. The Act requires agencies to provide suitable vending facility sites to blind vending operators in Government-owned or occupied buildings, and requires vending machine income to be shared with blind vendors or state agencies for the blind on property under the Government jurisdiction. The FAA must comply with the provisions of the Randolph-Sheppard Act. FAA procedures for vending facility operations under the Randolph-Sheppard Act are contained in Appendix 2.

5 Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (Ability One Program) Revised 10/2017

a. The Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act governs products and services offered for sale by workshops of the blind or other severely handicapped persons. The Committee for Purchase from People Who are Blind or Severely Disabled (referred to below as the "Committee") is an independent Government activity responsible for determining products and services to be purchased from the central non-profit agencies National Institute for the Blind (NIB) and SourceAmerica

(formerly NISH) (both are referred to below as AbilityOne (previously JWOD) agencies).

b. The FAA complies with the provisions of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act by considering certain purchases from the Committee when they are capable of providing required products or services and meeting FAA's required delivery dates.

c. The Committee maintains a "Procurement List" of all supplies and services that Government agencies must purchase. Examples of items on the Procurement List include cleaning supplies, clocks, office supplies, writing instruments, and breakroom supplies. FAA ordering offices may obtain a copy of the Procurement List, or information whether a given product or service is on the Procurement List, from: Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, Crystal Square 3, Room 403, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia 22202-3461, telephone (703) 603-7740. The Procurement List is also available on the AbilityOne website.

d. GSA's Federal Acquisition Service is the primary distributor of AbilityOne office supplies and other general use products. When a product is not available through FAA's SAVES Program (see AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.6), FAA ordering offices may purchase AbilityOne items from GSA's Stock Program (AbilityOne items are identified in the GSA Supply Catalog and GSA Customer Supply Center Catalogs), from Federal Supply Schedule commercial vendors (limited to certain vendors on GSA Schedule 75 III A), or directly from SourceAmerica or NIB (the FAA ordering office must obtain direct order authorization from SourceAmerica or NIB prior to placing orders directly) .

e. FAA ordering offices may obtain items on the Procurement List from commercial sources if:

(1) The AbilityOne agency cannot provide items within required delivery dates and a commercial source can; or

(2) The AbilityOne agency cannot economically produce the required quantities. Prior to purchasing from a commercial source, the ordering office must obtain a waiver from the AbilityOne agency.

f. Agencies representing AbilityOne accept the Government purchase card for most items; whenever possible, purchasers should use this method of payment.

6 Other Government Sources Revised 1/2016

a. *Federal Supply Schedules.* The GSA Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) program provides Federal agencies with a simplified process for obtaining commonly used products and services at prices associated with volume buying. The FAA may purchase from FSS contractors used when in FAA's best interest, e.g., these sources represent the best value, prices are most advantageous, delivery is most expeditious, or quality products or services are offered. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.3, Federal Supply Schedules, for additional guidance on this subject.)

b. *Defense Logistics Agency.* The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is responsible for assuring that Federal agencies are supplied with their fuel requirements. When in the FAA's best

Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

interest, DLA may be used. However, it may not always be to FAA's advantage to use DLA contracts to fulfill fuel needs; COs may be able to obtain better prices and services through local competition. Information about DLA-managed stock, including fuel, can be found on the DLA website.

c. Printing and Related Products.

(1) "Government printing" means printing, binding and blank bookwork for the use of an executive department, independent agency, or establishment of the Government. "Related products," means products that are used and equipment that is usable in printing and binding operations. The purchase of preprinted documents is not considered printing services, and is not subject to this section.

(2) The FAA may acquire products and services from the Government Printing Office (GPO), or those managed by GSA, if in FAA's best interest.

(3) Requisitioners should obtain approval from the cognizant FAA printing office before purchasing in any manner, whether directly or through purchases of other products or services, printing and related products. Examples of printing requiring this approval include composition, plate making, presswork, binding, silk-screening of specialty advertising items, and micro-graphics (when used as a substitute for printing). Note that simple copying of a printed document does not constitute printing.

7 Use of Government Sources by Contractors Revised 9/2021

a. *General.* The CO may authorize contractors, or subcontractors, performing under cost-reimbursement contracts, other types of contracts when appropriate, or contracts under Javitts-Wagner-O'Day Act, to use Government sources of supply. Government sources of supply include: stock programs of GSA and Departments of Defense and Veteran's Affairs, and Federal Supply Schedules. The CO should consider the following before authorizing contractor use of Government sources: administrative costs of placing orders, impact of potential delivery delays, cost, suitability, and recommendations from the contractor. If the CO determines authorization is appropriate, the CO shall draft an authorization letter using the Contractor Authorization Letter for Use of FSS Contracts located in Procurement Templates and send copy to the contractor. The CO should issue authorizations to subcontractors through, and with the approval of, the prime contractor.

b. *Authorization.*

(1) *Ordering Against FSS Contracts.* Contractors must follow the terms of the applicable FSS contract and include with each order a copy of the authorization letter (unless previously provided to the FSS contractor). If an FSS contractor refuses to honor the contractor's order, the CO should report the matter to GSA, FCO, Washington, DC 20406.

(2) *Ordering from Government Stock.* The CO should request authorization from the agency managing the stock. The CO should also submit with the request: the

contractor's mailing, freight, and billing addresses; a copy of the authorization letter; the prime contract number; and the effective date and duration of the contract.

(a) GSA. Submit request to GSA, FXS, Washington, DC 20406, after obtaining an activity address code for the contractor.

(b) VA. Submit request to Deputy Assistant Secretary for Acquisition and Materiel Management (Code 90), Department of Veteran's Affairs, 801 Vermont Avenue, Washington, DC 20420.

(3) Title to property obtained by the contractor will vest in the parties as provided by the contract, unless otherwise stated.

8 National Wireless Program Revised 1/2016

a. To take advantage of economies of scale and thereby provide wireless devices and related services at a substantially reduced cost, FAA has centralized the procurement of non-secure devices and secured and non-secured services. Only the National Wireless Program (NWP) may enter into contracts with cellular and satellite providers. No other person or organization is authorized to enter into any contract or renew current contracts for cellular devices, services, or peripherals on behalf of the FAA, regardless of the procurement method used.

b. FAA Order 1830.9 further specifies internal management and operating procedures related to the management of cellular and satellite devices and services, transferring and porting telephone numbers.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Added 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
Contractor Authorization Letter for Use of FSS Contracts

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

G Appendix

1 FAA Procedures for Vending Facility Operations Under Randolph-Sheppard

Revised 10/2023

1. GENERAL. The Randolph-Sheppard Act, and Department of Education Regulations implementing the act and amendments, gives the blind priority in operating vending facilities.

2. RESPONSIBILITY. The Chief of the Contracting Office (COCO), or their designated representative, administers FAA's vending facility program.

3. PRIORITIES. Blind vendors licensed by State licensing agencies designated by the Secretary of Education under the provisions of the Randolph-Sheppard Act must have priority pursuant to 34 CFR 395 in the location and operation of food service and/or automated vending facilities, on property occupied and controlled by FAA. Because contracts/permits for food service and/or automated vending facilities do not involve the expenditure of appropriated funds, no further set aside requirements apply.

4. CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHING NEW CAFETERIAS AND OTHER TYPES OF VENDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

a. The FAA must first determine if a facility is subject to the Randolph-Sheppard Act provisions (see paragraph 13 through 16). If not, the following factors should be considered in determining feasibility of relying on nearby food establishments in lieu of establishing vending facilities on FAA-controlled and occupied property:

(1) Accessibility. Food establishments must be conveniently located so that employees can reach them, obtain service, and return to duty within the time allowed for that purpose.

(2) Suitability. To be acceptable, good quality service must be available at reasonably competitive prices, in clean, neat surroundings.

(3) Adequacy. The nearby food establishments must be able to serve FAA employees and their other patrons during required service hours, with reasonable promptness.

b. If it is not feasible to depend on nearby food establishments, FAA may establish a vending facility if the following prerequisites are met and documented in writing:

(1) Justification. There must be adequate justification for establishing a vending facility as set forth in this paragraph.

(2) Space. Sufficient and satisfactory space must be available.

(3) Funding. Sufficient funds must be available to FAA to defray the costs for which the Government will be responsible.

(4) Necessity. The services must be necessary for the health or efficiency of FAA employees while on duty.

(5) Codes. It must be possible to establish and operate each vending facility conforming with safety, health, and sanitary codes.

5. FOOD SERVICE EQUIPMENT. Generally, FAA may furnish, install and connect all original food service equipment of fixed or substantially permanent nature, except vending machines operated under the provisions of the Randolph-Sheppard Act. If a facility is accepted by the State Licensing Agency (SLA) under the Randolph-Sheppard Act, then the SLA is required to provide the food service equipment. Other food service equipment, including cash registers, should be provided by the concessionaire. Consult with FAA legal counsel's office regarding any vested title to equipment.

6. SPACE RENTAL FEES AND UTILITY CHARGES.

a. Blind vendors will not be charged for Government space. Utilities and other support services may be provided without charge.

b. Employee welfare and recreation associations, commercial cafeteria operators, and/or commercial vending machine operators should be assessed charges for space at a rate equivalent to commercial rents for comparable property and services. Utility charges should be assessed, based either on separate metering or appropriate proration by space occupied or by other acceptable methods for prorations.

c. Space rental and/or utility charges may be waived or reduced upon written determination by the Contracting Officer that uninterrupted operation of the vending facility is essential to the efficiency of operations of the activity and a significant factor in hiring and retaining employees and promoting employee morale.

7. TERM OF CONTRACT. (This paragraph does not apply to permits issued to SLAs for the blind under the Randolph-Sheppard Act).

a. There is no statutory limitation for the term of a cafeteria contract in non-GSA activities. However, each contract will establish a definite period beyond which the contract and extensions will not be allowed to run.

b. The contract may permit termination by either of the contracting parties, without cause, after 90 days written notice to allow the parties ample time in which to prepare for the transition necessitated by termination.

8. **BONDS.** At the discretion of the Contracting Officer and if required by the solicitation, the operator may be required to furnish a performance bond to guarantee the faithful performance of his obligations under the contract. The performance bond, if required, will be of an amount determined by the Contracting Officer to be adequate to protect the Government's interest and will be furnished prior to commencement of operations of the facilities.

9. **INSURANCE.** All contracts will include the clause for contractor liability insurance.

10. **HOURS OF SERVICE.** Hours will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Contracting Officer and the appropriate facility manager.

11. **MONETARY RECEIPTS.** Monies received by the Government from operators for space, utilities, and other services will be deposited into the U. S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, via the servicing Accounting Division.

12. **AUDIT.** The Contracting Officer should arrange periodic spot reviews and audits during the term of agreement.

13. **JUSTIFICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM BLIND VENDORS OPERATING FACILITIES.** Facilities are subject to the exemptions stipulated in paragraph 16 (Exemption).

a. Blind persons licensed by a SLA for the blind will be given priority in the operation of vending facilities, including cafeterias, on FAA-controlled property.

b. When the location and/or operation of a blind vending facility would adversely affect the interests of the United States, a complete, written justification will be furnished to the Secretary of Education, who will make the final determination. Each determination will be a matter of public record by publication in the Federal Register.

c. The regulations governing this program (34 CFR Part 395) do not define "adversely affect the interests of the United States," because the Statute requires a case-by-case determination. If a regional or center director believes that the establishment of a blind vending facility would adversely affect the interests of the United States, he/she will make a written finding to that effect, with concurrence of regional or center legal counsel, and be addressed to the Secretary of Education.

14. **ACQUISITION AND OCCUPATION OF FEDERAL PROPERTY.** Any FAA acquired (purchased, rented, or leased), constructed, or substantially altered or renovated building is required to have one or more satisfactory sites for a blind-operated vending

facility.

a. Substantial alteration or renovation is considered to be a permanent material change in the floor area of a building that would render it appropriate for the location and operation of a vending facility by a blind vendor.

b. "Satisfactory site" means an area fully accessible to vending facility patrons which has:

(1) A minimum of 250 square feet available for the vending and storage articles necessary for the operation of a vending facility; and

(2) Sufficient electrical, plumbing, heating, and ventilation outlets for the location and operation of vending facilities in accordance with applicable health laws and building codes.

15. OFFERING TO STATE LICENSING AGENCIES (SLA).

a. A service area, region or center will notify the appropriate SLA of buildings to be acquired or substantially altered or renovated. This notice (see Figure 2-2, for example notice) should be by certified or registered mail with return receipt requested. This notification will be provided at least 60 days in advance of the intended acquisition date or the initiation of actual construction, alteration, or renovation. As a practical matter, the SLA should be contacted early in the planning or design stage of a project. The notice will enable the SLA to determine if it wants a vending facility in the building and will:

(1) Indicate that a satisfactory site or sites for the location and operation of a blind vending facility is included in the plans for the building;

(2) Forward a copy of a single line drawing indicating the proposed location of such site or sites, and

(3) Assure the SLA that, subject to the approval of the FAA, it will be offered the opportunity to select the location and type of vending facility to be operated by a blind vendor prior to completion of the final space layout of the building.

b. Responsibility for notification rests with the COCO who will be the designated contact point for the SLA. A copy of the notice and response, if any, will be provided to the Division for Blind and Visually Impaired, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202.

c. The SLA will be given the opportunity to visit the proposed vending facility site prior to preparation of the final space layout.

d. The SLA must respond within 30-days, acknowledging receipt of the notice from the FAA service area, region or center, and indicating whether it is interested in establishing a vending facility, and if interested, indicating its agreement or alternate selection of location and its selection of type of vending facility.

e. If no response is received within the 30-day period, the FAA service area, region or center will notify the Secretary of Education at the address in (b) above that the State licensing agency's failure to respond has been construed as a determination by the SLA that the number of persons using the property is or will be insufficient to support a vending facility and that a satisfactory site to be operated under the auspices of the SLA will not be incorporated, unless directed by the Secretary of Education. This notification will also be provided if the SLA responds and affirmatively indicates that it has made such a determination.

16. EXEMPTION.

a. The Secretary of Education has determined that the requirement to provide a satisfactory site, as stated in paragraph 15(a)(1) above, does not apply:

(1) When fewer than 100 Federal employees will be located in the building during normal working hours; or

(2) When a building in which services are to be provided to the general public contains less than 15,000 square feet to be used for Federal Government purposes; or

(3) When a service area, region or center is leasing all or part of a privately owned building in which the lessor or any of its tenants have an existing restaurant or other food facility in a part of the building not covered by the lease and operation of a vending facility would be in substantially direct competition with such restaurant or other food operation; or

(4) When the SLA and the Secretary of Education determine that the number of persons using the Federal property is or will be insufficient to support a vending facility; or

(5) When there is an existing vending facility on the Federal property that is not covered by contract with, or by permits issued to SLAs. However, the SLA must be notified of the expiration of the existing contract or permit.

17. COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF VENDING MACHINE INCOME FROM VENDING MACHINES ON FEDERAL PROPERTY.

a. Definitions. The following terms, as defined in 34 CFR 395.1, are unique to this program and require special attention.

(1) Vending machine. For the purpose of assigning vending machine income, a vending machine is a coin (or currency) operated machine which dispenses those articles and services that are sold in blind-operated vending facilities. The machine operated by the United States Postal Service for selling postage stamps or other postal products and services, machines providing services of a recreational nature, and telephones will not be considered vending machines.

NOTE: The income from copy machines is to be made available for distribution to blind vendors in those cases where in the past such machines have been available within vending

facilities operated by blind vendors.

(2) Vending machine income means receipts remaining to vending machine operators after deducting either:

- (a) All applicable costs incurred (costs of goods, service maintenance, repair, cleaning, depreciation, supervisory and administrative personnel, normal accounting, accounting for income sharing and so forth); or
- (b) Monies paid to the FAA or an employee welfare and recreation association by a commercial vending firm.

This definition applies to machines operated, serviced, or maintained on Federal property by, or with the approval of the FAA. It also applies to a commercial vending concern which operates, services, and maintains vending machines on FAA property for, or with the approval of the FAA. Receipts do not include a blind vendor's receipts. Commissions paid do not include those paid to a blind vendor.

(3) Direct competition means the presence and operation of a vending machine or a vending facility on the same premises as a vending facility operated by a blind vendor. Vending machines or vending facilities operated in areas where the majority of the employees normally do not have direct access (in terms of interrupted ease of approach and the amount of time required to patronize the vending facility) to the vending facility operated by a blind vendor must not be considered in direct competition with that vending facility.

(4) Normal working hours means an eight-hour work period between the hours (approximately) of 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

(5) Individual location, installation or facility means a single building or a self-contained group of buildings. A self-contained group of buildings is two or more buildings in close proximity to each other between which a majority of Federal employees working in the buildings regularly move from one building to another in the normal course of their official business during a normal working day.

b. Mandatory Distribution Requirements.

(1) Pursuant to 34 CFR 395.32, vending machine income, from vending machines on FAA- controlled property is required to be distributed to SLA. Distribution is made according to a formula which distinguishes situations in which the vending machine is in direct competition with a vending facility operated by a blind vendor from one that does not exist, the distribution formula further distinguishes between buildings which are open only during normal work hours from those which are open during non-normal work hours.

(2) Summary of distribution formula:

- (a) One hundred percent of the vending machine income from a vending machine

in "direct competition" with blind-operated vending facilities will be disbursed to the appropriate SLA.

(b) Fifty percent of the vending machine income from vending machines not in "direct competition: with blind-operated vending facilities will be disbursed to the appropriate SLA.

(c) Thirty percent of the vending machine income from vending machines, not in "direct competition" with blind-operated vending facilities and located in a building where at least 50 percent of the total work hours worked on the premises occurs during other than normal working hours," will be disbursed to the appropriate SLA.

c. Exemptions.

(1) The mandatory distribution requirements do not apply if vending machines are not in "direct competition" with a blind vending facility, and the total vending machine income from all such machines at any "individual location, installation, or facility" does not exceed \$3,000.00 annually.

(2) The mandatory distribution requirements do not apply to existing arrangements under which the SLA receives a percentage of vending machine commissions less than that specified above, so long as the arrangement is covered by a contract with a specified expiration date, and upon expiration the contract is renegotiated according to the distribution formula.

(3) All arrangements pertaining to the operation of vending machines on Federal property not covered by contract with, or by permits issued to, SLA agencies must be renegotiated upon expiration of the existing contract or other arrangement to conform with the requirements of this guidance.

d. Responsibility. The COCO, or their designated representative, will be responsible for:

(1) Assuring that vending machine income is collected and accounted for. Under no circumstances, will the FAA become involved in the actual physical collection of vending machine income.

(2) Assuring that vending machine income is disbursed by the operator to the SLA quarterly on a calendar year basis. The operator must provide the COCO, or their designated representative, with a quarterly certified statement showing that such action has been taken.

The first payment of income must be made at the end of the first full quarter following the effective date of this directive.

(3) Determining, subject to the approval of the regional or center director, when a vending machine is in "direct competition" with a blind vending facility. A determination that a vending machine is not in "direct competition" with a blind vending facility must be also subject to concurrence of the SLA. In the event of a disagreement between the

FAA service area, region or center and the SLA in the determination of whether a situation of direct competition exists, the disagreement should be resolved informally through negotiations between the FAA service area, region or center and the SLA. If the negotiations do not resolve the disagreement, the matter would be appropriate for submittal to arbitration.

18. APPLICATION FOR SLA PERMIT. (See paragraph 20(a) for definition of Cafeteria)

a. This paragraph prescribes procedures for submission, review, and approval of permits for the establishment of vending facilities, other than cafeterias, on FAA-controlled property. The provisions of this paragraph and 34 CFR 395.35 will be complied with in establishing a vending facility.

b. Authorization. In accordance with 34 CFR 395.34, the SLA will submit the Department of Education form, Application and Permit for the Establishment of a Vending Facility on Federal and Other Property (see Figure 2-3), for review and approval by the COCO, or their designated representative.

c. Review of the permit. Upon receipt of a permit, COCO, or their designated representative, will:

(1) Discuss all details of the permit with the SLA in order to develop a full and clear understanding of the type of facility proposed, the nature of the items to be sold, provisions for fixtures and equipment, the hours of operation, and etc.

(2) Compare the type of facility to be provided, and types of articles and services to be sold with the requirements as determined by FAA. Any discrepancies should be discussed and resolved with the SLA.

(3) Ensure that no new vending facility exists in their space without a permit in place.

(4) Require ATO Technical Operations (ATO-W) engineers developing or substantially changing a large staffed facility (such as ATCT, ARTCC, etc.) and/or facility managers to submit written requests for establishment of new vending facilities to the COCO for approval. The COCO would make determination for Randolph-Sheppard applicability, and approve or deny establishment of a vending facility based on the criteria provided. See the Randolph-Sheppard Act for the difference between cafeteria and snack bar as provided by this statute.

(5) Add the following clause to the permit if the SLA requests approval to prepare and sell brewed coffee and/or food items:

"Approval for the preparation and serving of brewed coffee and/or food items is subject to certification by the State licensing agency that the blind vendor is capable of performing these tasks in a safe and sanitary manner, in accordance with all applicable health, sanitation and building codes or ordinances, or that a sighted assistant will be employed to perform these tasks."

19. TERMS OF THE PERMIT.

- a. The permit will be issued in the name of the applicant SLA.
- b. The permit will be issued for an indefinite period of time, subject to suspension or termination if either party does not comply with any of the terms and conditions of the permit.
- c. The permit will provide that:
 - (1) No charge will be made by the FAA to the SLA for normal maintenance and repair of the building, or for cleaning areas adjacent to the designated vending facility boundaries, or for trash removal from a designated collection point.
 - (2) The SLA will be responsible for cleaning and maintaining the appearance of and for the security of the vending facility within the designated boundaries of such facility and for all costs of every kind in conjunction with vending facility equipment, merchandise and other products to be sold except as provided in (5) below. SLA will be liable for the loss of, or damage to, property of the U. S. Government when such loss or damage is caused by the acts or omissions of SLA, the blind vendor or the employees or agents of the blind vendor. The SLA will also be responsible for the acts or omissions of the blind vendor, his employee or agents.
 - (3) Articles sold at such vending facilities may consist of newspapers, periodicals, publications, confections, tobacco products, foods, nonalcoholic beverages, or other articles or services which are determined by the SLA, in consultation with the COCO, or their designated representative, to be suitable for a particular location.
 - (4) Vending facilities will be operated in accordance with applicable health, sanitation and building codes, ordinances and regulations.
 - (5) Installation, modification, relocation, removal, and renovation of vending facilities will be subject to the prior approval of the COCO, or their designated representative, and the SLA. Costs of installation, modification, removal, relocation or renovation will be paid by the initiating party. In any case of suspension or termination for noncompliance by either party, the costs of removal from the building will be paid by the non-complying party.
 - (6) The permit to the SLA will also contain, if applicable, appropriate requirements for reimbursement or direct payment for support services such as utilities and telephone service.
- d. If the blind licensee fails to provide satisfactory service or otherwise fails, to comply with the requirements of the permit issued to the SLA, the COCO, or their designated representative, will coordinate with legal counsel and then notify the SLA of the deficiency in writing and request corrective action within a specified reasonable time. The notice will indicate that failure to correct the deficiency will result in temporary suspension or termination of the permit, as appropriate. Any actual suspension or termination action will not be taken without prior coordination with Region or Center legal counsel.

e. FAA and SLA may terminate the permit by mutual agreement after providing ninety (90) day notice to the other party of the intended termination, including the reason therefor and supporting documentation.

f. Upon approval of the permit by the COCO, or their designated representative, two copies of the approved permit must be forwarded to the SLA. The original permit will be retained in the region or center.

20. OPERATION OF CAFETERIAS BY BLIND VENDORS.

a. Definition. "Cafeteria" means a food dispensing facility capable of providing a broad variety of prepared foods and beverages (including hot meals) primarily through the use of a line where the customer serves himself from displayed selections. A cafeteria may be fully automatic or some limited waiter or waitress service may be available and provided within a cafeteria. Table or booth seating facilities are always provided.

b. Priority afforded blind vendors. A priority will be afforded blind vendors in operated cafeterias. This priority may be afforded by the following methods pursuant to 34 CFR 395.33.

(1) FAA may initially decide to competitively negotiate the cafeteria contract and invite the SLA to respond to the solicitation. The SLA's proposal will be evaluated in the same manner as that of all other offerors. If the proposal is likely to be considered for award by the Contracting Officer, the Secretary of Education will be consulted as required by 34 CFR 395.33 (a) to determine whether award to the SLA is proper.

(2) The Contracting Officer may award to other than the SLA when the FAA believes that award to the SLA would adversely affect the interests of the United States and the Secretary of Education has agreed and issued a final determination to that effect. The Contracting Officer may also award to other than the SLA if the Regional Administrator or Center Director determines and the Secretary of Education agrees that the blind vendor does not have the capacity to operate a cafeteria in such a manner as to provide food service at a comparable cost and of comparable high quality as that available from other providers of cafeteria services.

(3) If the SLA submits a proposal and it is not likely to be considered for award by the Contracting Officer, award may be made to another offeror following normal best value acquisition procurement procedures, but only after consultations between the COCO, or their designated representative, and Region or Center legal counsel.

(4) FAA service areas, regions and centers may enter into direct negotiations with the SLA to determine whether the SLA is capable of operating the cafeteria in a manner comparable to operation by a commercial food service operator. If it is determined that the SLA has the capability and can operate the cafeteria at a reasonable cost with food of high quality, a contract will be awarded to the solicitation. If the negotiations do not result in a contract awarded to the SLA, the cafeteria contract will be placed by competitively negotiation and the SLA will be invited to respond to the solicitation. Direct negotiations with the SLA should be conducted at an early stage so that the

cafeteria contract can be competitively negotiated and awarded in a timely manner if negotiations with the SLA fail.

c. Terms of contract.

(1) The operation of a cafeteria by a blind vendor will be covered by a contractual agreement and not by a permit.

(2) The SLA will be expected to perform under contractual arrangements, applicable to commercial cafeteria operators. These may include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Submission of detailed quarterly income statements (see Figure 2-1).

(b) Provision of all necessary supplemental cafeteria equipment and utensils.

(c) Performance of preventive maintenance on all Government-owned equipment.

(d) Compliance with all applicable health, sanitation, and building codes or ordinances.

(3) Termination actions will not be taken without prior coordination with regional or center legal counsel.

(4) All contracts for the operation of cafeterias on FAA-controlled property with other than SLA's will, upon expiration, be processed under section 13, unless the State licensing agency informs the FAA that it is not prepared to exercise its priority at that time.

21. ARBITRATION OF STATE LICENSING AGENCY COMPLAINTS.

a. If the SLA alleges that the FAA is in violation of the Randolph-Sheppard Act as amended or Department of Education regulations, and the matter cannot be resolved informally, the SLA may file a complaint with the Secretary of Education to seek arbitration of the matter. The procedures for administering SLA complaints and conducting arbitration hearings will be pursuant to 34 CFR 395.37 and the Department of Education "Revised Interim Policies and Procedures for Convening and Conducting an Arbitration pursuant to Sections 5 (b) and 6 of the Randolph-Sheppard Act as Amended.

b. When it has been determined that an arbitration panel will be convened, unless directed otherwise, the appropriate regional or center director will appoint one FAA employee to serve as a panel member. In addition, a regional or center attorney will represent the FAA before the panel.

c. The Secretary of Education will pay all reasonable costs of arbitration.

22. EMPLOYEE WELFARE AND RECREATION ASSOCIATIONS AUTHORITY. The FAA may negotiate a vending facility agreement solely with an employee welfare and

recreational association if: (a) the SLA is not interested in establishing a vending facility, (b) there are no acceptable SEDB firms available to perform the services, and (c) after solicitation of commercial concerns which might be interested in the vending facility, all proposals received are unacceptable and not susceptible to upgrading through further negotiations.

23. DETERMINATION AND FINDING. A written determination which justifies negotiations with an employee welfare and recreation association by the Contracting Officer must be approved by the COCO, or their designated representative, and placed in the contract file.

24. PREREQUISITES. Negotiations with an employee association will be based upon the following prerequisites:

- a. The association must conduct a continuing, self-supporting operation with sales prices within the means of the employees at the facility.
- b. See paragraph 6b for the FAA policy concerning space rental and utility charges to be assessed employee welfare and recreation associations.
- c. Prior to commencement of negotiation with an employee association, the association will furnish the Contracting Officer a copy of its constitution and bylaws.
- d. Any services rendered by the officers or members of the association in connection with the vending facility operation will be without remuneration of any kind.
- e. Vending machine income will be distributed to the SLA in accordance with the criteria set forth in Paragraph 17.
- f. Any remaining income derived from the vending facility operation will be used for the benefit of the employee association's welfare activities.
- g. An agreement will be entered into between the association and the Contracting Officer, which provides for all of the aforementioned prerequisites and contains a commitment from the employee association that it will comply with the applicable provisions of this guidance. The agreement should be in format acceptable to both parties and concurred with by Government counsel prior to submission to the association and prior to execution by the Government.

25. TYPES OF CONTRACT (see Figure 2-4, Sample Contract).

a. Contracts may be of the following types, dependent on the nature of the operation and what is in the best interest of the Government.

- (1) Percentage of gross receipts. This type of contract provides that revenues to the Government will be computed at a fixed percentage of the operator's gross receipts received during a specified period of time. It may also provide for a price adjustment clause to be included which provides that revenues to the Government will be computed at predetermined percentages (upward or downward) for various levels of gross revenues

received during a specified period of time.

(2) Fixed sums of money per month or other specified period. This type of contract provides for a reasonable fixed sum for depreciation of Government-owned equipment and charges for building services such as space rental, utilities and cleaning in the vending facility area.

(3) A combination of (1) and (2) above.

b. Contracting Officers, if circumstances so warrant, may utilize other methods of determining return to the Government, provided that the method is fair and reasonable.

c. The factual basis for determining the return to the Government will be included in the contract file.

d. The type of contract contemplated will be clearly set forth in the solicitation which will not, however, bind the Government absolutely to that contract type.

e. Revocable permits may be used for the operation of vending facilities other than cafeterias. The permit will set forth:

(1) Location;

(2) Amount of space necessary for the operation of the vending facility;

(3) Type of facility and equipment; and

(4) Number, location and type of vending machines and other terms and conditions to be included in the permit

26. REQUEST FOR OFFERS.

a. Requests for offers will contain all information necessary to enable a prospective offeror to prepare his proposal. The following elements should be included:

(1) Location and type of facility, including types and number of vending machines required. Specify the items permitted to be sold in the vending machines.

(2) Days and hours of service.

(3) Estimated average number of persons to be employed on each shift.

(4) Terms of contract, including any options.

(5) Description of operational and storage space available for the operation, including ingress and egress restrictions and security requirements, include applicable drawings.

- (6) Scope of proposed activity, standards of quality to be expected, pricing policies, and minimum menu requirements.
 - (7) Statement of condition of premises, scope of utilities to be provided by the FAA, listing of Government and operator furnished equipment.
 - (8) Manner and types of payments required by the Government, bonding and insurance requirements, if any, and accounting statements required to be submitted to the Government.
 - (9) Garbage disposal and cleaning requirements.
 - (10) Statement that the contractor must comply with all applicable health, sanitation and building codes of ordinances.
 - (11) Gross receipts from the activity for the current and past 3 years, and
 - (12) Any other information deemed necessary by the Contracting Office to assure complete understanding of requirements.
- b. Factors other than price that will be given consideration in evaluation proposals will be included in the SIR.
- c. The following is a suggested list of evaluation criteria which may be used:
- (1) Understanding of requirements.
 - (2) Approach to performance of contract
 - (3) Management.
 - (4) Experience in providing food services at offices or industrial building comparable to those described in the proposed contract.
 - (5) Past compliance with all applicable health, sanitation and building codes or ordinances.
 - (6) Level of proposed staffing, including manager and supervisors.
 - (7) Menu pricing, portion sizes and variety based on cyclical menus.
 - (8) Adequacy of accounting and inventory systems and procedures.

Figure 2-1. INCOME STATEMENT

PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____
DATE DATE

SALES Food
 Vending Machines
TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES

COST OF GOODS
 SOLD Inventory
 Purchases Total
 Inventory
TOTAL COST OF GOODS

SOLD GROSS PROFIT

Less: OVERHEAD
 Accounting &
 Legal
 Depreciation
 Interest &
 Penalties
 Laundry
 Miscellaneous
 Payroll Taxes
Other Taxes- Unempl.Tax
 Sales Tax

Repair & Maintenance
Rent
Salaries
Supplies - Office
 Cleaning
 Kitchen
Telephone
TOTAL OVERHEAD

NET INCOME, (LOSS) FROM

OPERATIONS Less: Bad Debt

NET INCOME, (LOSS)

Payments must be mailed in accordance with the provisions of the contract
Amount Due Federal Aviation Administration Paid by Check No. _____ in the amount of

Figure 2-2. NOTICE OF THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION'

NOTICE NO. _____ DATE _____

This is to inform you that not less than 60 days from the date hereof, the Federal Aviation Administration, _____ (address) _____ intends to acquire or otherwise occupy _____ square feet of space in which _____ Federal Government employees are _____ or will be located during normal working hours, in _____.
(If this is a lease action, just insert city and state.)

Accordingly, as provided by the Randolph-Sheppard Act (20 USC 107 et. seq.) and regulations issued pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given that a satisfactory site or sites for the location and operation of a vending facility by a blind vendor is included in the plans for the building to be acquired or otherwise occupied. Receipt of this notice will be acknowledged in writing promptly but no later than within 30 days from the date of receipt. Indication will be made at that time whether you are interested in establishing a vending facility. We assure you that, in the event we receive written advice of your interest in establishing a vending facility, you will be afforded the opportunity to determine the suitability of the proposed site or sites. We further assure you that, subject to the approval of this agency, you will be given the opportunity to select the location and type of vending facility to be operated by a blind vendor. An opportunity to make your determination and selection, as indicated above, will be offered to you prior to the completion of the final space layout but no later than _____ date _____. Your prompt attention to this matter will be appreciated.

Signer's Name (Type or Print)

Signature

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX

☐ We are interested in establishing a vending facility in connection with the proposed acquisition.

☐ We are not interested in establishing a vending facility in connection with the proposed acquisition, because in our estimation, the operation would not be feasible. Therefore, we waive our priority right to a satisfactory site in this building pursuant to 34 CFR 395.31 (d).

Receipt of Notice No. is hereby acknowledged.

Approval Official (Type or Print)

Signature

Title (Type or Print)

Date

Complete this form and return the Original to the Federal Aviation Administration, (regional or center address)

and one copy to the Division for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Education, Washington, DC 20201. Retain one copy for your records.

Figure 2-3. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION APPLICATION FOR
PERMIT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OFFICE OF SPECIAL
EDUCATION AND
REHABILITATIVE SERVICES
WASHINGTON, DC

APPLICATION AND PERMIT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A VENDING FACILITY
ON FEDERAL AND OTHER PROPERTY AS AUTHORIZED BY P.L. 74-732, AS
AMENDED BY P.L. 83-565 AND TITLE II OF P.L. 93-516 (RANDOLPH-SHEPPARD
ACT)

The _____ (designated State Licensing Agency) of the State of _____
requests approval of _____ (Federal or other property Agency/Owner) to place a vending
facility on the property located _____.

SATISFACTORY SITE: _____

It has been determined that this location meets the criteria of a satisfactory site as defined in 34
CFR 395.1 (q).

TYPE, LOCATION AND SIZE OF FACILITY: Type of facility: _____

Facility location _____. The facility will operate days of the week from
_____ a.m. to _____ p.m. commencing on _____.

MACHINE INCOME SHARING: Both parties will comply with 34 CFR 395.35. This permit
will be issued for an indefinite period of time subject to suspension or termination on the basis
of noncompliance by either party with any of the agreed upon terms and conditions of the
permit. By mutual agreement the State licensing agency and the FAA may terminate the permit
after providing notice of the intended termination, including the reason therefore and
supporting documentation to the other part. Both parties will comply with all regulations
issued in Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Reason for denial of the application will be
set forth in writing to the State.

Approving FAA Official
Agency

Approving Licensing

Title Date

Title Date

Figure 2-4. SAMPLE CONTRACT.

1. GENERAL. The following clauses are suggested for use in vending facility contracts. It is intended that use of these suggested clauses will distinguish vending facility contracts, in which revenue accrues to the Government, from other contracting procedures which involve the expenditure of Government funds, while adhering to generally accepted business standards and practices.

2. DEFINITIONS.

a. The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Transportation and the term "head of the agency" means the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration. The term "his duly authorized representative" means any person or persons or board (other than the Contracting Officer) authorized to act for the head of the agency or the Secretary.

b. The term "Contracting Officer" means the person executing this contract on behalf of the Government, and any other officer or civilian employee who is a properly designated contracting officer; and the term includes, except as otherwise provided in this contract, the authorized representative of a Contracting Officer acting within the limits of his written authority

c. The words "Contractor," and "Operator" will be considered to be synonymous, as are the words "contract and "agreement."

d. "Operating Facilities" means furniture, furnishings, special lighting fixtures, draperies, decorations, decorating or other special finishing work, signs, appliances, and trade fixtures, etc., furnished and installed or used by the Operator in its operations at the facility.

e. "Gross Receipts" means the total amount received, realized by or accruing to the Operator from all sales, for cash or credit, of services, materials or other merchandise, made pursuant to the privileges authorized by this contract rendered at or from the of determination of the amount due the Operator for each transaction, whether for cash or credit, and not at the time of billing or payment, unless otherwise specifically stated in this contract; provided, however, that any taxes imposed by law which are separately stated and paid by the customer, and directly payable to the taxing authority by the Operator, will be excluded from gross receipts.

3. ASSIGNMENT. No sublease, transfer, subcontract, or assignment of any part hereof or interest herein, directly or indirectly voluntarily or involuntarily, will be made by the Operator of this contract, unless such sublease, transfer, subcontract or assignment is first approved in writing by the Contracting Officer and is subject to whatever limitations the Government may wish to apply; provided, however, that the Operator may, if specified elsewhere in this contract, install or use equipment or other operating facilities which are owned by others and leased to the Operator for its use under this contract.

4. GOVERNMENT-OPERATOR RELATIONSHIP. Nothing in this contract will be construed as in any way creating or establishing a partnership relationship between the parties hereto or as constituting the Operator as an agent or representative of the Government for any purpose or in

any manner whatsoever.

5. **FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAW.** The Operator will, at its own cost and expense: (a) comply with all Federal, State and local laws, including but not limited to county and local ordinances, rules or regulations now or hereafter in force, which are applicable to the operation of its vending facility; (b) obtain and pay for all necessary licenses and permits; (c) pay all fees and charges assessed under Federal, State and local law insofar as they are applicable to its vending facility.

6. **TERMINATION.**

a. Either party may terminate this contract without cause by giving the other party written notice of its intention to do so. Other than a termination by the government in the interests of the National Defense, any such notice of termination will be given at least ninety (90) days in advance of the effective date of termination.

b. The Contracting Officer may, by written notice to the Operator, terminate this contract in whole or in part, for default upon the happening of any of the following events:

(1) Filing by, or the final adjudication against, the Operator of any petition in bankruptcy, or the making of any transfer or assignment for the benefit of creditors, which transfer or assignment has not been authorized previously by the Government.

(2) The abandonment of the vending facility or discontinuance thereof Should this occur, the Government will not be responsible for the protection of the Operator's merchandise, fixtures, supplies or equipment, and may remove same from the premises for storage or disposal.

(3) The failure of the Operator to perform or observe any of the terms, covenants or conditions of the contract, after the expiration of any period of warning or notice given by the Contracting Officer to the operator concerning such failure.

c. The Government's termination of this contract for default will be deemed to be a decision of the Contracting Officer as to a dispute concerning a question of fact within the meaning of the clause of this contract entitled "Disputes."

d. In the event this contract is terminated for default, the Government may retain as liquidated damages any monies which have been prepaid or advanced to the Government, based on occupancy to the end of the contract period.

e. In the event of termination in accordance with paragraph a. clause 5, the Operator will be entitled to have any monies that have been prepaid or advanced to the Government based on occupancy of the premises to the end of the contract period refunded to it by the Government.

f. If after notice of termination for default of this contract under this Clause, it is determined for any reason that the Operator was not at fault under this Clause, or that the default was excusable under this clause, the termination will be deemed to have been properly effected pursuant to paragraph a. of his Clause.

7. **WAIVER OF PERFORMANCE.** The failure of the Government to insist in any one or more instances upon a strict performance by the Operator of any of the terms of this contract will not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment thereof for the future, but rather, said terms will continue and remain in full force and effect. No waiver by the Government of any terms hereof will be deemed to have been made in any instance unless specifically expressed in writing as an amendment to this contract.

8. **WORK STOPPAGE OR STRIKE.** Except as a result of damage to or destruction of the premises by fire or other casualty, in the event operation of the Operator are curtailed, interrupted, or otherwise handicapped in whole or in part for any reason, including but not limited to strikes and labor disputes, such conditions will not relieve the Operator of its obligation to pay the revenue specified in this contract nor to pay for utilities consumed under such conditions, unless and except as otherwise specifically provided for elsewhere in this contract.

9. **FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT.** (Public Law 93A259, enacted April 8, 1974, amends the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1937, as amended (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.)) The administration and enforcement of this Act are the responsibility of the U. S. Department of Labor; any questions as to the requirements of the Act or its applicability to the work required by this contract should be addressed to the Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC. 20210 or to a Labor Department Regional Office.

10. **SECURITY.** The Operator and each of his employee engaged in work under this contract will execute and submit to the Federal Aviation Administration a Standard Form FDA258, (3 copies), and Standard Form 86, (1 copy). The executed forms will be furnished to the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) not later than the first day Operator's employees report to the facility to perform services under this contract. Personnel of the Operator will not be allowed to perform services under this contract until the Contracting Officer has received the appropriate forms. The necessary forms will be furnished to the Operator by the COR.

Personnel of the Operator who have previously submitted Standard Forms 86 and FDA258 for work under other: Federal Aviation Administration contracts need not submit new forms if they have been continuously employed at the same FAA facility since the original submission of the forms.

All personnel of the Operator, who are cleared for security purposes will be allowed to continue to perform work under the contract; any individual who is not so cleared may not be employed by the Operator under this contract.

11. **FACILITY RULES AND REGULATIONS.** The Operator will observe and obey all rules, regulations, and implementations thereof promulgated as authorized by law for the care, operation, maintenance and protection of the facility, which rules, regulations and implementations thereof would be applicable and valid irrespective of this clause. Failure of the Operator, any of those persons under its control or its subcontractors to observe such rules, regulations or implementations will, in addition to assessment of any other penalty provided by law, because for termination of this contract for default.

12. RESTRICTIONS.

a. Unless specifically authorized in writing by the Contracting Officer, the Operator will not remove any Government-owned equipment from premises, advertise the concession operations in any manner, or prepare foods and beverages on the premises for sale at any location not covered by the contract.

b. Since the facilities to be provided hereunder are for the benefit and convenience of Federal employees, patronage from other sources that interfere with such purposes may be limited or prohibited by the Government at its sole discretion.

13. PROMOTION. The Operator agrees to use its best efforts in every proper manner to maintain and develop the business conducted by it under this contract, to increase same, and not to divert or cause or allow any business to be diverted from the facility.

14. SANITATION.

a. All cafeterias operating under the contract will be conducted in conformance with the requirements for a Grade A food establishment, as set forth in the Food Service Sanitation Manual No. FDA-78-2081, of the Food and Drug Administration (GPO Stock No. 017-012-00267-6) (or revision thereof), or in conformance with local requirements for a top-grade establishment, if the latter should be more stringent, provided, however, that the Operator will not be responsible for any structural deficiencies in the facility which are the responsibility of the Government.

b. Each food handler will be required to pass a medical examination annually or as may be required by applicable local regulations, whichever requirement is more stringent, to determine that he has no communicable disease. Those found to be or suspected of suffering from a communicable disease will be removed from duty immediately.

c. Food handlers will not be permitted to operate the cash register or handle money nor will any person operating the cash register or handling money be permitted to handle food.

15. INSPECTIONS

a. Health. The facility operated under the contract may be inspected periodically by the Contracting Officer, representatives of local health departments, or the Regional Flight Surgeon. After each inspection, the Operator will be advised of any unsatisfactory conditions for which he is responsible. Deficiencies reported will be corrected promptly by the Operator.

b. Fire Prevention. Periodic inspections will be performed by a FAA-appointed fire inspector; any unsafe conditions found by such official will be immediately corrected by the Operator.

c. Industrial Safety. Periodic inspections will be performed by an FAA-appointed Safety Officer; any unsafe conditions found by such official will be immediately corrected by the operator.

16. ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTROL OF PRICES AND SERVICES.

- a. The Contracting Officer reserves the right to control the nature, types, and quantities of merchandise and services which may be sold or furnished by the Operator. If the Operator refuses or fails within forty-eight (48) hours after receipt of written notice from the Contracting Officer to discontinue the sale of any product or service which the Contracting Officer determines to be in violation of the rights granted hereunder or which the Contract Officer determines should not be dispensed, or if the Contracting Officer is forced to make repeated and frequent demands upon the Operator to cease the sale of such products or services, such refusal, failure or demands will be cause for termination for default of this contract.
- b. The Operator will maintain and operate the vending facility to such extent and in such manner as provided in the contract, sell the articles and services authorized, and provide the management, personnel, equipment, goods and commodities necessary therefore.
- c. All rates and prices established by the Operator for goods or services sold hereunder will be reasonable and subject to approval by the Contracting Officer.
- d. Reasonableness of prices will be judged primarily by comparison with those currently charged for comparable goods or services furnished or sold outside the facility under similar conditions, with due allowance for accessibility, hours and time of operation, availability and cost of labor and materials, type of patronage, and other conditions customarily considered in determining charges, but due regard may also be given other factors as the Contracting Officer may deem significant.
- e. Only quality foods, such as Grade A poultry, U. S. Choice grades of beef U.S. No.1 grade pork, Grade A or fancy vegetables, and Grade A or B canned goods may be used. All foods served will be wholesome and free from spoilage and decay. Uncooked items, such as fresh fruits will be clean and free from blemish. Salads and sandwiches will be made fresh daily and all foods, will, when served, be attractive in appearance at the proper temperature, and moist, dry, tender, etc., as appropriate.
- f. Prices will be posted by the Operator, preferably adjacent to the item.

17. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT. The Government will provide space for operation of the vending facility and such additional space as it may deem necessary including a reasonable use of existing elevators, corridors, passageways, driveways, and loading platforms. The Government will, as it deems necessary provide lighting, ventilation, and the utilities required for the operation of the vending facility. In addition, the Government will:

- a. Make such improvements and alterations as it may deem necessary or desirable to prepare or recondition assigned space for its intended purpose, including improvements and alterations necessary to conform to applicable health and sanitary requirements.
- b. Maintain and repair the following: (i) the building structure in areas assigned, for the Operator's use, including painting and redecoration; (ii) gas, water, steam, sewer, and electrical lines, ventilation, and existing air conditioning lines, all to the point of connection with food service equipment or to the point of outlet in vending facility areas if not so connected; (iii) electrical lighting fixtures (including relamping); space heating systems, floors and floor coverings (except rugs and carpets) and wall and ceiling; provided that

Operator will bear the expense of all repairs necessary because of damage caused by the fault or negligence of the Operator or any of his employees.

18. RESPONSIBILITIES OF TO OPERATOR.

a. The Operator will provide prompt, efficient, and courteous service. He will obtain licenses and permits as required by State and local authorities, and will observe all applicable building, health, sanitary, and other regulations and laws. He will use reasonable care in the use of space and Government-owned equipment, and, upon contract termination, will yield up such space and equipment in the same condition as when received, except for ordinary wear and tear and damage or destruction beyond his control and not due to his fault or negligence.

b. The Operator will maintain an effective program for the extermination of rodents and vermin in areas assigned for his use. Although the Government will provide cleaning of the dining area floors and waxing of the floor as specified in the contract, the Operator will provide necessary intermittent cleaning of the dining area floors between the cleanings provided by the Government. All cleaning and mopping of the area behind the counter and all kitchen and storage areas, as specified herein, will be done by the Operator.

c. The Operator will employ sufficient and suitable personnel, secure and maintain insurance, and observe other contract requirements? all as more specifically set forth hereinafter. Except as otherwise stated herein, he will pay each and every fee, cost, or other charge incident to, or resulting from operations under the contract.

19. EMPLOYEE OF OPERATOR.

a. The Operator will employ a full-time qualified manager during the hours of _____ days a week. In addition, the Operator will employ _____ full-time working supervisors during each shift, _____ a day, and _____ days a week or a representative of the Operator at times other than those specified here. If the above supervisors, will visit the facility monthly for general supervisory purposes at times agreed upon by the Contracting Officer and the Operator. Upon 4~8 hours advance notice from the Contracting Officer a representative of executive status will visit the facilities to adjust matters requiring attention.

b. The Government may require the Operator to remove from the contract operations any employee who is considered incompetent, careless, insubordinate, unsuitable or otherwise objectionable or whose continued employment is considered contrary to the public interest by the Contracting Officer.

c. The operator will require its employee to wear a uniform and badge by which they may be known and distinguished as the employees of said Operator. Uniforms will be clean. Hairnets, headbands or caps must be used by employees engaged in the preparation and serving of food to keep hair from food contact surfaces. The Operator will provide his employees with frequent changes of uniforms to assure cleanliness.

d. The Operator will require its employees to observe a strict impartiality as to quantities and services and in all circumstances to exercise courtesy and considerations in dealing with vending facility patrons. Serving utensils will be used by the Operator's employees to keep

direct handling of food to a minimum.

e. Employees of the Operator shall not smoke or carry lighted cigarettes or tobacco products in the food preparation or serving area.

f. Each employee of the Operator will be a citizen of the United States of America or an alien who has been lawfully admitted for permanent residence, as evidenced by an Alien Registration Receipt Card, Form 1-151, or other evidence from the Immigration and Naturalization service that employment will not affect his immigration status.

g. The Operator will employ a full-time, on-site manager who possesses the necessary qualifications to supervise the establishment effectively. The on-site manager will have previously had, as a minimum, two years of consecutive employment in a position with comparable responsibilities. The proposed manager's qualifications (resume) will be subject to the approval of the Contracting Officer. No one other than the person approved by the Contracting Officer will be assigned to manage the vending facility. These provisions also apply to any replacement of the manager.

h. The Operator's manager will be delegated the authority essential to the day-to-day effective operation of the cafeteria for personnel supervision and training, menu planning, purchasing, cost control, sanitation, etc. The Operator's manager will be replaced on 30 days notice upon request of the Contracting Officer if he determines there are operational deficiencies resulting from inferior management.

i. The Operator will at all times provide an adequate staff of food service employees to perform the varied and essential duties, inherent in a successful food service operation. Except as otherwise provided in this contract, staffing will be provided as submitted in the Operator's proposal and any changes are subject to approval of the Contracting Officer.

j. The Operator will pay all employees not less frequently than once every two weeks, without deduction or rebate on any account, except as provided or allowed by law.

k. The Operator will provide adequate, trained relief personnel to substitute for its regular employees when they are absent so that a high quality concession service will be maintained at all time.

l. The Operator will require its employees to comply with such instructions pertaining to conduct and building regulations as are in effect for the control of persons in the building or as may be issued for that purpose by Government representatives.

m. The Operator will schedule an employee-training program that will continue for the duration of this contract and any extensions thereof to insure that its employees perform their jobs with highest standards of efficiency and sanitation

n. All articles found by the Operator, its agents or employees or found by patrons and given to the Operator, will be turned in to the Government as lost-and-found items.

o. Violations of the foregoing responsibilities may result in termination of the Contract

20. PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

- a. Payment of \$_____ to the Government will be made monthly, in accordance with the provisions of the contract. Payments will be made not later than the day of each calendar month.
- b. All payments will be mailed to the Chief, Accounting Division, located at_____.

Checks will be made payable to the Federal Aviation Administration and will reference the contract number, period of time covered, and facility served.

21. EQUIPMENT.

- a. Equipment to be provided by the Government. The Government will provide and the Operator may cause the equipment listed herein. The Government will also:

- (1) furnish and install replacement equipment when it determines that the original equipment is worn out or beyond economical repair; and

- (2) furnish and install such additional equipment of a similar type which it may deem necessary in connection with an expansion of these services, should any expansion be required.

- b. Title to all Government furnished equipment will remain in the Government. No Government furnished equipment will be removed from the premises for any purposes except by the Government or with the prior approval of the COR. The Operator will acknowledge receipt of all Government-owned equipment in writing.

- c. Minor repairs to Government Furnished Equipment. Throughout the contract period or any extension thereof the Operator will maintain, adjust, and repair the Government furnished equipment provided for his use in a manner satisfactory to the COR; provided, that the responsibility of the Operator for repairs to Government furnished cafeteria equipment will be limited to repairs made at one time which cost less than 10% of the original cost of equipment. The Operator will also repair or replace any Government furnished equipment that may be damaged as a result of his own or his employees fault or negligence, regardless of cost: The Operator will:

- (1) Service the dishwasher and care for it in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.

- (2) Keep the deep fat fryer and toaster clean and in serviceable condition.

- (3) Keep the canopy free from grease and thoroughly clean.

- (4) Clean air filters daily and grease traps for the dishwasher and sink when required.

- d. Replacement or Major Repairs to Government Furnished Equipment. If the cost of
- Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

repairing a piece of Government furnished equipment will exceed the limitations specified in paragraph b. above or the equipment has become obsolete or no longer useful for its original purpose, the Operator will notify the Contracting Officer so that arrangements may be made for appropriate repairs or replacements. The decision of the Contracting Officer as to whether a piece of equipment is to be repaired or replaced will be final.

e. Equipment to be provided by the Operator. The Operator will provide all required equipment not provided by the Government. The Operator will repair, replace and supplement such equipment as necessary to insure sanitary, efficient and satisfactory operation of the vending facility.

f. Final Disposition of Equipment. At the end of the contract period or extension thereof, all equipment will be disposed of as provided in the contract.

22. SURRENDER OF POSSESSION.

a. As of the date this contract expires or is terminated as provided for elsewhere in this contract, the Operator will immediately and peaceably yield up to the Government the premises in good repair in all respects, reasonable wear and tear excepted, and the Government may without further notice take possession of the premises.

b. Upon prior written notice to the Contracting Office the Operator will have the right at any time during the term of this contract to remove any operating facilities it may erect or install or use in the premises, and any or all fixtures and equipment and other property installed or placed by it at its expense in or about the leased premises; subject, however, to any valid lien which the Government may have thereon for unpaid charges and fees; and provided that, upon removal of any such operating facilities, the Operator will restore the premises to a condition satisfactory to the Contracting Officer.

c. The Operator will be deemed to have abandoned to the Government any operating facilities and other facilities, equipment and property of the Operator which it has failed to remove from the premises or from the possession of the Government within fifteen (15) calendar days after the end of the period of this contract, or effective date of termination thereof, unless the Contracting Officer grant additional time for this purpose in writing; provided, however, that the Government may, prior to the expiration of said fifteen (15) day period, remove same and restore the premises to a satisfactory condition and hold the Operator liable for all costs incident thereto. In the event it is necessary for the Government to remove such facilities, equipment or property, the Government will not be subject to any liability by reason of the removal or the custodial care of same.

23. ESTABLISHMENT OF OPERATING FACILITIES.

a. The Operator will provide and install at its own costs and expense, all operating facilities and furnish all supplies and materials required for the proper and adequate operation of the vending facility under this contract.

b. All such installations will be subject to the Contracting Officer's approval for conformity with safety standards and similar criteria and with regulations established for the facility and for compatibility of design, quality, conditions, or color arrangement with the architectural

and general character of the vending facility area and the facility. In addition, all installations will conform to applicable state and Federal building, plumbing, electrical, or similar codes or ordinances. The Operator will provide all necessary maintenance for the operating facilities.

24. ACCOUNTING RECORDS OF THE OPERATOR.

a. In the event this contract provides for payment of revenue to the Government which is computed in any manner upon the gross receipts or net receipts of the Operator derived from its operations, the Operator will maintain accounting records, in accordance with accepted accounting practices, of all its transactions that are connected with operations under this contract. These records should be kept current during the contract period at the business address of the current operator during the contract period and be retained at that location for a period extending 3 years from the date of termination or expiration of this contract, unless a longer period of time specifically is started elsewhere in this contract.

b. The Operator will permit any verification, examination or audit of these accounting records deemed advisable by the Government. In addition, any verification, examination or audit of the accounting records of any proprietary or affiliate concern during the term of this contract, and for 3 years afterwards, during regular business hours will be allowed.

c. The Operator also will permit inspection by the officers, employees, or representatives of the Government of any accounting, bookkeeping, or similar equipment used by the Operator in the development and maintenance of these accounting records.

25. ACCOUNTING DATA.

The Operator will submit a copy of its quarterly incomes statement to the Contracting Officer through the Contracting Officer's Representative.

T3.8.5 Accounting Treatment of Leases Revised 9/2020

A General Added 1/2006

1 Evaluation of Lease to Determine Accounting Treatment Revised 1/2022

Any cost lease must be evaluated prior to award to determine whether it should be classified as an operating lease, a capital lease, or lease purchase. This classification has profound effect on the amount of funding that must be scored (reserved) for the lease per the requirements of OMB Circular A-11, and COs must be aware that a capital lease is not to be entered into, unless the requesting office certifies that it has reserved appropriate funds for the capital lease IAW OMB Circular A-11 requirements. The evaluation is initiated by the funding service organization, finalized by the CO prior to award, and is provided to the assigned accounting office. The CO should reference the following sources for further information on lease determinations:

- (i) PRISM/DELPHI Business Process Solution: see Capital Leases

- (ii) PRISM/DELPHI Business Process Solution: see Leases
- (iii) Accounting Capitalization Desk Guide: see Accounting Capitalization Desk Guide
- (iv) OMB Circular A-11, Appendixes A & B: see OMB Circular A-1, Part 8, Appendix A and OMB Circular A-11, Part 8, Appendix B
- (v) Real Estate Contracting Officers refer to Guidance T3.8.8.B.8 Capitalization of Leases and Leasehold Improvements

B Clauses Added 1/2006

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms Added 1/2006

[view procurement forms](#)

D Appendix Added 1/2006

1. Reserved for Copy of Sample personal property lease
2. PRISM/DELPHI Lease Business Process: Leases
3. PRISM/DELPHI Capital Lease Business Process: CAPTIAL LEASES

T3.8.6 Strategic Sourcing Added 1/2007

A Strategic Sourcing Added 1/2007

1 General Revised 1/2012

- a. Strategic sourcing is implemented through the Strategic Sourcing for the Acquisition of Various Equipment and Supplies (SAVES) program, and other FAA-wide initiatives, such as the National Wireless Program and Software Enterprise License Agreements.
- b. Any organization creating a strategic sourcing vehicle must establish and publish procedures for use including procedures for exceptions, waivers, and integration with existing strategic sourcing contracts.

2 Strategic Sourcing for the Acquisition of Various Equipment and Supplies (SAVES) Program Revised 1/2016

a. SAVES contracts provide the FAA with a simplified process for obtaining commonly used products and services at prices associated with volume buying, while maintaining or improving the quality of purchases and vendors' service levels. These products include non-NAS information technology (IT) hardware (enterprise servers and peripherals), commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) software, video teleconferencing equipment and support, general office supplies, office equipment (printers, copiers and multifunctional devices), courier services (overnight mail), and express and ground delivery services. In addition, this process helps agencies optimize performance, minimize price, increase achievement of socio-economic acquisition goals, evaluate total life cycle management cost, improve vendor access to business opportunities, and otherwise increase the value of each dollar spent.

b. Under SAVES, FAA entered into indefinite delivery contracts or blanket purchase agreements (BPAs) with commercial vendors providing products and services at pre-negotiated pricing or discounts. The SAVES contracts and agreements are continuously being monitored to ensure that FAA is obtaining quality products and services at competitive prices. Notify the SAVES Program Office if you encounter any performance issues. Quarterly reviews will be conducted and, if necessary, the contract terms will be renegotiated before an option year is exercised on an existing contract. Ordering offices place orders directly with SAVES contractors using their Government purchase card or through a CO using a purchase order.

c. Purchases of products or services available through a SAVES contract from other sources must only be considered if there would be a significant adverse impact to air traffic control operations or in the case of a bonafide emergency. If an item available through SAVES is purchased from another source due to an adverse impact to air traffic control operations or a bona fide emergency, the basis must be recorded with the order and/or purchase card documentation.

d. Unless a purchase meets one of the two conditions discussed in subparagraph 2.(c), purchases must not be made outside of the SAVES contracts unless the purchasing organization submits and receives approval of a waiver from the SAVES Program Office using the SAVES Waiver Request Form. The waiver justification for the purchase of products and services, which are available through the SAVES contract, must include rationale in addition to pricing, (e.g., availability, quality of product or service, etc.)

e. *SAVES Waiver Threshold.* Waivers with a total value of \$50 or less do not require approval from the SAVES Program Offices, but must be documented in the purchase file.

f. Use of SAVES Office Supply and Office Equipment contracts by organizations and facilities located outside the continental United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, U.S. Territories, and foreign countries is optional. Product availability and shipping costs to these locations often make the purchase of these items locally a better value for the FAA.

3 SAVES Website Added 1/2007

Information about the SAVES Program and links to the SAVES contract information, purchasing processes and instructions, pricing, contact information, vendor web portal instructions, etc. for each [SAVES](#) contract is located on the FAA employee website (FAA

only).

4 SAVES Ordering for Office Supplies, Office Equipment, and IT Hardware Revised 7/2023

a. SAVES contracts have been competed, comply with laws prescribing mandatory sources (such as AbilityOne vendors) for certain products, conform to environmentally friendly and energy efficient purchasing, and include prices determined to be fair and reasonable.

b. As requirements become known, ordering offices may place orders against existing SAVES contracts. Ordering offices do not need separate justification to use a SAVES contract, nor should they publicly announce or compete a planned order. Ordering details for each SAVES contract are located on the FAA employee website.

c. The terms and conditions of a SAVES basic contract governs individual orders. Additional terms and conditions are not required and should not be included in individual orders.

d. *Brand Name-Mandatory Products.*

(1) *Orders by 1102 Series Contracting Officers.* For brand name-mandatory acquisitions with a TEPV not exceeding the AMS risk threshold, procured through the use of SAVES, a rational basis for the brand-name mandatory determination must be documented by the service organization using the Brand Name Mandatory or Equal Template or the Single Source Justification for Products, Services, and Construction Template. The rational basis must be approved by the Service Organization Official and the Contracting Officer must concur that it is in the best interest of the FAA. For brand name-mandatory acquisitions with a TEPV exceeding the AMS risk threshold procured through the use of SAVES, a rational basis for the brand-name mandatory determination must be documented by the service organization using the Brand Name Mandatory or Equal Template or the Single Source Justification for Products, Services, and Construction Template. The rational basis must be endorsed by the Service Organization Official and the SAVES Contracting Officer's Representative (COR), and reviewed by Legal for sufficiency, and the CO must concur that it is in the best interest of the FAA (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.8A.5 for more information on Brand Name and AMS T3.2.2.4 for Single Source).

(2) *Orders by Purchase Cardholders* For brand-name mandatory acquisitions, with a TEPV equal to or exceeding the micro-purchase threshold, a rational basis for the brand-name mandatory determination must be documented by the service organization using the Brand Name Mandatory or Equal Template or the Single Source Justification for Products, Services, and Construction Template. The rational basis must be endorsed by the Service Organization Official and the SAVES Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) and reviewed by Legal for sufficiency, and the Purchase Cardholder must concur that it is in the best interest of the FAA. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.8A.5 for more information on Brand Name and AMS T3.2.2.4 for Single Source).

e. Ordering offices may order on-line, by telephone or fax. Payment must be made with either

Government purchase card or purchase order. Purchase orders must be signed by a CO. Purchasing from the SAVES contracts does not change the existing policy and guidance for purchase card or purchase order purchasing processes. All purchasing provisions and restrictions in the purchase card and purchase order policies are applicable when purchasing from the SAVES contracts. Purchases through the SAVES contracts do not change existing policy and guidance to the FAA personal property order.

f. SAVES contractors are to deliver products as expeditiously as possible. Acceptable levels of service delivery are specified in SAVES contracts. FAA users can order standard delivery or one of several expedited delivery alternatives. Products or services delivered faster than the standard delivery will incur increased delivery charges, as specified in SAVES contracts.

B Clauses Added 1/2007

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
Brand Name Mandatory or Equal Template
SAVES Waiver Request Form
Single Source Justification for Products, Services, and Construction Template

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

T3.8.7 Construction Contracting Revised 8/2009

A Construction Contracting Added 7/2007

1 General Added 7/2007

- a. Guidance in this section applies to construction contracts, contracts for dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements, and to the construction portion of contracts for products or services. In the event that the portions of multipurpose contracts are so commingled that priced deliverables for construction, service, or supply cannot be segregated, AMS guidance applicable to the predominant purpose of the contract applies.
- b. "Construction" means construction, alteration, or repair of buildings, structures, or other real property. For purposes of this definition, the terms "buildings, structures, or other real property" include but are not limited to improvements of all types, such as maintenance facilities, duct banks, air traffic control facilities, communication towers, radar facilities, office facilities, airport facilities, and navigational aids.
- c. When performing construction, alteration, or repair work in FAA-leased space, the Contracting Officer (CO) must consult with his or her local Real Estate Contracting Officer (RECO) to determine FAA's alteration rights and responsibilities.

2 Dismantling, Demolition and Removal of Improvements Revised 10/2020

- a. If a contract is solely for dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements and will exceed \$10,000, the Service Contract Labor Standards applies unless further work is contemplated that will result in the construction, alteration or repair of a public building or public work at that location is contemplated. If further construction work is intended, even though by separate contract, then the Davis-Bacon Act applies to the contract for dismantling, demolition, or removal.

3 Salvageable Property Added 7/2007

- a. The procurement team (CO, program official, legal counsel, and other support staff) should consider the usefulness to FAA of all salvageable property. Any of the property having a salvage value that is less than its usefulness to FAA should be expressly designated in the contract for retention by FAA. The contract may provide that:
 - (1) The FAA pays the contractor for the reasonable costs of the dismantling or demolition of the structure(s);
 - (2) The contractor pays FAA for the right to salvage and remove the materials

resulting from the dismantling or demolition operation; or

(3) A combination of both. Both the FAA and contractor must ensure compliance with environmental laws and regulations, including handling of hazardous waste.

b. The procurement team should determine the fair market value of any property not to be retained by FAA, because the contractor may receive title to this property. Its value will therefore be important in determining what payment, if any, should be made to the contractor, and whether additional compensation will be made if the contract is terminated. Personal Property Managers, in conjunction with the procurement team, must approve the disposition of Government property to be transferred to contractors under dismantling, demolition or removal of improvements contracts.

4 Laws, Regulations and Standards Revised 7/2024

a. *Davis-Bacon Act*. The Davis-Bacon Act applies to construction contracts greater than \$10,000.

b. *Project Labor Agreement Requirements*. In accordance with Executive Order 14063, Use of Project Labor Agreements in Federal Construction Projects, project labor agreements are required for large-scale Federal construction projects with a total estimated cost of \$35 million or more, unless an exception applies. Agencies may, at their discretion, require PLAs for Federal construction projects that do not meet the \$35 million threshold. (See AMS Guidance T3.6.2A.20 for further information on project labor agreement requirements).

c. *State Regulation of Federal Construction Projects*.

(1) FAA contractors may encounter requests from State and local governments for the FAA's contractors to obtain building permits, zoning approval, sanitation approval, etc. Based on the "Supremacy" clause of Article 6 of the United States Constitution, construction contractors are not required to obtain most permits or approvals for work done on Federal construction projects. The States do have enforcement authority for safety and environmental protection as specified by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, compensation and Liability (Superfund) Act (CERCLA), and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

(2) Contractors who encounter attempts by State or local government entities to assess various types of fees against a FAA construction project should be advised to inform the CO immediately if the assessing entity attempts in any way to prevent or hinder the contractor at the job site. The CO should seek legal advice from AGC-500.

d. *Local Employment in Construction Contracts*. Occasionally, efforts are made by State or local governments to have FAA limit employment on construction projects to local residents or firms. Such a restriction has been held to be improper, and should not be used in FAA contracts (reference Washington State Supreme Court case *Laborers Local Union No. 374 v. Felton Construction Co.*, 98 Wash.2d 121 (Nov. 24, 1982); 42 Comp. Gen. 1; and B-198952,

81-1 CPD 467). FAA recognizes that Tribal Employment Rights Ordinances (TERO) which affects projects on or near certain Indian reservations may have an effect on contractor labor. FAA should inform offerors of the existence of a TERO in the screening information request (SIR).

e. *Domestic Materials.* The Buy American Act applies to construction, alteration, and repair contracts performed in the United States. It requires contractors to use domestic materials, except under specific circumstances. Also, the FAA Buy American Preference (49 U.S.C. § 50101) requires FAA to use domestic steel and manufactured goods, unless an exception applies. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.4A.2).

5 Design-Build Revised 1/2016

a. *General.* Design-build is a contracting technique that allows a single procurement for both design and construction of a project. Design-build allows the contractor flexibility, to the extent allowable or reasonable, for innovation in design, materials, and construction methods utilized in a construction project.

b. *Considerations for Using Design-Build.*

(1) When planning a design-build, the procurement team (Contracting Officer (CO), program official, legal counsel and others supporting a project) should consider the following factors:

- (a) Extent to which requirements are defined;
- (b) Time constraints;
- (c) The potential for delays, modifications, and scope changes;
- (d) Potential regulatory or environmental issues;
- (e) Construction issues, including differing site conditions and schedules;
- (f) Risks to FAA, including potential liabilities and meeting stipulated performance standards;
- (g) Availability and type of funding, including funding issues that may arise from a large design-build project that covers multiple fiscal years; and
- (h) Availability of qualified design-build contractors.

(2) When considering design-build, the procurement team must judge who is in the best position, FAA or a contractor, to manage and control potential issues or risks for a particular project. Under a design-build, the contractor assumes the greater responsibility and risk. Claims for design errors or delays are not allowed and the potential for other types of claims are greatly reduced.

c. *Design-Build Source Selection.*

(1) *Two-Phase SIR.* While a CO may choose to award a contract based on one SIR requiring a single offer (that includes an offeror's technical and pricing information), the CO may instead issue a two-phase SIR that allows the CO to screen technical proposals and down-select offerors prior to requesting a price proposal.

(a) Phase one involves the request for and evaluation of technical proposals from offerors, and no pricing is involved. The goal is to determine the acceptability of the technical proposals prior to the submission of pricing. Technical information that may be requested from offerors includes, but is not limited to:

- (i) Technical capabilities;
- (ii) Experience/past performance (such as experience in a given field or industry or on-airport experience);
- (iii) Engineering approach;
- (iv) Special manufacturing processes; and
- (v) Joint experience of design and construction management teams.

(b) Phase two involves the submission of pricing proposals by only those offerors determined to be technically acceptable in step one. Trade-offs in phase 2 are allowable.

(c) Factors the CO should consider for using a two-phase SIR include:

- (i) Specifications or descriptions are not definite or complete;
- (ii) Definite criteria exist for the evaluation of technical proposals, experience, or past performance;
- (iii) Two or more sources are expected; and
- (iv) FAA personnel (i.e. CO, engineers, etc.) are available to evaluate/manage a two-phase SIR.

(2) *Cost-Reimbursement Contract.* When a design-build project involves numerous uncertainties or the project has yet to be fully developed, a cost-reimbursement, rather than a fixed-price, contract may be appropriate. Rare situations that may warrant a cost-reimbursement design-build contract are:

- (a) Highly technical or next generation projects that do not have an effective design benchmark; and

(b) Projects with multiple uncertainties, for example:

(i) Site conditions or locations that create unique and unplanned impacts to the project;

(ii) New technology that may create integration issues when introduced to current systems; and

(iii) Hazardous waste remediation where the scope of the clean-up cannot be completely defined.

(3) *Design Competition*. Design-build may include “design competition” as a basis for selecting a vendor for the project. FAA provides general design requirements or constraints and offerors prepare a preliminary design or specification for FAA evaluation. Depending on the scope of the project and availability of funding, FAA may authorize a fixed payment to compensate offerors for work done during the design competition.

6 Reserved Revised 10/2014

7 Planning and Pre-Solicitation Revised 7/2024

a. *Type of Contract and Pricing*. Generally, construction should be acquired on a firm-fixed price basis. Pricing may be on a lump sum basis (when a lump sum is paid for the total work or defined parts of the work), on a unit price basis (when a unit price is paid for a specified quantity of work units), or using a combination of the two.

b. *Options*. If in FAA’s best interest, COs may include options in construction contracts. Solicitations must state whether options will or will not be evaluated for purposes of award. Appropriate use of options in construction contracts includes:

(1) Additional work is anticipated but sufficient funds are not anticipated or available prior to the time of award, and it would not be in FAA’s best interest to award a separate contract or have another contractor work on the site; and

(2) If fixed building equipment is installed under the contract and it would be in FAA’s best interest to have the installer maintain and service the equipment during the warranty period.

c. *Property*. Before issuing the solicitation, the CO must document if materials for the project will be Government Furnished Property (GFP) or furnished by the contractor. The requiring organization prepares the GFP list, and the list must be included in the solicitation to ensure that any proposals received account for the source of project material.

d. *Insurance*. If in the best interest of FAA, the CO may require the contractor to carry insurance, especially if the work is to be done on an FAA facility or FAA property is involved.

The CO must ensure the contractor submits all required insurance documents and the documents are acceptable before issuing the notice to proceed (NTP). An original copy of the proof of insurance must be retained in the contract file.

e. *Bonds.* Per the Miller Act (40 U.S.C.A Section 3131), performance and payment bonds are required for all construction contracts that exceed \$150,000. The applicable performance (FAA 4400-73 Reinsurance Agreement for a Miller Act Performance Bond) and payment (FAA 4400-72 Reinsurance Agreement for a Miller Act Payment Bond) bond forms are located on the FAST webpage under Procurement Forms. The amount of the bonds should reflect the minimum amount required to protect FAA interests. An original copy of any bond must be retained in the contract file. The CO will not issue the NTP until required bonds have been received.

f. *Source Evaluation Plan.* The CO's method of selection and evaluation criteria must be documented in the Source Evaluation Plan template located in Procurement Templates. This may be done by establishing a source evaluation plan as described under Source Selection (See AMS Guidance T3.2.2.3 Complex Source Selection).

g. *Basis for Award.* Award may be based on the lowest price, technically acceptable offer when best value is expected to result from a technically acceptable proposal with the lowest price.

(1) All evaluation factors (non-cost) that will be used to determine if an offeror is technically acceptable will be set forth in the solicitation.

(2) The solicitation must specify that award will be made to the lowest priced offer meeting or exceeding the acceptability standards for non-cost factors.

(3) Tradeoffs are not permitted.

(4) Non-cost factors are used to evaluate acceptability and not to rank proposals.

(5) Discussions regarding proposals may occur.

h. *Differing Site Conditions.* The purpose of the "Differing Site Conditions" clause AMS 3.2.2.3-42 is to encourage offerors to limit inclusion of contingency costs in their offers for conditions that are not reasonably foreseeable. The clause will also assist FAA and the contractor in complying with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (36 CFR 1214).

i. *Construction Moratoriums.* When in the planning stages of a construction project, the procurement team must consider any impacts construction moratoriums may have upon the project and its related schedule.

j. *Disclosure of the Size of Construction Projects.* When the TEPV of the proposed construction project is equal to or exceeds the AMS risk threshold, public announcement is required, and SIRs should state the size of the requirements in terms of a physical

description of the project and the estimated price. The estimated price may be described in a price range as determined by the procurement team or in terms of one of the following price ranges:

- (1) Between \$50,000 and \$100,000;
- (2) Between \$100,000 and \$250,000;
- (3) Between \$250,000 and \$500,000;
- (4) Between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000;
- (5) Between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000;
- (6) Between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000; or
- (7) More than \$10,000,000

k. *Environment and Conservation.*

- (1) If a CO becomes aware of contractor noncompliance with environmental standards (to include clean air and water standards), the CO is to notify FAA officials and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- (2) The CO has a responsibility to help coordinate and ensure that any hazardous materials present or introduced during the performance of a contract are appropriately managed and tracked.
- (3) Products used for a project must adhere to agency goals established in FAA's Green Procurement Plan (GPP), and each contract must include GPP compliance provisions to ensure the contractor understands applicable FAA energy conservation and recovered material, or recycled content product, standards.
- (4) Refer to AMS Guidance T3.6.3 Environment and Conservation for additional guidance on the protection of the environment and proper conservation during construction contracts, and for information regarding the Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings.

l. *Subcontracting Plan.* When a project is expected to exceed \$1.5 million is not an 8(a), SDVOSB, or small business set-aside, and subcontracting opportunities exist, the CO should include provisions for a small business subcontracting plan in the solicitation.

m. *Patent and Data Rights.* The CO should ensure appropriate patent and data rights clauses are included in the solicitation when the project is for other than standard types of construction and may involve unique products, materials, or processes.

n. *Value Engineering*. Value engineering provisions in the solicitation may be appropriate to allow the contractor to initiate changes in design, specifications, or other requirements and share in any savings that may result.

8 Pre-Award Revised 7/2023

a. *Public Announcement*. All procurements, including construction, exceeding the AMS risk threshold, must be publicly announced on the Internet or through other means. For example, the announcement could be placed on the Contract Opportunities page on SAM.gov.

b. *Inspection of Site and Examination of Data*.

(1) The procurement team should make appropriate arrangements for prospective offerors to inspect the work site prior to submission of offers. The procurement team should also allow prospective offerors the opportunity to examine data in the possession of FAA that may provide information concerning the performance of the work, such as boring samples, original boring logs, geology reports, and record and plans of previous construction. The SIR should notify offerors of the time(s) and place(s) for the site inspection and data examination, as well as the name and telephone number of the contact point at the facility. The procurement team should keep a record of the identity and affiliation of all offeror representatives who inspect the site or examine FAA site information.

(2) Significant site information should be made available to all offerors, including information regarding any utilities to be furnished during construction. FAA personnel must not provide information that conflicts with the provisions of the SIR.

(3) The CO must notify all potential offerors of any clarification or correction to the SIR package.

c. *Past Performance*. Past performance can aid in selecting the contractor who is most likely to perform satisfactorily. Key to the successful use of past performance in the screening process is establishing a clear relationship between the statement of work (SOW), the instructions to offerors, and the evaluation criteria. Past performance information that is not important to the current acquisition should not be included.

d. *Pre-Award Survey*. COs may use pre-award surveys to aid in gathering past performance information. The pre-award survey can give the CO a sense of how the contractor will perform, especially if concentrating on projects that are similar in type and scope to the one being solicited. The scope of the pre-award survey is at the discretion of the CO as it may be affected by the size and complexity of the solicitation and project.

9 Post-Award Revised 7/2023

a. *Assignment of Inspection and Contract Administration*.

(1) Due to the locations and complexity of most construction projects, COs often accomplish their administrative and inspection functions through utilization of Contracting Officer's Representatives (COR). These personnel are normally present at the job site each day, and are in the best position to observe day-to-day activities and performance. CORs on site perform such delegated duties as daily performance inspections, Department of Labor wage rate interviews with contractor personnel, provide minor clarifications of specifications and drawings, and insure contractor compliance with all safety and labor requirements on site. The CO must use the COR Delegation Letter located in Procurement Templates to clearly annotate the duties of these individuals and must provide a copy of this COR Delegation Letter to the COR and the contractor.

(2) Only the CO, or person delegated specific authority to execute contract modifications, may authorize a change to the original contract.

b. *Notice to Proceed (NTP)*. The NTP is issued to give notice to the contractor when on-site work can be started, when the project is to be completed based upon the performance time in the contract, and any other information deemed pertinent by the CO. Prior to its issuance, the CO must ensure all required submittals have been delivered to and approved by the FAA, that all required insurance and bonding documents have been submitted and are acceptable, and other coordination or applicable documentation has been completed. A Notice To Proceed sample can be found in Procurement Samples.

c. *Pre-construction Conference*. The CO may conduct a pre-construction conference (to discuss matters such as applicable labor standards, the authority of various personnel, safety, and environmental considerations) prior to the start of a construction or demolition contract. Pre-construction conferences are not a requirement for each project. The COR may participate in pre-construction conferences and address, among other things, Operational Risk Management (ORM), which is particularly important where contractors are working on NAS facilities. For example, the FAA may require that prior to performance, contractor personnel watch the short ORM orientation video the FAA has posted at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyq9ESQ8vds>. The video provides an overview on how FAA facilities are interconnected and the criticality of the work performed on NAS facilities, along with some ORM practices. When deciding on a conference, the CO should weigh the administrative costs, time, and possible travel expenses for all parties involved, against the complexity of the requirement, the impact of the requirement on entities involved with the site, and the past performance and technical knowledge of the contractor. If the CO determines a pre-construction conference is appropriate, the CO shall use the Pre-Construction Conference Notice located in Procurement Templates to notify all applicable parties.

d. *Use and Possession Prior to Completion*. Beneficial occupancy occurs when the Government takes possession of, or puts to use, a completed or partially completed part of the work. It does not constitute acceptance of the facility as constructed. The AMS clause 3.2.2.3-52 "Use and Possession Before the Project is Complete" addresses some of the issues associated with beneficial occupancy. If it is foreseen prior to contract inception that beneficial occupancy will become an issue, or if it becomes an issue during contract performance, the CO should consider negotiating contract terms which cover relevant issues for that contract, e.g., date of warranty, builder's risk coverage, coordination with the

contractor, etc. Legal counsel should be consulted on the legal ramifications of beneficial occupancy. Phased (partial) acceptance can be used as an alternative to beneficial occupancy, if the need can be identified sufficiently in advance to structure the contract accordingly, and it is determined in the best interests of the parties.

e. *Airport Coordination.* Local airport authorities and/or other Federal agencies may have requirements and regulations outside of those imposed by the FAA that a contractor is required to adhere to when completing a construction project on an airport. These additional requirements may include additional security, insurance, and safety requirements. It is the responsibility of the contractor to coordinate with other authorities or agencies prior to performance to ensure they satisfy any applicable local regulations.

f. *Property Protection.* The FAA must ensure that the contractor understands that throughout the performance of the contract, care must be taken by the contractor to protect FAA and/or other property that may be affected during construction.

g. *Prime Contractor Performance.* The use of subcontractors by a prime contractor during the performance of a construction contract is inevitable and at times presents a savings to the FAA through the contract. For example, the prime contractor may lack the internal capability to provide specific trades required to meet all the terms and conditions of the contract. The CO should assure adequate interest in and supervision of work involved in projects. The contractor shall be required to perform a significant part of the contract with its own work force and express this requirement in terms of a percentage of the total work, for example:

(1) The prime contractor must perform at least 15 percent of the cost of the contract, not including the cost of materials, with its own employees on site.

(2) Construction by special trade contractors: The prime contractor must perform at least 25 percent of the cost of the contract, not including the cost of materials, with its own employees on site.

h. *Contractor's Daily Log.* For any construction contract exceeding the micro-purchase threshold, the contractor is required to submit to the CO a "Daily Log" of activity on the site. The logs must include the workers used by classification, construction equipment moved on and off the site, materials and equipment delivered to the site, inspections and tests performed, and total cumulative hours worked.

i. *Suspension of Work.* The COR should notify the CO when a suspension order is necessary to prevent the contractor from proceeding with work that will have to be removed or changed. Only the CO can order a suspension of work; when possible, the CO should use partial, rather than, total suspension orders.

j. *Warranties.* The CO should obtain information about any warranties from the contractor. This information should include effective dates and names, addresses, and contacts. A list of warranty or guarantee expiration dates is made and retained, and copies are provided to the user.

k. *Asbestos NESHAP Compliance.* The contractor must comply with all federal, state, and

local requirements regarding building demolition and/or the removal of any asbestos in accordance with the asbestos National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). AMS clause 3.6.3-24 “Asbestos NESHAP Compliance” applies in such situations.

10 Contract Acceptance Inspection (CAI) Revised 4/2012

a. Definitions:

(1) *Contract Acceptance Inspection (CAI)*: Formal inspection by the Project Implementer of a constructed facility when work under the contract is considered to be substantially complete. The CAI is typically requested by the prime contractor and coordinated with the Project Implementer.

(2) *Joint Acceptance Inspection (JAI)*: The JAI is an activity to gain consensus of all involved groups that projects for facility, system, or equipment establishment, improvement, or relocation are completed in accordance with national criteria and that the facility is capable of performing its advertised functions.

(3) *Project Implementer (PI)*: The PI is the FAA organization implementing the project, although funding may be provided by other organizations. In most cases this will be ATO Technical Operations (ATO-W) Engineering Services.

b. *Contract Acceptance Inspection (CAI)*. The Project Implementer, usually a Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) appointed in ATO-W Engineering Services and delegated by the Contracting Officer (CO), is responsible for formally inspecting a constructed facility from the construction or equipment installation contractor and recommending acceptance or non-acceptance to the CO. This inspection is typically conducted before the beginning of JAI.

c. The CO's responsibility is to formally accept the constructed facility. The CO must notify the contractor when a CAI has been completed and work under a contract has been either accepted or rejected. This should be done through the CAI letter (see Procurement Forms) that describes:

(1) What is being accepted from the contractor (item and description);

(2) The acceptance date of the item; and

(3) Any outstanding commitments the contractor has for the item (e.g. punch list items, warranties, etc.).

d. All CAI letters and associated information should be filed in the official contract file. This documentation is used to support completion of the contract, and to provide data to properly capitalized items.

11 Contract Completion/Closeout Revised 8/2009

a. A construction or installation project must be considered physically and financially complete and funds deobligated, when necessary, within one year after the final acceptance and inspection (e.g., CAI) has been completed.

b. Prior to final payment, the CO must ensure:

- (1) Receipt of all required warranty documentation;
- (2) Return of issued ID media (Badges, etc.);
- (3) Receipt of any state tax exemption certificates or completion statements as required from the contractor;
- (4) Certification that all government property has either been utilized in the performance of the contract or returned to the FAA;
- (5) Confirmation from the requiring organization that the job has been completed as contracted;
- (6) Receipt of any other applicable items required from the contractor that are unique to the procurement; and
- (7) Receipt of a final release of claims on file signed by the contractor for the final amount of the contract.

B Clauses Added 7/2007

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 7/2024

Document Name
FAA 4400-32 Abstract of Offers
FAA 4400-32.1 Abstract of Offers Continuation
FAA 4400-33 Affidavit of Individual Surety
FAA 4400-36 Architect - Engineer Contract
FAA 4400-37 Architect - Engineer Qualifications
FAA 4400-39 Bid Bond

FAA 4400-40 Bid Bond – Annual

FAA 4400-42 Consent of Surety

FAA 4400-61 Payment Bond

FAA 4400-63 Performance Bond Annual

FAA 4400-64 Performance Evaluation (Architect Engineer)

FAA 4400-72 Reinsurance Agreement for a Miller Act Payment Bond

FAA 4400-73 Reinsurance Agreement for a Miller Act Performance Bond

D Procurement Samples *Added 9/2021*

Document Name
Notice to Proceed

E Procurement Templates *Added 9/2021*

Document Name
COR Delegation Letter
Pre-Construction Conference Notice

F Procurement Tools and Resources *Added 9/2021*

Document Name

T3.8.8 Real Property Special Categories of Contracting *Added 9/2020*

A Real Property Purchases *Revised 9/2021*

- 1 **Authority.** Pursuant to 49 USC § 106 (n), FAA is authorized to purchase real property. Title to real property purchases shall be held by the Government of the United States.

- 2 ***Lease versus Purchase Analysis.*** A lease versus purchase analysis must be made for all real property purchases and succeeding leases. FAA should only purchase real property interests that are in the best interest of FAA, and at fair and reasonable prices. The lease versus purchase analysis is used to determine the acquisition strategy that provides the best value to FAA. If cost is not a determining factor for real property acquisitions and a landowner is unwilling to allow FAA use of the property or demands unreasonable lease terms that forces a condemnation proceeding, a lease versus purchase analysis is not required.

FAA should only purchase real property when one or more of the following exist:

- 1) It is economically more beneficial to own and manage the property;
 - 2) There is a long-term need for the property; or
 - 3) When otherwise in the best interest of the FAA.
- 3 ***Real Property Purchase Determination.*** To determine whether the purchase is in the best interest of or most advantageous to FAA, the following factors should be considered by the requiring service organization:
- 1) Whether the site will contribute to economy and efficiency in construction, maintenance, and operation of the individual building/structure;
 - 2) How the proposed site relates to the Government's total space needs in the community;
 - 3) Maximum utilization of Government-owned land (including excess land) whenever it is adequate, economically adaptable to requirements and properly located;
 - 4) A site adjacent to or in the proximity of an existing Federal building that is well located and is to be retained for long-term occupancy;
 - 5) The environmental condition of proposed sites prior to purchase. The sites must be free from contamination, unless it is otherwise determined to be in the best interest of the Government to purchase a contaminated site (e.g., reuse of a site under an established "Brownfields" program).
 - 6) Purchase options to secure the future availability of a site;
 - 7) All applicable location policies in 41 CFR § 102-83; and
 - 8) Availability of funding.

1 Lease Authority Revised 9/2021

General. The FAA Administrator is authorized by 49 U.S.C. Section 40110 (b)(2)(A) to lease an interest in real property for not more than 20 years, without regard to FAA annual appropriations. The Administrator's authority to lease real property does not allow lease terms in excess of 20 years, including all renewal options. The Administrator has delegated leasing authority to the FAA Acquisition Executive, who further delegated the authority by issuing warrants to real estate COs.

FAA has authority to enter into "firm-term" leases without violating the Anti-Deficiency Act. See AMS Guidance T3.8.8.1.A.3 for additional information on Firm Term Leases.

2 Types of Leases and Applicability Revised 9/2021

- a. ***New leases*** are defined as leases with new terms and conditions and new lease contract numbers, applicable for either a new requirement or to replace an existing expiring lease in a new location.
- b. ***Succeeding leases*** are secured to provide for the FAA continued occupancy of the current premises at the end of a lease term without a break in tenancy. They establish new terms and conditions and have new lease contract numbers. Such a lease would generally be used where acceptable new locations are not identified, or where acceptable locations are identified but a cost-benefit analysis indicates that award to an offeror other than the current Lessor will result in substantial relocation costs or duplication of costs to the FAA, and the FAA cannot expect to recover such costs through competition. A Single Source succeeding lease must be documented in accordance with AMS Guidance T3.2.2.4.
- c. ***Superseding leases*** are defined as new leases that replace existing leases prior to its expiration. The existing lease is terminated simultaneously, effective with the commencement of the superseding lease. FAA executes superseding leases to replace existing leases when the FAA needs numerous or detailed modifications to the premises that would substantially change the existing lease, or where better terms are available in a market. Superseding leases follow the non-competitive single-source procedures and are given new lease contract numbers. A Single Source superseding lease must be documented in accordance with AMS Guidance T3.2.2.4.
- d. ***Renewal Options*** are pre-defined options within an existing lease that may be exercised by the CO prior to the expiration of the current lease in order to stay in the existing location. The lease contract number remains the same.

3 Firm Term Lease Approval Revised 9/2021

- a. *General.* Firm term lease approval is required when FAA cannot terminate or cancel the lease for a period exceeding 365 days and is contractually committed to rental payments beyond that period. (For additional information on real property termination rights, see AMS Guidance T3.10.6.B Termination of Real Property Contracts). Generally, FAA discourages use of firm terms; however, the CO may award a lease with a firm term when it is in the agency's best interest. Situations where such use may be considered include, but are not limited to, space leases requiring funds for significant tenant improvements which must be amortized over the term of the lease, and instances of limited competition or single source procurements where, despite negotiations, the agency has no viable alternative to meet the agency's needs. Prior to awarding any lease with a firm term, the CO, in coordination with the requiring line of business, must obtain FAA Acquisition Executive (FAE) approval.
- b. *Justification.* If the CO determines a firm term is the only option to secure FAA's real property needs, the CO must coordinate with the requiring line of business and request a justification to award a firm term lease. The justification must include the following:
 - Evidence that the acquisition team performed sufficient market research and analysis in accordance with AMS Guidance T3.2.1.2 for FAA's real property needs;
 - A rational basis, and the supporting evidence, as to why another site is not feasible and a firm term is the only option to meet real property needs; and
 - An analysis of potential lease costs and/or cost savings associated with awarding a firm term lease.
- c. *Approval and Execution.* Prior to executing the firm term lease, the firm term justification, including the award decision document (Negotiator's Report) and lease as supporting documentation, must be submitted for concurrence and approval. The firm term justification must have written concurrence from the Office of Chief Counsel, Chief of the Contracting Office, Director of Aviation Property Management, Director of Budgets and Programs, and final approval from the Federal Acquisition Executive (FAE). This approval acknowledges the agency's commitment to a firm term lease, including future budget year requirements. The approval must be included in the real property lease file.

4 Holdover Tenancy Revised 9/2021

a. Holdover Tenancy

A holdover tenancy is created when FAA continues to occupy leased premises after the lease term has expired. It is FAA's policy to avoid holdovers to the extent that it is possible and to limit the use of holdover clauses in leases.

b. Holdover Clauses

Holdover clauses are either limited or indefinite in duration. Holdover clauses of indefinite duration should be limited to mission critical land acquisitions or for space leases housing mission critical safety equipment. When using a holdover clause, the CO must document his or her rationale in the award decision document (Negotiator's Report).

1. Land

Due to the long service life of NAS facilities as well as the cost of installation and overall impact to other components of the NAS, the CO will incorporate and negotiate a holdover clause for land leases.

2. Space

The CO may negotiate a holdover clause for space leases when it is in the best interest of FAA. In negotiating a space holdover clause, the CO will consider the following: (1) FAA's intent for the space lease (whether the space is determined to be "mission critical" (i.e., locations supporting the safety of the airspace)); (2) the competitive environment for the space; (3) FAA's space improvement needs; and (4) potential risks to FAA if the lease fails to include a holdover clause. If the CO determines that a holdover clause is necessary for the requisite space, the CO must document the justification in the award decision document (Negotiator's Report) and must have a rational basis.

c. FAA Holdover Tenancy Obligations

During the holdover period, the CO must continue to negotiate a new lease, or determine whether to compete the requirement, even when considering a condemnation action. FAA must continue to make payments at the rate established in the expired lease while in holdover. Any difference in lease rental payments negotiated in the new lease will be settled and paid as part of the new lease consideration.

5 Rent Payment Structure Revised 9/2021

- a. Set forth below is the order of Agency preference of rent structures for all new or succeeding cost leases to be negotiated by COs. COs shall negotiate the rent structure of leases, including any supplemental lease agreements that extend or modify the lease term or payment, as follows and will document their rationale within the award decision document (Negotiator Report):
 1. ***Fixed Rent*** means that the rent amount and the time at which it is required to be paid are fixed and determinable under the terms of the lease agreement as of the lease date. This is FAA's preferred rent structure.
 2. ***Step-up Rent*** establishes clearly defined future rent increases at set times throughout the life of the lease. Step-up rents are meant to protect the landlord from the risks that inflation or a rising market present for a long-term lease.

3. ***FAA Standard Operating Costs Escalator (CPI)/Tax Rent Adjustment*** requires changes in the rental amount in future years for space leases that cannot be calculated in advance because the CPI and property tax rates change annually. In order to avoid budget shortfalls, the CO shall insert an annual maximum “not-to-exceed” cap on any rent or lump sum increases. This can be stated as a not-to-exceed dollar amount or as a not-to-exceed percentage change. The annual maximum cap will be determined by the CO based on prevailing economic and market conditions and inserted in the standard Operating Costs Escalator clause and the Tax Adjustment clause. For real property contracts, the Cost of Living Index found in the U.S. Department of Labor Revised Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, will be incorporated into the fixed price amount and paid in accordance with the terms of the contract. The National CPI must be used only. The tax increase is applied proportionally to the percentage of FAA’s occupancy.
4. ***Other rent adjustment clause:*** The CO may consider an alternate cost structure proposed by the offeror. Use of an alternate rent adjustment clause requires careful review to ensure:
 - 1) that the method proposed by the offeror to calculate adjustments in rent is readily understood;
 - 2) the proposed lease clause is clearly written and can be calculated in the future by FAA;
 - 3) the rent adjustment clause will contain a not-to-exceed cap; and
 - 4) the rent adjustment clause cannot cause FAA to exceed budget limitations.

Prior to incorporating an alternate adjustment clause into the lease, the CO must obtain written approval, on a case-by-case basis, from the Real Estate Group Manager and from the appropriate Regional, Center, or Headquarters Counsel.

- b. If the lessor is unwilling to negotiate a fixed rent, then the CO, prior to lease award, must notify the service organization and the appropriate budget office, in writing, that the proposed lease will contain a cost structure that will result in rent adjustments in future years and receive concurrence from the budget office prior to execution of the lease agreement.

6 Tenant Improvements Revised 9/2021

a) *Definitions*

1. ***Cold Shell*** is a building with an unfinished interior that lacks heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) and usually has no existing lighting, ceilings or walls included in the space but may have fully functioning core (electrical closets,

mechanical rooms, elevator lobbies or restrooms).

2. ***Tenant Improvement*** refers to alterations to the interior of the building to meet the functional demands of the tenant. Tenant improvements (TIs) are the components, finishes, and fixtures that take leased real property from the “warm lit shell” condition to a finished, usable condition. The resulting space is complete, meets applicable building codes, and meets the service organization’s functional needs.
 3. ***Tenant Improvement (TI) Allowance***. The TI allowance is the amount of money offered to FAA by the Lessor to refresh or bring prospective space up to a finished usable condition which may be included in the offered rental rate. The amount depends on many factors, including, but not limited to, the length of the term of the lease and the total amount of square footage of the space. The TI allowance is typically a dollar amount, per square foot, paid entirely by the Lessor.
 4. ***Warm Lit Shell*** is a commercial or residential building with a minimally finished interior, usually with ceilings, lighting, plumbing, heating and cooling (HVAC), interior walls (painted or unpainted), electrical outlets, elevators, rest rooms, and a concrete floor. A warm lit shell is considered ready to lease and ready for tenant improvements (TI's).
- b) *Tenant Improvements*. Some typical TIs include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. Electrical wiring and outlets;
 2. Telephone and data jacks and wiring;
 3. Carpeting or flooring;
 4. Painting;
 5. Plumbing fixtures;
 6. Doors;
 7. Window treatments; and
 8. Thermostats.
- c) *Usage of Tenant Improvement Allowance*. FAA, at its sole discretion, will make all decisions as to the usage of the TI allowance. FAA will use all or part of the tenant improvement allowance and return to the Lessor any unused portion of the tenant improvement allowance in exchange for a decrease in rent. For any build out costs above the TI allowance, the service organizations must pay for the overage in buildout costs with a lump-sum payment.
- d) *Tenant Improvement Payment Options*.
- 1) *Amortization of Tenant Improvements*. For occupancies where FAA funds the TI allowance, the TI amount expended is amortized in Rent. Term adjustments may

be made for a specific occupancy or service organization. There are two rules for limiting amortization terms for TIs:

- a. The amortization term must not exceed the economic life of the improvements.
 - b. The amortization term must not exceed the term of the Lease.
- 2) *Lump Sum*. The service organization may make a lump-sum payment for tenant improvements, in lieu of amortization. Lump-sum payments effectively lower or replace the TI allowance. If the service organization elects to pay for tenant improvements via lump sum payment, the service organization must confirm availability of funds prior to execution of the lease.
- e) *Tenant Improvement Associated Costs*. The TI allowance shall cover all or a portion of the cost of the design and build out of the leased real property in accordance with FAA's approved Design Intent Drawings (DID). If FAA build out costs exceed the TI allowance, the Lessor may recover such costs in accordance with AMS Clause 6.5.1-1 "Lessor's Recovery of Tenant Improvement Costs in Excess of the Allowance." Some TI costs include, but are not limited to:
- 1) Lessor's administrative costs;
 - 2) General contractor fees;
 - 3) Subcontractor's profit and overhead costs;
 - 4) Lessor's profit and overhead;
 - 5) Design costs; and
 - 6) Other associated project fees necessary to prepare construction documents and to complete the tenant improvements. (It is the Lessor's responsibility to prepare all documentation (working/construction drawings, etc.) required to receive construction permits. No costs associated with the building shell shall be included in the tenant improvement price proposal.)
- f) *Tenant Improvements and Termination*. If FAA determines that termination of the lease is in the best interest of the Government and the tenant improvement costs are amortized over the life of the lease, FAA shall pay an amount based on the unamortized balance of the tenant improvement allowance as of the first day of the month the lease is terminated, as described in AMS Clause 6.5.1-2 "Lessor's Recovery of Tenant Improvement Allowance in the Event of Termination." (See T3.10.6.B "Termination of Real Property Contracts")

7 Alterations and Improvements Revised 9/2021

A lease may be modified for purposes of making alterations to or improvements of, real property. The Lessor's costs of alterations or improvements may be amortized over the

term of the lease, paid by lump-sum payment, or other methods determined appropriate by the CO. All information related to the scope of alterations and improvements, associated costs, agreed upon timeline and any other necessary information must be outlined within the Supplemental Lease Agreement.

1.) Alterations

In leased real property, to minimize potential liabilities and restoration costs, it is normally in FAA's best interest to have the Lessor perform alterations on the property, thereby limiting any liability on the part of FAA.

Alterations performed by the Lessor should be at fair and reasonable costs. The CO must make a fair and reasonable determination by obtaining 1) a formal appraisal, 2) construction data, 3) cost to build publications, and/or 4) an independent government cost estimate. The determination should be documented within the Negotiator's Report.

2.) Improvements

FAA can make permanent improvements to leased real property under the provisions of the lease agreement. The ability to make permanent improvements using a third party is governed by 1.) 49 USC Section 44502 (a)(5) and the decision by the Comptroller General B-239520 (8/16/90). Any permanent improvements to leased real property must comply with the requirements of the Davis- Bacon Act. (see AMS Guidance T3.6.2.A.5 Construction Contracts / Davis Bacon Act)

Like with alterations, it is normally in FAA's best interest to have the Lessor perform improvements on the property, thereby limiting liability on the part of FAA. Improvements should be evaluated for their value using FAA accounting practices. The CO must make a fair and reasonable determination by obtaining 1) a formal appraisal, 2) construction data, 3) cost to build publications, and/or 4) an independent government estimate. The determination should be documented within the Award Decision Document (Negotiator's Report).

If the Lessor is unwilling or unable to complete the improvements, and the property is leased for no or nominal consideration, then FAA can exercise its authority under 49 USC Section 44502(a)(5) provided the statutory criteria are met to make the required improvements on the leased real property.

8 Capitalization of Leases and Leasehold Improvements Added 9/2020

Capitalization is the classification of fixed assets as long-term investments rather than current operating expenses. The purpose of capitalization is to match incurred costs related to the acquisition, development, or construction of Property, Plant & Equipment (PP&E) with the accounting period in which assets were used. Therefore, capitalized asset and improvement costs are not expensed when incurred, but instead are deferred (capitalized) and allocated over

the asset's estimated useful life through depreciation expense (for tangible capitalized assets) or amortization expense (for intangible capitalized assets). For more information on FAA capitalization requirements related to leases and leasehold improvements, please see the FAA Financial Manual Vol. 8, Property, Plant and Equipment, Chapter 8.6 Leases and Leasehold Improvements.

9 Recording of Real Property Contracts Added 1/2022

All off-airport contracts and purchase documents (deeds) shall be recorded by the FAA in the appropriate County/Parish/Township office.

10 Secure Federal LEASEs Act Added 7/2023

a. *Applicability.* This subsection applies to all SIRs, contracts, and novations for space leases where the Facility Security Level (FSL) is level III or higher.

b. *Definitions.* As used in this subsection –

(1) “Covered Entity” means a person, corporation, company, business association, partnership, society, trust or any other nongovernmental organization or group; or any government entity or instrumentality of a government.

(2) “Financing” means the process of raising or providing funds through debt or equity for purposes of meeting the requirements of the Lease, including, but not limited to, acquisition, maintenance, and construction of, or improvements to, the Property.

(3) “Foreign entity” means a:

(A) Corporation, company, business association, partnership, society, trust, or any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group that is headquartered or organized under the laws of a country that is not the United States or a state, local government, tribe, or territory within the United States; or

(B) Government or governmental instrumentality that is not the United States Government.

(4) “Foreign person” means an individual who is not:

(A) A United States citizen; or

(B) An alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States.

(5) “Highest-level owner” means the entity that owns or controls an immediate owner of

the offeror or Lessor, or that owns or controls one or more entities that control an immediate owner of the offeror or Lessor. No entity owns or exercises control of the highest-level owner.

- (6) “Immediate owner” means an entity, other than the offeror or Lessor, that has direct control of the offeror or Lessor. Indicators of control include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following: ownership or interlocking management, identity of interests among family members, shared facilities and equipment, and the common use of employees.
- (7) “Unique entity identifier” means a number or other identifier used to identify a specific commercial, nonprofit, or Government entity. See www.sam.gov for the designated entity for establishing unique entity identifiers.

c. *General.*

(1) *Disclosure of ownership of high-security space leased for federal agencies.*

Before entering into a lease or approving a novation agreement for high-security space (facility security level (FSL) III or higher), FAA must require the covered entity to identify and disclose whether (1) the “immediate owner” of the leased space, or (2) “highest-level” owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign entity. FAA must also require disclosure of the country associated with the foreign entity.

(2) *Roles and Responsibilities.*

(A) *Mandatory Provisions for Solicitations for Leases of Highest-Level Security Space.* The CO shall include clause 6.9.7 Foreign Ownership and Financing Requirements for High-Security Leased Space in all SIRs for high-security space.

(B) *Mandatory Contract Terms for Leases of Highest-Level Security Space.*

- i. The CO shall also include clause 6.9.7 Foreign Ownership and Financing Requirements for High-Security Leased Space in the lease for high-security space requiring the covered entity to submit an update of the information described in subsection c.(1) on the anniversary of when federal occupancy took place; the submittal must include:
 - (a) The list of immediate or highest-level owners of the covered entity during the preceding 1-year period of Federal occupancy; or
 - (b) The information required to be provided relating to each such immediate or highest-level owner.

- ii. The CO shall also include clause 6.9.7-1 Access Limitations for High-Security Leased Space in the lease for high-security space (FSL III or higher) that

prohibits the covered entity and any member of the property management company who may be responsible for oversight or maintenance of the high-security space from:

(a) Access to the high-security leased space; or

(b) Access to the high-security leased space without prior approval from the FAA

(C) *Mitigation Measures.* If a disclosure is made under clause 6.9.7 Foreign Ownership and Financing Requirements for High-Security Leased Space, the CO must coordinate in writing with the Office of Security (AXP) and the tenant(s) of the high-security space regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures, if any, prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

(3) *Reporting.* Annual reporting, including the number of affirmative (i.e., foreign) disclosures made under clause 6.9.7 Foreign Ownership and Financing Requirements for High-Security Leased Space, will be coordinated by Aviation Property Management (APM).

C No Cost Land On-Airport Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Revised 9/2021

The On-Airport Land MOA template must be used for the acquisition of land on an airport only when the airport sponsor has a current Airport Improvements Project (AIP) Grant. The Contracting Officer can obtain a list of airports that have current AIP grants through the FAA Regional Airport Division online Grant History Look Up tool at [faa.gov](https://www.faa.gov).

If facilities need to be added or deleted from the MOA, the CO will modify the contract to incorporate the revised list ensuring that the effective date of the change is listed on the updated list of facilities. The CO will provide written notice to the airport sponsor and retain the latest copy of the list of facilities in the contract file. See also AMS Guidance T3.8.1 Agreements, Cooperative Agreements, Gifts & Bequests for additional information on MOAs.

D Utilities Added 9/2020

1 General Revised 1/2024

FAA acquires utility services, (electric, gas, and water), in support of facilities constructed, operated, and maintained by FAA. The Contracting Officer (CO) will procure utility services.

Utility services should be obtained from sources of supply, which are most advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, reliability or service. Where feasible, FAA will consider purchasing carbon pollution-free electricity (CFE) in compliance with Federal

mandates for clean energy consumption. Although single source is generally the method used to acquire utility services, FAA will acquire utilities competitively whenever practical and reasonable. Competition can only occur within designated areas that are deregulated and open to competition. There is a potential possibility for substantial savings when acquiring utilities competitively, since the Government has ability to select lowest cost provider.

The utility acquisition process will be conducted following the best commercial business practices, in a fair and equitable manner, while complying with all applicable regulations. A primary factor to consider when acquiring utility services competitively is the reliability of the service, as interruptions to utility service would result in serious losses to FAA and threatens the safety of the NAS.

2 Energy Cooperative Programs Revised 9/2021

Large FAA facilities, such as Air Route Traffic Control Centers, may qualify for energy cooperative programs. Under these cooperative programs, the energy supplier requests FAA utilize its own generators, during peak demand periods, instead of utility company supplied power. FAA then receives a rebate for assisting the power company. Generally, two types of energy cooperative programs exist:

1. Peak-shaving agreement refers to leveling out peaks in electricity use by industrial and commercial power consumers. These are financially motivated, and are generally discouraged for FAA contracts. Environmental Protection Agency rules stringently regulate engine generators (E/G)s that operate under peak-shaving agreements or other non-emergency uses. The CO will ensure new or renewed utility contracts do not include provisions for peak-shaving agreements unless approved by an FAA environmental professional.
2. Demand response agreements serve to prevent interruptions due to extreme demand (rolling blackouts). These agreements are allowable and do not affect the emergency status of an E/G as long as the hours of operation are limited to no more than 15 hours per year.

3 Utility Energy Service Contracts Added 9/2020

Under a Utility Energy Service Contract (UESC), FAA may contract with a local servicing utility for technical services and/or up-front project financing for energy efficiency, water conservation, and renewable energy investments at one or more FAA facilities. For additional information on UESC, please refer to AMS Guidance T3.6.3.A.15.

E Other Real Property Acquisitions Added 9/2020

1 Right of Entry Revised 9/2021

“Right of Entry” is a form of license, typically granted to perform surveys and/or exploration work prior to acquisition or lease of land. The CO will ensure that a "right of entry" license or permit to the property for any purpose has been obtained from the land owner prior to ingress by an FAA employee or any of its agents. Legal counsel will be consulted for the proper action to take if the landowner refuses to grant a "right of entry" permit. Entry onto private property without appropriate rights may constitute trespass.

2 Easements Revised 9/2021

FAA may acquire other real property interests such as easements in order to meet the agency’s needs. An easement is an interest in real property that affords FAA the right of limited use of another person’s real property. An easement may be exclusive or non-exclusive and may be perpetual or expressly limited in duration. Some of examples of easements FAA may obtain are (1) a right-of-way, (2) a right of entry for a stated purpose, (3) a right to the support of land and buildings, (4) a right of light and air, (5) a right to place or keep utilities on another person’s property, (6) a right to the perpetual maintenance of drainage structures, (7) a right to allow reconstruction of a driveway during construction, and (8) a right to do some act that would otherwise constitute a nuisance.

The CO will negotiate the appropriate type of easement with the landowner to obtain the necessary real property interest to meet the agency’s need. Legal will advise the CO for the proper action to take if the landowner refuses to grant the easement. Entry onto private property without appropriate rights may constitute trespass.

3 Surveys/Appraisals/Title Revised 9/2021

a. General

Simplified purchase methods apply real property related services to include surveys, title, and appraisal services that are established market prices or where prices can be determined fair and reasonable. (See AMS Guidance 3.2.2.5 Commercial and/or Simplified Purchase Methods for additional information on how to acquire real property related services.)

b. Surveys

For any real property acquisition, it is necessary to obtain an up-to-date survey that accurately describes the area of each property interest that the agency seeks to acquire. An accurate survey should define all the property FAA needs to operate the facility to include the site (plot), access right-of-way (ROW), building restrictions easement, tree cutting easement, metal fencing easement, etc. It will be essential for negotiations with the landowner (to depict the exact area of the interests the agency seeks to acquire), and

is also a necessary part of the condemnation assembly that will be sent to the Department of Justice if the agency chooses to acquire by condemnation. The CO will refer to Regulations of the Attorney General Governing the Review and Approval of Title for Federal Land Acquisitions (2016), for additional information concerning surveys.

In cases involving multiple or overlapping property interests, (i.e. land, access, air rights, mineral, etc.), it is advised that the CO obtain separate legal descriptions for each interest, and that all the interests should then be depicted on one single plat. The service organization (SO) should review and approve the estates, property descriptions and plats for technical accuracy and to ensure that operational requirements are being met by the proposed acquisition.

c. **Appraisals**

1. *General.* An appraisal is a formal, usually written, statement that a qualified appraiser prepares independently and impartially, giving an opinion, as of a specified date, of the defined value of a described parcel of real property, supported by the presentation and analysis of relevant market information. An appraisal is an estimate of the current value based upon, and supported by, an analysis of all the factors, physical, economic, and social which influence the present and future benefits to be derived from the ownership of the appraised property.
2. *Just Compensation.* Just compensation is the full and fair monetary equivalent for the property taken for public use. An appraisal is used to determine the fair market rent, and value or just compensation for purchase of a specific property. The just compensation amount for the real property must not be less than the approved appraisal of the fair market value of the property, taking into account the value of allowable damages or benefits to any remaining property.
3. *Certifications/Standards.* The CO will use a State Licensed or Certified appraiser with a Member Appraisal Institute (MAI) or Senior Real Property Appraiser (SRPA) national designation. Appraisals must comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice and the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions. Appraisals should be performed in accordance with generally accepted appraisal standards as set by the Appraisal Standards Board of the Appraisal Foundation.
4. *Appraisal Statement of Work (SOW).* The CO sends the appraiser an appraisal request letter along with an Appraisal SOW. The Appraisal SOW provides property information needed for the appraisal, such as:
 - 1) Legal description of property;
 - 2) Ownership data/title information ;
 - 3) Results of the EDDA;

- 4) Results of the EIS, EA or FONSI, for new real property; and
- 5) Any other data that could affect the property's value.

Note: Attached to the SOW is a certification for the appraiser to sign regarding his/her service to FAA.

5. *Appraisal Thresholds.* The CO will determine the appropriate type of appraisal method to be used. An appraisal should be accomplished for each land procurement where costs are involved, with the following exceptions:

- 1) Real property, where the CO estimated "just compensation" is less than \$2,500.00; or
- 2) A real property donation, where the owner releases FAA from its obligation to appraise the property.

A value finding appraisal (opinion of value) can be used for properties estimated to be \$2,500.00 to \$5,000.00.

6. *Review appraiser.* The review appraiser is a separate specialty and not just an appraiser who reviews an appraisal. The review appraiser should possess both appraisal technical abilities and the ability to be the two-way bridge between FAA's real property valuation needs and the appraiser. The review appraiser is responsible for ensuring that the appraisal report and its conclusions are reasonably supported by market information and complies with agency regulations, as well as with Federal and professional appraisal standards. The review appraiser has the same licensing/certification requirements as an appraiser. Appraisal review reports must comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice and the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

d. Title

At the outset of the acquisition process, the CO will obtain and review current title evidence of the property, generally in form of a title insurance commitment. The CO will refer to the Regulations of the Attorney General Governing the Review and Approval of Title for Federal Land Acquisitions (2016), for additional information concerning title matters.

The title evidence should identify all interests such as leases, easements, liens and other recorded documents that affect the property. These interests will be listed as exceptions on the title insurance policy, and must be further researched to determine their impact on the conveyance of good title to the United States. Some title exceptions, such as the rights of a mortgage holder, can usually be extinguished at, or prior to, closing.

Researching, clearing title defects, and providing an opinion as to the sufficiency of

title are generally the CO's responsibility. The CO will discuss any title problems that are discovered with the title company as well as with the appropriate Regional or Center Counsel or Headquarters Counsel. The Chief Counsel has been delegated authority from the Department of Justice to pass on the sufficiency of title to lands being acquired by the agency, by issuing a preliminary opinion of title prior to the acquisition and a final opinion

of title afterwards. If title cannot be satisfactorily cleared, condemnation to clear title may prove to be the only recourse. (See AMS T3.8.8.F Condemnation.)

F Condemnation Revised 9/2021

Condemnation is the legal process of acquiring private property for public use or purpose through the government's power of eminent domain. There are two types of condemnation actions FAA may file: (1) declaration of taking (DT) cases, and (2) "straight," or complaint-only cases.

- a. *Declaration of Taking.* In most cases, FAA uses a DT when it acquires property by eminent domain since the majority of FAA acquisitions involve property FAA currently leases and which already supports FAA facilities. In a DT case, FAA takes title to the estate as soon as the case is filed and deposits an estimated amount of just compensation is deposited in the registry of the court. Once a DT case is filed, FAA is committed to the condemnation, and the land cannot be given back to the landowner without the landowner's consent. Moreover, FAA is committed to paying whatever amount of just compensation the court awards for the taking.
- b. *Straight.* In a "straight" or complaint-only condemnation case, FAA does not take title until after the condemnation case is fully adjudicated and the court determines the amount of just compensation owed for the estate. At that point, FAA can decide based on the price whether it wants to acquire the estate, or whether it wants to abandon the condemnation because the price is too high.

Condemnation usually is not used until all attempts to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement through negotiations have failed. If the CO determines that initiating condemnation proceedings is in the best interest of the FAA, the CO must coordinate with Legal counsel and follow Appendix 2 - Acquisition of Real Property by Eminent Domain - Procedure Guide for the FAA.

G Disposal of Real Property Revised 9/2021

FAA is responsible for promoting effective use of FAA real property assets, as well as the disposal of real property that is no longer mission-critical to FAA. There are two sources of authority under which FAA may dispose of real prop:

1. Pursuant to 49 USC 40110, FAA has the authority to dispose of airport and airway property and technical equipment used for the special purposes of FAA for adequate compensation and the amount so received shall:

- a. be credited to the appropriation current when the amount is received;
 - b. be merged with and available for the purposes of such appropriation; and
 - c. remain available until expended.
2. The second source of authority is through the General Services Administration (GSA) and is governed by the Federal Property Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. This Act authorizes the Administrator of GSA to dispose of real property at all federal agencies unless a specific agency has independent statutory authority to dispose of their own properties.

H Conveyance of Real Property Added 9/2020

1 Conveyance by Transfer Agreement Added 9/2020

Conveyance is the transfer of ownership for direct or indirect consideration. The real property assets to be conveyed must be screened for any environmental or safety issues that may require mitigation prior to conveyance.

2 Conveyance Obligated by Lease Clauses Added 9/2020

- a. To satisfy the terms of a restoration clause in a lease, a CO may negotiate a transfer of property ownership to the lessor in lieu of restoring the premises to its original condition.
- b. A conveyance under these circumstances may also include negotiated fair and reasonable payments by either party to the other in order to reach an equitable settlement.
- c. If the CO decides to invoke the non-restoration clause contained in a standard lease, the government is under no obligation to restore the premises to its original condition and ownership is passed to the lessor at the time the site is abandoned.

3 Abandonment of Leasehold Improvements Added 9/2020

- 1. FAA-owned improvements to buildings or building space held under lease are frequently made to promote the health, welfare and security of government employees or to enhance NAS operations carried out at the site.
- 2. Such improvements may be abandoned upon final termination of the lease in accordance with non-restoration clause contained therein only if removal of the

improvements is impractical and abandonment poses no risk to the public.

3. The CO will advise the appropriate service organization of the lease termination and any leasehold improvements that have been retired and recorded in the automated property systems.

Any improvements being considered for abandonment must be screened for environmental or safety issues that may require mitigation prior to abandonment.

I Outgrants Added 9/2020

1 General Revised 9/2021

In accordance with to 49 U.S.C. 106(n), FAA may grant written permission to another government agency, or to a third party, to utilize its underutilized real property. This grant of permission is referred to as an outgrant. FAA may utilize its outgrant authority for unutilized or underutilized FAA leased or owned real property assets. The service organization that is responsible for the property must affirm that the proposed outgrant (1) is aligned with Agency policy, strategic plan, and mission and (2) it will not have a negative impact on FAA's mission. Prior to issuing a new outgrant, revising an existing outgrant, or issuing a succeeding outgrant, the CO must obtain, from the service organization a written statement that the outgrant will not interfere with FAA's primary use of the property and that the benefits from the secondary use outweigh the cost and potential for increased FAA liability. The service organization also will provide the CO with any required approvals from the Outgrant Approval Workflow (ATP NPI, ATO Spectrum, ATO SSC, ATO EOSH, APM-200) and any supporting documentation and required stipulations that are necessary to be included in the outgrant agreement. Prior to awarding an outgrant, the CO will coordinate the outgrant contract and any supporting documentation for Legal review.

FAA issues outgrants to the following types of entities:

1. *Outgrant with Other Federal Entities (Permits).* Outgrants with other Federal entities include non-permanent granting by FAA of the use of FAA real property assets to other Federal agencies by means of a permit. FAA real property asset is not transferred but is retained in FAA's real property inventory. The purpose is to satisfy another Federal entity's requirement to use an existing FAA-owned building, land, or structure.
2. *Outgrant with Private Sector and Public Entities (Licenses).* FAA may issue an outgrant to private or public entities for a specified period of years. The outgrant allows FAA to enter into an agreement with a private or public entity to use an underutilized asset, which leverages the asset into a more productive asset, maximizing asset utilization. Private or public entities will invest its own capital to construct, renovate, or improve the real property and to operate the asset in a manner consistent with the outgrant contract.

2 Maximum Term Revised 9/2021

Outgrants, new or succeeding, may not have a term in excess of 5-years. If FAA does not own the underlying land or building/structure but is leasing it from another party, the term of an outgrant cannot exceed the remaining term of the underlying FAA contract or 5 years, whichever is less.

3 Cost Structure Revised 9/2021

The CO will structure the cost of outgrants in the following order of preference:

1. Based upon fair market value along with any additional services and overhead provided to grantee;
2. Based upon FAA cost and overhead only; or
3. A no cost outgrant that specifies the non-monetary consideration of both parties (requires the appropriate service organization approval). The value of the non-monetary consideration will be of equivalent or greater value than the fair market value waived. The CO will not waive the services and related overhead costs of the outgrant if FAA is providing more than minimal services to the grantee.

4 Termination Rights Revised 9/2021

Outgrants, new or succeeding, must contain the FAA's right to terminate at-will. Termination rights by the grantee are allowed but should require sufficient notice to the FAA to inspect the property and to determine if any restoration is required by the grantee.

5 Transferability Added 9/2020

Outgrants are not transferable. Outgrants are issued exclusively to the grantee for a limited time and for a specific purpose.

6 Proceeds from Outgrants Revised 9/2021

Pursuant to 49 USC 40110(a)(3), proceeds collected by FAA from outgrants are required to be credited to the Treasury which shall be:

1. credited to a separate account established in the Treasury and made available for FAA activities;
2. available immediately for expenditure but only for congressionally authorized and intended purposes; and
3. remain available until expended.

J Housing Revised 9/2021

The FAA Housing program provides housing for FAA employees supporting the National Airspace System (NAS) who are working in remotely located areas where commercial housing is not available. FAA must follow OMB Circular A-45 for the acquisition, management and disposal of FAA owned or leased housing facilities. This is applicable to all Lines of Businesses (LOB) and organizational elements having a requirement for and using FAA housing quarters.

K Procurement Forms Revised 9/2021

Document Name

L Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

M Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name

N Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

O Appendix Revised 9/2021

1 Appendix- Acquisition of Real Property by Eminent Domain - Procedure Guide for the FAA Revised 9/2021

Acquisition of Real Property by Eminent Domain
A Procedural Guide for the Federal Aviation Administration

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Introduction

A. Overview of Eminent Domain

Eminent domain (also known as condemnation) is an essential attribute of government power. Without this power, a landowner could thwart agency objectives that depend on the acquisition of his property by refusing to sell the property at any price, or by demanding an exorbitantly high price based upon the agency's need for the property.^[2] Eminent domain resolves such potential problems by enabling the agency to initiate a proceeding in federal court to acquire title to the property in exchange for "just compensation."

The Fifth Amendment of the Constitution states that "Nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." This language has been interpreted by the Courts to mean that (1) condemnation must be for a public use, and (2) just compensation must be paid for

the property taken. The term “public use” has been interpreted liberally by the Courts to mean a use that is rationally related to any valid public purpose or legitimate governmental activity.[3] The term “just compensation” usually means the “fair market value” of the property taken.[4]

There are two types of condemnation actions that may be filed: (1) declaration of taking cases, and (2) “straight,” or complaint-only cases. In a declaration of taking case, the agency takes title to the estate as soon as the case is filed and an estimated amount of just compensation is deposited in the registry of the court. Once a declaration of taking case is filed, the agency is committed to the condemnation, and the land cannot be given back to the landowner without the landowner’s consent. Moreover, the agency is committed to paying whatever amount of just compensation the court ultimately awards for the taking. By contrast, in a “straight” or complaint-only condemnation case, the agency does not take title until after the condemnation case is fully adjudicated and the court determines the amount of just compensation owed for the estate. At that point, the agency can decide based on the price whether it wants to acquire the estate, or whether it wants to abandon the condemnation because the price is too high.

The FAA almost exclusively uses declarations of taking when it acquires property by eminent domain. This is because the majority of FAA acquisitions involve property that the FAA currently leases and which already contain FAA facilities. Since it would clearly be impractical to vacate the property while the condemnation case is pending, the FAA utilizes a declaration of taking to acquire immediate title to the property, which permits the agency to continue operating the facility on the property.

B. When Is Condemnation Necessary?

Although the agency is required by statute and agency policy to acquire real property by negotiation and direct purchase whenever possible, there are certain circumstances that necessitate acquisition by condemnation. Examples of situations that typically require condemnation are:

1. The **landowner is unwilling to negotiate or sell at any price** the property or interest therein.
2. The agency and the property owner agree in principle to most of the terms and conditions for direct purchase of the property or interest therein, but are **unable to agree on the price**.
3. An examination of title evidence discloses **title defects** that are too numerous or complex for curative action, or that can only be cured through condemnation proceedings.
4. It is **impossible to locate the owners** of the property or interests therein to be acquired.
5. The property **owners refuse to comply with the terms and conditions** of an executed offer-to-sell agreement.
6. The **owners request that condemnation be used** to acquire title to their property or interests therein, or where owners, such as fiduciaries, states, cities, or other public bodies **are without legal authority to sell** or otherwise dispose of real property or interests therein.

The Pre-Condemnation Process

Outlined below are the initial considerations and steps that should be undertaken by realty specialists contemplating the use of condemnation to acquire property. Note that most of these same steps and considerations would apply to acquisition by purchase as well.

A. Verify the Long-Term Need for the Property/Facility

The FAA uses eminent domain whenever it cannot negotiate a long-term interest or a direct purchase of real property. Given the degree of difficulty, the length of time, and the considerable expense involved in litigating a condemnation action, the FAA seeks to avoid acquisition of non-permanent interests such as short-term leaseholds by condemnation. Rather, the agency encourages the use of condemnation primarily for the acquisition of the permanent fee simple or easement interests. Accordingly, when considering whether condemnation is the appropriate method of acquisition, the realty specialist should first ascertain whether there is a well-established, long-term need for the property that the agency seeks to acquire. The FAA typically acquires property on which a particular facility already exists. The contracting officer (CO) should determine whether there is a long-term need for the particular facility. In order to make this determination, the CO should contact appropriate personnel in the following service organizations: Air Traffic Organization (ATO), Terminal Services, En Route Services, Oceanic Services and Technical Operations, Aviation Safety (AVS), and/or Security and Hazardous Material (ASH) to advise of the agency's intention to acquire the property underlying the facility, and to solicit their feedback about whether there is a long-term need for the facility.

B. Determine the Estate(s) to be Acquired

The CO must next determine what estate(s) should be acquired in order to meet the agency's needs, and then draft language describing such estate(s). The typical long-term interest FAA acquires is fee interest. Depending on the particular needs and circumstances of each acquisition, it may be necessary for the agency to acquire other estates as well. For example, if the acquired parcel is not accessible by public road, it will be necessary for the agency to acquire an access easement to ensure ongoing access to the facility. Similarly, if the agency plans to build a new facility on the acquired parcel, it may be necessary to acquire a temporary construction easement on adjacent property. In addition to access and construction easements, proper operation of the facility may require the acquisition of restrictive easements on adjacent property, such as limits on nearby tree height or restrictions on residential development.

When drafting the language to describe each estate, the CO should attempt to meet the agency's goals while minimizing encroachment on neighboring property interests whenever possible. For example, the estates taken should exclude all existing easements of record for public roads and highways, public utilities, railroads and pipelines when doing so does not conflict with the agency's needs. As discussed further in Part D below, an examination of the title evidence should reveal whether any such easements exist, while the appropriate Air Traffic Organization personnel should be able to determine whether such easements would interfere with the agency's needs. In cases where the agency must acquire an access easement, the CO should consider drafting the easement so that it is non-exclusive, or so that the easement could be shifted to another location at the landowner's request. All estates should be drafted in a manner that most closely resembles an estate recognized under state law.

C. Obtain an Accurate Survey

For any real property acquisition, it is necessary to obtain an up-to-date survey that accurately describes the area of each property interest that the agency seeks to acquire. An accurate survey should define all the property the FAA needs to operate the facility to include the site (plot), access right-of-way (ROW), building restrictions easement, tree cutting easement, metal fencing easement, etc. It will be essential for negotiations with the landowner (to depict the exact area of the interests the agency seeks to acquire), and is also a necessary part of the condemnation assembly that will be sent to the Department of Justice if the agency chooses to acquire by condemnation. The CO should refer to Regulations of the Attorney General Governing the Review and Approval of Title for Federal Land Acquisitions (2016) or as amended, Section 4.4, for additional information concerning surveys.

In cases involving multiple or overlapping property interests, it is advised that the realty specialist obtain separate legal descriptions for each interest, and that all the interests should then be depicted on one single plat. The appropriate Air Traffic Organization (ATO) office should review and approve the estates, property descriptions and plats for technical accuracy and to ensure that operational requirements are being met by the proposed acquisition.

D. Order Preliminary Title Evidence

At the outset of the acquisition process, it is imperative to obtain and review up-to-date title evidence of the property, which generally will be in the form of a title insurance commitment. The CO should refer to the most current version of the Regulations of the Attorney General Governing the Review and Approval of Title for Federal Land Acquisitions for additional information concerning title matters.

The title evidence should identify all interests such as leases, easements, liens and other recorded documents that affect the property. These interests will be listed as exceptions on the title insurance policy, and must all be further researched to determine what impact they may have on the conveyance of good title to the United States. Some title exceptions, such as the rights of a mortgage holder, can usually be extinguished at or prior to closing and, when extinguished, will not affect the conveyance of good title.

In some instances, the existence of certain easements and other property interests may adversely impact the operation of FAA facilities. For example, gas/oil exploration agreements and utility easements that grant rights over or across the property may interfere with the operation of certain FAA facilities. In these cases, it is imperative for the CO to inform the appropriate Air Traffic Organization office of the existence of these property interests and determine whether they would adversely affect operation of the facility prior to making the acquisition. In cases where an existing easement conflicts with agency needs, appropriate FAA officials must determine whether the easement should be acquired and extinguished (often at significant cost), or alternatively, whether the agency should seek other property to meet its needs. For example, if an existing utility easement would interfere with the operation of an FAA facility, the FAA may choose to relocate the facility rather than pay the cost associated with acquiring the easement.

CO should discuss any title problems that are discovered with the title company as well as with the Regional Counsel or Headquarters Counsel. The Chief Counsel has the delegated Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

authority from the Department of Justice to pass on the sufficiency of title to lands being acquired by the agency (see Appendix 2), which he/she will do by issuing a preliminary opinion of title prior to the acquisition and a final opinion of title afterwards. However, researching, clearing title defects and providing an opinion as to the sufficiency of title is generally the responsibility of the CO. If title cannot be satisfactorily cleared, condemnation to clear title may prove to be the only recourse.

E. Obtain an Initial Appraisal Report

Prior to any real estate acquisition, it is necessary for the agency to obtain an up-to-date and approved appraisal report. The information and analysis contained in the appraisal report, such as the determination of the highest and best use for the property and market data utilized by the appraiser, will provide the realty specialist with vital information for use in negotiations with the landowner. In situations where the appraised amount for property containing an existing facility is exorbitantly high (as defined by the FAA), the CO should contact Technical Operations to explore the option of relocating the facility rather than proceeding with the acquisition.

The agency is required by statute to offer to purchase the property from the landowner for an amount that is not less than the value stated in an approved appraisal report.^[5] If the agency chooses to acquire the property by condemnation, then the appraisal report must be updated to the date of taking and will be used as the primary evidence for establishing the amount of just compensation owed for the property.

Given the various purposes that the appraisal report must serve, the quality and professional nature of the report, along with the qualifications of the appraiser who prepared it, must be able to withstand intense scrutiny. Accordingly, it is strongly encouraged that the realty specialist select the appraiser with care. If the acquisition presents complex issues, such as a disagreement with the landowner about the possible highest and best use of the property, the agency will seek an appraiser who is qualified as an MAI (Member of the Appraisal Institute).

It is imperative that the CO provide the appraiser with all necessary information pertaining to the estates that are sought to be acquired. If the agency seeks to acquire an estate in fee simple and an estate for an access easement, the appraiser should be instructed to determine market value in accordance with most current version of the ***Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions***, , hereafter referred to as the Yellow Book. If there are any questions concerning whether additional should be given instructions to give the appraiser, particularly in situations presenting complex valuation problems, the CO should consult with FAA counsel or contact the DOJ Land Acquisition Section.

If condemnation is necessary and the case proceeds to trial, it will be up to the Department of Justice and the AUSA to determine whether the initial appraisal report is adequate for use at trial. If the initial report is not deemed adequate, it is the responsibility of the FAA to provide funding for an appraisal report that meets with DOJ approval. To avoid having to obtain a second appraisal for use at trial, the RECO should select the initial appraiser carefully, and provide the appraiser with all necessary information and instructions for the preparation of an adequate report. Although the agency may be required to select the “lowest bidder” when choosing an appraiser, the realty specialist can attempt to ensure a high quality appraisal report by adding qualification

requirements to the scope of work, such as the requirement that the appraiser must be qualified as an MAI, or that the appraiser must have prior experience in federal condemnation actions.

F. Assess Any Environmental Issues

Agency policy requires that prior to acquisition of any real property, testing must be conducted to determine if the property contains any hazardous materials (“HAZMAT”). Under applicable environmental legislation, the current owner/operator of the property may be liable for cleanup and remediation of certain hazardous materials that exist on the property. Thus, in cases where the FAA has occupied the site for a number of years under a leasehold agreement, the agency may be jointly or severally liable for any contamination that exists on the property. Even when the FAA is not responsible for the contamination on the property, the cost of remediation and potential future liability risk should be factored in as part of the cost of acquisition. Accordingly, it is imperative that the property be inspected for hazardous material contamination prior to making the final decision to acquire the property.

In instances where the agency seeks to acquire the property by condemnation, the agency must certify that all applicable environmental regulations and procedures, including testing for hazardous material contamination, have been complied with. (See AMS T3.6.3 Environment, Conservation, Occupational Safety, and Drug Free Workplace) If cleanup or remediation of hazardous materials is necessary, it is not required that the cleanups be completed or even underway at the time of filing a condemnation action. Rather, the agency must inform the Department of Justice that hazardous materials exist on the site and explain the efforts that will be or have been taken to redress the contamination. Be aware that environmental contamination is a factor to be considered in determining property value.

Special Considerations for Expiring Leaseholds

The FAA currently holds leasehold interests on many of the properties that it seeks to acquire. Because these leasehold arrangements often impose unfavorable economic terms for the agency, upon expiration of the lease the agency usually seeks to acquire the fee simple interest to the underlying property. In cases where the landowner is unwilling or unable to convey fee simple to the property, the agency must resort to condemnation in order to acquire the property.

In situations where an existing leasehold is about to expire, it is imperative that the CO be prepared to acquire an interest in the property as soon as the leasehold expires. Otherwise, once the lease expires the agency will enter into a “holdover tenancy,” meaning that the agency remains as the tenant on the property paying rent, which gives rise to an inverse condemnation claim for the landowner. In addition to the inverse condemnation claim, a holdover tenancy will likely complicate any potential negotiations for acquisition by purchase or for settlement of a condemnation case, and may also add to the agency’s overall cost of acquiring the property.

Accordingly, the CO must be aware of the expiration dates of existing leases, and proceed with plans for acquiring the underlying property accordingly. If the CO determines that a condemnation action may be necessary, then the Declaration of Taking condemnation assembly should be prepared and sent to the Department of Justice at least sixty days prior to the date of expiration of the leasehold. Negotiations to purchase the property from the landowner may continue after the condemnation package has been sent to the DOJ; however, any agreement to

purchase the property must be made before the declaration of taking is filed.

If the agency is already in holdover status before the condemnation package has been sent to the Department of Justice, the Declaration of Taking should include a retroactive taking of a leasehold interest for the holdover period. The agency must separately appraise the value of the holdover leasehold interest, and include an estimated amount of just compensation for this holdover leasehold. Note that the property owner may challenge the holdover (retroactive) portion of the taking and there is a possibility that he may succeed because, technically, a Declaration of Taking cannot have a retroactive effect. This is a matter to be decided by the Court, but if the property owner's challenge succeeds, the agency could be liable for attorney fees. Moreover, if the landowner subsequently brings an inverse condemnation claim for the holdover period and is successful, the agency will be liable for attorney's fees associated with that action as well. Thus, it is in the agency's best interests to avoid holdover situations altogether by preparing to file a condemnation action as soon as the existing leasehold expires.

Negotiations to Purchase the Property

Prior to initiating a condemnation action, an agency should first attempt to acquire the property by negotiation and direct purchase. The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. § 4651, requires the agency to make "every reasonable effort to acquire expeditiously real property by negotiation." The Act states in pertinent part that:

"Real property shall be appraised before the initiation of negotiations, and the owner or his designated representative shall be given an opportunity to accompany the appraiser during his inspection of the property, except that the head of the lead agency may prescribe a procedure to waive the appraisal in cases involving the acquisition by sale or donation of property with a low fair market value." See 42 U.S.C. § 4651(2).

The Act goes on to state that "Before the initiation of negotiations for real property, the head of the Federal agency concerned shall establish an amount which he believes to be just compensation therefor and shall make a prompt offer to acquire the property for the full amount so established. In no event shall such amount be less than the agency's approved appraisal of the fair market value of such property . . . The head of the Federal agency concerned shall provide the owner of real property to be acquired with a written statement of, and summary of the basis for, the amount he established as just compensation. Where appropriate the just compensation for the real property acquired and for damages to remaining real property shall be separately stated." See 42 U.S.C. § 4651(3).

Although the Act requires the Agency to provide the landowner with a "written statement" and summary of the basis for the estimated just compensation, the realty specialist is **strongly discouraged from providing the landowner with a copy of the appraisal report**, in case the negotiations are not successful and the property must be acquired by condemnation.

Frequently, once the realty specialist has made an offer to purchase the property, the landowner will wish to suspend the negotiations while the landowner retains an attorney and/or his own appraiser. This may cause several months to one year of delay, depending on how expeditiously the landowner chooses to proceed. The CO should therefore establish a time frame

in which the landowner is to respond to the Government's initial offer. Moreover, it is crucial for the CO to initiate negotiations well before the existing leasehold is to expire, in order to avoid adding the pressure of an impending deadline to the negotiations process.

Early in the negotiations for the purchase of the property, the CO should urge the landowner to make a counteroffer. If the property owner is unresponsive to repeated requests for a counteroffer, it is probably appropriate to advise the owner that you will continue the acquisition process through condemnation. The exercise of tact at this critical juncture may result in the realization by the property owner that delaying tactics and unreasonable counteroffers will serve no useful purpose and he or she will begin to negotiate in good faith. The CO should be open to any reasonable counteroffer from the property owner that will immediately lead to the prompt purchase of the property. Be wary of minor concessions made by the property owner in an effort to reopen negotiations where substantial differences still exist.

In some cases, however, the CO will conclude that further negotiations are fruitless, and that acquiring the property through condemnation is necessary. In such cases, the CO should provide the property owner with a certified letter outlining the progress of negotiations to date, make a final and best offer, and establish a deadline for a response from the property owner. The letter should also inform the landowner that if no response is made by the deadline, the agency will initiate a condemnation action to acquire the property, and that thereafter all negotiations would involve the Department of Justice and the United States Attorney's office. This letter may be sent at any time but should be sent at no later than 90 days before expiration of current leasehold rights.

The preparation and submission of the condemnation assembly to the Department of Justice does not prevent continued negotiations and settlement up to the date of filing the Declaration of Taking. Generally, the Declaration of Taking will be drafted so that the taking will become effective on the day of the expiration of the leasehold. Coordination with the appropriate U.S. Attorney's office should resolve any issues regarding last minute negotiated agreements.

Please note that it is crucial to document all offers and counter-offers made during the negotiation process. This information will be useful to the U.S. Attorney's office and prevents duplication of negotiations by that office after the filing of the Declaration of Taking.

Statutory Authority for Condemnation and Financing the Acquisition

The basic authority for FAA to acquire property by condemnation is contained in Section 303(a)(i) and 307(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, 49 U.S.C. § 40110(a)(1) et seq and 49 U.S.C. 106 (L6-N1A). This basic authority has been delegated from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to the Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Acquisitions and Business Services, ACQ-1. Authority to acquire property by declaration of taking is set forth in the Declaration of Taking Act, 40 U.S.C. § 3114.

Funding for acquisitions is generally made available by appropriations acts, which change from year to year. It is important to note that funding for acquisitions is valid for only three years after enactment of the appropriations statute. This means that all funds must be obligated (though they need not actually be spent) within three years of passage of the statute. Accordingly, CO must be aware of the applicable deadlines on which particular funding will expire, and must be

prepared to expedite the acquisition process if the three-year deadline is fast approaching. If there is some doubt as to which appropriations act applies to a given acquisition, you should contact the Service Center budget office or, alternatively, ABU- for guidance.

In some condemnation cases, the ultimate award of just compensation, or the settlement amount agreed to by the parties, may exceed the amount of funding provided by the original appropriations legislation. In those cases, it is imperative that the CO contact the appropriate service organization to attempt to secure additional funding to cover the shortfall. The CO should identify potential funding shortfalls as soon as possible to maximize the agency's ability to acquire additional funding. For example, if the landowner's appraiser produces a credible report concluding that the value of the property is in excess of the total funds provided by the appropriations legislation, the CO should alert the appropriate service organization of the possibility that there could be a funding shortfall for the acquisition, so that Service Center Logistics Manager may begin to plan for this contingency.

Preparing a Condemnation Assembly

In order to acquire property by condemnation, the CO must send a condemnation assembly to the Department of Justice. This section describes the necessary contents of the condemnation assembly.

Given the lengthy amount of time needed to prepare all the necessary elements of a condemnation assembly, CO are strongly encouraged to begin assembling these materials well in advance of the expiration of any existing leasehold. Once the condemnation assembly has been completed it should be forwarded to the regional Assistant Chief Counsel and headquarters counsel for final review. Upon completion of this review, the condemnation package should be forwarded to the Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Acquisitions and Business Services, ACQ-1 for signature and mailing to the U.S. Attorney General. Regional procedures vary but in all instances the condemnation package should be tracked to insure that the package is mailed to Department of Justice at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the current lease agreement.

A. The Transmittal Letter

The first part of a condemnation assembly is the Transmittal Letter from the FAA to the Attorney General of the United States. Generally, the Transmittal Letter will be signed by the Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Acquisitions and Business Services, ACQ-1. The Transmittal Letter should contain the following information (see Appendix 3 for a sample Transmittal Letter):

1. GENERAL AUTHORITIES AND APPROPRIATIONS ACT

The letter should contain a recitation of the FAA's general authority to acquire real property by condemnation, as well as a recitation of the delegation of that authority from the FAA Administrator to Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Acquisitions and Business Services, ACQ-1. It is also necessary to include the correct appropriations act that provides the funds to acquire the property.

2. NECESSITY STATEMENT

The letter should include a statement that the taking is necessary for a well-established long-term need for a particular property or facility. A simple statement usually will suffice. For example, "The Remote Communications Air/Ground facility is a vital part of future FAA navigational aids and is a critical element of the National Airspace System. It is in the best interest of the Government to utilize the facility in its present location. There will be a continuing need for the facility throughout the foreseeable future."

3. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION STATEMENT

The letter should contain a statement as to whether immediate possession of the property being acquired is needed. If the property is currently under lease, the letter should note when the leasehold is set to expire. If the FAA is continuing its existing occupancy, no order of possession is required.

4. DECLARATION OF TAKING STATEMENT

If applicable, the letter should include a statement that the agency seeks to acquire the property by a Declaration of Taking (DT). A Declaration of Taking will vest the property with the United States immediately upon filing the action and depositing the estimated amount of just compensation in the appropriate District Court.

5. COMPLIANCE WITH UNIFORM RELOCATION ACT

The letter should include a general statement that the agency has complied with the provisions of Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. § 4601.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

If the acquisition will result in the construction of new facilities, the Transmittal Letter should indicate compliance with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. § 4332 and, if applicable other statutes such as the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 U.S.C. § 470f. If the acquisition is for an existing facility that will not undergo any site changes or modifications, environmental proceedings are excepted by 42 Fed. Reg. 32467 Appendix 5, Paragraph 5f. In such cases, a statement referencing this exception will suffice.

7. LIMITATION STATEMENT

If there is any limitation that may be imposed on the acquisition by any statute, a statement as to the limitation must be included. The Federal Aviation Act does not impose any limitations on the acquisition of land for technical facilities except that of funding imposed by annual appropriations acts. It is unlikely that any individual acquisition will exceed the appropriation for all the land acquisitions funded in any particular year. Accordingly, a general statement that the acquisition will not exceed statutory limitations will serve to meet this requirement

8. POINT OF CONTACT

The letter should contain the name and contact information of the agency official who has been involved in the negotiations and preparation of the condemnation assembly.

B. Attachments to the Transmittal Letter

Several attachments must be included along with the transmittal letter, the most notable being the Declaration of Taking which will be discussed in detail in the next section. Other

attachments are described below:

1. PAYMENT OF ESTIMATED JUST COMPENSATION

A Treasury check payable to the Clerk of the Court for the appropriate federal district should be enclosed. If doubt exists as to what district the case will be filed in, contact the Assistant Chief Counsel's office. The estimated amount of just compensation should be not less than the appraised value for the rights and/or interests being acquired. Be mindful that checks issued by the Treasury expire one year after the date of issue.

2. APPRAISAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS

Copies of all appraisal reports, including all unapproved and outdated appraisal reports and updates, along with the appraisal reviews should be included as an attachment to the transmittal letter.

3. TITLE EVIDENCE AND PRELIMINARY TITLE OPINION

A title package should be prepared that includes a copy of the title evidence (usually a title insurance commitment with copies of the documents mentioned therein), preliminary title opinion, a statement as to the location of title evidence (name and address of the local recorder of deeds, registrar, etc.), and all efforts made to cure title defects, if any. For those cases where a condemnation is being requested because of title defects, the following information is also required:

- A. An analysis of the defects and the agency's opinion as to the correct resolution of those title defects.
- B. A listing of the attempts to cure title defects made by the realty specialist.
- C. A summary of all discussions with the title company to have title defects removed.
- D. Any curative data obtained to remedy title defects.
- E. A Contract-to-Sell signed by the property owners, if applicable.

Additional Guidance can be found in the Attorney General Governing the Review and Approval of Title for Federal Land Acquisitions.

4. NEGOTIATOR'S REPORTS

A copy of the negotiator's report that lists the time and place of all negotiations, offers and counter-offers made, and any other relevant information concerning discussions with the property owner(s).

5. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS NARRATIVE

In accordance with FAA policy, DOJ should be provided with an explanation of all HAZMAT testing and remediation efforts that are planned for or underway on the property being acquired.

6. CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION AND POSSESSION

This form should be completed, signed and dated by an individual employed by the acquiring agency who has recent knowledge of the property being acquired. (See Attorney General Governing the Review and Approval of Title for Federal Land Acquisitions Appendix of Forms).

7. DECLARATION OF TAKING

A minimum of one copy of the Declaration of Taking (described in Part C below), signed by the Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Acquisitions and Business Services, ACQ-1, along with the necessary attachments (described in Part D below), must be included with the Transmittal Letter to the Attorney General. If more copies are requested by the Department of Justice, more will be provided.

C. The Declaration of Taking

The format and content of a Declaration of Taking is standardized, and must include the following information (see example in Appendix Four).

1. CASE CAPTION

A case caption should be set at the top of the Declaration of Taking, setting forth the name of the United States District Court, with the names of the parties set forth below. In all cases, the Plaintiff in the condemnation action will be "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." The Defendants are identified by stating the property interest by size and location (for example "32.945 Acres of Land, More or Less, Situated in Montgomery County, Maryland"), and listing at least one individual who possesses an interest in the property (usually the primary landowner). Leave the Civil Number as a blank; the number will be assigned by the clerk after the case has been filed.

2. AUTHORITY FOR THE TAKING AND CERTIFICATIONS

The body of the DT begins by identifying the individual possessing the authority to acquire the property. This will be the Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Acquisitions and Business Services, ACQ-1 in most cases. The DT continues with a number of certifications that identify FAA's authority to take the property including the funding appropriation, the public uses for which the land is being taken, the estimated compensation for the taking, a legal description of the property and the estate(s) being taken, and a plat showing the estate(s) being taken. The legal description, estates being taken, and the plat are usually schedules that are attached to the DT.

3. CLOSING

The DT closes with an authorizing statement, date, signature, and signature block.

D. Attachments to the Declaration of Taking

1. Attachment A

The first attachment should be labeled "Schedule A" and should consist of a legal description of

the property being acquired. In instances where more than one parcel is being acquired, each parcel should be separately identified (Parcel 1, Parcel 2, etc.) and described. It is strongly recommended that, rather than re-type legal descriptions from a title report or land survey, that such legal descriptions instead be copied in order to avoid mistakes or omissions. Label and number successive pages as "Schedule A, page 1 of 3", to avoid confusion with other schedules.

2. Attachment B

The second attachment should be labeled "Schedule B" and should consist of the survey plat(s) of the property being acquired. The plats should be easy to read and understand, but contain sufficient information to be useful. As a practical matter, try to avoid plats drawn on excessively large size paper.

3. Attachment C

The third attachment should be labeled "Schedule C" and should describe the interest(s) or estate(s) to be acquired. The types of estates taken may include the fee simple title and perpetual easements of various kinds (i.e., restrictive use, utility, access, etc.). Exercise care in describing the estates you wish to acquire as errors are common. For example, if you need an easement that will provide access and serve as a utility corridor, you should call it an access and utility easement, and not simply an access easement.

Each interest or estate being acquired should be matched to the appropriate parcel identified in Schedule A. Schedule C should also include a listing of all entities by name and address that may have an interest in the property being acquired. This list should include not only all the owners but also all persons shown by the title evidence as potentially or actually having an interest in the property, if we are taking that interest. Depending on the estate taken this could include the local tax assessing office, mortgagees, lienholders, utility companies with rights-of-way interests, lessees, as well as holders of gas, oil, timber, and mineral rights, etc. If an interest, or class of interests, is excluded from the estate taken, the holder of such interest need not be named. For example, if the estate taken is "fee simple, subject to existing easements for public roads and highways, public utilities, railroads and pipeline.", then holders of utility easements need not be owners and parties in interest is required because all holders of any interest in the property being taken must be given notice by the Assistant U.S. Attorney that the property is being acquired for public purposes. If all individuals with an interest in the property are not served, the possibility exists that the acquiring agency may have to pay twice for the property being taken.

Post-Transmittal Activities

Once the Condemnation Assembly is sent to the Department of Justice, it is reviewed by an attorney in the Land Acquisition Section of the Environment and Natural Resources Division. That attorney may contact the realty specialist to discuss details of the taking and/or the assembly package. Typically, the condemnation assembly is then sent to the appropriate U.S. Attorney's office in the federal district where the subject property is located, where it will be assigned to an Assistant U.S. Attorney (AUSA). Once the realty specialist receives the name and contact information for the AUSA handling the condemnation, the CO should initiate a call to the AUSA and offer any assistance possible in preparing the case for trial. This initial contact should begin a period of close cooperation between the AUSA and the realty specialist. A meeting between the CO and the AUSA at this stage may provide the AUSA with insight about property valuation

issues as well as negotiation prospects with the property owner.

In Declaration of Taking cases, the estimated amount of just compensation is deposited in the registry of the court at the time that the case is filed. Distribution of the estimated amount of just compensation to the appropriate parties is the responsibility of the court. However, the realty specialist and the AUSA should make every effort to assist the court in this endeavor.

As soon as the AUSA files the Declaration of Taking, or notice of lis pendens, the RECO should coordinate with the AUSA and file a copy of the Declaration of Taking (or, in complaint-only cases, a notice of lis pendens) in the local land records for the county in which the subject property is located. The CO should also obtain updated title evidence, usually in the form of a title insurance policy (see the Regulations of the Attorney General Governing the Review and Approval of Title for Federal Land Acquisitions (2016), Section 3.6). to include a search of all records through the date of recording of the Declaration of Taking or the lis pendens. This updated title report should be promptly furnished to the AUSA. In addition, the initial appraisal report will need to be updated to the date of taking. In some cases, the AUSA may ask the acquiring agency to obtain a new appraisal or to assist in locating and retaining expert witnesses such as environmental or land use experts.

The CO should offer to attend pre-trial meetings and negotiation sessions and should have full authority from the agency to recommend settlement prior to trial based on detailed knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the case and on advice of the AUSA. Prior to any negotiation session, the CO should contact ABA to determine exactly what funding limits may apply to settlements due to budgetary constraints. As the case proceeds to trial the CO should offer to assist in the preparation of any exhibits that may be required. In many instances the official property file will contain photographs or plats that may be useful during the trial.

Finally, the CO should plan to attend the entire trial proceeding. Negotiations and settlements have been known to occur up until the day of the trial itself, or during the trial. DOJ officials are the ones who negotiate and settle matters after a case has been filed. The realty specialist should consult the AUSA handling the case regarding how the realty specialist should participate in the settlement process.

Post-Trial Activities

When a court award (or a negotiated settlement) has been made that exceeds the estimated amount of just compensation deposited in the registry of the court, the AUSA will provide a certified copy of the judgment to the realty specialist. The CO should then take immediate steps to arrange for prompt payment of the deficiency (with interest) by Treasury check to the Clerk of the Court. The Land Acquisition section can assist in the calculation of the amount of interest due.

In those instances where compensation is awarded that is significantly higher than the Government's appraised amount, the title insurance policy may need to be increased to correspond to the higher property value (see the Regulations of the Attorney General Governing the Review and Approval of Title for Federal Land Acquisitions (2016), Section 3.6). However, that portion of the compensation awarded for damages to the remaining property should not be considered as part of the value of the property taken when determining how much title insurance to acquire. Unfortunately, the compensation awarded does not always provide a distinction

between the value of property taken and any severance damages to the landowner's remainder parcel.

When the judgment involves an award which is considered to be excessive, the CO should discuss the possibility of an appeal with the AUSA and ACQ-1. Those discussions should focus on the potential success of an appeal and be weighed against the additional litigation costs associated with the appeal process. Specific procedures are required for filing an appeal; contact ACQ-1 for guidance concerning appeal procedures.

ATTACHMENT 1

Definitions

Appraisal

An appraisal is an estimate of value of property. Usually an appraisal is a written statement setting forth an opinion of value of an adequately described property as of a specific date, supported by the presentation and analysis of relevant data.

Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA)

An attorney employed by the Department of Justice who works under the supervision of a United States Attorney in one of the 94 United States Attorneys offices located throughout the United States. There is a United States Attorney in each federal judicial district.

Condemnation

The process by which property of a private owner is taken for public use upon the award and payment of just compensation. Condemnation is the right of the state to reassert its dominion over any part of the soil of the state on account of public exigency and for the public good. For all practical purposes the terms "condemnation" and "eminent domain" are synonymous.

Complaint

A complaint is the first or initial pleading on the part of a plaintiff in a civil action. A complaint will generally contain a statement of facts constituting a cause of action and a demand of relief to which the plaintiff supposes himself entitled.

Declaration of Taking

A document in the form and content specified in the Declaration of Taking Act, 40 U.S.C. § 3114, prepared by an acquiring agency and signed by an authorized agency official. The filing of a declaration of taking in a condemnation action together with a deposit into the registry of the court of estimated compensation thereby immediately vests title to the property in the United States. The amount of compensation due for the taking is adjudicated in subsequent proceedings and any difference between the estimated and actual just compensation with interest thereon computed from the date of taking is due the property owner.

Department of Justice

Department of the Executive branch of the Federal government responsible for, inter alia, prosecuting condemnation actions on behalf of other agencies of the Federal government.

Easement

An interest which one person has in the land of another, normally for the benefit of adjoining land. There are two types of easements. One is an “appurtenant” easement, which is an easement across a servient estate for the benefit of another property. An access easement is one example of an appurtenant easement. (For an example of a “Floating” access easement, see Appendix Four, Paragraph 6, subparagraph b.) The other is an “easement in gross”, or “restrictive” easement, which is an easement that restricts what an owner can do with his property.

Fee

An absolute estate, subject only to the limitations of eminent domain, escheat, police powers, and/or taxation, where the owner is entitled to the entire property, with unconditional power of disposition during his life, and descending to his heirs upon his death intestate.

Hazmat

An acronym referring to any substance or class of substances that may be hazardous to the health and well being of the human population. Environmental regulations recommend that testing for hazardous substances be conducted prior to the acquisition of real estate in order to limit the liability of the property owner or user to correct any contamination discovered on the property regardless of who caused the contamination.

Interest

A very general term that denotes a right, claim, or share in real estate or chattels.

Inverse Condemnation

This is a claim brought by a property owner against a governmental agency to recover damages for the taking of property as a result of the government's activities when no compensation has been made to the property owner. A frequent basis for an inverse condemnation claim is damage to property due to airplane overflights which, by noise and vibration, cause a diminution of the property below the flight path.

Just Compensation

The full and fair monetary equivalent for the property taken for public use.

Lease

A written document by which the rights of use and occupancy of land and/or structures are transferred by the owner to another person for a specified period of time in return for a specified rent or other recompense.

Leasehold

An estate in realty held under a lease. The right of use by a lessee to use and enjoy real estate by virtue of a lease agreement.

Plat

A map or representation on paper of a piece of land, usually drawn to a scale. Plats will generally show property lines, and may also show other features such as roads, abutting ownerships, building locations, topographical features, vegetation, etc.

Property Description

This is an unequivocal identification of a specific piece of land. Several methods have been devised for adequately describing tracts of land such as the metes and bounds system and the Government Survey system (also called the Township/Section system).

Public Use

This means a use concerning the whole community as distinguished from particular individuals. Each member of the community need not be equally interested in such use, or be personally or directly affected by it; if the object is to satisfy a public want or exigency, that is sufficient.

Title Insurance

This is insurance against loss or damage resulting from defects or failure of title to a particular parcel of real estate, or from the enforcement of liens existing against it at the time of the insurance. In some locations the Torrens system of land registration exists in which the sovereign governmental authority issues title certificates covering the ownership of land which tends to serve as title insurance.

Vest

This means to give a fixed and indefeasible right. To have vested rights to a property means that rights have been so completely and definitely accrued to or settled in a person that they are not subject to being defeated or cancelled by the act of any other private person.

ATTACHMENT 2

Title Information

The Attorney General has redelegated his authority to pass on the sufficiency of title in land acquisitions to the Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration. That redelegation is recited below.

FEDERAL REGISTER, VOL. 35 NO. 251 - 29 DECEMBER 1970 DEPARTMENT
OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

REGIONAL COUNSELS AND CENTER COUNSELS AND/OR HEADQUARTERS

COUNSEL

Notice of Redelelegation of Authority to Approve Sufficiency of Title to Land

Section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Public Law 91-393, 84 Stat. 835 (40 U.S.C.255) authorizes the Attorney General to delegate to other departments and agencies his authority to give written approval of the sufficiency of the title to lands being acquired by the United States. The Attorney General has delegated to the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Land and Natural Resources Division the authority to make delegations under that law to other Federal departments and agencies (35 Fed. Reg. 16084; 28 C.F.R. 0.66). The Assistant Attorney General, Land and Natural Resources Division has further delegated certain responsibilities in connection with the approval of the sufficiency of title to land to the department of Transportation as follows:

DELEGATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE TITLE TO LANDS BEING ACQUIRED FOR FEDERAL PUBLIC PURPOSES

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 91-393, approved September I, 1970, 84 Stat. 835, amending R.S. 355 (40 U.S.C. 255), and acting under the provisions of Order No. 440-70 of the Attorney General, dated October 2, 1970, the responsibility for the approval of the sufficiency of the title to land for the purpose for which the property is being acquired by purchase or condemnation by the United States for the use of your Department is, subject to the general supervision of the Attorney General and to the following conditions, hereby delegated to your Department.

This delegation of authority is further subject to:

- i. Compliance with the regulations issued by the Assistant Attorney General on October 2, 1970, a copy of which is enclosed.
2. This delegation is limited to:
 - (a) The acquisition of land for which the title evidence, prepared in compliance with these regulations, consists of a certificate of title, title insurance policy, or an owner's duplicate Torrens certificate of title.
 - (b) The acquisition of lands valued at \$100,000 or less, for which the title evidence consists of abstracts of title or other types of title evidence prepared in compliance with said regulations.

A stated in the above-mentioned act, any Federal department or agency which has been delegated the responsibility to approve land titles under the Act may request the Attorney General to render an opinion as to the validity of the title to any real property or interest therein, or may request the advice or assistance of the Attorney General in connection with determinations as to the sufficiency of title.

This the 2nd day of October, 1970

SHIRO KASHIWA, Assistant Attorney General, Land and Natural Resources Division.

The above authority was delegated to the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation by Amendment 1-41 to Part 1 of Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, 35 F.R. 17658, November 17, 1970

Finally, the authority was redelegated to the Chief Counsels of the operating administrations of the Department of Transportation, including the Federal Aviation Administration (35 F.R.18412, December 3, 1970).

In consideration of the foregoing and pursuant to the authority delegated to me as chief counsel of the Federal Aviation Administration by the General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, the Regional Counsels and Center Counsels of the Federal Aviation Administration are hereby authorized to approve the sufficiency of the title to land being acquired by purchase or condemnation by the United States for the use of the Federal Aviation Administration. This delegation is subject to the limitations imposed by the Assistant Attorney

General, Land and Natural Resources Division, in his delegation to the Department of Transportation. Redelegations of this authority may only be made by the Regional Counsels and Center Counsels to one attorney within their respective staffs.

Issued in Washington, D. C. on December 22, 1970. GEORGE U. CARNEAL, JR. General

Counsel

ATTACHMENT 3

Sample Transmittal Letter

The Honorable Name, Attorney General c/o Land Acquisition Section

P.O. Box 561 Washington, DC 20044

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

It is respectfully requested that you acquire, by condemnation, fee simple title to certain land situated in Perry County, Illinois, for use as a land site for radio communication link (RCL) facility. The land is more fully described in the Declaration of Taking.

This request is made pursuant to 49 U.S.C. § 40110, 40 U.S.C. §§ 3113-14, and in accordance with the authority delegated by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to the Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Acquisitions and Business Services , ACQ-1. Funding was apportioned to the Federal Aviation Administration for the purchase of this property by the Transportation and Related Agencies Act of 1993 (Public Law 107-388), dated April 3, 2001.

The radio communication facility link facility provides a voice and data link between air traffic control facilities and is critical to the operation of the National Airspace System. There will be a

continuing need for the facility throughout the foreseeable future.

The government has operated and maintained this facility under a lease agreement since 1977. The owners have rejected all government offers to purchase the subject property. The current lease will expire on September 30, 2004, and continued possession is required on October 1, 2004. Thus, immediate possession is necessary and a Declaration of Taking is therefore requested.

Since this acquisition is for an existing operational facility that will not undergo any site change, environmental processing is exempted by our procedure 42 Fed. Reg. 32647 (Appendix 5, paragraph 5f).

I certify that the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act (Pub. L. 91-646) have been complied with in our attempts to acquire this property. I also certify that there are no statutory limitations imposed on this acquisition and that the ultimate award for said land will probably be within any limits prescribed by law on the price to be paid therefore.

Enclosed herewith are the following:

1. An original and three copies of the Declaration of Taking with Schedules "A", "B", and "C" attached.
2. U.S. Treasury Check No. 786,465,982 in the amount of \$86,500, said sum being the amount estimated as just compensation for said property with all buildings and improvements thereon.
3. Four copies of the complete condemnation assembly package.

If you or your staff need any assistance or additional information in connection with this request, please contact (insert and telephone number of point of contact) of FAA's Great Lakes Region Real Estate and Utilities office.

Sincerely,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Acquisitions and Business Services, ACQ-1

Enclosures

ATTACHMENT 4

Sample Declaration of Taking

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF
MARYLAND

United States,)
)
Plaintiff,)
	CIVIL NO. _____
)
vs.)
)
32.945 ACRES OF LAND, MORE)OR LESS, SITUATED IN
MONTGOMERY)
COUNTY, MARYLAND, AND FRED)JOHNSON, AND UNKNOWN OWNERS
)	
)
Defendants.)

DECLARATION OF TAKING

I, Name, Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Acquisitions and Business Services, ACQ-1, Federal Aviation Administration, Eastern Region, do hereby declare that:

1. The land, hereinafter referred to as the “property,” is hereby taken under and in accordance with 49 U.S.C. § 40110, 40 U.S.C. §§ 3113 and 3114, and Public Law 107-87, dated December 18, 2001, which appropriated funds for such purposes, and the authority delegated by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to the Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Acquisitions and Business Services, ACQ-1 of the FAA (27 Fed. Reg. 3773).

2. A determination has been made by me that the subject property is necessary for public use to provide a site for the continued operation and maintenance of a Non-Directional Radio Beacon facility. This facility is used by aircraft for navigational purposes and is a critical element to the National Airspace System.

3. A general description of the property being taken is set forth in “Schedule A” attached hereto and made a part hereof.

4. A plan showing the property taken is attached hereto as “Schedule B” and made apart hereof.

5. The owner and any parties having or claiming an interest in the subject property

are listed in “Schedule C,” attached hereto and made a part hereof.

6. The estates being acquired here for public use are:

a. As to the Non-Directional Radar Beacon facility lot, containing 32.00 acres of land: fee simple, subject to existing easements for public roads and highways, public utilities, railroads, and pipelines.

“Floating” Easement - A perpetual and assignable easement and right-of- away to locate, construct, operate, maintain, and repair a roadway in, upon, over and across the land described in “Schedule A”, together with the right to trim or remove any vegetative or structural obstacles that interfere with the right-of-way; subject, to existing easements for public roads, highways, public utilities, railroads and pipelines; reserving, however, to the landowner, its heirs and assigns, to 1.) the right to use the surface of such land as access to their adjoining land or for any other use consistent with its use as a road; 2) the right to relocate said right-of- way at any time, provided a) the United States shall have continuous access during the relocation process; b) the relocated easement and right-of-way shall provide access as passable as that of the existing road, and it shall be located on a reasonably convenient route from described in Schedule “A” to the public road; c) the relocated easement and right-of-way shall be of equal width as the road described in Schedule “A”, and shall be clearly described in the same manner as the original easement in a properly recorded instrument; and d) the relocated easement and right-of-way is clearly described in a recordable instrument, and the United States must sign said instrument to acknowledge that it has received notice of the relocation, which signature shall not be unreasonably withheld.

b. The estate(s) taken for said public uses is (list estate(s) or interest being taken – fee simple, perpetual easement such as utilities, cabling, leasehold, leasehold than fee simple or term of years then fee simple for holdover situations, etc.) and is further set forth in “Schedule A” which is attached thereto and made a part hereof.

7. A plan showing the property taken in the form of a survey is attached hereto as “Schedule B” and made a part hereof.

8. The owner and any parties having an interest in the subject property are listed in “Schedule C” attached hereto and made a part hereof.

9. The sum of money estimated by me as just compensation for the acquisition of said property interest is ninety-five thousand five hundred dollars (\$95,500.00). It is my opinion that the ultimate award of just compensation for this acquisition will be within any limits prescribed by law on the price to be paid therefore.

10. I herewith deposit (\$95,500.00) in the registry of the court for use and benefit of the persons entitled thereto.

In witness whereof, the United States of American has caused this Declaration of Taking to be signed in its name by me, as Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Acquisitions and Business Services, ACQ-1, Federal Aviation Administration on this__day of

Name ACQ-1

Federal Aviation Administration

[1] / This document is a revision to the 1993 pamphlet Preparing Condemnation Assemblies for Submission to Department of Justice

[2] / The Supreme Court has stated that “[Condemnation] authority is essential to [the] independent existence and perpetuity [of the United States] . . . If the right to acquire property . . . may be made a barren right by the unwillingness of property holders to sell . . . the constitutional grants of power may be rendered nugatory, and the government is dependent for its practical existence upon the will of . . . a private citizen. This cannot be.” Kohl v. United States, 91U.S.367, 371 (1875).

[3] / See, e.g., Hawaii Housing Authority v. Midkiff, 467 U.S. 229 (1984); Berman v. Parker, 348 U.S. 26 (1954).

[4] / See, Kirby Forest Industries v. United States, 467U.S.1 (1984).

[5] / See Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act, Pub. L. 91- 646, 42 U.S.C. § 4651(3) (1987).

T3.8.9 Information and Communication Technology Added 4/2023

A. Acquisition of Information and Communication Technology Added 4/2023

1. Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act Revised 10/2023

a. Applicability.

(1) Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 794d), as amended in 1998, applies to all SIRs and contracts for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) made on or after June 21, 2001, with the exception of those procurements listed in (d) *Exceptions*, below. In accordance with Section 508, ICT products and services must meet the applicable Access Board ICT Accessibility Standards and Section 508 requirements. Any ICT procured prior to June 21, 2001, is not required to be retrofitted. When procuring ICT, the procurement team must ensure:

- (A) applicable Section 508 technical standards are identified;
- (B) solicitations include references to the identified standards;

- (C) market research is performed to include consideration of Section 508 compliance;
 - (D) selection of the product or service that meets business requirements and best meets Section 508 requirements is selected; the product or service that meets business requirements and Section 508 requirements is selected; and
 - (E) documentation is retained to demonstrate compliance with Section 508 requirements.
- (2) *Legacy ICT*. Any component or portion of existing ICT procured, maintained or used prior to January 18, 2018, is not required to comply with the *most current* ICT standards if it—
- (A) Complies with an earlier standard issued pursuant to section 508, which is set forth in Appendix D to 36 CFR 1194.1; and
 - (B) Has not been fundamentally altered (*i.e.*, changed in a manner that affects interoperability, the user interface, or access to information or data) after January 18, 2018.
- (3) *Alterations of Legacy ICT*. When altering a component or portion of existing ICT, after January 18, 2018, the component or portion must be modified to conform to the most current ICT accessibility standards in 36 CFR 1194.1

b. Definitions. As used in this subsection—

- (1) “Alternate Means of Access” means different methods of providing information, including product documentation, to people with disabilities when meeting the Access Board standards would impose an undue burden or fundamental alteration in the ICT. The term may include, but is not limited to, voice, fax, relay service, TTY, internet posting, captioning, text-to-speech synthesis, and audio description.
- (2) “Commercial Non-availability” means an instance where FAA is unable to find a commercial item that meets applicable information and communication accessible standards or when an item cannot be furnished to satisfy FAA’s requirements.
- (3) “Content” means electronic information and data, as well as the encoding that defines its structure, presentation, and interactions.
- (4) “Disability” means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.
- (5) “Information and Communication Technology (ICT)” means information technology, as defined by The Access Board, at 36 CFR 1194.4, and any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used in the creation, conversion or duplication of data or information. ICT includes, but is not limited to: software applications and operating systems, telecommunications products, information kiosks and transaction machines, Web sites (Internet, Intranet and Extranet), video and

multimedia products, desktop and portable computers, office equipment such as copiers and fax machines, and documents posted online (e.g., Word, PDF). For the purposes of this definition, equipment is used by the FAA if:

- (A) It is used directly by FAA; or
 - (B) It is used by a contractor under a contract with FAA that—
 - (i) Requires use of such equipment; or
 - (ii) Requires use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in performance of a service of furnishing of a product.
- (6) “Fundamental Alteration” means incorporating accessibility features into a product that alters the product in such a way as to reduce substantially the functionality of the product, to render some features inoperable, to impede substantially or deter use of the product by individuals without the specific disability the feature is designed to address, or to alter substantially and materially the shape, size or weight of the product.
- (7) “National Security System” means any telecommunications or information system operated by the United States Government, the functions, operation, or use of which involves intelligence activities; cryptologic activities related to national security; the command and control of military forces; equipment that is an integral part of weapon or weapons system or before is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions. This does not include a system that is to be used for routine administrative and business applications, such as payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications.
- (8) “Incidental Contract” means a contract of a contractor that acquires products that are neither used nor accessed by Federal employees or members of the public (contracted employees in their professional capacity are not considered members of the public).
- (9) “Undue Burden” means significant difficulty or expense when considering all agency resources available to the program or component for which the product is being developed, procured, maintained, or used.
- (10) “Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)” are the guidelines published by the Web Accessibility Initiative of the World Wide Web Consortium which explain how web content can be made to be more accessible to people with disabilities.
- c. *General.* Federal agencies are required to ensure information and communication technology (ICT) that is procured, developed, maintained, or used meets the requirements of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d) (referred to in this subsection by its shorthand “Section 508”). FAA’s enterprise-wide adherence to these requirements is established by FAA Order 1370.120A, Section 508 Accessibility Policy. In accordance with FAA Order 1370.120A, this AMS Guidance subsection implements Section 508 and the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board’s (U.S. Access Board) ICT accessibility standards at 36 CFR 1194.1 to ensure that ICT procured by the FAA provides employees and members of the public with disabilities access to and

use of ICT that is comparable to that of individuals without disabilities.

d. *Exceptions.*

(1) Section 508 requirements do not apply to the following procurements—

- (A) ICT operated by FAA as part of a national security system;
- (B) ICT acquired by a contractor incidental to a contract; or
- (C) ICT which is located in spaces frequented only by service personnel for maintenance, repair or monitoring of equipment;

(2) *Documentation.* If the service organization determines that an exception applies, it must document the exception and ensure such documentation is maintained in the contract file.

e. *Waivers.*

(1) A waiver to Section 508 requirements may be appropriate and sought under the following circumstances—

(A) *Undue Burden.* Complying with ICT would impose an undue burden to FAA. If such a waiver is authorized, the applicable procurement need only to conform with Section 508 requirements to the extent they will not create an undue burden. (*Note: An exception from the WCAG is considered an exception for undue burden.*)

(B) *Fundamental Alteration.* Complying with ICT would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the ICT. If such a waiver is authorized, procurements need only to conform with Section 508 requirements to the extent they will not create a fundamental alteration.

(C) *Commercial Non-availability.* ICT products and or services are not commercially available, or such an item cannot be furnished to satisfy the requirement. In such instances FAA must procure such products or services in the commercial marketplace that best meet the ICT accessibility standards consistent with the agency's needs.

(2) *Alternate Means of Access.* When a waiver is granted under this subsection, FAA must provide individuals with disabilities access to and use of information and data by an alternative means.

(3) *Authorization and Documentation of Waivers.*

(A) *Authorization Process.* Waivers to Section 508 requirements made under this subsection require review from multiple parties and authorization from the DOT Secretary or their designee. If a service organization determines that a waiver is appropriate and should be sought, the service organization must consult AIT's

Policy and Administrative Branch (ASP-110) for guidance on the appropriate action to be taken.

(B) *Documentation*. A determination of (A)(i) *Undue Burden* or (A)(ii) *Fundamental Alteration* must, respectively, address the extent compliance with applicable ICT standards would constitute a significant hardship on the agency or how compliance would result in a fundamental alteration of the ICT. A determination of (A)(iii) *Commercial Non-availability* must include (1) A description of the market research performed; (2) A listing of the requirements that cannot be met; and (3) The rationale for determining that the ICT to be procured best meets the ICT accessibility standards in 36 CFR 1194.1, consistent with the agency's needs.

f. *Roles and Responsibilities*. Requiring Officials, Contracting Officers, Contracting Officer's Representatives and Purchase Cardholders are responsible for ensuring accessibility requirements are addressed in all applicable procurements. To carry out their specific responsibilities, outlined below, the "[Accessibility Requirements Tool](#)," provided by GSA, must be used. The Accessibility Requirements Tool is a step-by-step guide that helps identify relevant Section 508 accessibility requirements and incorporate them into procurement and SIR documentation, as well as in-house IT development.

(1) *Requiring Officials*. Requiring officials must identify and incorporate relevant Section 508 accessibility requirements in their procurements. These requirements and or determinations that an exception applies must be documented in the contract file.

(2) *Contracting Officers (CO)*. COs must review all SOWs and purchase requests to ensure requiring officials have included necessary Section 508 documentation within the requirements documentation. COs must ensure this documentation as well as a Section 508 Checklist is incorporated into the contract file. The Section 508 Checklist can be found in Procurement Checklists.

(3) *Contracting Officer's Representatives (COR)*. CORs must ensure any ICT deliverables meet the Section 508 requirements as outlined in procurement documents by validating vendor claims prior to acceptance of deliverables;

(4) *Purchase Cardholders*. When procuring ICT by purchase card, the purchase cardholder must verify any ICT products and services meet Section 508 requirements prior to purchase, as appropriate.

2. Internet Protocol Version 6 Added 7/2023

a. *Applicability*. This subsection applies to all SIRs, contracts and orders for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) assets, software and network services.

b. *General*.

(1) Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) requirements must be included in all SIRs, contracts, and orders for ICT assets, software and network services. When acquiring ICT assets, software and network services, the requirements documents must include

reference to the appropriate technical capabilities as defined in USGv6 Profile (Special Publication (NIST SP) - 500-267Br1) or, if applicable, the most recent superseding publication. Corresponding declarations of conformance are defined in the USGv6 Test Program Guide (Special Publication (NIST SP) - 500-281Ar1) or, if applicable, the most recent superseding publication. The applicability of IPv6 to agency networks, infrastructure, and applications specific to individual acquisitions will be in accordance with the FAA's Enterprise Architecture and Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-21-07 “Completing the Transition to Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6).”

- (2) *Roles and Responsibilities.* When acquiring ICT assets, software and network services, the requiring service organization must contact the Office of Information and Technology (AIT) to determine IPv6 applicability. For AIT points of contact and other additional information, see FAA’s [Internet Protocol Version 6 \(IPv6\)](#) website (*FAA only*).

3. Positioning, Navigation and Timing Services Added 7/2023

- a. *Applicability.* This subsection applies to all SIRs, contracts and orders for products, systems, and services that integrate or utilize Time and Frequency (T&F) systems or services.
- b. *Definitions.* As used in this subsection— “Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) Services” means any system, network, or capability that provides a reference to calculate or augment the calculation of longitude, latitude, altitude, or transmission of time or frequency data, or any combination thereof.
- c. *General.*
 - (1) FAA Order 1770.68 (or the latest version), Selection and Use of Time and Frequency Sources for all Systems, Services, and Applications Supporting NAS Operations, establishes the policy by which FAA T&F sources will be selected, modified, upgraded, implemented, and used by systems, services, and applications supporting National Airspace System (NAS). All applicable acquisitions for such products, systems or services must be made in accordance with the FAA Order.
 - (2) *Roles and Responsibilities.* The Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for PNT requirements is the NAS Enterprise Analysis Branch (ANG-B21). Requiring service organizations must contact ANG-B21 to determine PNT applicability to any SIR, contract, or order.

B. Acquisition of Commercial Software Revised 7/2023

1. Commercial Software Licensing Agreements Added 7/2023

- a. *Applicability.* This subsection applies to all SIRs, contracts, orders, and purchase card

transactions which include the acquisition of commercial software.

- b. *Definition.* As used in this subsection— “Commercial Software Licensing Agreement” means contractual terms and conditions for the use of a software by a licensee. (The word “agreement” within this term is used to align with the commonplace phrase of “licensing agreement.” It should be understood within this subsection to mean a “contract.”)

- c. *General.*

- (1) Often embedded in commercial software licensing agreements are terms and conditions that could create unexpected liabilities for the FAA. Such potential liabilities must be addressed prior to procurement.

- (2) *Roles and Responsibilities.*

- (A) *Contracting Officers.* Prior to entering into a commercial software licensing agreement, COs must:

- i. Complete and include in the contract file the “Checklist for Review of Commercial Software Licenses/Contracts” checklist located in Procurement Checklists;
 - ii. Consult with the Office of the Chief Counsel (AGC) to ensure that agreement terms and conditions minimize FAA’s liability, and strike a balance between the FAA’s requirements needs and the contractor’s proprietary interest;
 - iii. Review clauses with relevance to the acquisition of commercial software to determine if they should be inserted in applicable SIRs and contracts. These clauses are:

- (a) 3.5-13 “Rights in Data – General;”

- (b) 3.5-14 Representation of Limited Rights Data and Restricted Computer Software

- (c) 3.5-15 “Additional Data Requirements”

- (d) 3.5-16 “Rights in Data – Special Works;”

- (e) 3.5-17 “Rights in Data – Existing Works;”

- (f) 3.5-18 “Commercial Computer Software License.”

- (B) *Purchase Cardholders.* Prior to entering into a commercial software licensing agreement, Purchase Cardholders must consult with the Office of the Chief

Counsel (AGC) to ensure that agreement terms and conditions minimize FAA's liability, and strike a balance between the FAA's requirements needs and the contractor's proprietary interest.

2. Cloud Computing Services Added 7/2023

- a. *Applicability.* This subsection is applicable to all SIRs, contracts, orders and purchase card transactions when using cloud computing to provide ICT services in the performance of a contract or order.
- b. *Definitions.* As used in this subsection—
 - (1) “Software as a service (SaaS)” means a software licensing and delivery model in which the software is based on a subscription and is centrally hosted.
 - (2) “Cloud computing” means a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. This includes other commercial terms, such as on-demand self-service, broad network access, resource pooling, rapid elasticity, and measured service. It also includes commercial offerings for software-as-a-service, infrastructure-as-a-service, and platform-as-a-service.
- c. *General.*
 - (1) FAA requires that contracts for cloud computing services including SaaS:
 - (A) Adhere to Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP) compliance requirements.
 - (B) Select a FedRAMP-certified Cloud Service Provider (CSP).
 - (C) Be granted Authority to Operate (as defined in FedRAMP website at <https://www.fedramp.gov>) from the designated FAA Authorizing Official (AO).
 - (D) CSPs granted an Authority to Operate by other agencies or that are in the process of acquiring FedRAMP certification may be selected, but systems being hosted or SaaS licenses being purchased must not be placed into production at the FAA without a signed Authority to Operate from the designated FAA AO.
 - (2) In addition to the use of a FedRAMP-certified CSP and the FedRAMP baseline controls, all FAA cloud-hosted systems must implement additional FAA security controls as defined on the FedRAMP website, applicable FAA Policy, and the DOT Departmental Cybersecurity Compendium to operate securely based on the current DOT and FAA policy.

- (3) A CSP must maintain their FedRAMP certification throughout the contract and adhere to continuous FAA monitoring that ensures the security posture of the CSP throughout the lifecycle of the service agreement. The security posture of the CSP is the implementation of security controls to protect the information contained on and the infrastructure of CSP systems that must be maintained throughout the life of the contract.
- (4) The CSP must continue to maintain the security posture of additional FAA security controls upon which the FAA ATO is based. A Third Party Assessment Organization (3PAO) must perform a security assessment on the CSP at least annually. The CSP must inform the FAA if there is a security breach or outage, with the protocol for notifying the FAA as well as the United States Computer Readiness Support Team (US-CERT) of such a breach or outage set by each individual contract.
- (5) *Roles and Responsibilities.* COs and requiring service organizations must ensure the following is considered when acquiring cloud computing services:
 - (A) All FAA contracts using cloud technology including SaaS must be documented in the systems security assessment and maintained in FAA FISMA system inventory and follow the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reporting requirements.
 - (B) All FAA contracts using cloud technology must be coordinated from initial procurement planning with the FAA Office of Cloud Services (AIF-001).

C. Prohibitions on Covered Information and Communication Technology Revised 7/2023

1. Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment Revised 10/2023

- a. *Applicability.* The prohibitions described in this subsection apply to all SIRs, contracts, orders and purchase card transactions.
- b. *Definitions.* As used in this subsection—
 - (1) “Backhaul” means intermediate links between the core network, or backbone network, and the small subnetworks at the edge of the network (e.g., connecting cell phones/towers to the core telephone network). Backhaul can be wireless (e.g., microwave) or wired (e.g., fiber optic, coaxial cable, Ethernet).
 - (2) “Covered foreign country” means The People’s Republic of China.
 - (3) “Covered telecommunications equipment or services” means—
 - (A) Telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation, (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities);
 - (B) For the purpose of public safety, security of Government facilities, physical

security surveillance of critical infrastructure, and other national security purposes, video surveillance and telecommunications equipment produced by Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities);

- (C) Telecommunications or video surveillance services provided by such entities or using such equipment; or
 - (D) Telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services produced or provided by an entity that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence or the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reasonably believes to be an entity owned or controlled by, or otherwise connected to, the government of a covered foreign country.
- (4) “Critical technology” means—
- (A) Defense articles or defense services included on the United States Munitions List set forth in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations under subchapter M of chapter I of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations;
 - (B) Items included on the Commerce Control List set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations under subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, and controlled-
 - (i) Pursuant to multilateral regimes, including for reasons relating to national security, chemical and biological weapons proliferation, nuclear nonproliferation, or missile technology; or
 - (ii) For reasons relating to regional stability or surreptitious listening;
 - (C) Specially designed and prepared nuclear equipment, parts and components, materials, software, and technology covered by part 810 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to assistance to foreign atomic energy activities);
 - (D) Nuclear facilities, equipment, and material covered by part 110 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to export and import of nuclear equipment and material);
 - (E) Select agents and toxins covered by part 331 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, part 121 of title 9 of such Code, or part 73 of title 42 of such Code; or
 - (F) Emerging and foundational technologies controlled pursuant to section 1758 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4817).
- (5) “Interconnection arrangements” means arrangements governing the physical connection of two or more networks to allow the use of another's network to hand off traffic where it is ultimately delivered (e.g., connection of a customer of telephone provider A to a customer of telephone company B) or sharing data and other

information resources.

- (6) “Reasonable inquiry” means an inquiry designed to uncover any information in the entity’s possession about the identity of the producer or provider of covered telecommunications equipment or services used by the entity that excludes the need to include an internal or third-party audit.
- (7) “Roaming” means cellular communications services (e.g., voice, video, data) received from a visited network when traveling outside the geographical coverage area of a home network.
- (8) “Substantial or essential component” means any component necessary for the proper function or performance of a piece of equipment, system, or service.

c. *General.*

- (1) *Prohibitions.* This subsection implements paragraph (a)(1)(A) and paragraph (a)(1)(B) of section 889 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232). Per these paragraphs of section 889:

- (A) On or after August 13, 2019, agencies are prohibited from procuring or obtaining, or extending or renewing a contract to procure or obtain, any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system, unless an exception at subparagraph (2) *Exceptions* of this subsection applies or the covered telecommunications equipment or services are covered by a waiver described in subparagraph (5) *Waivers*.

- (B) On or after August 13, 2020 agencies are prohibited from entering into a contract, or extending or renewing a contract, with an entity that uses any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system, unless an exception below at subparagraph (2) *Exceptions* applies or the covered telecommunication equipment or services are covered by a waiver described below at subparagraph (5) *Waivers*. This prohibition applies to the use of covered telecommunications equipment or services, regardless of whether that use is in performance of work under a Federal contract.

- (2) *Exceptions.* This subsection does not prohibit agencies from procuring or contractors from providing:

- (A) A service that connects to the facilities of a third-party, such as backhaul, roaming, or interconnection arrangements; or

- (B) Telecommunications equipment that cannot route, redirect user data traffic, or permit visibility into any user data or packets that such equipment transmits or otherwise handles.
- (3) *Roles and Responsibilities.* Unless an exception described in subparagraph (2) *Exceptions* above applies or the covered telecommunications or video surveillance services or equipment is covered by a waiver as described in subparagraph (5) *Waivers*, COs and purchase cardholders will not:
- (A) Procure or obtain, or extend or renew a contract (e.g., exercise an option) to procure or obtain, any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system; or
- (B) Enter into a contract, or extend or renew a contract, with an entity that uses any equipment, system, or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system.
- (4) *Procedures for Offeror/Vendor Representations and Reports.*
- (A) *Offeror/Vendor Representations.*
- (i) If an offeror selects “does not” in response to paragraphs (c)(1) and/or (c)(2) of provision 3.8.9-3 “Covered Telecommunications or Services – Representation”, the CO may rely on the representation unless the CO has reason to question the representation. If the CO has reason to question the representation, the CO will follow agency procedures.
- (ii) If the offeror selects “does” in response to paragraph (c)(1) of provision 3.8.9-3, the offeror must complete the representation at paragraph (d)(1) of provision 3.8.9-1 “Representation Regarding Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment”. If an offeror selects “does” in response to paragraph (d)(2) of provision 3.8.9-3, the offeror must complete the representation at paragraph (d)(2) of provision 3.8.9-1.
- (iii) If an offeror provides an affirmative response to the representations or discloses information in accordance with paragraphs (d) and (e) of the provision at 3.8.9-1, the CO or purchase cardholder must not make an award to the offeror unless the requiring activity provides a written determination that the covered telecommunications equipment or services included in their offer, in accordance with paragraph (e) of the provision, are not being used as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system. If the requiring activity is unable to provide a written determination as described above and no other offerors provide a negative representation, then no award will be made unless a waiver is granted.

- (iv) If the apparently successful offeror provides a negative response to the representation in (d) of provision 3.8.9-1, the CO/purchase cardholder may rely on the representation, unless the CO/purchase cardholder has an independent reason to question the representation. If the CO/purchase cardholder has an independent reason to question a negative representation of the otherwise successful offeror, the CO/purchase cardholder must consult with the requiring activity and legal counsel on how to proceed to ensure that the procurement would not violate the statutory prohibition.

(B) If a contractor provides a report pursuant to paragraph (d) of the clause 3.8.9-2 “Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment”, the CO/purchase cardholder will consult with the requiring activity and legal counsel on how to proceed using existing contractual remedies.

(5) *Waivers.*

(A) The head of an agency may, on a one-time basis, waive a prohibition described in this subsection for FY-2019 with respect to a Government entity (e.g., requirements office, contracting office) that requests such a waiver.

- (i) The waiver may be provided, for a period not to extend beyond August 13, 2021 for the prohibition at T3.8.9C.1.c.(1)(A) or beyond August 13, 2022 for the prohibition at T3.8.9C.1.c.(1)(B), if the Government entity seeking the waiver submits to the head of the executive agency—
 - (a) A compelling justification for the additional time to implement the requirements under this subsection, as determined by the head of the executive agency; and
 - (b) A full and complete description of the presences of covered telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services in the relevant supply chain and a phase-out plan to eliminate such covered telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services from the relevant systems.
- (ii) Before head of the agency can grant a waiver to a prohibition described by this subsection, the agency must—
 - (a) Have designated a senior agency official for supply chain risk management, responsible for ensuring the agency effectively carries out the supply chain risk management functions and responsibilities described in law, regulation, and policy;
 - (b) Establish participation in an information-sharing environment when and as required by the Federal Acquisition Security Council (FASC) to

facilitate interagency sharing of relevant acquisition supply chain risk information;

- (c) Notify and consult with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) on the waiver request using ODNI guidance, briefings, best practices, or direct inquiry, as appropriate; and
- (d) Notify the ODNI and the FASC 15 days prior to granting the waiver that it intends to grant the waiver.

(B) Waivers for Emergency Acquisitions.

- (i) In the case of an emergency, including a declaration of major disaster, in which prior notice and consultation with the ODNI and prior notice to the FASC is impracticable and would severely jeopardize performance of mission-critical functions, the head of an agency may grant a waiver without meeting the notice and consultation requirements under of T3.8.9C.1.c(5)(A)(ii), components (c) and (d) above to enable effective mission critical functions or emergency response and recovery.
- (ii) In the case of a waiver granted in response to an emergency, the head of an agency granting the waiver must—
 - (a) Make a determination that the notice and consultation requirements are impracticable due to an emergency; and
 - (b) Within 30-days of award, notify the ODNI and FASC of the waiver issued under emergency conditions in addition to the waiver notice to Congress per the requirements below in item (C) *Waiver Notice*.

(C) Waiver Notice.

- (i) For waivers to the prohibition at item (A) of paragraph c. *General*, subparagraph (1) *Prohibitions* (T3.8.9C.1.c.(1)(A)), the head of the executive agency will, not later than 30 days after approval—
 - (a) Submit in accordance with agency procedures to the appropriate congressional committees the full and complete laydown of the presences of covered telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services in the relevant supply chain; and
 - (b) The phase-out plan to eliminate such covered telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services from the relevant systems.

- (ii) For waivers to the prohibition at item (B) of paragraph c. *General*, subparagraph (1) *Prohibitions* (T3.8.9C.1.c.(1)(B)), the head of the executive agency will, not later than 30 days after approval submit in accordance with agency procedures to the appropriate congressional committee:
 - (a) An attestation by the agency that granting of the waiver would not, to the agency's knowledge having conducted the necessary due diligence as directed by statute and regulation, present a material increase in risk to U.S. national security;
 - (b) The full and complete laydown of the presence of covered telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services in the relevant supply chain, to include a description of each category of covered technology equipment or services discovered after reasonable inquiry, as well as each category of equipment, system, or service used by the entity in which covered technology is found, and after conducting a reasonable inquiry; and
 - (c) The phase-out plan to eliminate such covered telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services from relevant systems.

(D) *Director of National Intelligence*. The Director of National Intelligence may provide a waiver if the Director determines the waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

2. Prohibition on Contracting for Hardware, Software, and Services Developed or Provided by Kaspersky Lab Covered Entities Revised 1/2024

- a. *Applicability*. The prohibitions described in this subsection apply to all SIRs, contracts, orders and purchase card transactions.
- b. *Definitions*. As used in this subsection—
 - (1) “Kaspersky Lab covered article” means any hardware, software, or service that—
 - (A) Is developed or provided by a Kaspersky Lab covered entity;
 - (B) Includes any hardware, software, or service developed or provided in whole or in part by a Kaspersky Lab covered entity; or
 - (C) Contains components using any hardware or software developed in whole or in part by a Kaspersky Lab covered entity.

(2) “Kaspersky Lab covered entity” means—

(A) Kaspersky Lab;

(B) Any successor entity to Kaspersky Lab, including any change in name, e.g., “Kaspersky”;

(C) Any entity that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with Kaspersky Lab; or

(D) Any entity of which Kaspersky Lab has a majority ownership.

c. *General.*

(1) *Prohibition.* Section 1634 of Division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Pub. L. 115-91) prohibits Federal government use of any Kaspersky Lab covered article as defined in this subsection. Contractors are prohibited from—

(A) Providing any Kaspersky Lab covered article that the Government will use; and

(B) Using any Kaspersky Lab covered article in the development of data or deliverables first produced in the performance of the contract.

(2) *Contract Clause and Notification.*

(A) *Clause.* The CO must insert the clause AMS 3.8.9-4 “Prohibition on Contracting for Hardware, Software, and Services Developed or Provided by Kaspersky Lab Covered Entities,” in all SIRs and contracts. For existing contracts, please refer to the clause prescription.

(B) *Notification.* When a contractor provides notification pursuant to clause 3.8.9-4, the following offices must be notified as soon as possible by the CO or the COR with the information provided by the contractor:

(i) The Chief Information Officer (CIO) (AIT-001);

(ii) The Director, Information Security & Privacy Service (AIS-001); and

(iii) The Enterprise Software Board (ESB) (ASP-200).

3. Prohibition on Using Bytedance Covered Applications Including TikTok Added 7/2023

a. *Applicability.* The prohibition described in this subsection applies to all SIRs, contracts, orders purchase card transactions effective respective as of the dates specified in

paragraph c. *General*, subparagraph (3) *Roles and Responsibilities*, below.

b. *Definitions*. As used in this subsection—

(1) “Covered application” means the social networking service TikTok or any successor application or service developed or provided by ByteDance Limited or an entity owned by ByteDance Limited.

(2) “Information technology,” as defined by 40 U.S.C. 611101(6)—

(A) Means any equipment, or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, used in the automatic acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the executive agency, if the equipment is used by the executive agency directly or is used by a Contractor under a contract with the executive agency that requires the use—

(i) Of that equipment; or

(ii) Of that equipment to a significant extent in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product;

(B) Includes computers, ancillary equipment (including imaging peripherals, input, output, and storage devices necessary for security and surveillance), peripheral equipment designed to be controlled by the central processing unit of a computer, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources; but

(C) Does not include any equipment acquired by a Federal Contractor incidental to a Federal contract.

c. *General*.

(1) *Prohibition*.

(A) Section 102 of Division R of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Pub. L. 117-328), the No TikTok on Government Devices Act, and its implementing guidance provided by Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-23-13, dated February 27, 2023, “No TikTok on Government Devices” Implementation Guidance, collectively prohibit the presence or use of a covered application on information technology, including certain equipment used by Federal contractors.

(B) This prohibition applies to the presence or use of a covered application on any information technology owned or managed by the FAA, or on any information technology used or provided by the contractor under a contract, including equipment provided by the contractor’s employees, unless a waiver is granted in

accordance with this AMS subsection.

- (2) *Waivers*. As limited by items (A) *Waiver Categories* and (B) *Waiver Terms*, when use of a covered application is deemed critical to the FAA mission and alternative approaches are not viable, the FAA Acquisition Executive (FAE) may grant a waiver to the requirements of this Guidance subsection.

(A) *Waiver Categories*. Blanket waivers applying to an entire agency are not permitted. FAA must only grant a waiver exclusive to specific FAA programs or operational actions covered by the following waiver categories:

- (i) *National Security Interests and Activities*. A waiver may be granted when it is determined that use of a covered application has a clear nexus with national security interests or activities.
- (ii) *Law Enforcement Activities*. A waiver may be granted for activities such as those that are performed by or in coordination with an agency that is part of the Federal law enforcement community, in response to a law enforcement emergency, or in the course of investigating potential violations of Federal statutes or regulations.
- (iii) *Security Research Activities*. A waiver may be granted for activities such as those that may include investigations to limit harm to individual, public, private, or national physical or digital infrastructure through the identification of vulnerabilities, security weaknesses, or actionable threats, as well as agency investigation into suspected malign foreign influence.

(B) *Waiver Terms*. Waivers may last up to one year, after which the FAE must reevaluate the waiver for renewal or termination.

(C) *Documentation*. Waivers must be documented in the contract file. This documentation must include, at a minimum, the following information:

- (i) Date of approval;
- (ii) Applicable waiver category (as outlined in this subsection);
- (iii) Description of the circumstances under which the waiver applies;
- (iv) Period of the waiver; and
- (v) Risk mitigation actions that will be taken to prevent access by a covered application to sensitive data.

- (3) *Roles and Responsibilities*. Unless a waiver has been granted in accordance with this subsection, COs must insert AMS clause 3.8.9-5 “Prohibition on Using ByteDance Covered Applications Including TikTok,” as follows—

- (A) *New SIRs and resulting contracts.* All SIRs published and resulting contracts awarded after June 8, 2023, must include this clause.
- (B) *Existing SIRs.* Existing SIRs published prior to June 8, 2023, for which an award to a resulting contract has not been issued, must be amended to include this clause by July 3, 2023.
- (C) *Existing indefinite delivery contracts.* Existing indefinite delivery contracts must be modified to include this clause by July 3, 2023, to apply to future orders.
- (D) *Exercising of options or modifying of an existing contract or task or delivery order.* If exercising an option or modifying an existing contract or task or delivery order to extend the period of performance, this clause must be included. When exercising an option, COs should consider modifying the existing contract to add the clause in a sufficient amount of time before exercising the option so as to provide contractors with an adequate amount of time to adjust and comply as needed.

4. Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders Revised 7/2024

- a. *Applicability.* This subsection and Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act (FASCSA), as specified within this subsection, applies to all SIRs, agreements, contracts, orders, and purchase cards.
- b. *Definitions.* As used in this subsection—
 - (1) “Covered Article,” as defined in 41 U.S.C. 4713(k) means—
 - (A) “Information technology,” as defined in 40 U.S.C. 11101, including cloud computing services of all types;
 - (B) “Telecommunications equipment or telecommunications service,” as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153);
 - (C) The processing of information on a Federal or non-Federal information system, subject to the requirements of the Controlled Unclassified Information program (see 32 CFR part 2002); or
 - (D) Hardware, systems, devices, software, or services that include embedded or incidental information technology.
 - (2) “FASCSA Order” means any of the following orders issued under the Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act (FASCSA) requiring the removal of covered articles from executive agency information systems or the exclusion of one or more named sources or named covered articles from executive agency procurement actions, as described in 41 CFR 201–1.303(d) and (e)—

- (A) The Secretary of Homeland Security may issue FASCSA orders applicable to civilian agencies, to the extent not covered by item (B) or (C) of this definition. This type of FASCSA order may be referred to as a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) FASCSA order.
- (B) The Secretary of Defense may issue FASCSA orders applicable to the Department of Defense (DoD) and national security systems other than sensitive compartmented information systems. This type of FASCSA order may be referred to as a DoD FASCSA order.
- (C) The Director of National Intelligence (DNI) may issue FASCSA orders applicable to the intelligence community and sensitive compartmented information systems, to the extent not covered by item (B) of this definition. This type of FASCSA order may be referred to as a DNI FASCSA order.
- (3) “Federal Acquisition Security Council (FASC)” means the Council established pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 1322(a).
- (4) “Intelligence Community” as defined by 50 U.S.C. 3003(4), means the following—
 - (A) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence;
 - (B) The Central Intelligence Agency;
 - (C) The National Security Agency;
 - (D) The Defense Intelligence Agency;
 - (E) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency;
 - (F) The National Reconnaissance Office;
 - (G) Other offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national intelligence through reconnaissance programs;
 - (H) The intelligence elements of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Department of Energy;
 - (I) The Bureau of Intelligence and Research Department of the Department of State;
 - (J) The Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of the Treasury;
 - (K) The Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security;or

- (L) Such other elements of any department or agency as may be designated by the President, or designated jointly by the Director of National Intelligence and the head of the department or agency concerned, as an element of the intelligence community.
- (5) “National Security System,” as defined by 44 U.S.C. 3522, means any information system (including any telecommunications system) used or operated by an agency or by a contractor of an agency, or other organization on behalf of an agency—
- (A) The function, operation, or use of which involves intelligence activities; involves cryptologic activities related to national security; involves command and control of military forces; involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions, but does not include a system that is to be used for routine administrative and business applications (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications); or
- (B) Is protected at all times by procedures established for information that have been specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order or an Act of Congress to be kept classified in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.
- (6) “Reasonable Inquiry” means an inquiry designed to uncover any information in the entity's possession about the identity of any covered articles, or any products or services produced or provided by a source. This applies when the covered article or the source is subject to an applicable FASCSA order. A reasonable inquiry excludes the need to include an internal or third-party audit.
- (7) “Sensitive Compartmented Information” means a national security system authorized to process or store sensitive compartmented information.
- (8) “Source” means a non-Federal supplier, or potential supplier, of products or services, at any tier.
- (9) “Supply Chain Risk,” as defined in 41 U.S.C. 4713(k), means the risk that any person may sabotage, maliciously introduce unwanted functionality, extract data, or otherwise manipulate the design, integrity, manufacturing, production, distribution, installation, operation, maintenance, disposition, or retirement of covered articles so as to surveil, deny, disrupt, or otherwise manipulate the function, use, or operation of the covered articles or information stored or transmitted on the covered articles.
- (10) “Supply Chain Risk Information” includes, but is not limited to data and information that describes or identifies—

- (A) Functionality and features of covered articles, including access to data and information system privileges;
- (B) The user environment where a covered article is used or installed;
- (C) The ability of a source to produce and deliver covered articles as expected;
- (D) Foreign control of, or influence over, a source or covered article (e.g., foreign ownership, personal and professional ties between a source and any foreign entity, legal regime of any foreign country in which a source is headquartered or conducts operations);
- (E) Implications to government mission(s) or assets, national security, homeland security, or critical functions associated with use of a covered source or covered article;
- (F) Vulnerability of Federal systems, programs, or facilities;
- (G) Market alternatives to the covered source;
- (H) Potential impact or harm caused by the possible loss, damage, or compromise of a product, material, or service to an organization's operations or mission; and
- (I) Likelihood of a potential impact or harm, or the exploitability of a system;
- (J) Security, authenticity, and integrity of covered articles and their supply and compilation chain;
- (K) Capacity to mitigate risks identified;
- (L) Factors that may reflect upon the reliability of other supply chain risk information; and
- (M) Any other considerations that would factor into analysis of the security, integrity, resilience, quality, trustworthiness, or authenticity of covered articles or sources.

c. *General.*

(1) *FASCSA Order Prohibitions.*

- (A) This subsection implements the Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act of 2018 (title II of Pub. L. 115-390) and the Federal Acquisition Security Council regulation at 41 CFR part 201-1.
- (B) The FAA is prohibited from procuring or obtaining, or extending or renewing a contract to procure or obtain, any covered article, or any products or services

produced or provided by a source, including contractor use of covered articles or sources, if that prohibition is established by an applicable FASCSA order issued by the Director of National Intelligence, Secretary of Defense, or Secretary of Homeland Security (the “issuing official”) (see item (2)(B) *Identifying Applicable FASCSA Orders*, below for information on the applicability to FAA of FASCSA orders issued by different issuing officials).

(2) *Procedures and Responsibilities.*

(A) *Locating Issued FASCSA Orders.*

- (i) FASCSA orders regarding sources or covered articles will be found in the System for Award Management (SAM) by selecting the “View FASCSA Orders” button from the SAM homepage (<https://www.sam.gov>) and viewing or downloading FASCSA orders from the Supply Chain Security Orders webpage. SAM may be updated as new FASCSA orders are issued.
- (ii) Some FASCSA orders will not be identified in SAM and will need to be identified in the SIR to be effective for that acquisition. The requiring service organization will identify these FASCSA orders to the Contracting Officer (CO).

(B) *Identifying Applicable FASCSA Orders.* The applicability of FASCSA orders to a particular acquisition depends on the requiring service organization, the scope of the FASCSA order, funding, and whether the requirement involves certain types of information systems. The CO must coordinate with the requiring service organization to identify FASCSA orders (including both FASCSA orders listed on SAM and those not listed, see item (A) above) applicable to the acquisition as follows—

- (i) Except in specific instances where the requiring service organization instructs the CO to include DoD FASCSA orders and/or DNI FASCSA orders, contracts awarded by the FAA are subject solely to DHS FASCSA orders. The CO should, at paragraph (b)(1) of AMS clause 3.8.9-7 (or AMS Real Property clause 6.9.8-1), Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders—Prohibition, select “yes” for “DHS FASCSA orders” and select “no” for both “DoD FASCSA orders” and “DNI FASCSA orders”.
- (ii) If the requiring service organization instructs the CO to select specific FASCSA orders, the CO must select “yes” or “no” for each applicable type of FASCSA order (i.e., “DHS FASCSA Order” “DoD FASCSA Order” and “DNI FASCSA Order”) at paragraph (b)(1) of AMS clause 3.8.9-7 (or AMS Real Property clause 6.9.8-1).

(C) *Specific Procedures for Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity Contracts, Basic Ordering Agreements, and Interagency Acquisitions.*

- (i) *Applying FASCSA Orders.* The FAA may choose to apply FASCSA orders as follows—
 - (a) *Application at the Contract Level.* The FAA when awarding the basic contract or agreement may choose to apply FASCSA orders to the basic contract or agreement. This is the preferred method, especially if small value orders are expected. COs may use this contract vehicle without taking further steps to identify applicable FASCSA orders in the order. In such instances, the CO must select “yes” for all FASCSA orders (i.e., “DHS FASCSA Order” “DoD FASCSA Order” and “DNI FASCSA Order”) at paragraph (b)(1) of AMS clause 3.8.9-7 (or AMS Real Property clause 6.9.8-1). If the CO becomes aware of a newly issued applicable FASCSA order, the CO must modify the basic contract or agreement to remove any covered article, or any products or services produced or provided by a source, prohibited by the newly issued FASCSA order.
 - (b) *Application at the Order Level.* When awarding the basic contract or agreement, the FAA may choose to apply FASCSA orders at the order level, as implemented by the CO.
 - (ii) *Interagency Acquisitions.* For interagency acquisitions where the funding agency differs from the awarding agency, the funding agency will determine the applicable FASCSA orders.
 - (iii) *Inconsistencies.* In the instance an inconsistency is identified between the basic contract and the order, then the FASCSA orders identified in the order take precedence.
- (D) *Updating SIRs or Contracts for New FASCSA Orders.* COs must amend a SIR or modify an existing contract if the requiring service organization determines it is necessary to:
- (i) Amend the SIR to incorporate a FASCSA order effected after the publication of the SIR but prior to contract award; or
 - (ii) Modify the contract to incorporate a FASCSA order issued after the date of contract award.
 - (a) COs must ensure such modifications are made within 6 months of the date it is determined by the requiring service organization that a new FASCSA order is applicable.

- (b) If the contract is not modified within the 6-month requirement as described above in (a), the CO must document a rationale for the delay in the contract file.

(E) *Disclosures*. If an offeror provides a disclosure pursuant to paragraph (e) of AMS clause 3.8.9-6 (or AMS Real Property clause 6.9.8), Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders—Representation and Disclosures, the CO must coordinate with the requiring service organization to determine whether to pursue a waiver in accordance with subparagraph (3) *Waivers* below, or not award to that offeror. For FASCSA orders handled at the order level, the disclosures language is found at paragraph (b)(5) of AMS clause 3.8.9-7 (or AMS Real Property clause 6.9.8-1).

(F) *Identification of Waivers*. An acquisition may be either fully or partially covered by a waiver. Partial waiver coverage occurs when only portions of the products or services being procured or provided by a source are covered by an applicable waiver. If the requiring service organization notifies the CO that the acquisition is partially covered by an approved individual waiver or class waiver under subparagraph (3) *Waivers* below, then the CO must coordinate with the requiring service organization to identify in the SIR, or order, the covered articles or services produced by or provided by a source that are subject to the waiver.

(G) *Reporting*. If a contractor provides a report pursuant to paragraph (c) of AMS clause 3.8.9-7 (or AMS Real Property clause 6.9.8-1), that a covered article or product or service produced or provided by a covered source was provided to the FAA or used during contract performance, the CO must immediately notify and then coordinate with the following FAA service organizations and take necessary actions to address the potential supply chain risk:

- (i) The Chief Information Officer (CIO) (AIT-001);
- (ii) The Director of Information Security & Privacy Service (AIS-001); and
- (iii) The Enterprise Software Board (ESB) (ASP-200).

(3) *Waivers*.

(A) The FAA may submit a request to the official that issued the FASCSA order that the order or some of its provisions not apply to:

- (i) The FAA;
- (ii) Specific actions of the FAA or a specific class of FAA acquisitions;
- (iii) Actions of the FAA for a period of time before compliance with the order is practicable; or

- (iv) Other activities the FAA deems appropriate.
- (B) A request for waiver must be submitted by the FAA in coordination with the Department of Transportation (DOT) in writing to the official that issued the order, unless other instructions for submission are provided by the applicable FASCSA order.
- (C) *Content of Waiver Request.* The FASCSA Order Waiver Request must contain the following:
- (i) Identification of the applicable FASCSA order;
 - (ii) A description of the exception sought, including, if limited to only a portion of the order, a description of the order provisions from which an exception is sought;
 - (iii) The name or a description sufficient to identify the covered article or the product or service provided by a source that is subject to the order from which an exception is sought;
 - (iv) Compelling justification for why an exception should be granted, such as the impact of the order on the agency's ability to fulfill its mission-critical functions, or considerations related to the national interest, including national security reviews, national security investigations, or national security agreements;
 - (v) Any alternative mitigations to be undertaken to reduce the risks addressed by the FASCSA order; and
 - (vi) Any other information requested by the issuing official.
- (D) The CO, in accordance with FAA procedures and working with the requiring service organization, must decide whether to pursue a waiver or to make award to an offeror that does not require a waiver in accordance with the procedures at T3.8.9.C.4.c.(2)(F) *Identification of Waivers*. If a waiver is being pursued, then the CO may not make an award until the waiver has been granted by the official that issued the order.
- (4) *Supply Chain Risk Information Sharing.*
- (A) The FAA will share relevant supply chain risk information with the FASC if the FAA has determined there is a reasonable basis to conclude a substantial supply chain risk associated with a source or covered article exists.

- (B) In support of FAA's information sharing described in item (A) above, the CO must work with the requiring service organization and collaborate with the Office of Information and Technology (AIT), including the Information Security and Privacy Service (AIS), and the Security and Hazardous Materials Safety organization (ASH), in accordance with agency procedures regarding the sharing of relevant information on actual or potential supply chain risk determined to exist during the procurement process.

d. *Roles and Responsibilities.*

- (3) Contracting Officers must incorporate AMS Clauses to implement FASCSA as follows:

- (A) *New SIRs.* COs must include AMS clauses 3.8.9-6 and 3.8.9-7 (or AMS Real Property clauses 6.9.8 and 6.9.8-1) in all SIRs.

- (B) *New procurement contracts, options, and extensions.* COs must include AMS clause 3.8.9-7 before awarding a new contract, exercising an option, or modifying an existing contract or order to extend the period of performance.

- (C) *New real property contracts, renewals, and extensions.* COs must include AMS clause 3.8.9-7 before awarding a new contract, exercising an option, or modifying an existing contract or order to extend the period of performance.

- (D) *Indefinite quantity/delivery contracts, basic ordering agreements, interagency agreements, or orders.* COs must include AMS clause 3.8.9-7 (or AMS Real Property clause 6.9.8-1) in indefinite quantity/delivery contracts, basic ordering agreements, interagency agreements, or orders.

- (E) *Existing contracts.* COs may include AMS clause 3.8.9-7 (or AMS Real Property clause 6.9.8-1) in existing contracts and agreements if the CO and requiring service organization deem such action is appropriate.

- (4) Requiring service organizations must:

- (A) Coordinate with the CO to identify FASCSA orders applicable to the acquisition.

- (i) Identify issued FASCSA orders applicable to an acquisition. FASCSA orders will be found in the System for Award Management (SAM) (<https://www.sam.gov>). When an applicable issued FASCSA order is not identified in SAM, the requiring service organization must identify these FASCSA orders to the Contracting Officer (CO). See item T3.8.9C.4c.(2)(A) *Locating Issued FASCSA Orders*.

Instruct the CO to select the types of FASCSA orders applicable to the acquisition in paragraph (b)(1) of AMS clause 3.8.9-7 (or AMS Real Property clause 6.9.8-1). See item T3.8.9C.4c.(2)(B)

Identifying Applicable FASCSA Orders.

D. Acquisition of Commercial Aviation Services Revised 7/2024

1. Contracting for Commercial Aviation Services Added 7/2024

a. Applicability.

- (1) This section applies to all SIRs and contracts for commercial aviation services (CAS), which includes unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). 41 CFR Part 102-33 sets forth the responsibilities of executive agencies in managing government aircraft, including both manned and unmanned aircraft, and aircraft hired by the government as CAS. OMB Circular A-126 prescribes policies to be followed by executive agencies in acquiring, managing, using, accounting for the costs of, and disposing of government aircraft.
- (2) CAS procurements must comply with 41 CFR 102-33, OMB Circular A-126, and FAA Order 4040.9, FAA Flight Program (as amended).
- (3) Procurements involving covered unmanned aircraft systems, as defined below, must comply with the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 (Public Law 118-63), Sec. 936, Covered Drone Prohibition; Executive Order 13981, Protecting the United States from Certain Unmanned Aircraft Systems; and the American Security Drone Act of 2023 (subtitle B, title XVIII, National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024, Pub. L. 118-31).

b. Definitions.

- (1) *Commercial Aviation Services (CAS)*. FAA Order 4040.9 (as amended) defines CAS for the FAA. Aircraft operated for the FAA by outside vendors are CAS. CAS include unmanned aircraft.
- (2) *Covered Foreign Country*. The term “covered foreign country” means any of the following:
 - (A) The People’s Republic of China.
 - (B) The Russian Federation.
 - (C) The Islamic Republic of Iran.
 - (D) The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.
 - (E) The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
 - (F) The Republic of Cuba.
 - (G) Any other country as determined by the Secretary of Transportation or delegee.

(3) *Covered Foreign Entity*. The term “covered foreign entity” means—

- (A) an entity included on the list developed and maintained by the Federal Acquisition Security Council and published in the System for Award Management;
- (B) an entity included on the Consolidated Screening List or Entity List as designated by the Secretary of Commerce;
- (C) an entity that is domiciled in, or under the influence or control of, a covered foreign country; or
- (D) an entity that is a subsidiary or affiliate of an entity described under subparagraphs (a) through (c).

(4) *Covered Unmanned Aircraft System*. The term “covered unmanned aircraft system” means—

- (A) a small unmanned aircraft, an unmanned aircraft, and unmanned aircraft system, or the associated elements of such aircraft and aircraft systems related to the collection and transmission of sensitive information (consisting of communication links and the components that control the unmanned aircraft) that enable the operator to operate the aircraft in the National Airspace System which is manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity; and
- (B) an unmanned aircraft detection system or counter-UAS system that is manufactured or assembled by a covered foreign entity.

c. *General*.

(1) *Covered Drone Prohibition*

(A) *Prohibition*. The FAA is prohibited from entering into, extending, or renewing a contract—

- i. for the operation, procurement, or contracting action with respect to a covered unmanned aircraft system; or
- ii. to an entity that operates (as determined by the Administrator) a covered unmanned aircraft system in the performance of such contract.

(B) *Exemptions*. The FAA is exempt from the prohibition under Item (1)(A) *Prohibition*, above, if the procurement or contracting action is for the purposes of testing, researching, evaluating, analyzing, or training related to—

- i. unmanned aircraft detection systems and counter-UAS systems, including activities conducted—

- (a) under the Alliance for System Safety of UAS through Research Excellence Center of Excellence of the FAA; or
- (b) by the unmanned aircraft system test ranges designated under section 44803 of title 49, United States Code;
- ii. the safe, secure, or efficient operation of the national airspace system or maintenance of public safety;
- iii. the safe integration of advanced aviation technologies into the national airspace system, including activities carried out under the Alliance for System Safety of UAS through Research Excellence Center of Excellence of the FAA;
- iv. in coordination with other relevant Federal agencies, determining security threats of covered unmanned aircraft systems; and
- v. intelligence, electronic warfare, and information warfare operations.

(C) *Waivers.* The Secretary of Transportation or delegee may waive any restrictions under item (1)(B) *Prohibition*, above, on a case-by-case basis by notifying the appropriate committees of Congress in writing, not later than 15 days after waiving such restrictions, that the procurement or other activity is in the public interest.

(2) *Roles and Responsibilities*

(A) *Requiring Service Organization.* Lines of Business (LOBs) and Staff Offices (SOs) seeking to acquire CAS, including any products or services involving the operation of any UAS, must coordinate each procurement with Flight Program Operations to obtain the acquisition and operational standards applicable to the desired procurement. In accordance with FAA Order 4040.9 (as amended), FAA LOBs and SOs must use an approved CAS vendor as determined by the Flight Program Executive.

(B) *Flight Program Operations (AJF-0).* The Office of Primary Responsibility for CAS procurements, including UAS procurements, is Flight Program Operations. AJF reviews the documentation of each desired CAS procurement and ensures that applicable acquisition and operational standards are documented in the contract requirements.

- i. Where applicable, AJF's review addresses compliance with safety, operations, maintenance, and training standards for aircraft operated for the FAA in accordance with 41 CFR part 102-33.
- ii. Where applicable, AJF verifies compliance with the approved vendor list for CAS, which AJF maintains.

(C) *Contracting Officer*. The CO must verify that the requiring service organization has coordinated with AJF on any CAS procurement.

E. Clauses Revised 7/2024

[view contract clauses](#)

F. Procurement Forms Revised 7/2024

Document Name

G. Procurement Samples Revised 7/2024

Document Name

H. Procurement Templates Revised 7/2024

Document Name

I. Procurement Tools and Resources Revised 7/2024

Document Name
Accessibility Requirements Tool

J. Procurement Checklists Added 7/2024

Document Name
Checklist for Review of Commercial Software Licenses/Contracts
Section 508 Checklist

T3.10.1 Contract Administration Revised 1/2009

A General Contract Administration Revised 9/2020

1 Contract Management Revised 9/2021

- a. Contracts are managed to ensure FAA receives a specific product or service or real property in a timely manner. In certain circumstances, a modification to contractual requirements, with or without consideration from the contractor, may be in FAA's best interest. If such a situation arises, the Contracting Officer (CO) documents the circumstances. When the CO intends to substantially alter the obligations of the parties without consideration, the CO first obtains concurrence from legal counsel and the Chief of the Contracting Office (COCO) before execution, and must document the rationale.
- b. The Appendices to this guidance include memoranda, letters, and agreements used for contract administration actions described in this section. The stop work order, novation, and change of name agreement in the Appendices may be modified by the CO, subject to legal counsel's concurrence.
- c. Use of AMS contract file content checklists is mandatory; these checklists are in FAST under Procurement Checklists.

2 Basic Responsibility for Contract Administration Revised 7/2012

COs are responsible for administering contracts covered by AMS. This is accomplished through a team effort with the program office, and working through the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) and other functional specialists supporting a program.

3 Assignment of Contracting Officer's Representative Revised 7/2022

- a. *Nominating Contracting Officer's Representative (COR).* A COR is typically nominated using the COR Nomination Form located in Procurement Templates by the service organization or other management official from the requiring service organization. The CO may appoint an individual to act as his/her representative to facilitate contract administration. A COR resolves technical issues, gives technical direction to the contractor, and interprets technical processes and procedures for the CO. Other functions include interpreting technical requirements; assisting with the acquisition strategy; assisting with or developing the statement of work or requirements; preparing Government cost estimates; assisting in negotiation of costs or price of technical requirements; monitoring and evaluating contractor or vendor performance; reviewing and accepting services, supplies, and equipment; reconciling invoices and recommending payments. Requiring organizations should ensure the person recommended as COR has qualifications and expertise appropriate for the nature of the contract and duties to be delegated. The CO appoints a representative by execution of a COR Delegation Memorandum (see AMS Procurement Templates for

COR Delegation Memorandum or Real Property Templates and Samples for COR Delegation Memorandum For Real Property) describing specific delegated authority and responsibilities. The Memorandum is provided by the CO to the COR at the time the appointment is made or changed in any way. The COR must sign the COR Delegation Memorandum to acknowledge completion of mandatory COR training or that it will be completed within six months of the CO's delegation of duties. Once executed by the COR, the COR Nomination Form and the COR Delegation Memorandum must be retained in the official contract file. (See the AMS COR Handbook, found on the FAST website under Procurement Tools and Resources, for additional information about COR duties).

b. *Basic Training and Biennial Refresher Training Requirements.* See AMS Policy Section 5, Acquisition Career Program, for complete training requirements.

(1) The designated COR must meet the initial training requirement for certification by completing the designated hours of COR training. The required training is established as a three level certification program. Training and certification for Levels I and II will be completed prior to appointment. Level III certification must be completed no later than six months after appointment. Training may be completed online or in a classroom. Information regarding online and classroom training providers can be obtained from the Acquisition Career Management Office (AAP-300).

(2) The COR must provide documentation showing certification or a waiver to the CO.

c. *Authority of the COR.* A duly-assigned COR is authorized to perform the actions delegated by the CO in a COR Delegation Memorandum. When determining the support needed from a representative, the CO should consider the specific requirements and needs of the contract and clearly specify the authority that he/she is granting to the representative in the Memorandum. One COR Delegation Memorandum for all situations may not be appropriate because contractual situations are distinct and have varying needs. The Memorandum may be modified to reflect the specific needs of the contract and CO. Depending on the scope, duration, complexity and aggregate total estimated potential value of the contract, a COR may not be required.

d. *Changing the Contracting Officer's Representative.* To change the representative on a contract, the CO must revoke the previous delegation and issue a succeeding delegation to another representative. Both actions are in writing and issued concurrently. The CO must forward copies of COR changes to the Acquisition Career Management Team (AAP-300), as they occur.

e. *Notifying the Contractor.* The CO furnishes copies of the COR Delegation Memorandum and revocation memoranda to the contractor so that they are aware of the representative and his or

her authority and responsibilities.

4 Communications with Vendors Revised 7/2023

Teamwork is an important element for successful contract performance. COs should establish good working relationships with vendors, and regular communication helps build this relationship. Post award conferences, either in person or by telephone, are one means to establish communication and lay the foundation for teamwork at the start of contract performance. The COR may participate in post award conferences and address, among other things, Operational Risk Management (ORM), which is particularly important where contractors are working on NAS facilities. Where vendors' work may pose operational risks to the NAS, the COR may present the short Operational Risk Management (ORM) orientation video the FAA has posted at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyq9ESQ8vds>. The video provides an overview on how FAA facilities are interconnected and the criticality of the work performed on NAS facilities, along with some ORM practices.

After performance has begun, recurring communication ensures everyone working under the contract understands the objectives and is focused on a common goal, and that any potential problems or schedule difficulties are identified and addressed before adversely impacting FAA or the contractor. Communication with the vendor and internal stakeholders (i.e. legal and/or service organization) is particularly essential when the following occur: at the beginning of contract performance; whenever either party detects a problem; and before and after significant milestones. However, communication between FAA and the contractor should occur routinely even when no problems may be encountered.

5 Contract Modifications Revised 7/2024

a. Contract Modifications for Products, Services, and Construction

- (1) *Authority*. Only a CO or person delegated specific authority to execute contract modifications for products, services (including real property related services), and construction contracts, may execute contract modifications.
- (2) *Ceiling-Priced Modifications*.
 - (a) Contract modifications should be priced before execution, if this can be done without adversely affecting FAA's interests. If a ceiling-priced modification is entered into authorizing the contractor to start performance before final agreement on the modification's price, the CO must include in the modification:
 - 1) All requirements for performance or delivery;
 - 2) The contract type, maximum price or cost to be negotiated, FAA's maximum liability pending definitization and a provision permitting the CO to determine a reasonable price or cost (subject to the disputes

provisions); and

- 3) A definitization schedule with dates for submission of the contractor's price proposal, required cost or pricing data, make-or-buy and subcontracting plans if required, a date for starting negotiations, and a target date for definitization. The definitization should be completed within 180 days after the date of the ceiling- priced modification or before completion of 40% of the work to be performed, whichever occurs first.

- (b) If agreement on the modification's price is not reached by the target date or within any extension of it granted by the CO, the CO may, with approval of the Chief of the Contracting Office, determine a reasonable price or fee, subject to contractor appeal as provided in the "Contract Disputes" clause. In any event, the contractor must proceed with completion of the contract, subject only to the "Limitation of FAA Liability" clause.

- (3) *Types of Contract Modifications.* Contract modifications fall into the following categories (see AMS Common Authorities for Modifications for Supplies, Services, or Construction in Procurement Tools and Resources for a detailed description of the types of modifications and associated authorities for modifying contracts located on the FAST webpage under Procurement Resources and Flowcharts):

- (a) *Bilateral.* A bilateral modification is a contract modification jointly agreed to by a CO and contractor. The contractor's oral or written agreement is sufficient to indicate contractor agreement; however the CO should obtain the contractor's written agreement, within a reasonable period of time but no later than thirty (30) days, in the form of a bilateral contract modification following the oral agreement.

Bilateral modifications are used to:

- 1) Make negotiated equitable adjustments when necessary;
- 2) Definitize letter and ceiling-priced contracts;
- 3) Reflect other agreements of the parties which modify the terms of contracts; or
- 4) Make changes requested by the contractor.

- (b) *Unilateral.* A unilateral modification is a contract modification made by the CO, without advance concurrence by the Contractor. Unilateral modifications are used, for example, to:

- 1) Make administrative changes;
- 2) Issue changes under the Changes clause; or

- 3) Make changes authorized by clauses other than a Changes clause (e.g., Property clause, Options clause, Differing Site Conditions clause, etc.).
 - 4) Issue termination notices
- (c) *Unilateral Changes Required By AMS.* The CO may make a unilateral modification when, pursuant to FAA’s acquisition authority under Section 348 of Public Law 104-50, AMS implements a legal authority that requires a contract modification and the contract includes AMS clause 3.10.1-28 “Changes Required by AMS.” For example, AMS implementation of a statute, executive order, or regulation may require contract modification.
- 1) *Applicability.* When AMS implements a legal authority that requires the FAA to modify existing contracts and the contract includes AMS clause 3.10.1-28 “Changes Required by AMS,” the CO may reference that clause as contractual authority to unilaterally modify the contract as required by the AMS, in accordance with the corresponding AMS provision.
 - 2) *Roles and Responsibilities.* COs must insert AMS clause 3.10.1-28 “Changes Required by AMS” in new SIRs and resulting contracts. The CO has the discretion to incorporate the clause into existing contracts via bilateral modification.
- (4) *Extension of Contracts.*
- (a) *Before Expiration.* The CO may extend a contract before it expires, using a bilateral contract modification. However, contract extensions may constitute a single source procurement, and as such, become subject to requirements for single source justification and approval. When considering a contract extension, the CO will first determine, in consultation with legal counsel, if the extension constitutes new work. If so, the CO must comply with single source requirements in AMS policy 3.2.2.4 for market analysis, documentation, and approval.
 - (b) *After Expiration.* The CO must **not** extend a contract after it has expired.
- (5) *Addition of work outside of contract’s scope.* The requiring service organization may require a change in the scope of a contract after award. To add work or make changes to the scope such that the changes or additional work have the effect of making the work as performed not essentially the same work the parties bargained for when the contract was awarded, the CO must issue an out-of-scope modification. To issue an out-of-scope modification, the CO must obtain agreement from the contractor; the modification documentation must reference the bilateral agreement as authority and must be signed by both the CO and the contractor. In addition, because an out-of-scope contract modification is a noncompetitive contract action, a single source justification is required, unless the contract action is equal to or less than the micro-purchase threshold or otherwise not required under AMS Guidance T3.2.2.4.

- (6) *Written not-to-exceed authorization.* When the CO uses a written not-to-exceed authorization (e.g., email or formal memoranda, etc.) outside of the standard business process (and does not record the authorization in PRISM at the time of the action), the CO is required to submit a copy of that written authorization to the Financial Statements Branch (AFM-620) no later than one calendar day after the authorization.

b. Supplemental Agreements

- (1) *Authority.* Only a CO or person delegated specific authority may execute supplemental agreements for real property contracts. Real property contracts include but are not limited to leases, easements, memorandum of agreements, permits, and licenses.
- (2) *Supplemental Agreement Requirements.*
- (a) All modifications to the existing requirements must be within the scope of the real property contract (e.g., the requirements the lessor has to perform on the lease).
 - (b) For leases, no supplemental agreement may extend the term beyond twenty (20) years unless approved by the Office of Chief Counsel, Field Operations, Acquisition and Real Estate. This restriction does not apply to no-cost leases.
- (3) *Mandatory Use of Supplemental Agreements.* The CO **must** use a supplemental agreement for modifications to existing real property contract requirements to:
- (a) Document changes in ownership;
 - (b) Exercise an option provided within a lease/easement, (e.g. renewal)
 - (c) Exercise a contractual authority under contract terms or clauses (e.g., early termination, reduction in space, etc.);
 - (d) Extend the term of a lease, easement, or other real property interest prior to expiration; and/or
 - (e) Change or modify any aspect of the real property contract.
- (4) *Types of Supplemental Agreements.* Supplemental agreements fall into the following categories:
- (a) *Unilateral.* A unilateral supplemental agreement is executed only by the CO, and consent of the vendor is not required. The following are examples where unilateral supplemental agreements are appropriate:
 - 1) Exercising a lease renewal option where the price and all other terms of the option have been previously negotiated and agreed upon in the lease ;

- 2) Exercising a termination right in accordance with the cancellation clause in a contract for a real property interest;
- 3) To document a change in rent previously agreed to in the real property contract that requires an event in the future in order to determine the rent change, e.g. the operating cost escalation clause or tax adjustment clause; or
- 4) To document a change in ownership where the CO has supporting documentation in the real estate file provided by the new owner.

(b) *Bilateral*. A bilateral supplemental agreement is one that must be signed by the CO and the vendor. Any changes to the contract not previously negotiated and agreed to in the contract require a bilateral supplemental agreement. The following are examples where bilateral supplemental agreements are required:

- 1) To identify or change the rent commencement date;
- 2) To modify square footage and associated rent based on actual measurement upon acceptance of the space for FAA occupancy;
- 3) Extending the lease term; and
- 4) Terminating a lease that does not contain termination rights.

(5) *Extension of Contracts*.

(a) *Before Expiration*. The CO may extend a contract before it expires, using a bilateral contract modification. However, contract extensions may constitute a single source procurement, and as such, become subject to requirements for single source justification and approval. When considering a contract extension, the CO will first determine, in consultation with legal counsel, if the extension constitutes new work. If so, the CO must comply with single source requirements in AMS policy 3.2.2.4 for market analysis, documentation, and approval.

(b) *After Expiration*. The CO must **not** extend a contract after it has expired.

6 Novations and Change-of-Name Agreements Revised 9/2021

a. *Novation*.

- 1) Novation is a legal instrument executed by the contractor (transferor), the successor in interest (transferee) and the Government by which, among other things, the transferor guarantees performance of the contract, the transferee assumes all obligations under the contract, and the Government recognizes the transfer of the contract and related assets.

Novations typically occur when the assets of the transferor are purchased by another company but may also be considered when a contractor is unable to perform and another viable contractor is willing to assume the original contractor's rights and duties under the contract.

- 2) When in its best interest, FAA may recognize a third party as the successor in interest to a Government contract when the third party's interest in the contract arises out of the transfer of:
 - (a) All of the contractor's assets; or
 - (b) The entire portion of the assets involved in performing the contract. Examples of such transactions include, but are not limited to:
 - (i) Sale of the contractor's assets with a provision for assuming liabilities;
 - (ii) Transfer of the contractor's assets incident to a merger or corporate consolidation; and
 - (iii) Incorporation of a proprietorship or partnership, or formation of a partnership.
- 3) A novation agreement may not be necessary when there is a change in the ownership of a contractor as a result of a stock purchase, with no legal change in the contracting party, and when that contracting party remains in control of the assets and is the party performing the contract. However, whether there is a purchase of assets or a stock purchase, there may be issues related to the change in ownership that appropriately should be addressed in a formal agreement between the contractor and the Government.
- 4) *Contractor (Transferor) Responsibilities.* Contractors requesting a novation of a contract to recognize a successor in interest must provide the information the CO needs to evaluate and process the novation request. This includes information that validates that novation of the contract is in the best interest of FAA and should include:
 - (a) Three copies of the proposed novation agreement (see "Paragraph (7) Content of Novation Agreement") signed by the original contractor and the successor in interest;
 - (b) One copy each, as applicable, of the following:
 - (i) The document describing the proposed transaction, purchase/sale agreement or memorandum of understanding;
 - (ii) A list of all affected contracts between the transferor and FAA, as of the date of sale or transfer of assets, showing for each, as of that date, the
 - a. Contract number and type;
 - b. Name and address of the contracting office;
 - c. Total dollar value, as amended; and

- d. Approximate remaining unpaid balance;
- (iii) Evidence of the transferee's capability to perform;
- (c) Any other relevant information requested by the CO;
- (d) One copy of each of the following documents, as applicable, as the documents become available except as provided in (5) below:
 - (i) An authenticated copy of the instrument effecting the transfer of assets; e.g., bill of sale, certificate of merger, contract, deed, agreement, or court decree;
 - (ii) A certified copy of each resolution of the corporate parties' boards of directors authorizing the transfer of assets;
 - (iii) A certified copy of the minutes of each corporate party's stockholder meeting necessary to approve the transfer of assets;
 - (iv) An authenticated copy of the transferee's certificate and articles of incorporation, if a corporation was formed for the purpose of receiving the assets involved in performing the Government contracts;
 - (v) The opinion of legal counsel for the transferor and transferee stating that the transfer was properly effected under applicable law and the effective date of transfer;

Balance sheets of the transferor and transferee as of the dates immediately before and after the transfer of assets, audited by independent accountants;

 - (vi) Evidence that any security clearance requirements have been met;
 - (vii) The consent of sureties on all contracts listed under (4)(b)(ii) of this section if bonds are required, or a statement from the transferor that none are required.
- 5) The CO may modify this list of documents, provided that the CO receives information sufficient to protect the Government's interest.
- 6) *CO Responsibilities.* The CO has the primary responsibility to process the novation and determine, in consultation with legal counsel, if it is in the best interest of FAA.
 - (a) *Novations Involving More Than One Contract.* When multiple contracts are involved, the CO administering the contract with the largest unpaid dollar balance should coordinate the novation agreement for all FAA contracts.
 - (b) *Coordination with Other Executive Agencies.* The FAA may elect to have its contracts included in the novation agreement (the "global agreement") being processed by the responsible contracting officer for all of the other executive

agencies. If this election is made, the FAA CO should negotiate a separate advance agreement with the contractor that addresses any issues unique to the FAA, if appropriate. This agreement should be attached to and incorporated in the global novation agreement.

- (c) *Evaluating the Novation Request.* The CO should consider all the information collected as a result of the proposed novation request with emphasis on the successor's ability to perform including:

- (i) Contractor submissions under (5) above;
- (ii) Information provided by other contracting offices;
- (iii) Information indicative of the successor's responsibility such as debarment and suspension information;
- (iv) National Institute of Health's Past Performance Database;
- (v) Organizational conflict of interest;

Any other information that reflects the successor's ability to perform the contract.

- (d) *Conflict of Interest (COI).* If the CO determines that a COI exists and cannot be resolved, but the novation is in the best interest of FAA, the CO may initiate action to waive or mitigate the COI in accordance with AMS Procurement Guidance T.3.1.7.

- (e) Coordinate the action with legal counsel to assure legal sufficiency.

- (f) CO's Decision.

- (i) *Rejecting the Novation Request.* If the CO determines that it is not in the best interest of the FAA to concur in the transfer of a contract from one company to another company, the original contractor remains under contractual obligation to the Government, and the contract may be terminated for reasons of default, should the original contractor not perform.

- (ii) *Executing the Novation.* If the CO approves the novation, he/she should:

- a. Prepare and sign a written contract modification for each affected contract;
- b. Incorporate a copy of the agreement into the contract modification;
- c. Place the original contract modification in the official contract file;
- d. Distribute the modification to the transferor; the transferee, affected

FAA contracting offices, the paying office and any other distribution that is required for contract modifications.

- 7) *Content of the Novation Agreement.* A sample Novation Agreement is located in Procurement Samples provides a guide to preparing novation agreements. This may be adapted, subject to legal counsel's review, to fit specific cases, but should include the following provisions:
- (a) Successor contractor/transferee responsibilities;
 - (b) The transferee assumes all the transferor's obligations under the contract;
 - (c) The transferor waives all rights under the contract against the Government;
 - (d) The transferor guarantees performance of the contract by the transferee (a satisfactory performance bond may be accepted instead of the guarantee); and
 - (e) A statement that nothing in the agreement shall relieve the transferor or transferee from compliance with any Federal law.
- 8) Any separate agreement between the transferor and the transferee regarding assumption of liabilities (e.g., an Advance Agreement covering the treatment of long-term incentive compensation plans, cost accounting standards noncompliance issues, environmental cleanup costs, final overhead costs) and any other issues should be incorporated in the novation agreement.

b. *Change of Name Agreements.* A change of name agreement is appropriate when only the contractor's name changes and the rights and obligations of the parties are not affected.

- 1) *Contractor's Responsibilities.* The contractor should submit the following to the CO:

- (a) A written request to the CO to change the name;
- (b) The document effecting the name change, authenticated by a proper official of the State having jurisdiction;
- (c) The opinion of the contractor's legal counsel stating that the change of name was properly effected under applicable law and showing the effective date;
- (d) A list of all affected contracts and purchase orders remaining unsettled between the contractor and the Government, showing for each the contract number and type, and name and address of the contracting office. The CO may request the total dollar value as amended and the remaining unpaid balance for each contract.

- 2) *CO's Responsibilities.* The CO will then prepare a contract modification in the new name of the firm, and reference in the body of the modification the former name and date of the vendor's request. The modification should state something similar to: "This modification changes the name of the Contractor from *[enter contractor's previous name]* to that shown above. This change is made at the request of the Contractor received

on [insert date]."

3) A format for a Change of Name Agreement is located in Procurement Samples

7 Contract Files Revised 7/2023

a. Contract Files for Products, Services, or Construction.

- (1) The files containing records of all contractual actions should be maintained by the organization or person administering the contract. Documentation in the files should be a complete history of the transaction and:
 - (a) Provide a complete background as a basis for informed decisions at each stage in the acquisition process;
 - (b) Support actions taken;
 - (c) Provide information for reviews and investigations; and
 - (d) Furnish essential facts in the event of litigation or Congressional inquiries.
- (2) A contract file should consist of the following:
 - (a) Contracting office documentation of the acquisition, basis for award, assignment of contract administration if applicable (including payment responsibilities), and any subsequent actions taken by the contracting office;
 - (b) Contract administration files that document actions reflecting the basis for and the performance of contract administration responsibilities;
 - (c) Government-furnished/contractor-acquired property file; and
 - (d) For contracts not subject to AMS T3.3.1A.15 Electronic Payment Requests (eInvoicing), paying office contract file, which documents actions prerequisite to, substantiating, and reflecting contract payments.
 - (e) Contract file checklists require signatures by the CO and procurement branch or division manager for major program contracts. If signature of the checklist is not possible, email messages from the CO and procurement branch or division manager attesting to the completeness of the contract file may be substituted.
- (3) The contract files that contain proprietary or source selection information should be identified as such and protected from disclosure to unauthorized persons.

- (4) A guide describing creation and maintenance of contract administration files is in Appendix 7 to this Guidance.
- (5) File content checklists for contracts, purchase orders/FSS orders, blanket purchase agreements, and agreements are in the Procurement Checklists area of FAST. These checklists will assist in organizing the file and ensuring that required clearances and documents are properly filed. The CO must use and incorporate the following checklists in applicable files:

- (a) Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) File Checklist
- (b) Construction File Checklist
- (c) Contract File Checklist
- (d) Delivery Order/Task Order/Blanket Purchase Agreement Call Checklist
- (e) Grants Checklist
- (f) Interagency Agreement Checklist
- (g) Other Transaction Agreement Checklist
- (h) Purchase Order/GSA/FSS Order File Checklist*

* Note: Checklist not required for orders with a TEPV not exceeding the micro-purchase threshold.

b. *Contract Files for Real Property.*

(1) Documentation to the Contract File

Sufficient documentation must be developed to explain and to justify the real property acquisition action taken. COs must use the appropriate checklists to ensure the adequacy of contract clauses and to ensure required documentation is in the file. COs must use a 6 part folder for all real property acquisition files.

(2) Life Safety Compliance/Seismic

Life Safety Compliance and/or Seismic Certifications must be included in the contract file. The CO must ensure that the original signed certification(s) or applicable update is placed in any new or succeeding contract file and that a copy is kept in the previous contract file.

(3) Utility Documentation

- (a) The CO must use the utility checklist when assembling the utility file. The checklist must be filled in completely.

- (b) If a required item is listed in the checklist, but is not applicable, the CO must place a N/A and a note in the file stating why it is not applicable.
- (c) The CO establishes and maintains hard copy records of the utility contract, purchase order or state utility contract.
- (d) The permanent file for each facility must remain active for the life of the facility and contain all supporting documents pertaining to the utility contract activity.
- (e) COs must use a 6 part folder system for all their utility acquisition files.

B Special Contract Administration Actions for Products, Services, and Construction Added 9/2020

1 Use of Government Excess Equipment Revised 9/2020

The CO may authorize a cost reimbursement contractor to use excess FAA or DOT equipment, if a good business decision. The FAA Property Management organization makes arrangements for excess property upon written request by the contractor and approval by the CO. When FAA provides excess property to contractors, appropriate AMS property clauses must be part of the contract.

2 Suspension and Stop-Work Orders Revised 9/2021

a. General.

- (1) Suspensions of work or stop-work orders are tools available to the Government to interrupt the contractor's work in appropriate situations. (See "Stop Work Order" example in the Appendix to this Guidance). The CO should assure that the appropriate clauses governing stop work and suspensions of work are in all contracts.
- (2) The CO's suspension or stop-work order should be in writing and include information required by the clauses, such as:
 - (a) A description of the work to be suspended/stopped;
 - (b) Instructions concerning the contractor's issuance of further orders for materials or services;
 - (c) Guidance to the contractor on action to be taken on any affected subcontracts; and

- (d) Other suggestions for minimizing the contractor's costs.
- (3) If either the suspension or stop-work is used, the interruption of work should not be for an unreasonable length of time. Also, the CO should work with the program official, legal counsel, and others supporting the program, to resolve the outstanding issues, and make a decision to terminate the contract, cancel the suspension or stop-work order, or continue the suspension or stop-work order while the issues are being resolved.

b. *Suspensions.*

- (1) Suspensions may be used in fixed-price construction or architect-engineer contracts in situations such as:

- (a) Delays caused by waiting for a decision from FAA;
- (b) Weather-related reasons;
- (c) Technological advancement;
- (d) Production or engineering breakthroughs;
- (e) Realignment of FAA programs or objectives;
- (f) Public safety concerns;
- (g) Emergency situations or other urgent conditions;
- (h) Differing site conditions; or
- (i) Violation of substantive contract terms, including FAA's smoking, harassment-free workplace, or other policies.

- (2) Generally, the decision to suspend work should be made jointly by the CO and program official. However, in cases of public safety concerns, emergency situations, or other urgent conditions, the CO may:

- (a) Suspend work pending discussion with the program official;
- (b) Notify the contractor orally and follow-up immediately with a written notice.

- c. *Stop-work Orders.* Stop-work orders may be considered in supply, service or research and development contracts when the work must be interrupted pending a decision by the Government.

3 Conversion of FAR Contracts to AMS Revised 9/2020

- a. Contracts awarded under the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) system are not
- Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

automatically converted to AMS contracts. The CO, jointly with the program official and legal counsel, should consider the merits of converting existing FAR contracts to AMS. Circumstances where conversion may benefit both FAA and contractors include contracts with:

- (1) A potential for litigation (to include clause 3.9.1-1 Contract Disputes);
- (2) A significant term or delivery schedule remaining;
- (3) Potential of new work being added to the existing contract; or
- (4) One or more options.

b. The above list is not all-inclusive. COs may consider other situations if they believe the conversion would be advantageous. Contracts near completion, relatively inactive, or the result of extensive negotiation of clauses may not need to be converted. In all cases, converting a contract from FAR to AMS, whether in whole or in part, requires legal counsel's review before bilateral signature of the parties.

4 Contract Closeout Revised 9/2021

a. *Background.* Closeout of contract files occurs at the end of the contract administration process. The CO should assure file integrity throughout the life of the contract. Maintaining an accurate record of contract modifications and obligations facilitates contract closeout, and also minimizes costs associated with administration and closeout processes. Timely closeout de-obligates excess funds and returns the excess funds for possible use elsewhere. The time frame for closing a contract is based on both the type of contract and date of physical completion. AMS Guidance regarding both Records Retention and Electronic Contract Files also applies.

b. *Definitions.*

- (1) A contract is considered to be physically complete when:
 - (a) The contractor has completed the required deliveries and the Government has inspected and accepted the supplies;
 - (b) The contractor has performed all services and the Government has accepted the services;
 - (c) All option provisions, if any, have expired; and
 - (d) The Government has given the contractor a notice of complete contract termination.
- (2) A purchase order, or delivery order against a Federal Supply Schedule contract, is considered physically complete when:

- (a) Property or services have been received within the terms of the contract;
- (b) Final payment has been made to the contractor; and
- (c) The recipient acknowledges acceptance of the goods/services in Procurement System (applicable only when 3-way matching is used per AMS Invoice Guidance).

c. *Time Frames.* Closeout of contract files should occur during the time frames identified below, as evidenced by completion of the "Contract Closeout Checklist and Completion Statement" (See Procurement Templates on the FAST Website). Closeout in Procurement System is required for all contracts, purchase orders, and delivery/task orders.

- (1) Files for contracts using commercial and simplified purchase procedures must be closed out upon final payment.
- (2) Contract files for firm-fixed-price contracts, other than those using commercial and simplified purchase procedures, must be closed out within 6 months after the date on which the CO receives evidence of physical completion (for example, signed receipt or delivered product).
- (3) Contract files for contracts requiring settlement of indirect cost rates must be closed out within 36 months of the month in which the CO receives evidence of physical completion.
- (4) Contract files for all other contracts must be closed out within 20 months of the month in which the CO receives evidence of physical completion.
- (5) All delivery/task orders must be individually closed out within the time frame established for the basic contract as specified in subsections (2), (3), or (4) above. The time frame for the delivery/task order begins when the CO receives evidence of physical completion of the delivery/task order.

d. *Preparation for Closeout.* To prepare for contract closeout, 60 days prior to either final delivery or estimated contract or interagency agreement completion date, the CO should perform a comprehensive review of the contract or interagency agreement to determine whether any documentation is missing and whether any step in the closeout process can be initiated before physical completion. If documents are missing, the CO should attempt to obtain them in a timely manner and insert them into the file. To determine whether steps in the closeout process can begin before the contract or interagency agreement is physically complete, the CO should review the "Contract Closeout Checklist and Completion Statement." Following are examples of actions the CO may be able to take before the contract is physically complete:

- (1) Ensure the contractor has a current list of contractor employees holding FAA security badges and verify that the list corresponds to the Office of Personnel Security's (AXP) list.

- (2) Ensure all information in Procurement System is current and correct.
- (3) Reconcile the contract's funding status and invoice payment log with Accounts Payable. Identify final invoices. (Contracts and Interagency Agreements).
- (4) If the contract includes a "Patent Rights" clause, check to see whether final patent or royalty reports have been received.
- (5) If the contract includes "Government Property" clauses or contractor-acquired property, ensure that the property administrator or Contracting Officer's Representative provides disposition instructions to the Contractor. (Contracts and Interagency Agreement).

e. *Closeout Procedures.* When the contract or interagency agreement is physically complete, the CO is responsible for initiating contract closeout. The contract file should not be closed if the contract is in litigation or under appeal. When closing both fixed-price and cost-type contracts, the CO must verify the documents and activities included in the "Contract Closeout Checklist and Completion Statement" have been received or are complete. After completion of the closeout checklist and notification of final payment from Accounts Payable, the CO must complete and sign the completion statement in the Contract Closeout Checklist and Completion Statement template located in Procurement Templates. For purchase orders (PO) or GSA Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) orders, the CO will use the closeout portion of the "Purchase Order/GSA/FSS Order File Checklist" in place of the Contract Closeout Checklist and Completion Statement. To facilitate receipt of required closeout documentation, the CO will need to take some or all of the following actions:

- (1) Reconcile the contract's funding status and invoice payment log with Accounts Payable. To accomplish this, contact the Finance Office and obtain reports documenting the obligations and expenditures under the contract.
- (2) Send a memorandum to the program official to confirm contract completion.
- (3) Send a memorandum to the COR requesting termination of all contractor personnel accounts on contract-specific FAA systems. The COR should return the signed memo to the CO within 30 days. For contractor employees transferring to a follow-on contract for the same services, the CO must notify AXP of all employee transfers in order to retain such contractor accounts.
- (4) For all cost-type contracts not closed with Quick Closeout procedures, the CO must request the Headquarters Cost/Price Analysis Services group (AAP-500) to initiate a DCAA audit.
- (5) Send a memorandum to the Property Administrator requesting completion and transfer of the Government Property section of the contract file. (Note: the CO must sign the property report submitted by the Property Administrator).
- (6) Send a letter to the contractor indicating that the contract is complete and requesting required documents. Required documents might include:

- (a) Final voucher.
- (b) Confirmation of settlement of subcontracts.
- (c) Government Furnished Property (GFP) and Contractor Acquired Property (CAP) inventory.
- (d) Report of inventions and subcontracts, if applicable (AMS Clause 3.5-12).
- (e) Patent and royalty reports.
- (f) Contractor's release.
- (g) Contractor's assignment of refunds, rebates, credits, and other amounts.
- (h) List of contractor personnel holding FAA badges, indicating the badge numbers and when they were returned to AXP.

(7) Review and approval of the final voucher should include:

- (a) Verification that all contractual requirements have been satisfied.
- (b) Completion of any fee adjustments.
- (c) Verification that contractual funding limitations have not been exceeded.
- (d) Identification of any offsets applied.
- (e) Verification of accuracy of Contractor Release and Assignment.
- (f) Verification that all previous Contractor vouchers have been paid.
- (g) Approval for payment with signature and date.
- (h) De-obligation modification processed and distributed for any funds determined to be in excess.

(8) Completion and submittal of the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) evaluation for the contract.

(9) Closeout in Procurement System.

f. *Quick-closeout Procedures.* In some circumstances, the CO may determine that a contract is a candidate for quick closeout. Quick closeout allows the CO to negotiate the settlement of indirect costs without a DCAA audit and in advance of the determination of final indirect cost rates. The procedures for quick closeout are the same as for regular closeout except that a DCAA audit is not requested. The determinations of final indirect costs under quick closeout procedures are final for the contracts it covers and no adjustments are made to other contracts for over or under recoveries of costs allocated or allocable to the contracts covered by the

advance agreement. Additionally, indirect cost rates used in the quick closeout of a contract are not considered a binding precedent when establishing the final indirect cost rates for other contracts.

- (1) To determine whether a contract is a candidate for quick closeout, the contract must meet the following criteria:
 - (a) The contract is physically complete;
 - (b) The amount of unsettled indirect costs is not more than \$5,000,000 and the cumulative unsettled indirect costs to be allocated to one or more contracts in a single fiscal year do not exceed 15% of the estimated, total unsettled indirect costs allocable to cost-type contracts for that fiscal year; and
 - (c) Agreement can be reached on a reasonable estimate of allocable dollars.
- (2) After the CO has made a decision that the use of quick closeout procedures is appropriate, the CO must:
 - (a) Ensure adequate rationale for the decision is included in the file;
 - (b) Require the contractor to submit a final voucher and a summary of all costs by cost element and fiscal year for the contract(s) in question, as well as a copy of the contractor's final indirect cost rate proposal for each fiscal year quick closeout is involved;
 - (c) Notify the cognizant audit activity, either verbally or in writing, identify the contract(s), and request:
 - (i) The contractor's indirect cost history covering a sufficient number of fiscal years to see the trend of claimed, audit questioned, and disallowed costs; and
 - (ii) Any other information that could impact the decision to use quick-closeout procedures. Indirect cost histories should be requested from the contractor only when the cognizant audit activity is unable to provide the information.
 - (d) Review the contract(s) for indirect cost rate ceilings and any other contract limitations, as well as the rate history information;
 - (e) Establish final indirect cost rates using one of the following rates:
 - (i) The contract's ceiling indirect cost rates, if applicable, and if less than paragraphs (e)(ii) through (vi) of this section;
 - (ii) The contractor's claimed actual rates adjusted based on the contractor's indirect cost history, if less than paragraphs (e)(iii) through (vi) of this section;

- (iii) Recommended rates from the cognizant audit agency, the local pricing office, another installation pricing office, or other recognized knowledgeable source;
- (iv) The contractor's negotiated billing rates, if less than paragraphs (e)(v) or (vi) of this section;
- (v) The previous year's final rates;
- (vi) Final rates for another fiscal year closest to the period for which quick-closeout rates are being established;
- (f) If an agreement is reached with the contractor, obtain a release of all claims and other applicable closing documents.

g. De-obligation of Funds Prior to Closeout.

(1) *Actions Before De-obligation.* For contracts that require the establishment of final cost rates, after completion of contractor performance the CO may de-obligate unused funding prior to the finalization of the contractor's final cost rates. Prior to de-obligating unused funding, the CO must:

- (a) Confirm contractor performance, including any applicable closeout requirement, is complete except for the establishment of final rates; and
- (b) Receive written authorization from the funding program office that the funds may be de-obligated (a purchase request requesting the de-obligation of funds satisfies this requirement).

(2) *Reconciliation.* After establishing the contractor's final cost rates, FAA will reconcile the final funding requirement.

- (a) If the contract funding required after establishment of final cost rates is greater than the amount established prior to the agreement on final cost rates, the FAA program office will provide the necessary additional appropriation and funding, and the CO will modify the contract to increase the final funding amount.
- (b) If the contract funding required after establishment of final cost rates is lower than the amount established prior to the agreement on final cost rates, the CO will further lower the final contract funding amount and the contractor will pay FAA the amount of overpayment within 60 days of written demand from FAA, or FAA may offset any overpayment from other amounts owed to the contractor. The FAA retains all other rights to collect funds due from the contractor.

h. Contract File Documentation. Official closeout documentation for contracts and interagency agreements, the signed and completed "Contract Closeout Checklist and Completion

Statement" should be filed in the official contract file behind a marked tab. For POs or GSA FSS orders, the documentation should be filed in the official file and noted on the "Purchase Order/GSA/FSS Order File Checklist."

5 Final Indirect Cost Rates Revised 9/2021

- a. *Cognizant Federal Agency.* A contractor (or its operating divisions) may do business with more than one Federal agency. To avoid inconsistent or duplicated activities, one agency is designated as the cognizant agency for settling the final indirect cost rates with the contractor. The cognizant agency, which could be FAA, is normally the one with the largest dollar amount of negotiated contracts, including options. Once an agency assumes cognizance, it should remain so for at least five years to ensure continuity and ease of administration. If at the end of the five-year period another agency has the largest dollar amount of negotiated contracts, including options, then the two agencies should coordinate and determine which will assume cognizance. However, cognizance may transfer before the five-year period expires if circumstances warrant it and the affected agencies agree.
- b. *Billing Rates.*
 - (1) A billing rate is an indirect cost rate established temporarily for interim reimbursement of incurred indirect costs, and is adjusted as necessary pending establishment of final indirect cost rates.
 - (2) The cognizant Contracting Officer (CO) (or cognizant Federal agency official) or auditor responsible for establishing the final indirect cost rates is also responsible for determining the billing rates.
 - (3) The cognizant CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) or auditor establishes billing rates based on information from recent review, previous rate audits or experience, or similar reliable data or experience of other contracting activities. In establishing billing rates, the cognizant CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) or auditor should ensure billing rates are as close as possible to the final indirect cost rates anticipated for the contractor's fiscal period, as adjusted for any unallowable costs. When the cognizant CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) or auditor determines the dollar value of contracts requiring use of billing rates does not warrant submission of a detailed billing rate proposal, the billing rates may be established by making appropriate adjustments from the prior year's indirect cost experience to eliminate unallowable and nonrecurring costs and to reflect new or changed conditions.
 - (4) Once established, billing rates may be prospectively or retroactively revised by mutual agreement of the cognizant CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) or auditor and the contractor at either party's request, to prevent substantial overpayment or underpayment. When the parties cannot agree, the cognizant CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) may unilaterally determine billing rates.
 - (5) The elements of indirect cost and the base or bases used in computing billing rates must not be interpreted as determinative of the indirect costs to be distributed or of the bases of distribution to be used in the final settlement.

- (6) When the contractor provides the certified final indirect cost rate proposal to the cognizant CO, the contractor and the Government may mutually agree to revise billing rates to reflect the proposed indirect cost rates, as approved by the Government to reflect historically disallowed amounts from prior years' audits, until the proposal has been audited and settled. The historical decrement will be determined by either the cognizant CO/agency official or the auditor.

c. *Reimbursing Indirect Costs.* Billing rates and final indirect cost rates must be used in reimbursing indirect costs under cost-reimbursement contracts and in determining progress payments under fixed-price contracts.

d. *Final Indirect Cost Rates.*

- (1) Final indirect cost rates must be established on the basis of CO determination procedure or auditor determination procedure. Establishment of a business unit's final indirect cost rates provides uniformity of approach with a contractor when more than one contract or agency is involved; economy of administration; and timely settlement under cost-reimbursement contracts.
- (2) These rates are binding for all cost-reimbursement contracts for all agencies and their contracting offices, unless otherwise specifically prohibited by statute. An agency must not perform an audit of indirect cost rates when the CO determines that the objectives of the audit can reasonably be met by accepting the results of an audit that was conducted by any other department or agency of the Federal Government.
- (3) Billing rates and final indirect cost rates must be used in reimbursing indirect costs under cost-reimbursement contracts and in determining progress payments under fixed-price contracts.
- (4) Final indirect cost rates must be used for contract closeout for a business unit, unless the quick-closeout procedure in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.10.1.A.11.F is used.
- (5) Within 120 days (or longer period, if approved in writing by the CO) after settlement of the final annual indirect cost rates for all years of a physically complete contract, the contractor must submit a completion invoice or voucher reflecting the settled amounts and rates. To determine whether a period longer than 120 days is appropriate, the CO should consider whether there are extenuating circumstances, such as:
 - (a) Pending closeout of subcontracts awaiting Government audit.
 - (b) Pending contractor, subcontractor, or Government claims.
 - (c) Delays in the disposition of Government property.
 - (d) Delays in contract reconciliation.
 - (e) Any other pertinent factors.

- (6) If the contractor fails to submit a completion invoice or voucher within the time specified in subparagraph c.(2) of this section, the cognizant CO may determine the amounts due to the contractor under the contract, and document it in a unilateral modification to the contract.
- (7) The CO must coordinate a possible unilateral decision on final indirect rates and resolution efforts with Headquarters Procurement Legal Division, or Region or Center Assistant Chief Counsel's office, as applicable.

e. CO Determination Procedure.

- (1) The cognizant CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) is responsible for establishing the final indirect cost rates for:
 - (a) Business units of a multi-divisional corporation under the cognizance of a corporate administrative contracting officer (ACO) with that officer responsible for the determination, assisted as required by the ACO, assigned to the individual business units. Negotiations may be conducted on a coordinated or centralized basis, depending upon the degree of centralization within the contractor's organization.
 - (b) Business units not under the cognizance of a corporate ACO, but having a resident ACO, with that officer responsible for the determination. For this purpose, a nonresident ACO is considered as resident if at least 75 percent of the time is devoted to a single contractor.
 - (c) Educational institutions.
 - (d) State and local governments.
 - (e) Nonprofit organizations other than educational and state and local governments.
- (2) According to AMS clause 3.2.4-5 "Allowable Cost and Payment," the contractor must submit a certified final indirect cost rate proposal to the CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) and to the cognizant auditor. The required content of the proposal and supporting data will vary depending on such factors as business type, size, and accounting system capabilities. The contractor, CO, and auditor must work together to make the proposal, audit, and negotiation process as efficient as possible. Each contractor must submit an adequate proposal to the CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) and auditor within the 180 day period following the expiration of each of its fiscal years. Reasonable extensions, for exceptional circumstances only, may be requested in writing by the contractor and granted in writing by the CO. A contractor must support its proposal with adequate supporting data. For guidance on what generally constitutes an adequate final indirect cost rate proposal and supporting data, contractors should refer to the Model Incurred Cost Proposal in Chapter 6 of the Defense Contract Audit Agency Pamphlet No. 7641.90, Information for Contractors, available on their website.

- (3) The auditor must submit to the cognizant CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) an

advisory audit report identifying any relevant advance agreements or restrictive terms of specific contracts.

- (4) The cognizant CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) heads the Government negotiating team, which includes the cognizant auditor and technical or functional personnel as required. Contracting offices having significant dollar interest must be invited to participate in the negotiation and in the preliminary discussion of critical issues. Individuals or offices that have provided a significant input to the Government position should be invited to attend.
- (5) The Government negotiating team must develop a negotiation position. The cognizant CO must:
 - (a) Not resolve any questioned costs until obtaining adequate documentation on the costs and the contract auditor's opinion on the allowability of the costs; and
 - (b) Whenever possible, invite the contract auditor to serve as an advisor at any negotiation or meeting with the contractor on the determination of the contractor's final indirect cost rates.
- (6) The cognizant CO:
 - (a) Conducts negotiations;
 - (b) Prepares a written indirect cost rate agreement conforming to the requirements of the contracts; and
 - (c) Prepares, signs, and places in the contractor general file:
 - (i) The disposition of significant matters in the advisory audit report;
 - (ii) Reconciliation of all costs questioned, with identification of items and amounts allowed or disallowed in the final settlement as well as the disposition of period costing or allocability issues;
 - (iii) Reasons why any recommendations of the auditor or other Government advisors were not followed;
 - (iv) Identification of cost or pricing data submitted during the negotiations and relied upon in reaching a settlement;
 - (v) Promptly distribute resulting documents to include executed copies of the indirect cost rate agreement to the contractor and to each affected contracting agency and provide copies of the agreement for the contract files, in accordance with the guidance for contract modifications, T3.10.1; and
 - (v) Notify the contractor of the individual costs which were considered unallowable and the respective amounts of the disallowance.

f. *Auditor Determination Procedure.*

(1) The cognizant Government auditor establishes final indirect cost rates for:

- (a) Business units of a multi-divisional corporation under the cognizance of a corporate ACO, with that officer responsible for the determination, assisted as required by the ACO, assigned to the individual business units. Negotiations may be conducted on a coordinated or centralized basis, depending upon the degree of centralization within the contractor's organization.
- (b) Business units not under the cognizance of a corporate ACO, but having a resident ACO, with that officer responsible for the determination. For this purpose, a nonresident ACO is considered as resident if at least 75 percent of the time is devoted to a single contractor.
- (c) For business units not included, the CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) will determine whether the rates will be CO or auditor determined.
- (d) Educational institutions.
- (e) State and local governments.
- (f) Non-profit organizations other than educational and state and local governments

The auditor determination may be used for business units that are covered when the CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) and auditor agree that the indirect costs can be settled with little difficulty and any of the following circumstances apply:

- (a) The business unit has primarily fixed-price contracts, with only minor involvement in cost-reimbursement contracts.
- (b) The administrative cost of CO determination would exceed the expected benefits.
- (c) The business unit does not have a history of disputes and there are few cost problems.
- (d) The CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) and auditor agree that special circumstances require auditor determination.

(2) Procedures.

- (a) The contractor must submit to the cognizant CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) and auditor a final indirect cost rate proposal.
- (b) Upon receipt of a proposal, the auditor:

- (i) Audits the proposal and seeks agreement on indirect costs with the contractor;
- (ii) Prepares an indirect cost rate agreement conforming to the requirements of the contracts. The agreement must be signed by the contractor and the auditor;
- (iii) If agreement with the contractor is not reached, forwards the audit report to the CO (or cognizant Federal agency official) identified in the Federal Directory of Contract Administration Services Components, available on their website, who will then resolve the disagreement; and
- (iv) Distributes Resulting Documents. Copies of the documented audit report prepared under auditor determination or audit report prepared under auditor determination must be furnished, as appropriate, to the contracting offices and Government audit offices.

g. Certification.

- (1) Certificate of Indirect Costs. A proposal must not be accepted and no agreement be made to establish final indirect cost rates unless the contractor certifies the costs.
 - (a) Waiver of Certification. The agency head, or designee, may waive the certification requirement when determined to be in the interest of the United States. The reasons for the determination documented in writing and made available to the public. A waiver may be appropriate for a contract with:
 - (i) A foreign government or international organization, such as a subsidiary body of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and
 - (ii) A state or local government, educational institution, or nonprofit organization subject to OMB Guidance “Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2013/12/26/2013-30465/uniform-administrative-requirements-cost-principles-and-audit-requirements-for-federal-awards> (“OMB Uniform Guidance”);
 - (b) Failure to certify.
 - (i) If the contractor has not certified its proposal for final indirect cost rates and a waiver is not appropriate, the CO may unilaterally establish the rates.
 - (ii) Rates established unilaterally are based on audited historical data or other available data as long as unallowable costs are excluded; and set low enough to ensure that unallowable costs will not be reimbursed.
 - (c) False Certification. The CO should consult with legal counsel to determine appropriate action when a contractor’s certificate of final indirect costs is

thought to be false.

- (d) Penalties for Unallowable Costs. Penalties for submission of unallowable costs in final indirect cost rate proposals are outlined in AMS clause 3.10.1-3.

6 Contract Audit Revised 9/2020

a. Contract Audit - Post Award.

- (1) The auditor is responsible for:
 - (a) Submitting information and advice to the requesting activity, based on the auditor's analysis of the contractor's financial and accounting records or other related data as to the acceptability of the contractor's incurred and estimated costs.
 - (b) Reviewing the financial and accounting aspects of the contractor's cost control system.
 - (c) Performing other analyses and reviews that require access to the contractor's financial and accounting records supporting proposed and incurred costs.
- (2) *Audit Cognizance.* Normally, DCAA is the responsible Government audit agency. However, there may be instances where an agency other than DCAA desires cognizance of a particular contractor. In those instances, the two agencies should agree on the most efficient and economical approach to meet contract audit requirements.
- (3) *Assigning Audit Services.* COs should coordinate with Headquarters Cost/Price Services (AAP-500) when requesting audit services directly from the responsible audit agency. DCAA's audit office locator is online at <http://www.dcaa.mil>. The audit request should include a suspense date and should identify any information needed by the CO. The responsible audit agency may decline requests for services on a case-by-case basis, if resources of the audit agency are inadequate to accomplish the tasks. Declinations must be in writing.

7 Bankruptcy Revised 9/2020

a. General. The CO must proactively monitor contracts to the extent practicable for indications of contractor financial difficulty, and respond appropriately to a written notification of bankruptcy. If the contractor provides the CO with a written notification of bankruptcy, the CO must protect FAA's rights and interests under contracts with the contractor.

b. Contractor Financial Difficulties. When the CO becomes aware of contractor financial difficulties, he or she must verify accuracy of the information, and follow the steps described below. Information relating to contractor financial difficulties should come from sources such as, but not limited to, the COR, QRO, Finance Office, Office of Inspector General, a financial

institution, Dun and Bradstreet, or a newspaper article.

- (1) Determine whether the contractor is performing in a timely manner and making satisfactory progress.
- (2) Consider terminating the contractor for default if performance is untimely or otherwise unsatisfactory and the reason is within the contractor's control.
- (3) Request that the COR or QRO monitor the contract more closely if contract termination is considered unnecessary.
- (4) Notify the cognizant small and disadvantaged business utilization specialist if a small business contractor is involved.
- (5) Notify the bonding company, if appropriate.

c. *Notification of Bankruptcy.* Upon receipt of a contractor notification of bankruptcy, as required by AMS clause 3.10.1-7, "Bankruptcy," the CO must:

- (1) Furnish the notification of bankruptcy to Headquarters Assistant Chief Counsel for Procurement Law and other appropriate offices, such as finance, property, and other FAA contracting offices.
- (2) Determine the amount of FAA's potential claim against the contractor. In assessing this impact, identify and review any contracts that have not been closed out, including those that are physically completed or terminated.
- (3) Take actions necessary to protect FAA's rights and interests, including Government property.
- (4) Consult with and furnish information to Headquarters legal counsel, as appropriate, throughout the process.

8 Reporting Executive Compensation and First-Tier Subcontract Awards Revised 7/2023

a. *Scope.* The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act, as amended, requires contractors to report subcontracted award data and the total compensation of the five most highly compensated executives of the contractor and subcontractor(s).

b. *Applicability.* This reporting requirement applies to all contracts with a value of \$30,000 or more. Reporting subcontract information is limited to the first-tier subcontractor(s). As described in AMS clause 3.13-14, there is an additional subcontract reporting exemption for contractors and subcontractors who had gross income in the previous tax year under \$300,000. Specific reporting requirements for executive compensation are also outlined in AMS clause 3.13-14.

c. *Review.* The CO will ensure contractors comply with the reporting requirements of AMS

clause 3.13-14. Contractor reports will be reviewed as necessary to ensure the information is consistent with contract information. In such reviews, the CO is not required to address data for which FAA would not normally have supporting information, such as compensation information required of contractors and first-tier subcontractors. However, the CO will inform the contractor of any inconsistencies with the contract information and require that the contractor correct the report, or provide a reasonable explanation why it believes the information to be correct. The reports may be reviewed at <http://www.fsrs.gov>.

d. *Failure to Comply*. If the contractor fails to comply with the reporting requirements, the CO will immediately bring this to the contractor's attention. If the contractor still does not comply, appropriate contractual remedies should be taken. In addition, the CO should make the contractor's failure to comply with the reporting requirements a part of the contractor's past performance evaluation.

e. When COs report contracting data to the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS), certain data will then pre-populate from FPDS to assist the contractor complete and submit the reports.

9 Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting Revised 10/2023

a. *Applicability*. This guidance applies to all SIRs and contracts that exceed the dollar value thresholds as specified in subsection b. *General*, subparagraph (3).

b. *General*.

- (1) This subsection establishes responsibilities for preparing, evaluating, and submitting contractor performance information in the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS). This section does not apply to determinations of fees under award or incentive fee contracts.
- (2) The FAA must monitor compliance with the past performance evaluation requirements (see Subsection b. *General*, Subparagraph (3)) and use the CPARS metric tools specified in the FAA CPARS Guide, located on the FAST website under *Procurement Tools & Resources* to measure the quality and timely reporting of past performance information. CPARS is the official source for past performance information.
- (3) The FAA must prepare an evaluation of contractor performance for each contract or order that exceeds the following thresholds. (Note: If evaluations are completed at the base indefinite-delivery contract level, then none of the task/delivery orders placed against it should be evaluated individually.)

(1) Services exceeding \$5,000,000

(2) Supply contracts exceeding \$10,000,000

- (3) Construction contracts exceeding \$10,000,000
- (4) Research & Development contracts exceeding \$5,000,000
- (4) An evaluation of contractor performance is required for each contract or order that exceeds the above-specified thresholds placed against a Federal Supply Schedule, contract, or any other ordering Agreement.
- (5) Past performance evaluations must be prepared as specified in the FAA CPARS Guide, located on the FAST website under *Procurement Tools & Resources*. Past performance evaluations are required every 12 months throughout the period of performance of the contract or order and at the time work under contract or order is completed. The reporting should be completed no later than sixty (60) days after the end of the applicable reporting period.
- (6) *Exceptions*. Contracts or orders made pursuant to the Javits-Wagner-O'Day (JWOD) Act with firms under the AbilityOne program or with Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI) do not require evaluations.

c. *Roles and Responsibilities.*

- (1) *Focal Point (FP)*. The FP must be a Government employee. Contractors, including advisory and assistance support service contractors and personal services contractors, are not allowed to perform this function. The FP provides overall support for the process for a particular organization, to include registering contracts, set up and maintenance of user accounts, and general user assistance.
- (2) *Assessing Official (AO)*. The AO must be a Government employee who may be the Program Manager (PM), the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR), or the other individual familiar with the contract, program, project, or task/job/delivery order requirements and execution. The AO is responsible for preparing, reviewing, signing, and processing the evaluation.
- (3) *Reviewing Official (RO)*. The RO must be a Government employee who may be the Contracting Officer. The RO is responsible for closing out "Final" evaluations and provides the check-and-balance when there is disagreement between the AO and the contractor. The RO must review and sign the evaluation when the contractor indicates non-concurrence with the evaluation.
- (4) *Designated Contractor Representative*. The Designated Contractor Representative is a representative whom the evaluations will be sent automatically and electronically. The name, title, e-mail address and phone number of the designated contractor representative must be obtained by the AO who will, in turn, provide that information to the FP for authorization access. The designated contractor representative will NOT

be a Government employee assigned/authorized to sign the evaluation on behalf of the contractor who is the subject of the evaluation.

- d. *Training.* FAA personnel with CPARS responsibilities (e.g. FP, AO, RO, and CORs) must complete online training available through the CPARS website [Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System \(cpars.gov\)](https://cpars.gov) under the *Learning Center*, Training by Function or Role.

C Special Contract Administration Actions for Real Property Added 9/2020

1 Real Estate Asset Management Added 9/2020

All contract documents must be scanned at the point of origin (i.e., region-level, etc.) once the lease has been executed. The contract must be uploaded to the real property asset management system, and attached to the respective lease number.

2 Inspection and Acceptance of Space Added 9/2020

- a. *Inspection.* The CO, or designated representative, should inspect the real property sufficiently in advance of the occupancy date to ensure it is acceptable and ready for use. The vendor must provide a valid occupancy permit unless the local jurisdiction does not issue occupancy permits, in which case a certified copy of the FAA Safety and Environmental Checklist will suffice.
- b. *Acceptance.* Acceptance must be provided in writing. Any discrepancies or unfinished punch list items must be documented in the contract file.
- c. *Deficiencies.* All substantial, deficiencies that impact the FAA's use and/or occupancy of the real property must be corrected by the Vendor before acceptance of the real property, related service, or utility service. The CO is responsible for documenting the substantial deficiencies, and for communicating them to the Vendor.
- d. *Punch List/Inspection.* Once the substantial deficiencies are resolved, the CO must amend the contract to reflect the contract's actual commencement date. Minor deficiencies, "punch list items," should not prevent acceptance of space and commencement of rent. The items must be documented, and communicated to the Vendor. The CO, or designated representative, must conduct a follow-up inspection to ensure that the minor deficiencies are corrected. The results of the follow-up inspection will be documented in the contract file.

D Clauses Revised 9/2020

[view contract clauses](#)

E Procurement Forms Revised 7/2024

Document Name
FAA 4400-34 Amendment of Solicitation/Modification of Contract

F Procurement Samples Revised 9/2021

Document Name
Novation Agreement
Change of Name Agreement

G Procurement Templates Revised 7/2022

Document Name
COR Delegation Memorandum
COR Nomination Form
Stop Work Order

H Procurement Tools and Resources Revised 7/2023

Document Name
AMS Common Authorities for Modifications for Supplies, Services, or Construction
FAA CPARS Guide

I Appendices Revised 9/2021

1 Appendix - When Should a COR be Appointed Revised 9/2021

When Should a COR be Appointed?

Usually Necessary:

- ☐ Contracts for supplies, services or construction with technical complexity, such as:
 - o Major systems
 - o Highly technical services such as engineering, programming, architecture and engineering (A&E) etc.
 - o Evolving technologies (e.g. NEXTGEN)
 - o Large scale construction (e.g. ATCT, ARTCC)
- ☐ Contracts with a long performance time, such as:
 - o Janitorial
- ☐ Items, services or construction requiring extensive oversight and inspection, such as:
 - o Guard services

- ☐ Contracts with a contract type other than firm-fixed-price (e.g. cost-type, T&M/LH)
- ☐ Service or construction contracts with numerous task orders (e.g. TSSC, NISC, eFAST)
- ☐ High-visibility contracts
- ☐ Contracts with numerous contractor personnel, especially when performing at an FAA site
- ☐ Contracts requiring delivery/monitoring of extensive Government furnished property
- ☐ Contracts for real property requiring extensive oversight and inspection

Usually Not Necessary:

- ☐ Contracts delivering commercial fixed-price items or services, such as:
 - o Spare parts
 - o Office equipment and maintenance
 - o Tree trimming/small landscaping projects
 - o Other items of a low complexity
 - ☐ Commercial services with a short performance time, such as:
 - o Copier repair
 - o Elevator repair
 - o Small scale moving services
 - ☐ Purchase orders with simple terms and conditions that require minimal oversight and inspection
 - ☐ Short-term contracts to address requirements for a bona-fide emergency
- Renting Portable Storage Units or Procuring Short-term Storage Services

2 Appendix - Guide for Creating and Maintaining Contract Administration Files for Supplies, Services, or Construction Revised 7/2024

The following guidance is intended to assist contracting personnel maintain contract files and perform contract administration. When contracting personnel invest time at contract award to create files and tracking tools, and maintain those files as changes occur, it ultimately helps reduce time required for contract administration and closeout. Organized and maintained files allow contracting personnel to quickly and easily locate documents and information when needed, making contract administration more efficient and less burdensome. The procedures outlined below provide enough detail for effective administration of large contracts. For administration of smaller contracts, contracting personnel can choose those sections that apply.

1. Establishing Contract Administration Files (or Basic Contract Files).

Contract File folders should be used for all files related to the contract. Labels on folders should be typed so they can be easily read and should include the contract number and title of contents (e.g., Basic Contract Folder, Modification Folder, Voucher/Invoice Folder). The Basic Contract File should include the documents listed in the subparagraphs below. Documents should be placed in the folder(s) in the order listed in the Procurement Checklists on FAST and separated by marked tabs or in separate folders. The "Procurement Checklists" should be annotated with the contractor's mailing address and fax number, contractor's point of contact and telephone numbers, Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) name and telephone number, and Quality Reliability Officer (QRO) name and telephone number.

a. Basic Contract Documents. A copy of the table of contents should be included in each folder of the Basic Contract File. (Some contracts are large enough to require more than one folder.)

1. Original Signed Contract - Sections A thru J.
2. Distribution Sheet (the Distribution Sheet should be annotated with the date each copy of the contract was distributed).
3. Requisition or procurement request (PR) and appropriate automated procurement system award form.
4. Copies of COR Nomination Form, COR Delegation Memorandum, QRO, Property Administrator, and Contract Administrator Designation memoranda.
5. Any other applicable documents listed in the Contract Organization and File Content List.

b. Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL) Folder. Copies of documents delivered under CDRLs should be filed in the order received, with each version separated by tabs.

c. Voucher/Invoice Folder(for contracts not subject to AMS T3.3.1A.15 Electronic Payment Requests (eInvoicing)). Each voucher/invoice should be filed with its signed voucher/invoice approval certification and record of payment. Vouchers/invoices should be filed chronologically. A financial spreadsheet should be filed on the left side of each Voucher/Invoice Folder. Guidance on creating financial spreadsheets can be found in paragraph (2)(a), below.

d. Working Copy of the Contract. A working copy of the contract should be maintained electronically and in hard copy in a binder. Both copies should be updated to reflect the most current version of the contract each time a modification is issued. To facilitate this process, all modifications should be issued with contract change pages. Changes in the contract change pages should be highlighted (e.g., bold, shaded, or italicized font).

e. Other Contract Folders. Folders should be created for the following contract documentation, as applicable:

1. Incoming Correspondence;
2. Outgoing Correspondence;
3. Subcontracts;
4. Government Furnished Property/Information;
5. Memoranda to the File;
6. Program Management Reviews/Progress /Status Reports;
7. Quality Reliability Officer (QRO) Reports;
8. Contractor and Industrial Security; and
9. Modifications.

2. Processing Vouchers/Invoices.(for contracts not subject to AMS T3.3.1A.15 Electronic Payment Requests (eInvoicing))

a. Financial Spreadsheet. A financial spreadsheet should be developed to track total contract obligations and invoice payments. This provides the current balance of contract funds. For contracts containing many Contract Line Item Numbers (CLINs), it may be helpful to develop a spreadsheet for each CLIN. For contracts containing task orders, it may be helpful to develop a

spreadsheet for each task order. If spreadsheets are created for each CLIN or task order, a summary financial spreadsheet should be created to provide the current balance of funds for the entire contract.

b. Processing Vouchers/Invoices.

1. Review each voucher/invoice for errors;
2. Record costs and fees separately in spreadsheets;
3. Forward voucher/invoice to COR or FAA Program Office designee for review and acceptance in Procurement System, noting date sent to COR/designee;
4. Set up a "Voucher Suspense Desk File" with a copy of the approval certification; note date due to Accounts Payable. Set a suspense date a few days earlier to trigger COR/designee acceptance and release;
5. Upon confirmation of acceptance in Procurement System by COR/designee, authorize payment of invoice;
6. Make a copy of approval certification and invoice;
7. Place in voucher/invoice folder;
8. Any disallowances must be noted with a memo to the file explaining the deduction and/or rejection and steps taken to notify the contractor. A letter should be written to the contractor explaining the deduction and/or rejection and a copy included with the invoice;
9. Confirm payment was made; and
10. Conduct periodic reviews of payments with Accounts Payable.

3. Correspondence

a. Processing Incoming Correspondence.

1. Create an incoming correspondence log sheet. As correspondence is received, it should be annotated in the log and filed in the incoming correspondence folder. Completed log sheets should be filed on the right side of each folder on top of incoming correspondence. Completed log sheets can be filed in hand-written form; however, if the information is typed in an electronic document, the log can be searched electronically.
2. Incoming correspondence by serial number, CDRL number or reference, subject, and date.
3. Review the correspondence and take action as required. If the correspondence requires COR review and/or action, be sure to give the COR a suspense date and file a copy of the e-mail or memo and correspondence in a "COR Suspense Desk File."
4. If the appropriate action includes providing a response to the contractor, prepare a written response using the outgoing correspondence procedures described in paragraph (3)(b), below.

b. Processing Outgoing Correspondence.

1. Create an outgoing correspondence log sheet. Completed log sheets should be filed on the right side of each folder. Completed log sheets can be filed in hand-written form; however, if the information is typed in a Microsoft Word document, the log can be

- searched electronically.
2. Log all outgoing correspondence using the next available serial number, entering CDRL number or reference, subject, and date. (Note: to make outgoing correspondence easier to track, it can be helpful to include in the correspondence serial number the calendar or fiscal year and program acronym.)
 3. When preparing outgoing correspondence, it is helpful to create an electronic outgoing correspondence directory to create and store electronic copies of correspondence. The serial number from the outgoing correspondence log should be typed in the top right corner of the outgoing letter. The subject line of the letter should be included in the log for quick reference.
 4. The file copy of letters to the contractor should be filed in the outgoing correspondence folder with relevant documents.

4. Processing Modifications to the Basic Contract

a. Preparing the Modification.

Each modification should include a FAA 4400-34 Amendment of Solicitation/Modification of Contract or an appropriate automated procurement system modification form to meet the requirements of the specific modification. If a FAA 4400-34 is used to award the modification, the file must also contain the automated procurement system modification form.

1. A modification summary, each page of which should be annotated with the contract, requisition, modification, and page numbers. The modification summary should include:
2. A preamble summarizing all changes included in the modification.
3. A section by section, detailed description of the changed or modified parts of the contract. This description should include from/to statements to explain the change.
4. If funds are involved, Section G is always modified to show the new CLIN and appropriation data and amount as well as the affect the modification has on total contract value. This amount should match the amount on the FAA 4400-34 and automated procurement system modification form.
5. Contract change pages (with changes highlighted) for the working copy of the contract.

The modification number should be printed in the top left corner of each modified page.

b. Distributing the Modification. Prepare a Distribution Sheet to document proper distribution of the modification. Annotate the Distribution Sheet with the date distribution was made.

c. Filing the Modification. The modification file should include the documents listed in the subparagraphs below. If the modification is large enough to be filed in its own folder, it is helpful to include a table of contents listing the modification and all other supporting documents included in the folder. Copies of the modified/changed contract pages should be filed in the working copy of the contract. The electronic version of the working contract should be updated to include the changed pages.

1. Signed FAA 4400-34 and automated procurement system modification form, the modification, and any associated documents (e.g., memoranda to the file, Determinations and Findings, contractor proposals, negotiation memoranda)

2. Requisition or PR.
3. Distribution Sheet.
4. Any other applicable documents.

d. Other Actions Related to Modifications:

1. Update or create appropriate financial spreadsheets (described in paragraph 2.a); and
2. Create a Modification Summary Table. This document provides a quick reference documenting by modification number the description, type (bilateral or unilateral), dollar amount, and date of each modification. The electronic version of the table can be searched, allowing quick retrieval of modification information.

5. Preparing Memoranda to the File.

Typed or hand-written notes should be prepared to document telephone calls and meetings, and filed in a single folder as memoranda to the file. These notes should include a list of participants, the topic, the date, and action items assigned for each telephone call and meeting.

6. Maintaining the Subcontract File.

If applicable, ensure that the contract has an approved Subcontracting Plan that has been incorporated into the contract by reference and has been made an attachment to the basic contract. File copies of all subcontracting documentation in the Subcontract File. Ensure that the contractor submits the required subcontracting information to the Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS) electronically in accordance with AMS clause 3.6.1-4 "Small, Small Disadvantaged, Women-Owned, Service-Disabled Veteran Owned Small Business, and HUBZone Small Business Subcontracting Plan.

7. Processing CDRLs

a. Submission and Review of CDRLs. The contractor should submit CDRLs in hard copy or electronically in accordance with the contract (Block 15 of CDRL). Procedures should be established to ensure that all CDRLs are reviewed by the CO and responsible program/technical representatives and that comments are provided to the CO in a timely manner. Most CDRLs have a time limit for Government review and response. The document transmitting comments to the CO should be filed so it can be used to support COR/technical review.

b. Processing Comments and Changes to and Approving CDRLs. CDRL discrepancy forms should be developed to transmit comments to the contractor. Comments regarding CDRLs and approval of CDRLs should be transmitted to the contractor under a transmittal letter prepared by the CO. The transmittal letter should include re-submittal requirements if applicable. The transmittal letter should be filed in the outgoing correspondence folder. Changes to CDRLs, including extensions to submission or review dates, should include adequate consideration. These revisions must be documented in a contract modification establishing the new terms.

c. Tracking CDRLs. The CO should create a tracking system to manage submission of all CDRLs.

T3.10.2 Subcontracting Policies

A Subcontracting

1 Consent for Subcontract Revised 1/2019

a. The Contracting Officer (CO) may include requirements for subcontract consent in contracts that could include subcontracts when the CO determines that it is in the best interest of the FAA to review subcontracts in advance.

b. *Considerations.* The CO and product team/procurement team should consider the specific situation in determining if consent to subcontract is necessary. If subcontract consent will **not** be required, the CO may still specify that contractors provide the CO a subcontract notice prior to entering subcontracts. Some of the elements that could affect the decision to include the requirement for subcontract consent are:

(1) *Approved Purchasing System.* Contractors or offerors that have approved purchasing systems should not require subcontractor consent because their purchasing systems have already been reviewed and determined acceptable under a contractor's procurement system review (CPSR). In exceptional circumstances, consent to certain subcontracts or classes of subcontracts may be required even though the contractor's purchasing system has been approved. Reasons for doing so include the fact that a CPSR or continuing surveillance has revealed sufficient weaknesses in a particular area of subcontracting to warrant special attention by the contracting officer.

(2) *Type of Contract.* The type of contract is also relevant to the consideration of subcontractor consent.

(a) *Cost Type/Labor Hour/Time and Material or other Best Effort Type Contracts.* The need for subcontractor consent is greater in contracts that reimburse the contractor for effort performed where the contractor's obligation is to deliver its best effort. The FAA bears more risk in these kinds of contracts because the FAA pays for the effort delivered. Contracts predicated upon best effort require the FAA to assure to the extent possible that the contractor has exercised good judgment and minimized the FAA's risk by engaging subcontractors that have higher probability for success.

(b) *Fixed Price Contracts.* The contractor's obligation in a fixed price contract to successfully complete the work increases contractor risk which behooves contractors to enlist reliable subcontractors. There should not be any need for subcontractor consent in fixed price contracts unless extraordinary circumstances are present as outlined in AMS clause 3.10.2-1 Subcontracts (Fixed-Price Contracts). Such circumstances could also include subcontracts for critical systems, subsystems, or components, or other subcontracts selected by the contracting officer as needing special surveillance. The contract must address these requirements if applicable.

c. *Reviewing the Subcontractor.*

(1) The CO, jointly with the IPT/procurement team, should determine the information needed to review a subcontractor and request the contractor to submit that. The following elements may be considered:

- (a) Is the decision to subcontract consistent with the contractor's approved make- or-buy program?
- (b) Is the subcontract for special test equipment or facilities that are available from Government sources?
- (c) Is the selection of the particular supplies, equipment, or services technically justified?
- (d) Has the contractor complied with the prime contract requirements regarding small business subcontracting, including, if applicable, its plan for subcontracting with small, small disadvantaged and women-owned small business concerns?
- (e) Was adequate price competition obtained or its absence properly justified?
- (f) Does the contractor have a sound basis for selecting and determining the responsibility of the particular subcontractor?
- (g) Has the contractor performed price analysis or price comparisons?
- (h) Is the proposed subcontract type appropriate for the risks involved and consistent with current policy?
- (i) Has adequate consideration been obtained for any proposed subcontract that will involve the use of Government-furnished facilities?
- (j) Has the contractor adequately and reasonably translated prime contract technical requirements into subcontract requirements?
- (k) Does the prime contractor comply with applicable cost accounting standards for awarding the subcontract?
- (l) Is the proposed subcontractor on the List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs?

(2) The CO should review the contractor's submission with the IPT/procurement team to determine consent. The CO should make the final determination with the input of the team.

(3) The CO should notify the contractor in writing of consent or the withholding of consent, including any changes or corrections required. The consent should disclaim

any implication that the FAA's consent constitutes a determination of the acceptability of the subcontract terms or price, or of the allowability of costs.

(4) Subcontracts should be consistent with the FAA's procurement policy. Contracting officers should be aware of subcontract conditions that could be deemed the basis for denial such as:

(a) Subcontracts providing for payment on a cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost basis;

(b) Subcontracts creating a relationship between the FAA and the subcontractor;

(c) Subcontracts that make the results of arbitration, judicial determination, or voluntary settlement between the prime contractor and subcontractor binding on the Government.

2 Contractors Purchasing Systems Reviews Revised 7/2023

a. *General.* The objective of a contractor purchasing system review (CPSR) is to determine if the contractor's purchasing system will use FAA funding efficiently and effectively consistent with the best interests of the FAA and is compliant with the FAA's policy on subcontracting. The review provides the contracting officer a basis for granting, withholding, or withdrawing approval of the contractor's purchasing system. The CO may conduct a CPSR when there are probable benefits to the FAA such as relieving the FAA of providing subcontractor consent on a case-by-case basis. CPSR's are generally beneficial to the FAA when there will be a continuous relationship with the FAA involving large contract values and multiple contract relationships. CPSR's should not be considered under \$25 million unless there is substantial benefit to be derived by the FAA in the CO's opinion.

b. *CPSR Process.* The CO may determine the information needed to conduct the CPSR. The CO (or delegates) should obtain the kind of information or conduct reviews that would validate the contractor's capability to be efficient and protect the FAA's interest.

c. *Review Cycle.* Once a CPS has been approved, the CO may establish a regular review schedule of about every 3 years, unless circumstances warrant greater or less frequency. The CO should maintain sufficient surveillance to be aware of the contractor's effective management of the system and to identify significant deviations. Evidence of deficiencies may require spontaneous review and withdrawing approval.

d. *Extent of review.* The CO should conduct a complete evaluation of the contractor's purchasing system. Things to consider include:

(1) Whether competition is relied on as the preferred method;

(2) Pricing policies and techniques that support fair and reasonable prices;

(3) Methods of evaluating subcontractor responsibility, including the contractor's use

of the "List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs" and, if the contractor has subcontracts with parties on the list, the documentation, systems, and procedures the contractor has established to protect the FAA's interests.

(4) Treatment accorded affiliates and other concerns having close working arrangements with the contractor;

(5) Policies and procedures pertaining to small business concerns;

(6) Planning, award, and postaward management of major subcontract programs;

(7) Compliance with Cost Accounting Standards in awarding subcontracts;

(8) Appropriateness of types of contracts used;

(9) Management control systems, including internal audit procedures, to administer payments to subcontractors.

e. *System approval.* The CO should notify the contractor of a system approval specifically addressing the following:

(1) Identification of the plant or plants covered;

(2) The effective date of approval and period for which approval is valid;

(3) Applicability - the approval may apply to all Federal Government contracts at that plant to the extent that cross-servicing arrangements exist;

(4) Any special waiver to contract requirements such as those for advance notification in fixed-price contracts but not generally for cost-reimbursement contracts);

(5) Automatic termination:

(a) at the end of the approval period; or

(a) when any significant change occurs in the system unless approved by the contracting officer;

(6) FAA's right to withdraw at any time at the contracting officer's discretion;

(7) Identification of any class or classes of subcontracts that will still require advance consent. (Reasons for selecting the subcontracts include the fact that a CPSR or continuing surveillance has revealed sufficient weaknesses in a particular area of subcontracting to warrant special attention by the contracting officer.)

3 Definitions Revised 4/2011

- a. *"Approved purchasing system"* means a contractor's purchasing system that has been reviewed and approved in accordance with this part.
- b. *"Consent to subcontract"* means the contracting officer's written consent for the prime contractor to enter into a particular subcontract.
- c. *"Contractor,"* as used in this section, means the total contractor organization or a separate entity of it, such as an affiliate, division, or plant, that performs its own purchasing.
- d. *"Contractor purchasing system review (CPSR)"* means the complete evaluation of a contractor's purchasing of material and services, subcontracting, and subcontract management from development of the requirement through completion of subcontract performance.
- e. *"Facilities"* means property used for production, maintenance, research, development or testing. It includes plant equipment and real property. It does not include material, special test equipment, special tooling, or agency-peculiar property
- f. *"Subcontract"* means any contract entered into by a subcontractor to furnish supplies or services for performance of a prime contract or a subcontract. It includes but is not limited to purchase orders, and changes and modifications to purchase orders.
- g. *"Subcontractor"* means any supplier, distributor, vendor, or firm that furnishes supplies or services to or for a prime contractor or another subcontractor.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms

[view procurement forms](#)

T3.10.3 Government Property Revised 10/2009

A Government Property

1 Applicability Revised 10/2018

This guidance applies to all FAA Screening Information Requests (SIR) and contracts that provide Government property to contractors, and establishes policies for contractors' use and management of Government property, reporting, redistributing, and disposing of contractor inventory.

Contractors are ordinarily responsible for furnishing all property necessary to perform FAA contracts. However, when authorized the FAA may provide various types of property to contractors.

2 Responsibilities Revised 1/2023

a. Contracting Officer.

- (1) Pre-award. The Contracting Officer (CO) coordinates with the Property Administration Office regarding Government property before issuing a SIR, to ensure that contracts contain the appropriate Government property provisions.
- (2) Terms and Conditions. The CO should assure that the terms and conditions of the contract clearly address the contractor's obligations regarding the Government property.
- (3) Prior Approval. The CO is the only person with the authority to approve a contractor's use of Government property. The CO should include the property description and the terms and conditions for contractor possession of Government property in the contract.
- (4) Property Administration Delegation. Property Administration is the responsibility of the CO when Government property is authorized on an FAA contract. When property is authorized for use under contract, the CO may delegate the responsibility when it is in the best interest of the FAA. When doing so, the CO must delegate authority to the property administration office via the Property Administrator Delegation Memorandum (located in Procurement Templates). The property administration office will identify a specialist to serve as Property Administrator (PA) to administer the Government property requirements under the contract. The delegation should clearly delineate the authority of the PA. The CO should provide a copy of the contract and modifications that affect Government property to the delegated PA. The CO should also provide the contractor a copy of the PA delegation. (A template memo is in Procurement Templates).

b. Property Administration Office

- (1) Provides pre-award Government property support and guidance.
- (2) Administers contract provisions, requirements, and obligations, relating to government property in the possession of contractors.
- (3) Participates in pre-award surveys and post award reviews.
- (4) Evaluates the contractors' property management system, approving the system or recommending disapproval where systems create an unacceptable risk of loss, misuse, damage or destruction of property.
- (5) Reviews contracts assigned for property administration to assure that property

is identified in the contract.

(6) Provides guidance, counsel, and direction relative to government property administration.

(7) Monitors compliance with regulations and contract requirements pertaining to FAA's GFP.

(8) Develops and applies a property systems analysis program to assess the effectiveness of the contractors' government property management system. Establishes a property administration plan that provides for surveys of the contractors' system and integrates this plan into the entire property administration program.

(9) Reviews documentation required by the contract and takes appropriate action to protect the Government's interest.

(10) Renders liability determinations for loss, damage, and destruction of property on the basis of contract terms and conditions.

(11) Verifies submission of annual financial reports from contractors and provides reconciliation support to the program office.

(12) Ensures that the contractor promptly reports excess Government property for disposition in accordance with contract provisions and provides disposition instructions for unrequired property. Also, serves as plant clearance officer when appropriate.

(13) Enters excess property, when determined necessary, into GSA's Xcess database at <https://gsaaxcess.gov/> for screening. Uploads photographs or digital images of excess property if available and at no cost to the Government.

(14) Ensures final accounting of all Government property, and certifies completion of disposal actions and resolutions of lost, damage, or destroyed property issues.

c. FAA Program Office/Custodial Office.

(1) Identifies and makes available required Government property.

(2) Initiates, processes and maintains source documents, which authorize the furnishing or acquisition of Government property in accordance with contract requirements.

(3) Performs inventory verification to assure that Government property is physically, quantitatively, and technically allocable to the contract.

(4) Validates the contractor's annual financial property reports.

(5) Prepares and distributes FAA Form 4650-12 at

<https://employees.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/form/faa4650-12.pdf> for the transfer, return, or shipment in place of Government property.

d. *Contractor.*

- (1) The contractor should make property requirements known to the CO in the early stages of project preparation and as required to continue contract performance. A categorized equipment requirements list should be included with the project proposal.
- (2) The contractor must have a written property control system that fulfills contract requirements for the management of Government property.
- (3) The contractor has the primary responsibility for exercising reasonable care and control of Government property in its possession and for maintaining property records in accordance with the FAA's instructions. Government property must only be used for the purpose set forth in the contract. The contractor is accountable for all Government property furnished until relieved of that responsibility in accordance with the terms of the contract. Responsibility for reasonable care and control of Government property provided under the contract and in the possession of a subcontractor remains with the prime contractor until the CO or PA rescinds it.
- (4) The contractor must comply with all provisions of the property clauses as provided for in the contract.
- (5) All Government property obtained by the contractor through contract must be properly marked with Government tags.
- (6) The contractor must structure property controls within framework of the property management system so that lost, stolen, or damaged property as well as excess property is immediately identified and reported.
- (7) The contractor must provide receipts for all Government-Furnished Property on a FAA Form 4650-12.

3 Audit of Property Management System Revised 10/2018

The PA may audit the contractor's property management system in order to verify property management processes as frequently as conditions warrant. These audits may take place any time during contract performance, upon contract completion or termination, or at any time thereafter during the period the contractor is required to retain such records. The contractor must make all such records and related correspondence available to the auditors.

4 Official FAA Property Records Revised 1/2023

The Government property files, whether maintained by the contracts office or the PA, as a minimum, should consist of the following:

1. A copy of the applicable portions of the contract that list the Government-furnished property (GFP);
2. Contracting Officer's memo delegating the PA to the contract;
3. Written evidence that the contractor's property management system was reviewed and approved as required;
4. Record of property system analyses performed, deficiencies disclosed, and corrective actions taken;
5. A copy of the contractor's annual financial and inventory reports of Government property.
6. Copies of liability determinations for any lost, damaged, or destroyed property;
7. Copies of property disposal actions, including determinations, screening, authorization and documentation of completion.

5 Federal Electronic Assets (FEAs) Revised 10/2018

- a. Federal Electronic Assets (FEAs) are items such as copiers; telephones, fax machines and communication equipment; and desktop and laptop/portable computers, computer monitors, displays, printers, peripherals and electronic components. For other examples, see GSA Bulletin FMR B-34 dated February 29, 2012.
- b. Disposal Requirements – the following must be considered in disposing of FEAs under FAA contracts:
 - (1) First, use every opportunity to reuse functional FEAs in condition codes 1, 4, and 7 (refer to Federal Management Regulation (FMR) § 102-36.240 and the attached disposal condition code descriptions) through the Federal disposal program, including (in sequence):
 - (a) Reuse within the FAA, including replacement through exchange or sale under the exchange/sale authority (FMR Part 102-39);
 - (b) Transfers to other Federal agencies requesting the FEAs (FMR Part 102-36); or transfers to schools and educational organizations under E.O. 12999, Educational Technology: Ensuring Opportunity for All Children in the Next Century, and the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act (15 U.S.C. § 3701);
 - (c) Donations (through GSA) to states and eligible nonprofit organizations;
 - (d) Sales to the public (FMR Part 102-38). FEAs sold to the public under this subparagraph would normally be in condition codes 1, 4, or 7 where any needed repairs

minimally impact asset performance or repairs can reasonably be performed by a non-technical buyer (such as assets with cosmetic damage, missing keyboard characters, or missing plug-in components). If it is decided that FEAs in condition code 7 may be sold (rather than abandoned or destroyed in accordance with subparagraph 6.A.(2) of FMR B-34, herein), such FEAs should be sold only as individual assets or as individual workstations to facilitate bidder inspection in the interest of encouraging continued use of the FEAs after the sale; or

(e) Under the FAA's abandonment/destruction authority (FMR § 102-36.305, et seq.), return FEAs to a manufacturer or vendor under a take-back program that uses a certified recycler. See subparagraph 6.A. (3) of FMR B-34 for information on which recyclers are certified.

(2) Direct FEAs disposed of under the FAA's abandonment/destruction authority to authorized certified recyclers or refurbishers through -

(a) Manufacturer or vendor take-back programs that use certified recyclers or refurbishers; or

(b) Disposal contracts or agreements with certified recyclers or refurbishers.

(3) GSA will periodically review certification programs in collaboration with its stakeholders to determine which programs meet the needs of the Federal Government. In the interim, the only certification programs currently recognized for disposal of FEAs are the Responsible Recycling (R2) program and the e-Stewards program.

(4) Each recipient of usable FEAs should be guided towards preferred disposal methods. The following statement should be used in documentation transferring ownership or custody of FEAs, and the statement should also be apparent in any listing or advertisement of the FEA planned for disposal under any option listed in subparagraph 6.A.(1) of FMR B-34:

"The Federal Government has determined that improper disposal of used electronics may have potentially harmful effects on human health and the environment. This/these electronic product(s) must be disposed of at their end of useful life in accordance with all Federal, state, and local laws.

The Federal Government strongly encourages recycling these products through certified recyclers, even when such recycling is not required by Federal, state or local laws. Information regarding certified recyclers is available at <https://www.epa.gov/fec/recycling-federal-electronic-equipment-6112013>."

(5) Following existing FAA policies to clean hard drives and other storage devices in order to protect sensitive data and maximize reuse potential by using the least destructive sanitization procedures wherever appropriate.

(6) FEAs should not be disposed of in landfill or incinerators.

(7) FEAs located overseas and designated as foreign excess must follow FMR § 102-36.390. However, any abandonment/destruction action should give preference to disposition through a certified recycler, when permissible under relevant foreign laws and regulations. All disposal actions for foreign excess must comply with the laws and environmental regulations of the host country.

6 Sale of Surplus Contractor Inventory Revised 10/2018

a. The Administrator, GSA, exercises general supervision and direction over the disposition of surplus personal property, including sales of surplus contractor inventory. Policy and procedures for sales of contractor inventory are contained in the Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR) 41 CFR Part 101-10.

b. Reportable property submitted to GSA via GSA's Xcess for utilization screening and not otherwise transferred or donated will automatically be programmed for sale by the GSA regional office.

7 Exemptions from Sale by GSA Revised 10/2018

a. Many FAA NAS systems and equipment are unique and if used outside the NAS may endanger the integrity/security of the NAS. Under the provisions of Title 49, USC, section 401 10(c) (4) (Special NAS Disposal), the FAA is exempt from the provisions of the Federal Management Regulations (FMR) and Federal Property Management Regulation (FPMR) regarding the disposition of the airport and airway property and technical equipment used for special purposes of the FAA (i.e., technical equipment with the capacity to transmit across NAS-controlled airway frequencies.) This means NAS equipment that has the capability to transmit, navigate, or provide surveillance across the NAS airwaves does not have to be reported as excess to GSA under FMR 102-36 and may be immediately disposed of via an R2 or e-Stewards certified recycling programs. The Director of the FAA Aviation Property Management organization or their designee implements this authority.

b. For disposal of items not covered by paragraph 7a, agency heads may seek exemptions from the Administrator, GSA, by submitting a letter explaining the impairment or adverse effect of sale by GSA and justifying the need for the exemption.

c. GSA regional offices may authorize sale by the reporting activity of perishable items or small lots of limited-value property at isolated locations.

d. Proceeds of sale. Except for sales conducted under the authority of the FAA Administrator, proceeds of any sale are to be credited to the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, except where the contract or any subcontract thereunder authorizes the proceeds to be credited to the price or cost of the work (40 U.S.C. 485(a) and (e)).

e. Contractor inventory in foreign countries. Contractor inventory located in foreign

countries should be sold or disposed of in accordance with agency procedures (see 40 U.S.C. 511-514).

8 Disposition of Wireless Devices Revised 10/2018

- a. For disposal of wireless devices under FAA contracts, including pagers, cellular handsets, PDAs, phones, Blackberries, cellular iPads/iPhones, Air Cards, and MIFIs are prohibited from being reported as excess in AITS. Devices must be transferred to the National Wireless Program (NWP) for disposal/recycling.
- b. Report unrequired wireless devices to the NWP Help Desk via Email at 9-Natl-Wireless-Program@faa.gov or call (405) 954-5408 so the NWP can provide you with instruction to transfer the device to the NWP Program Office.

B Asset Identification and Reporting Added 10/2022

1 Applicability Added 10/2022

This guidance applies to all SIRs and contracts above the micro-purchase threshold, where the contractor provides items that are or will become Personal Property in accordance with FAA Order 4600.27D.

- a. Personal Property is any tangible asset that is not consumed during use or does not lose its identity as an indivisible component of another asset during use. Real property and cash or other funds are excluded from this definition.
- b. Government Personal Property is personal property, provided by the contractor, that is or becomes Government property.
- c. Government Personal Property includes any tangible item that has a useful life expectancy of two or more years, and does not lose its identity as an indivisible component of another asset. Government Personal Property includes:
 - (1) subassemblies or components within delivered items;
 - (2) items with warranty requirements; and
 - (3) serially managed items.

2 Responsibilities Added 10/2022

- a. *Contracting Officer.*

- (1) Pre-award. The Contracting Officer (CO) will ensure contracts that may provide Government Personal Property include AMS Clause 3.10.1-3 “Asset Identification and Reporting.”
- (2) The CO will coordinate with Personal Property Asset Management Program Office (AMPO) and FAA Program Office/Custodial Office for asset identification requirements, as identified below in c.(1).

b. Personal Property Asset Management Program Office (AMPO)

- (1) Provides pre-award Government Personal Property support and guidance to the Program Office/Custodial Office to identify and document all items that require an Asset Identifier including:
 - (a) Any line items to be delivered that that should not be identified with an Asset Identifier;
 - (b) Any subassemblies or components within delivered items; items with warranty requirements; serially managed items; and
 - (c) Any item not included in (b) for which the contractor creates and marks a unique Asset Identifier for traceability.
- (2) Provides post-award review of the Asset Identification Report to ensure it meets the Asset Identification Contract Data Requirements List and Data Item Description (CDRL/DID) for input into the FAA’s Property System of Record and provide results to CO, Program Office or Custodial Office, and Contractor before the first shipment or delivery.
- (3) Identifies the organizations that will test and approve the initial Asset Identifier labels for both the Government Personal Property asset and the shipping container and provide results to CO, Program Office or Custodial Office, and Contractor.
- (4) Imports all electronic Asset Identification Reports in accordance with the CDRL/DID into the FAA’s Property System of Record.

c. FAA Program Office/Custodial Office.

- (1) Coordinates with AMPO to identify all line items to be delivered that require an asset identifier and:
 - (a) Any line items to be delivered that should not be identified with an Asset Identifier;

- (b) Any subassemblies or components within delivered items; items with warranty requirements; serially managed items that require an Asset Identifier; and
 - (c) Any item not included in (b) for which the contractor creates and marks a unique Asset Identifier for traceability.
- (2) Provides the CO with all asset identification requirements, as identified above in (1).
 - (3) Verifies that all Personal Property assets reported on the Asset Identification Report in accordance with the CDRL/DID, located in the [FAST DID Library](#), by the Contractor are received.
 - (4) Removes any Government Personal Property assets from the FAA's Property System of Record that is not received or accepted.
 - (5) In accordance with FAA Order 4600.27D, Property Custodians receiving personal property purchases from vendors without a contract must ensure that FAA unique asset identification tags are attached and all assets are added to the FAA's Property System of Record immediately upon acceptance.

d. *Contractor.*

- (1) Contractor will provide test Asset Identifier labels for the Government Personal Property assets and the containers to the organization identified by the Personal Property AMPO for testing at least two weeks prior to the first delivery.
- (2) Contractor will provide test Asset Identification Report in accordance with the CDRL/DID identified by Personal Property AMPO for testing at least two weeks prior to the first delivery.
- (3) Contractor will maintain or improve quality of Asset Identification labels for the Government Personal Property assets and the containers.
- (4) Contractor will verify Government Personal Property asset shipped or delivered match the Asset Identification Report IAW the CDRL/DID identified by the AMPO.

C Clauses Revised 10/2022

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D Procurement Forms Revised 10/2022

Document Name

E Procurement Samples Revised 10/2022

Document Name

F Procurement Templates Revised 1/2023

Document Name
Property Administration Designation Memo
Property Administrator Delegation Memo

G Procurement Tools and Resources Revised 10/2022

Document Name
Asset Identification Contract Data Requirements List and Data Item Description (CDRL/DID)

T3.10.4 Quality Assurance Revised 7/2007

A Quality Assurance

1 Objectives Revised 4/2020

The quality assurance objectives related to the National Airspace System (NAS) acquisitions for systems, equipment, material, and services are:

- a. To establish appropriate quality assurance program requirements for use in the acquisition process.
- b. To require and obtain delivery of systems, equipment, material, and services that conform to established technical requirements.
- c. To utilize AS9100 series standards on acquisitions when a higher-level quality standard has been identified. Third-Party Registration of an offeror's/contractor's quality system is not required.
- d. To eliminate the potential safety risk posed by non-conforming parts in NAS construction. Included in the category of nonconforming parts are suspected unapproved parts (SUP).

2 Responsibilities Revised 7/2022

- a. *Product or Service Team.* The product or service team should coordinate with the Acquisition Quality Assurance Group (AAQ-100) and include quality assurance provisions in procurement planning documents, screening information requests (SIR), specifications, engineering requirements, purchase descriptions, work statements, work orders, and procurement requests necessary to meet the quality assurance objectives set forth above. The product or service team should ensure that appropriate criteria are developed for evaluating the quality assurance plans included in prospective contractors' proposals.
- b. *Office of Acquisition and Contracting.* The Office of Acquisition and Contracting implements agency policy, standards, and procedures for the quality assurance programs involved in NAS acquisitions for systems, equipment, material, and services. In addition, the Office provide guidance, oversight, and support to regions, service centers, and centers for implementing quality assurance programs to ensure compliance with the quality assurance policy.
- c. *Quality Reliability Officer (QRO).* The QRO has the responsibility to provide on-site support at the contractor's facility under the authority delegated by the Contracting Officer. The QRO ensures the contractor's quality system satisfies the contract quality assurance requirements, and is authorized to accept or reject systems, equipment, and material in accordance with the contract requirements.
- d. *Contracting Officer (CO).* Before issuing the SIR, the CO ensures appropriate QA provisions are included in the documentation. The CO coordinates with the Acquisition Quality Assurance Group regarding appropriate QA provisions. After contract award, the CO forwards copies of the contract to the Acquisition Quality Assurance Group. The draft QRO Letter of Designation to the contractor is forwarded by the Quality Assurance Group to the CO for signature. Templates of the QRO Letter of Designation and the QRO Letter of Assignment are located in Procurement Templates.
 - (1) The CO should coordinate with the Acquisition Quality Assurance Group before issuing new SIRs or other draft SIRs outside of the FAA to ensure that contracts contain appropriate quality assurance provisions.
 - (2) Once the contract is executed, the CO ensures the contractor delivers the systems, equipment, material, and services in accordance with all quality provisions of the contract.
- e. *Regions, Service Areas, and Centers.* The regions, service areas, and centers should include appropriate requirements for quality assurance programs in their NAS acquisitions for systems, equipment, material, and services.

3 Levels of Quality Requirements and Standards Revised 4/2020

The quality standard or requirements to be used on FAA procurements is dependent on several

factors such as criticality, complexity, and dollar value of the system, equipment, material, or service, as well as the nature of the procurement (i.e., fixed price vs. cost, R&D vs. production, etc.). A critical application of an item is one in which the failure of the item could injure personnel or jeopardize a vital agency mission. Complex items have quality characteristics, not wholly visible in the end item, for which conformance must be established progressively through precise measurements, inspections, tests, and controls applied during purchasing, manufacturing, performance, assembly, and functional operations. Non-complex items have quality characteristics for which simple measurement and test of the end item are sufficient to determine conformance to contract requirements. Basically there are three levels of contract quality requirements.

- a. *Contractor Inspection* This simplest level, contractor inspection, is used for small purchases whereby the item being procured is not complex or critical. Using this requirement, the contractor is solely responsible for inspecting the item, and there is no government source inspection or involvement.
- b. *Standard Inspection.* There is a wide variety of clauses to use depending upon the nature of the procurement. The appropriate standard inspection clause(s) should be used on all FAA procurements when the item procured warrants something greater than Contractor Inspection (i.e. other than non-complex small purchases). The various standard inspection clauses essentially require an inspection system acceptable to the government, provide for government inspection at source, and provide various administrative details such as handling unacceptable items.
- c. *Higher-Level Contract Quality Requirements.* The final level is usually referred to as "Higher-Level Contract Quality Requirements." This is used on those procurements that are for NAS systems and equipment whereby the product is sufficiently complex and critical to warrant a requirement for a complete Quality Assurance System approach rather than just a final inspection requirement. The Office of Acquisition and Contracting is using the AS9100 series standards on acquisitions when a higher-level quality requirement has been identified.

4 Acceptance Revised 7/2007

- a. Acceptance by a Government representative constitutes acknowledgment that the supplies or services conform with applicable contract requirements, subject to other terms and conditions of the contract. Acceptance is ordinarily evidenced by execution of an acceptance certificate on an inspection and acceptance form such as FAA Form 256, or by a commercial shipping document/packing list.
- b. Acceptance of supplies or services is the responsibility of the CO. This responsibility may be assigned to a cognizant Quality Reliability Officer (QRO) (e.g. for final acceptance at origin) or to a program office or regional representative (e.g. for final acceptance at destination). Acceptance by any of these persons is binding on the government.

- c. Each contract should specify the place of acceptance as well as other necessary acceptance provisions.
- d. A certificate of conformance may be used in certain instances instead of source inspection (whether the contract calls for final acceptance at source or destination) at the discretion of the CO when based upon the past performance of the contractor, and based upon the associated risk of receiving a defective item, it is concluded that a certificate of conformance is in the Government's best interest. In no case, however, must the Government's right to inspect supplies under the inspection provisions of the contract be prejudiced.

5 Warranties Revised 7/2007

a. General.

(1) Warranties should provide:

- a. A contractual right for the correction of defects notwithstanding any other requirement of the contract pertaining to acceptance of the supplies or services by the FAA; and
- b. A stated period of time or use, or the occurrence of a specified event, after acceptance by the FAA to assert a contractual right for the correction of defects.

(2) The benefits derived from a warranty must be commensurate with the cost of the warranty to the FAA.

(3) In many cases, an item is customarily warranted in a trade, and the cost of the item will be the same whether or not a warranty is included. In this case, it is FAA's best interest to include such a warranty.

(4) Special warranty clauses whose terms substantially differ from those typically offered by vendors to their customers will likely result in a higher contract price. The decision to include a special warranty provision in a contract is a business decision; however, the CO should consider the standard market practices for each commodity as well as the costs and benefits to FAA when making that decision. Special warranty clauses developed for use by the FAA when used for products or equipment use the date of receipt (rather than the date of acceptance) to start the warranty period. Incorporating an express warranty into a contract negates the remedies available under the Universal Commercial Code (UCC).

(5) Warranty clauses must not limit the FAA's rights under an inspection clause in relation to latent defects, fraud, or gross mistakes that amount to fraud.

b. Criteria. In determining whether a warranty is appropriate for an acquisition, the CO must consider the following factors:

(1) Nature and use of the supplies and service:

- a. Complexity and function;
- b. Degree of development;
- c. End use;
- d. Difficulty in detecting defects before acceptance; and
- e. Potential harm to the FAA if the item is defective.

(2) Cost:

- a. Contractor's charge; and
- b. FAA cost of administering or enforcing the warranty.

(3) *Administration and Enforcement.* The FAA's ability to enforce the warranty is essential to the effectiveness of the warranty. This ability to enforce the warranty depends on:

- a. Nature and complexity of the item;
- b. Location and intended use of the item;
- c. Estimated storage time for the item;
- d. Distance from the source of the item to the requiring activity; and
- e. Ability in tracing defects.

c. *Terms and conditions.* The CO must ensure warranties clearly state:

- (1) Exact nature of the item and its components that the contractor warrants;
- (2) Extent of the contractor's warranty, including all of the contractor's obligations to the FAA for breach of warranty;
- (3) Specific remedies available to the FAA; and
- (4) Scope and duration of the warranty.

d. *Commercial items.*

- (1) The CO should take advantage of commercial warranties, to include extended warranties, where appropriate and in the FAA's best interest, offered by the contractor for the repair and replacement of commercial items.

- (2) The UCC provides substantial warranty protection to buyers, and despite being

applicable to the purchase of goods, can be used as a guide when drafting a warranty provision for the acquisition of services.

6 Government-Industry Data Exchange Program Revised 7/2007

Government-Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP) is a cooperative activity between Government and industry participants seeking to reduce or eliminate expenditure of time and money by making maximum use of existing knowledge. This program provides a means to exchange technical data essential in quality assurance, research, development, design, production, and the operational phase of the life cycle of systems and equipment. Primary objectives are to improve safety, reliability, quality, and logistics support. FAA participates in the GIDEP and encourages participation by major contractors of the systems, equipment, and material in the National Airspace System.

7 Considerations for Use of Clauses Revised 7/2007

Depending on the nature of the requirement, different AMS quality assurance clauses apply. Clause 3.10.4-1 is for use when only contractor inspection is needed. Clauses 3.10.4-2 through 3.10.4-12 are the various "standard inspection" clauses. Clause 3.10.4-13 is used in addition to the standard clauses when a higher-level QA system requirement is needed. Clause 3.10.4-14 is used with the standard and higher-level clauses when it is contemplated that a QRO will be assigned. Clause 3.10.4-15 is used when it is contemplated that a certificate of conformance (in lieu of source inspection) may be desired. Finally, clause 3.10.4-16 should be used in all fixed-price supply type contracts.

8 Construction Nonconforming Parts Revised 7/2007

a. *Prevention of Construction Nonconforming Parts.* The reviewing of construction design, specification and drawings by the requiring organization may be a useful tool in identifying potential nonconforming parts, including SUP. The contractor's inspection system is identified in clause 3.10.4-10(b).

b. *Detection of Nonconforming Parts.* The contractor's inspection system should detect nonconforming parts. As required in clause 3.10.4-10(b), the contractor maintains an adequate inspection system and performs inspections to ensure work performed under the contract conforms to contract requirement.

c. *Segregating and Disposing Nonconforming Parts.* The contractor's process should ensure that nonconforming parts, including SUP, are separated from acceptable parts and dispose as required by contract requirements. As required in clause 3.10.4-10 (f), the contractor segregates and removes rejected material from the premises.

d. *Optional Reporting.*

(1) SUP identified as nonconforming parts may be reported via the toll free

FAA Hotline: 1-800-255-1111.

(2) SUPs identified as nonconforming parts may also be reported to the FAA GIDEP Coordinator (AJA-432) for preparation of Agency Action Notices and Alerts.

B Clauses Revised 7/2007

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 9/2021

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Revised 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Revised 7/2022

Document Name
QRO Letter of Designation
QRO Letter of Assignment

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

T3.10.5 Product Improvement/Technology Enhancement

A Product Improvement/Technology Enhancement

1 General Revised 7/2013

- a. At any time during the performance of a contract, a Contractor may submit, or the FAA may solicit product improvement or technology enhancement proposals for FAA review. Contractors are encouraged to discuss product improvement/technology enhancement ideas with the integrated product team prior to preparing and submitting a formal proposal. These proposals should suggest methods for performing more economically and/or

methods for incorporating emerging technology. Changes may be proposed to save money, to improve performance or reliability, to save energy, water, or space, to reduce environmental impact, to satisfy increased data processing requirements, to incorporate technological advances in software, or for other technical or business reasons that the Contractor believes may be advantageous to the FAA. Discontinuance of equipment is subject to negotiations and to the FAA's written approval prior to the introduction of a substitute product.

- b. Any proposed change may be approved, in whole or in part, and incorporated into a contract modification signed by both parties. Until the effective date of the modification, the Contractor shall perform in accordance with the existing contract. The decision to accept or reject a proposed change is not subject to dispute.
- c. The proposal should address the functions of systems, equipment, facilities, services and supplies for the purpose of achieving the essential functions at the lowest life cycle cost consistent with required performance, reliability, quality, and safety. The extent and detail provided in a proposal should be proportionate to the complexity and/or value of the proposed change. If the proposed change will result in a reduction in the overall life cycle costs, the Contractor should also propose a reasonable method for sharing in the proposed savings.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms

[view procurement forms](#)

T3.10.6 Termination of Contracts

A Termination for Products, Services, and Construction Revised 9/2020

1 General Guidance Revised 7/2024

- a. The FAA termination requirements will:
 - 1. Enable the FAA to establish contract requirements that protect the interests of the FAA;
 - 2. Promote fair and rapid termination settlements;
 - 3. Encourage settlement by agreement rather than by contracting officer's determination.
- b. Contracting officer (CO) responsibilities. The CO will:
 - 1. Select and include the appropriate termination clause(s) in contracts to provide the CO authority to terminate contracts for convenience, or for default;

2. Enforce provisions of termination clauses in a manner that is in the best interest of the FAA by terminating in whole or in part, for the convenience of the FAA or for contractor default;
3. Direct the contractor on how to proceed when a contract is terminated;
4. Establish a case file for each termination; retain pertinent documentation in the case file as a record of the activities related to the termination and settlement;
5. Enlist assistance of individuals with special qualifications to assist in the termination in areas such as legal, accounting, distribution, and logistics;
6. Arrange inspection of completed items, as needed;
7. Obtain title to completed end items or termination inventory, as appropriate;
8. Initiate action to obtain, all rights, titles, and interest under any subcontract terminated because of termination of the prime contract if it is in the best interest of the FAA to do so;
9. For construction contracts, direct action for site cleanup, protection of serviceable materials, removal of hazards, and any action necessary to leave a safe site;
10. Examine settlement proposal and subcontract settlement proposals;
11. Recognize the subcontractor's final judgment against the contractor, if any, as a cost of the settlement;
12. Approve subcontract settlement, unless otherwise waived by the contracting officer;
13. Initiate audits on the settlement proposal for prime and subcontractors as deemed necessary to protect the interest of the FAA;
14. Negotiate settlement agreements, when applicable, with prime contractors;
15. Issue a CO determination if a settlement agreement cannot be reached;
16. Reinstate contracts on a bilateral agreement basis when deemed in the best interest of the FAA to do so;
17. Release excess funds as quickly as possible retaining sufficient funds to settle the termination.

c. Contractor responsibilities. The contractor will:

1. Cooperate with the CO in the termination;
2. Comply with the termination clause invoked;
3. Comply with direction of the CO consistent with termination clause;
4. Stop work immediately on the terminated contract, or portion thereof;
5. Terminate all subcontracts related to the terminated portion of the contract;
6. Stop placing subcontracts under the contract or terminated portion;
7. Settle outstanding liabilities and claims arising out of subcontract terminations, with prior approval by the contracting officer;
8. Dispose of termination inventory as instructed or approved by the CO;
9. Take necessary action to protect and preserve property in which the FAA has or may acquire an interest, or, as directed by the contracting officer;
10. Advise the contracting officer of any special circumstances affecting the termination, such as a subcontractor's legal proceedings or other commitments related to the termination;
11. Perform accounting review of subcontractor settlements;
12. Submit subcontractor settlement proposals for CO approval, as requested by the CO, and settle subcontracts without prior consent of the CO;
13. Submit a settlement proposal, supported by accounting data or other data required by the

- CO to review the proposal;
- 14. Execute a settlement agreement by negotiation as quickly as possible;
- 15. Perform continuing portion of the contract, if any;
- 16. Submit any request for an equitable adjustment of price with respect to the continuing portion.

d. Termination Notices.

The CO may terminate contracts by written notice to the contractor, furnishing copies to any known assignee, guarantor, or surety of the contractor. (See Procurement Samples for sample Termination for Convenience and Termination for Default notices). Termination amendments will also be in written form to the foregoing parties. The CO should transmit the notice in a way to establish the time of receipt by the contractor, such as certified mail with return receipt. The CO will invoke the appropriate termination clause, indicate date of termination, direct the contractor on how to proceed, provide disposition instructions for property in which the FAA has or will have an interest, and otherwise comply with the termination clause.

e. Settlements.

1. General.

Settlements may be used in both convenience and default terminations. A settlement should compensate the contractor promptly for the work done and, possibly, preparations made for the terminated portion(s) of the contract, including a reasonable allowance for profit, when appropriate. Termination clauses define costs that may be considered. Cost principles should govern assertions, negotiations, or cost determinations relevant to termination settlements under contracts with other than educational institutions, and be a guide in negotiation of settlements under contracts for experimental, developmental or research work with educational institutions. Business judgment is an important element, in addition to accounting principles, in achieving a fair settlement.

2. Termination Settlements.

When contracts are terminated, the CO should settle all outstanding matters in a fair and prompt manner. Settlements should consider rights and liabilities of the parties such as:

- a. Costs owed the contractor for delivered/accepted supplies or services;
- b. Contractor obligation to reimburse the FAA with interest for overpayments to the contractor;
- c. Materials acquired by the contractor for the contract that may necessitate contractor disposal;
- d. Rights of the parties;
- e. Construction site cleanup;
- f. Some settlement preparation cost.

3. Approaches.

The contracting officer may use various approaches to settle terminated contracts. Approaches that may be used include:

- a. Negotiation,
- b. CO determination,

- c. Cost out under vouchers in a cost-reimbursement contract;
 - d. By combination of methods.
- 4. Settlement Proposal.

The CO should provide the contractor explicit direction on the preparation of the settlement proposal. Contractors should prepare and submit to the CO a settlement proposal on the outstanding liabilities and obligations of the parties. The proposal may be the basis for a negotiated settlement agreement. The proposal should cover all cost elements including settlements with subcontractors and any proposed profit. With the consent of the CO, the contractor may file proposals in successive steps covering separate portions of the contractor's costs. Such interim proposals should include all costs of a particular type, except as the CO may otherwise authorize.
- 5. Settlement by Negotiation.

Settlement by negotiation is the preferred method to arrive at a settlement agreement. The CO should document the settlement negotiation in a memorandum or similar documentation describing the principal elements of the settlement and include this as documentation in the termination file.
- 6. Settlement by determination.(Revised 06/2001)
 - a. The CO should issue a determination to the contractor in instances where the FAA and the contractor cannot agree on a termination settlement, or if a settlement proposal is not submitted within the period required by the termination clause. The determination should state:
 - i. That it is the CO's termination settlement determination, and
 - ii. That the amount due the contractor, if any, consistent with the termination clause and any cost principles affecting the contract. The CO should support his/her determination with schedules in sufficient detail to substantiate the basis and rationale for the amount.
 - b. The contractor may file a dispute with Office of Dispute Resolution for Acquisition based upon the settlement determination of the Contracting Officer - see termination clauses and Contract Disputes clause at 3.9.1-1.
- 7. Settlement Agreement.

The settlement agreement should describe the elements of the settlement so that the obligations of the parties are clear and do not create any rights for the parties beyond those in existence before execution of the settlement agreement. The settlement agreement will be in the form of a contract modification.
- 8. No cost settlement.

The CO may execute a no-cost settlement agreement if (a) the contractor has not incurred costs for the terminated portion of the contract or (b) the contractor is willing to waive the costs incurred and (c) no amounts are due to FAA under the contract.
- 9. Partial settlements.

Partial settlements are discouraged. The CO should attempt to settle all rights and liabilities of the parties under the terminated portion of the contract in one agreement. However, when a CO cannot promptly complete settlement under the terminated contract, he/she may enter a partial settlement reserving rights on the unresolved issues to a later time.
- 10. Settlement Conference.

The CO may hold a conference with the contractor to develop a definite program for

effecting the settlement. When appropriate in the judgment of the CO and after consulting with the contractor, principal subcontractors may be requested to attend. Topics that should be discussed at the conference and documented include-

- a. General principles relating to the settlement of any settlement proposal, including obligations of the contractor under the termination clause of the contract;
 - b. Extent of the termination, point at which work is stopped, and status of any plans, drawings, and information that would have been delivered had the contract been completed;
 - c. Status of any continuing work;
 - d. Obligation of the contractor to terminate subcontracts and general principles to be followed in settling subcontractor settlement proposals;
 - e. Names of subcontractors involved and the dates termination notices were issued to them;
 - f. Contractor personnel handling review and settlement of subcontractor settlement proposals and the methods being used;
 - g. Arrangements for transfer of title and delivery to the FAA of any material required by the FAA;
 - h. General principles and procedures to be followed in the protection, preservation, and disposition of the contractor's and subcontractors' termination inventories, including the preparation of termination inventory schedules;
 - i. Contractor accounting practices and preparation of FAA 4400-77 Schedule of Accounting Information located on the FAST webpage under Procurement Forms;
 - j. Accounting review of settlement proposals;
 - k. Any requirement for interim financing in the nature of partial payments;
 - l. Tentative time schedule for negotiation of the settlement including submission by the contractor and subcontractors of settlement proposals, termination inventory schedules, and accounting information schedules to minimize impact upon employees affected adversely by the termination.
11. Settlement costs/profit. Settlement costs should be consistent with the termination clause invoked and the cost principles that may apply.
 12. Settlement by determination. If the settlement is by determination and there is no appeal within the allowed time, the contractor should submit a voucher or invoice showing the amount finally determined due, less any portion previously paid; or there is an appeal, the contractor should submit a voucher or invoice showing the amount finally determined due on the appeal, less any portion previously paid. Pending determination of any appeal, the contractor may submit vouchers or invoices for charges that are not directly involved with the portion being appealed, without prejudice to the rights of either party on the appeal.

f. Payments.

1. Partial Payments. The CO may authorize partial payments on settlement proposals before settlement if the contractor requests them and the CO determines that it would not be contrary to the interest of the FAA.
2. Final Payments. After execution of a settlement agreement, the contractor should

submit a voucher or invoice showing the amount agreed upon, less any portion previously paid. The CO should attach a copy of the settlement agreement to the voucher or invoice and forward the documents to the CO for payment.

3. Under Construction Contracts. If there are any outstanding labor violations in the case of construction contracts, the CO should withhold an appropriate amount from the final payment pending resolution of the violations.

g. Interest.

The FAA should not pay interest on the amount due under a settlement agreement or a settlement by determination. The FAA may, however, pay interest on a successful contractor appeal from a contracting officer's determination under the Resolution of Protests and Disputes procedures. Interest will be at a rate set by the Secretary of the Treasury under 50 U.S.C. (App) 1215(b)(2).

2 Termination for Convenience of the FAA

The provisions of this section apply to contracts containing Clauses 3.10.6-1 through 3 and Alternates which permit termination for convenience of the FAA.

a. Fixed Price Contracts.

1. Profit. The CO may use any reasonable method to arrive at a fair profit. The CO may allow profit on preparations made and work done by the contractor for the terminated portion of the contract but not on the settlement expenses. Anticipatory profit is not allowed. Profit should not be allowed the contractor for material or services that, as of the effective date of termination, have not been delivered by a subcontractor, regardless of the percentage of completion.
2. Adjustment for Loss. The CO should not allow profit if it appears that the contractor would have incurred a loss had the entire contract been completed. The CO should negotiate or determine the amount of loss and make an adjustment in the amount of settlement based upon the degree of expected loss.
3. The contracting officer should ensure that no portion of an increase in price is included in a termination settlement made or in process.
4. Completed end items. The CO should (a) have completed end items inspected and accepted if they comply with the contract and (b) determine which accepted items should be delivered under the contract. These items should not be included in the settlement proposal. If accepted items are not to be delivered, the contractor may include them in the settlement proposal at the contract price as adjusted to reduce by freight cost or to add disposal costs, etc. Work in place accepted by the Government under a construction contract is not considered a completed item even though that work may have been paid for at the unit prices specified in the contract.
5. Equitable Adjustment After Partial Termination. Under the termination clause, after partial termination, a contractor may request an equitable adjustment in the price or prices of the continued portion of a fixed-price contract.

b. Cost Reimbursement Contracts.

1. Audit. The CO should obtain an audit on the settlement proposal unless only fee is proposed.
2. Final Settlement.
 - a. Settlements of cost reimbursable contracts should not provide for recovery of excess repurchase costs.
 - b. The settlement should not include costs that were disallowed or unallowed under the terms of the contract.
 - c. Settlement does not need to be based on agreement on every element if an overall settlement can be agreed to.
3. Partial Terminations. If the terminated portion is not severable, the settlement in a partial termination should be limited to a fee adjustment and reduction in estimated cost as well as other allowable costs associated with preparing a settlement proposal.
4. Fee. The CO should determine the fee adjustment in accordance with the contract, however, the fee is generally adjusted based upon percentage of completion.

3 Termination for Default Revised 9/2021

a. General.

1. Termination for default is the exercise of the FAA's contractual right to completely or partially terminate a contract by reason of the contractor's actual or anticipated failure to perform its contractual obligations. When the contracting officer has the right to terminate a contract for default, the total undelivered contract quantity, whether delinquent or not, may be terminated for default.
2. Procedures for default.
 - (a) The Default clause covers situations when the contractor fails to perform some of the other provisions of the contract (such as not furnishing a required performance bond) or so fails to make progress as to endanger performance of the contract. If the termination is predicated upon this type of failure, the contracting officer shall give the contractor written notice specifying the failure and providing a period of 10 days (or longer period as necessary) in which to cure the failure. Upon expiration of the 10 days (or longer period), the contracting officer may issue a notice of termination for default unless it is determined that the failure to perform has been cured. A template for a cure notice is located in FAA FAST under Procurement Templates.
 - (b) If termination for default appears appropriate, the contracting officer should, if practicable, notify the contractor in writing of the possibility of the termination. This notice shall call the contractor's attention to the contractual liabilities if the contract is terminated for default, and request the contractor to show cause why the contract should not be terminated for default. The notice may further state that failure of the contractor to present an explanation may be taken as an admission that no valid explanation exists. When appropriate, the notice may invite the contractor to discuss the matter at a conference. A format for a show cause notice is located in FAA FAST under Procurement Templates and Samples.

3. Options in Lieu of Termination for Default. The CO may consider alternatives other than termination for default if in the best interest of the FAA to do so. Prospective alternatives may be to terminate for the convenience of the FAA if the failure to perform was beyond the control of the contractor; consider a surety or guarantor to complete the work; allow the contractor to use a third party to perform. Other reasonable and viable alternatives may also be considered.
4. The FAA may, in appropriate cases, exercise termination or cancellation rights in addition to those in the contract clauses (see, for example Clause 3.10.6-4, Default (Fixed Price Supply and Service)).
5. Damages. If a contract is terminated for default, or if a procedure in lieu of termination for default is followed, the contracting officer may consider FAA's entitlement to damages. Damages are in addition to repurchase costs, when repurchase costs are applicable.
6. Sureties. Prior to terminating fixed price contracts for contractor default, the CO should notify sureties of the impending termination prior to issuing the actual termination notice. In addition, the contracting officer should consider proposals from sureties to complete the work.

b. Fixed-Price Contracts Terminated for Default.

1. FAA Rights and Obligations. Clauses 3.10.6-4 through 6 covering Termination for Default (Fixed Price) provide the FAA the right to terminate all or any part of a contract when the contractor:
 - a. Fails to make delivery or perform services according to contract schedule or
 - b. Fails to complete any material requirement of the contract within the time specified in the contract or
 - c. Fails to make progress to a degree that this failure endangers performance of the contract or
 - d. Fails to perform any other contract provision or
 - e. Fails to meet contractual obligations.

The FAA is not liable for the contractor's costs on undelivered work and is entitled to repayment of payments to the contractor for undelivered work. The CO may direct the contractor to transfer title and deliver to the FAA completed supplies and manufacturing materials. The supplies and manufacturing materials transferred from the contractor to the FAA may be used in continuing the terminated contract work or for use under another contract.

2. The FAA should pay the contractor the contract price for any supplies or services completed and delivered, and the amount agreed upon by the contracting officer and the contractor for any manufacturing materials obtained by the contractor.
3. The FAA should be protected from overpayment that might result from failure to provide for the FAA's potential liability to laborers and material suppliers for lien rights outstanding against the completed supplies or materials after the FAA has paid the contractor for them. To accomplish this, before paying for supplies or materials, the contracting officer shall take one or more of the following measures:
 - a. (a) Ascertain whether the payment bonds, if any, furnished by the contractor

- are adequate to satisfy all lienors' claims or whether it is feasible to obtain similar bonds to cover outstanding liens.
 - b. (b) Require the contractor to furnish appropriate statements from laborers and material suppliers disclaiming any lien rights they may have to the supplies and materials.
 - c. (c) Obtain appropriate agreement by the FAA, the contractor, and lienors ensuring release of the FAA from any potential liability to the contractor or lienors.
 - d. (d) Withhold from the amount due for the supplies or materials any amount the contracting officer determines necessary to protect the FAA's interest, but only if the measures in subparagraphs (d)(1), (2), and (3) above cannot be accomplished or are considered inadequate.
 - e. (e) Take other appropriate action considering the circumstances and the degree of the contractor's solvency.
4. Repurchase Against Contractor's Account. When supplies or services are still required after termination for default, the contracting officer may repurchase the same or similar supplies or services against the contractor's account as soon as practicable. The repurchase must be at as reasonable a price as possible considering the quality required by the FAA and the time within which the supplies or services are required. Whenever practicable, the contracting officer should make necessary repurchase decisions before issuing the termination notice. If repurchase is made at a price higher than the price of the terminated supplies or services, the contracting officer must--after final payment of the repurchase contract-- make a written demand on the contractor for the excess amount, taking into account any increases or decreases in cost due to transportation charges, discounts, and other factors. The contractor is liable to the FAA for any excess costs incurred in acquiring supplies and services similar to those terminated for default, and any other damages, whether or not repurchase is made.

c. Contract Clause Cost Reimbursement Contracts Terminated for Default

Contract Clause 3.10.6-3 Termination (Cost Reimbursement) and Alternates provides the CO authority to terminate cost reimbursement contracts for default.

4 Delinquency Notices

The formats of the delinquency notices in this section may be used to satisfy the requirements of [T3.10.6.A.3](#). All notices will be sent with proof of delivery requested.

(a) *Cure notice*. If a contract is to be terminated for default before the delivery date, a "Cure Notice" is required by the Default clause. Before using this notice, it must be ascertained that an amount of time equal to or greater than the period of "cure" remains in the contract delivery schedule or any extension to it. If the time remaining in the contract delivery schedule is not sufficient to permit a realistic "cure" period of 10 days or more, the "Cure Notice" should not be issued. The "Cure Notice" may be in the following format:

You are notified that the Government considers your *[specify the contractor's failure or failures]* a condition that is endangering performance of the contract. Therefore, unless this

condition is cured within 10 days after receipt of this notice [*or insert any longer time that the Contracting Officer may consider reasonably necessary*], the Government may terminate for default under the terms and conditions of the _____ [*insert clause title*] clause of this contract.

(b) *Show cause notice.* If the time remaining in the contract delivery schedule is not sufficient to permit a realistic “cure” period of 10 days or more, the following “Show Cause Notice” may be used. It should be sent immediately upon expiration of the delivery period.

Since you have failed to _____ [*insert “perform Contract No. _____ within the time required by its terms,” or “cure the conditions endangering performance under Contract No. _____ as described to you in the Government’s letter of _____ (date)”*], the Government is considering terminating the contract under the provisions for default of this contract. Pending a final decision in this matter, it will be necessary to determine whether your failure to perform arose from causes beyond your control and without fault or negligence on your part. Accordingly, you are given the opportunity to present, in writing, any facts bearing on the question to _____ [*insert the name and complete address of the contracting officer*], within 10 days after receipt of this notice. Your failure to present any excuses within this time may be considered as an admission that none exist. Your attention is invited to the respective rights of the Contractor and the Government and the liabilities that may be invoked if a decision is made to terminate for default.

Any assistance given to you on this contract or any acceptance by the Government of delinquent goods or services will be solely for the purpose of mitigating damages, and it is not the intention of the Government to condone any delinquency or to waive any rights the Government has under the contract.

5 Definitions

a. ‘Claim,’ as used in this part, means the same as the language in Resolution of Protests and Disputes.

b. ‘Continued portion of the contract,’ as used in this part, means the portion of a partially terminated contract that the contractor must continue to perform.

c. ‘Effective date of termination’ means the date on which the notice of termination requires the contractor to stop performance under the contract. If the termination notice is received by the contractor subsequent to the date fixed for termination, then the effective date of termination means the date the notice is received.

d. ‘Other work,’ as used in this part, means any current or scheduled work of the contractor, whether Government or commercial, other than work related to the terminated contract.

e. ‘Partial termination’ means the termination of a part but not all, of the work that has not been completed and accepted under a contract.

f. 'Settlement agreement,' as used in this part, means a written agreement in the form of an amendment to a contract settling all or a severable portion of a settlement proposal.

g. 'Settlement proposal,' as used in this part, means a proposal for effecting settlement of a contract terminated in whole or in part, submitted by a contractor or subcontractor in the form, and supported by the data, required by this part. A settlement proposal is included within the generic meaning of the word 'claim' under false claims acts (see 18 U.S.C. 287 and 31 U.S.C. 3729).

h. 'Show cause' refers to a notice which the CO is required to issue prior to terminating a contract. The purpose of a show cause notice is to permit the contractor to present its defense against termination.

i. 'Terminated portion of the contract' means the portion of a terminated contract that relates to work or end items not completed and accepted before the effective date of termination that the contractor is not to continue to perform. For construction contracts that have been completely terminated for convenience, it means the entire contract, notwithstanding the completion of, and payment for, individual items of work before termination.

j. 'Termination inventory' means any property purchased, supplied, manufactured, furnished, or otherwise acquired for the performance of a contract subsequently terminated and properly allocable to the terminated portion of the contract. It includes FAA-furnished property. It does not include any facilities, material, special test equipment, or special tooling that are subject to a separate contract or to a special contract requirement governing their use or disposition.

k. 'Unsettled contract change' means any contract change or contract term for which a definitive modification is required but has not been executed.

B Termination of Real Property Contracts Added 9/2020

1 General Guidance Added 9/2020

a. The FAA termination requirements will:

1. Enable the FAA to establish contract requirements that protect the interests of the FAA;
2. Promote fair and rapid termination settlements;
3. Encourage settlement by agreement rather than by contracting officer's determination.

b. Contracting officer (CO) responsibilities. The CO will:

1. Select and include the appropriate termination clause(s) in contracts to provide the CO authority to terminate contracts for convenience, or for default;
2. Enforce provisions of termination clauses in a manner that is in the best interest of the FAA by terminating in whole or in part, for the convenience of the FAA or for contractor default;
3. Direct the vendor on how to proceed when a contract is terminated;
4. Ensure proper documentation is added to the official contract file;

5. Enlist assistance of individuals with special qualifications to assist in the termination in areas such as legal, accounting, etc.;
6. Direct action for site cleanup, protection of serviceable materials, removal of hazards, and any action necessary to leave a safe site;
7. Terminate utility contracts associated with leases that are not being renewed;
8. Negotiate agreements (tenant improvement costs, etc.), when applicable, with vendors;
9. Issue a CO determination if an agreement cannot be reached;
10. Reinstate contracts on a bilateral agreement basis when deemed in the best interest of the FAA to do so;
11. Release excess funds as quickly as possible retaining sufficient funds to settle the termination; and
12. Update final termination documentation in the real estate asset management system.

2 Termination by the FAA Revised 9/2021

- a. The CO may terminate contracts, at any time, in whole or in part, if the CO determines that termination is in the Government's best interest.
- b. Written notice of the termination must be provided to the vendor indicating the date of the termination, directing the vendor on how to proceed, and providing disposition instructions for property in which the FAA has or will have an interest.
- c. c. The appropriate "Termination" clause(s) must be cited in all real estate contracts.
- d. In the event the Government terminates a contract, the vendor may recover the balance of any tenant improvement costs or an unamortized balance of the tenant improvement allowance from the Government, whichever amount is less, over the term of the contract. The Government will make a one-time, lump sum payment to the vendor to settle any tenant improvement costs in their entirety if the entire lease is terminated, or prorate, if any portion thereof is cancelled.
- e. In the event a contract with a firm term is terminated prior to the end of the firm term, the FAA is contractually committed to make rental payments for the remainder of the firm term. (See T3.8.8.B.3 Firm Term Leases).

3 Default Revised 9/2021

Each of the following will constitute a default by the Lessor:

- a. Failure to perform the work required to deliver the leased premises, ready for occupancy by the Government, within the time required by the contract;
- b. Failure to maintain, repair, operate or service the premises as specified, or failure to perform any other requirement of this contract as required, provided such failure remains uncured for a period of time as specified by the CO, following Vendor's receipt of written notice from the CO; or

- c. Repeated failure to comply with one or more requirements constitutes a default notwithstanding that one or all failures have been timely cured.

If default occurs, the CO may, by written notice, terminate the contract in whole or in part. The CO must include AMS Clause 6.2.5-1 “Termination by Default” in the contract.

C Clauses Revised 9/2020

[view contract clauses](#)

D Procurement Forms Revised 7/2024

Document Name
FAA 4400-77 Schedule of Accounting Information

E Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name
Termination for Default
Termination for Convenience

F Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name
Cure Notice
Show Cause Notice

G Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

T3.10.7 Extraordinary Contractual Actions

A Extraordinary Contractual Actions

1 Authority Revised 7/2023

a. *Public Law 85-804 and Executive Order 10789.* Public Law 85-804, as amended, (referred to as the "the Act) and Executive Order 10789 (hereinafter referred to as the "the EO") grant the Administrator and the DOT Secretary authority to conduct extraordinary contractual actions (entering or modifying contracts) in support of the national defense.

(1) Indemnification Approval Authority Reserved to the Department of Transportation Secretary.

(a) One of the provisions of the ACT and the EO permits the FAA to indemnify contractors in situations that involve unusually hazardous or nuclear risks to protect them from undue risk incident to performing such contractual activities. The FAA may protect contractors from this type of risk through incorporation of Clause 3.10.7 or its Alternate I - "Indemnification Under Public Law 85-804" (the clause). These clauses must not be used in any other type of situation and must have the prior approval of the approving authority as specified the following (b).

(b) The DOT Secretary is the approving authority and his/her advance approval is required prior to including the indemnification clause in a screening information request (SIR), contract or modification.

(2) The Administrator as Approving Authority. The Administrator is the approving authority for all other extraordinary actions that facilitate the national defenses except for those involving unusually hazardous or nuclear risks discussed in subparagraph (1) above. The Administrator may also delegate this authority to a Contract Adjustment Board. (See the following subparagraph (3) "Contract Adjustment Board".

(3) Contract Adjustment Board. The Administrator may establish and delegate his/her authority under subparagraph A.1.a to a contract adjustment board (the board). The board, by virtue of the delegation, has authority to approve, authorize and direct appropriate action and to make all appropriate determinations and findings. The determinations of the board are not subject to appeal; however, the board may reconsider and modify, correct, or reverse its previous determinations. The board will also establish its own procedures and has authority to take all actions necessary or appropriate to conduct its functions.

b. Limitations.

(1) The authority conferred by the Act and the EO may not be (i) used unless the approving authority finds that the action will facilitate the national defense and/or (ii) relied upon when other sufficient or adequate legal authority exists within the agency. The fact that losses occur under a contract is not sufficient basis for exercising the authority conferred by the Act. Whether appropriate action will facilitate the national defense is a judgment to be made on the basis of all the facts of the case.

(2) The Act is not authority for:

- (a) Using a cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost system of contracting;
- (b) Making any contract that violates existing law limiting profit or fees;
- (c) Providing for other than reasonable access to contracts for supplies or services;
- (d) Waiving any bid bond, payment bond, performance bond, or other bond required by law;
- (e) Obliging the FAA for any amount over \$150 million, unless the Senate and House Committees on Armed Services are notified in writing of the proposed obligation and 60 days of continuous session of Congress have passed since the transmittal of such notification.

c. Actions authorized under the Act and EO must be accomplished as expeditiously as practicable, consistent with the exercise of sound judgment appropriate to the use of such extraordinary authority. The Act and EO that every contract entered into, amended, or modified under this section contain:

- (1) A citation of the Act and the EO;
- (2) A brief statement of the circumstances justifying the action; and
- (3) A description of the finding that the action will facilitate the national defense.

2 Guidance Revised 7/2023

a. *Types of Actions.* Most actions under this section fall into one of three categories. They are:

(1) *Modifications Without Consideration.*

(a) A modification without consideration may be allowed if a contractor, whose continued performance is essential to the national defense, is faced with an actual or threatened loss under a contract that would impair the contractor's ability to continue its production capability. A modification may also be justified when a contractor suffers losses resulting from actions by the FAA which is acting as the other contracting party, even though the FAA is not directly liable under the contract.

(b) When a contract modification without consideration becomes a factor, the CO should obtain additional information such as the following in addition to that specified in subparagraph d. "Facts and Evidence" to conduct an investigation:

(i) Statement and evidence of the contractor's original breakdown of estimated costs, including contingency allowances, and profit;

(ii) A statement and evidence of the contractor's present estimate of total

costs under the contracts involved if it is enabled to complete them, broken down between costs accrued to date and completion costs, and between costs paid and those owed;

(iii) A statement and evidence of the contractor's estimate of the final price of the contract, taking into account all known or contemplated escalation, changes, extras, and the like;

(iv) A statement of any claims known or contemplated by the contractor against the Government involving the contracts, other than those stated in response to the foregoing subparagraph (c) of this section;

(v) An estimate of the contractor's total profit or loss under the contract(s) if it is enabled to complete them at the estimated final contract price, broken down between profit or loss to date and completion profit or loss;

(vi) An estimate of the contractor's total profit or loss from other Government business and all other sources, from the date of the first contract involved to the estimated completion date of the last contract involved;

(vii) A statement of the amount of any tax refunds to date, and an estimate of those anticipated, for the period from the date of the first contract involved to the estimated completion date of the last contract involved;

(viii) A detailed statement of efforts the contractor has made to obtain funds from commercial sources to enable contract completion;

(ix) A statement of the minimum amount the contractor needs as a modification without consideration to enable contract completion, and the detailed basis for that amount;

(x) An estimate of the time required to complete each contract if the request is granted;

(xi) A statement of the factors causing the loss under the contracts involved;

(xii) A statement of the course of events anticipated if the request is denied;

(xiii) Balance sheets, preferably certified by a certified public accountant, (i) for the contractor's fiscal year immediately preceding the date of the first contract, (ii) for each subsequent fiscal year, (iii) as of the request date, and (iv) projected as of the completion date of all the contracts involved (assuming the contractor is enabled to complete them at the estimated final prices), together with income statements for annual

periods subsequent to the date of the first balance sheet. Balance sheets and income statements should be both consolidated and broken down by affiliates. They should show all transactions between the contractor and its affiliates, stockholders, and partners, including loans to the contractor guaranteed by any stockholder or partner;

(xiv) A list of all salaries, bonuses, and other compensation paid or furnished to the principal officers or partners, and of all dividends and other withdrawals, and of all payments to stockholders in any form since the date of the first contract involved.

(2) Correction of Mistakes.

(a) Correction of a mistake involves such things as failure to express the intent of the parties in the contract, an obvious mistake by the contractor that was overlooked by the contracting officer, or a mutual mistake as to a matter of fact. An upward adjustment of a contract price may be granted under these conditions.

(b) When a request involves possible correction of a mistake, the contractor may be asked to furnish, in addition to the facts and evidence listed in subparagraph (d) "Facts and Evidence", any of the following information:

(i) A statement and evidence of the precise error made, ambiguity existing, or misunderstanding arising, showing what it consists of, how it occurred, and the intention of the parties.

(ii) A statement explaining when the mistake was discovered, when the contracting officer was given notice of it, and whether this notice was given before completion of work under, or the effective termination date of, the contract.

(iii) An estimate of profit or loss under the contract, with detailed supporting analysis.

(iv) An estimate of the increase in cost to the Government resulting from the adjustment requested, with detailed supporting analysis.

(3) Formalization of an Informal Commitment.

(a) The third category of contractual adjustments, formalization of an informal commitment, is authorized in order to permit payment to persons who have taken action without a formal contract. For instance, a contractor, acting in good faith and relying on the apparent authority of an FAA official, may have carried out work for which there was not a proper contractual arrangement.

(b) When a request involves possible formalizing of an informal commitment, the contractor may also be asked to furnish the following information in addition to those specified in subparagraph d. "Facts and Evidence":

- (i) Copies of any written instructions or assurances (or a sworn statement of any oral instructions or assurances) given the contractor, and identification of the Government official who gave them.
- (ii) A statement as to when the contractor furnished or arranged to furnish the supplies or services involved, and to whom.
- (iii) Evidence that the contractor relied upon the instructions or assurances, with a full description of the circumstances that led to this reliance.
- (iv) Evidence that, when performing the work, the contractor expected to be compensated directly for it by the Government and did not anticipate recovering the costs in some other way.
- (v) A cost breakdown supporting the amount claimed as fair compensation for the work performed.
- (vi) A statement and evidence of the impracticability of providing, in an appropriate contractual instrument, for the work performed..

b. *Contractor's Responsibility.* It is the contractor' responsibility to seek contract adjustment when appropriate. The contractor should do this in a written request to the contracting officer. The request should include all the information necessary for the contracting officer to conduct an investigation such as the following:

- (1) The precise adjustment requested:
- (2) The essential facts, summarized chronologically in narrative form;
- (3) The contractor's conclusions based on these facts, showing when the contractor considers itself entitled to the adjustment; and
- (4) Whether or not
 - (a) All obligations under the contracts involved have been discharged;
 - (b) Final payment under the contracts involved has been made;
 - (c) Any proceeds from the request will be subject to assignment or other transfer, and to whom; and
 - (d) The contractor has sought the same, or a similar or related, adjustment from the General Accounting Office or any other part of the Government, or anticipated doing so.

c. *Contracting Officer's Responsibilities.*

(1) *Gather Information.* The contracting officer is responsible to gather information necessary to conduct an initial investigation. Information such as that specified in subparagraphs A.2.a.(1) - "Modifications Without Consideration", A.2.a.(2) - "Correction of Mistakes", A.2.a.(3) - Formalization of an Informal Commitment", and A.2. d. "Facts and Evidence" are examples of the types of information that may be useful to establishing the facts. The contracting officer should assemble a case file containing all the pertinent documentation including information submitted by the contractor. The case file will serve as a basis for review and approval or rejection of the case and should be well-organized to facilitate review by the product team, legal, and if necessary, the approving authority. The contracting officer should maintain complete records of all actions taken under this Section 3.10.7 - Extraordinary Contractual Actions as part of the case file, whether approved or denied.

(2) *Perform the Initial Investigation.* The contracting officer in concert with legal and the product team will make a thorough initial investigation to establish the facts necessary to decide a given case. Facts and evidence, including signed statements of material facts within the knowledge of individuals when documentary evidence is lacking, and audits if considered necessary to establish financial or cost facts, shall be obtained from contractor and Government personnel. As part of this initial investigation, the contracting officer should ascertain if other Government agencies are involved - see the following subparagraph (3) "Liaison With Other Agencies". This initial investigation will determine whether to reject the case or process it further. If rejection is warranted at this juncture, the contracting officer will notify the contractor in writing.

(3) *Involve Affected Agencies.* When a case involves matters of interest to more than one Government agency, the contracting officer should do the following:

(a) Maintain liaison with affected agencies to determine whether joint action should be taken.

(b) Assure availability of funds required from other agencies. When additional funds are required from another agency, the contracting agency may not approve adjustment requests before receiving advice that the funds will be available. The request for this advice shall give the contractor's name, the contract number, the amount of proposed relief, a brief description of the contract, and the accounting classification or fund citation. If the other agency makes additional funds available, the agency considering the adjustment request shall be solely responsible for any action taken on the request.

(c) When essentiality to the national defense is an issue, agencies considering requests for amendment without consideration involving another agency shall obtain advice on the issue from the other agency before making the final decision. When this advice is received, the agency considering the request for amendment without consideration shall be responsible for taking whatever action is appropriate.

(4) *Submit Cases to the Administrator as Approving Authority.* The contracting officer will submit cases that have merit through appropriate channels to the approving authority. The contracting officer should include a memorandum for the signature of the

approving authority that contains key the following information.:

(5) *Insert Contract Information.* The contracting officer should include the following information in contract(s) entered into or modified under the Act and the EO:

- (a) A citation of the Act and the EO
- (b) A brief statement of the circumstances justifying the action; and
- (c) A recital of the finding that the action will facilitate the national defense.

(6) *Reports to Congress.* The EO requires the submission of an annual report to Congress by March 15, listing actions taken on requests for relief, including indemnity, under the Act's authority. The contracting officer should provide input as follows for the report:

- (a) The total number of requests, total dollar amount requested and the total dollar amount approved or denied; and
- (b) For each approved request that involves actual or potential cost to the FAA in excess of \$500,000, the report should include the name of the contractor, the actual cost or estimated potential cost, a description of the property or services involved, and a statement of the circumstances justifying the action. The report should omit any information classified 'Confidential' or higher.

d. *Facts and Evidence.*

(1) *General. The following should be included:*

- (a) Description and information of the contract(s) such as key dates, modifications, items acquired, price or prices, schedules, special provisions;
- (b) History of performance such as when work began, progress made, exact statement of contractor's remaining obligations, and the contractor's expectations regarding completion;
- (c) Statement of payment received, due, yet to be received or to become due, including advance and progress payments, amounts withheld by the FAA and information as to any obligations of the FAA yet to be performed under the contract(s);
- (d) A detailed analysis of the request's monetary elements, including precisely how the actual or estimated dollar amount was determined and the effect of approval or denial on the contractor's profits before Federal income taxes;
- (e) A statement of the contractor's understanding of why the request's

subject matter cannot now, and could not at the time it arose be disposed of under the contract's terms;

(f) The best supporting evidence available to the contractor, including contemporaneous memorandums, correspondence, and affidavits;

(g) Relevant financial statements, cost analyses, or other such data, preferable certified by a certified public accountant, as necessary to support the request's monetary elements;

(h) A list of persons connected with the contract(s) who have factual knowledge of the subject matter, including when possible, their names, offices or titles, addresses and telephone numbers;

(i) A statement and evidence of steps taken to reduce losses and claims to a minimum;

(j) Any other relevant statements or evidence that may be required.

e. *Indemnification Requests.* Contractors that request inclusion of the indemnification clause should supply information such as the following to the contracting officer. The information should be adequate for the contracting officer to ascertain the validity of the request. Information such as the following is generally relevant:

(1) Identification of the contract for which the indemnification clause is requested;

(2) Identification and definition of the unusually hazardous or nuclear risks for which indemnification is requested, with a statement indicating how the contractor would be exposed to them;

(3) A statement, executed by a corporate official with binding contractual authority, of all insurance coverage applicable to the risks to be defined in the contract as unusually hazardous or nuclear, including

(a) Names of insurance companies, policy numbers, and expiration dates;

(b) A description of the types of insurance provided (including the extent to which the contractor is self-insured or intends to self-insure), with emphasis on identifying the risks insured against and the coverage extended to persons or property, or both;

(c) Dollar limits per occurrence and annually, and any other limitation, for relevant segments of the total insurance coverage;

(d) Deductibles, if any, applicable to losses under the policies;

(e) Any exclusions from coverage under such policies for unusually hazardous or nuclear risks; and

(f) Applicable workers' compensation insurance coverage.

(4) The controlling or limiting factors for determining the amount of financial protection the contractor is to provide and maintain, with information regarding the availability, cost, and terms of additional insurance or other forms of financial protection.

(5) Whether the contractor's insurance program has been approved or accepted by any Government agency; and whether the contractor has an indemnification agreement covering similar risks under any other Government program, and, if so, a brief description of any limitations.

(6) If the contractor is a division or subsidiary of a parent corporation,--

(a) A statement of any insurance coverage of the parent corporation that bears on the risks for which the contractor seeks indemnification and

(b) A description of the precise legal relationship between parent and subsidiary or division.

f. Disposition. When approving or denying a contractor's request, the approving authority will sign and date a Memorandum of Decision containing--

(1) The contractor's name and address, the contract identification, and the nature of the request;

(2) A concise description of the supplies or services involved;

(3) The decision reached and the actual cost or estimated potential cost involved, if any;

(4) A statement of the circumstances justifying the decision;

(5) Identification of any of the foregoing information classified "Confidential" or higher (instead of being included in the memorandum, such information may be set forth in a separate classified document referenced in the memorandum); and

(6) If some adjustment is approved, a statement in substantially the following form: "I find that the action authorized herein will facilitate the national defense." The case files supporting this statement will show the derivation and rationale for the dollar amount of the award. When the dollar amount exceeds the amounts supported by audit or other independent reviews, the approving authority will further document the rationale for deviating from the recommendation.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms

[view procurement forms](#)

T3.10.9 First Article Approval and Testing

A First Article

1 General

a. First article testing and approval involves evaluating a contractor's initial, preproduction, or sample model or lot to ensure the contractor can furnish a product conforming to all contract requirements. First article testing may be appropriate when:

- (1) The contractor has not previously furnished the product to the Government;
- (2) The product was previously furnished to the Government, but changes in processes or specifications occurred; production was discontinued for an extended period, or the product developed problems during its life;
- (3) The product is based on a performance specification; or
- (4) It is essential to have a first article as a manufacturing standard.

b. First article testing generally need not be conducted for research and development products or commercial items.

2 Minimizing Risk Revised 10/2010

a. To minimize risk to both FAA and the contractor, the first article test is preferably conducted before the contractor acquires materials or components for use in production. Departing from this sequence of testing and then purchasing materials increases risk to both parties and should be avoided when possible. Also, appropriation statutes may include restrictions on ordering long lead items or production units prior to completion of the first article testing (the CO should review appropriation statutes for these potential restrictions).

b. When establishing delivery schedules, the procurement team should consider the time needed to conduct the first article test, order and receive materials or components, and produce items. Risk can be minimized by establishing realistic schedules that include sufficient time to complete all the requirements that precede production, including first article testing and ordering and delivery of materials and components. However, circumstances may arise that do not allow this customary sequence leading to production. In unique circumstances where this cannot be done, the procurement team may consider possible alternatives that would facilitate an expedient delivery schedule of acceptable items. For example, under Alternate II to the

"First Article Approval" clauses, the CO may authorize the contractor in writing to either "...acquire *specific* material and components or commence production *to the extent essential* to meet the delivery schedule" prior to first article approval. The authorization is limited to *specific* materials and components and production *to the extent essential*. The procurement team should examine the specific facts and minimize FAA's risk by authorizing only specific items and extent of production truly necessary to meet schedule. Long lead items are possible candidates for this type of early authorization.

c. The CO should include first article testing clause/alternate clause most appropriate in the situation.

3 Testing and Approval Revised 10/2010

The procurement team should determine the appropriate first article testing method and clearly delineate the requirements in the contract. The following illustrates factors that should be considered when establishing first article requirements, and stated in the contract:

- a. Will FAA or the contractor conduct the first article test;
- b. Performance or other characteristics that must be met;
- c. Detailed technical requirements for first article testing;
- d. First article test report data required in contractor-performed testing;
- e. Tests FAA will use when it performs the tests;
- f. If the approved first article will serve as the manufacturing model;
- and
- g. Disposition of the approved first article.

4 Waiving First Article Revised 10/2010

Alternate II of the "First Article Approval" clauses authorizes the CO to waive the first article in instances where supplies identical or similar to those called for have previously been delivered by the offeror and accepted by the Government. The procurement team should use this approach when appropriate for the circumstances. If the potential to waive first article testing exists, the procurement team may consider alternative offers based on including or omitting the testing in the price and delivery schedule. Evaluation criteria should indicate how this will be treated in the evaluation.

5 Coordination

The CO should facilitate the testing and acceptance by coordinating actions and individuals

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that will participate in the process. The following illustrates the nature of the facilitation:

- a. Distribute copies of test requirements to entities involved with the testing or approval, such as to Government laboratories that have this responsibility.
- b. Notify the Government entity that has responsibility for first article testing or approval sufficiently in advance of their receiving either a test item or test report.
- c. Specify that the Government laboratory or other activity responsible for first article testing or evaluation inform the contracting office promptly whether to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the first article.

6 Changes Revised 4/2022

Any changes in the drawings, designs, or specifications determined by the CO to be necessary as a result of first article testing should be made under the applicable "Changes" clause, and not by the notice of approval, conditional approval, or disapproval furnished to the contractor.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 4/2022

Document Name

D Procurement Samples Added 4/2022

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 4/2022

Document Name

Document Name

T3.13.1 Other Administrative Procedures Revised 1/2009

A Administrative Matters

1 Numbering System for Procurement Instruments Revised 10/2023

a. A uniform numbering system allows FAA to identify, control, and track each procurement action, from procurement request through award and close-out. This numbering system is applied through FAA's automated procurement system. Use of the FAA's procurement numbering system is required for all procurement requests and procurement instruments, including written screening information requests, purchase orders, delivery orders, task orders, agreements, leases, contracts, and all forms of awards, regardless of monetary consideration.

b. The Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID) must consist of 14 alphanumeric characters:

(1) *Positions One and Two.* A two-digit numeric code identifying the procuring agency. This code must always be "69" which is the identifier for the Department of Transportation.

(2) *Positions Three, Four, Five and Six.* A four-digit alphanumeric code identifying the Activity Address Code (AAC) as the unique identifier for Federal Aviation Administration contracting offices.as follows:

Acquisition		Real Estate	
Office	AAC	Office	AAC
AAQ-200	3KA7	AAQ-900 (ES)	435Z
AAQ-300	3KA8	AAQ- 900 (CS)	7DCM

AAQ-400	3KA9	AAQ-900 (WS)	0EG4
AAQ-500	7DCK		
AAQ-600	2M15		
AAQ-700	73GH		

***NOTE:** Starting for all FY 2018 awards. DT (Dept. of Transportation), WA (Headquarters), AC (Aeronautical Center) and CT (Technical Center) are changed to the new unique Activity Area Codes (AAC) above.

(3) *Positions Seven and Eight.* A two-digit numeric code that is the last two digits of the fiscal year in which the PIID is assigned.

(4) *Position Nine.* A one-digit alphabetic code identifying the type of procurement instrument (i.e., agreement, contract, etc.) as follows:

A – Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA). Use for Blanket Purchasing Agreement (BPA).

C - Contract. Use for all contracts, including letter contracts. Does not apply to real property transactions.

D - Indefinite-Delivery Contract. Use for indefinite quantity, definite quantity, and requirements contracts.

F – Delivery/Task Order, Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) Call and Blanket Ordering Agreement (BOA) Orders. Use when placing orders directly against DOT or FAA contracts and against contracts administered by another agency, i.e., Federal Supply Schedules, Government-Wide Action Contracts (GWACS). Does not apply to real property transactions.

G – Blanket Ordering Agreement (BOA). Use for Blanket Ordering Agreement (BOA).

H - Agreement. Excludes Blanket Purchase Agreements, Basic Ordering Agreements and Leases. Does not apply to real property transactions.

K - Land Purchase and Condemnation. Use for acquisition of permanent real estate interests (fee simple) by purchase or condemnation. Does not include leasehold interests (land or space) or easements in real property.

L - Lease Agreement. Use for leasing real and personal property, and products or equipment. Also, includes instruments for both land and space where the Government obtains real estate rights, and all easements including aerial easements for a limited period of time, and may or may not be monetary in

consideration. Does NOT include Interagency Agreements. This PIID will also be used for Multiple Payees.

M - Utilities. Use for contracts for electric, telephone, water, natural gas, and other utilities, including delivery/task orders against external contracts. Includes FAA delivery orders against GSA area-wide and GSA commodity contracts for utilities.

N – Inter-agency Agreement and Intra-agency. Use when obtaining products or services from or through another Federal agency when that servicing agency may be in a position or equipped to supply, render, or obtain by contract. Does not apply to real property transactions.

N - Reimbursable Agreement. Use when FAA enters into an agreement to *provide* products or services and receives payment for the products or services rendered and not covered otherwise.

P - Purchase Order. Use for all Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (C O T S) purchase orders and NIB/UNICOR. Also, appraisals, surveys, title, closing, and other work related to leasing or acquiring real estate rights.

Q - Request for Quote. Use when soliciting contracts by request for quote.

R - Request for Offer. Use when soliciting contracts by screening information request (SIR) for qualifications, information, or offer.

S - Sales Contract (Account Receivable). Use for sales and other disposal of real and personal property.

T – Other Transaction Agreement (OTA). Use when placing all other types of agreements.

The letters not listed above are reserved. The reserved letters may not be used to identify an FAA procurement instrument in lieu of the above designated codes assigned to the type of instrument.

(6) *Positions Ten through Fourteen.* At the discretion of the Chief of the Contracting Office, these characters may be numeric or alphanumeric. A separate set of serial numbers may be used for any type of procurement instrument.

c. Illustration of the PIID. An example of a PIID is as follows: 6973GH-18-R-00001 identifies an RFO issued by the Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Aeronautical Center, Oklahoma City, OK in fiscal year 18.

d. Supplementary PIIDs. A supplementary number must be used with the basic PIID to identify the following:

(1) *Amendments to Screening Information Request (SIR).* Amendments must be

assigned a four position numeric serial number, sequentially beginning with 0001. A sample amendment number would be 69DCK-18-R-00001-0001.

(2) *Modifications to Contracts, Agreements, and Orders.* Modifications to contracts, agreements, and orders must be numbered sequentially with a six-position alphanumeric serial number beginning with P00001.

e. *Contract Line Item Number (CLIN).* CLINs are numbered consecutively beginning with 001, according to the functionality of the procurement system.

f. *Procurement Request (PR) Requisition Number.* Requisitioning Office PRs will continue to be numbered according to the following convention, beginning with the FAA Identifier code for the requisitioning office two character designator (see below), followed by the last two digits of the budget year for which the obligation is intended (corresponding with the budget year in the project and accounting codes of the request), then a five digit sequential number assigned by the procurement system, and finally a two or three character suffix, if required.

Identifier Codes:

WA – FAA Headquarters	ES - Eastern Service Area	CS - Central Service Area
AC - Aeronautical Center	ES – Real Estate CO Eastern Service Area	WS - Western Service Area
CT - Technical Center	CS – Real Estate CO Central Service Area	WS – Real Estate CO Western Service Area
WA – RECO FAA Headquarters	TPC – Purchase Card (all areas)	

Examples of requisition numbering are: CS-18-00001, indicates a standard PR issued by the Central Service Area intended for award in FY17. A PR with the number WS-18-00001RE indicates that it originated in the Western Service Area, intended for award in FY18, and is specially designated for Real Estate.

2 Contract Format for Products, Services, and Construction Revised 9/2020

Each request for offer or contract should be tailored to include only those elements required, at an appropriate level of detail, to make the contract a binding and enforceable document. For uniformity, the format of each request for offer or contract may be structured according to the following outline:

Part I - The Schedule.

Section A - Contract

Section B - Supplies or Services and Prices/Costs

Section C - Description/Specifications/Work Statement

Section D - Packaging and Marking

Section E - Inspection and Acceptance

Section F - Deliveries or Performance

Section G - Contract Administration Data Section H - Special Contract Requirements

Part II - Contract Clauses.

Section I - Contract Clauses

Part III - List of Documents, Exhibits, and Attachments.

Section J - List of Documents, Exhibits, and Attachments

Part IV - Representations and Instructions.

Section K - Representations, Certifications, and Other Statements of Offerors

Section L - Instructions, Conditions, and Notices to Offerors

Section M - Evaluation Factors for Award

3 Congressional Affairs Notification Revised 10/2023

a. The following require official notification to Congress *before* releasing an award and distributing the contractual instrument:

(1) *New Awards*. Congress must be notified at least 48 hours, excluding Federal holidays and weekends, before awarding any contract or other agreement of \$4.5 million or more (total value including all options or ceilings), excluding interagency agreements. The DOT Assistant Secretary for Government Affairs (I-1) or designee notifies Congress, and advises the Contracting Officer (CO) that the contract or agreement may be released. The CO may sign the contract or agreement, but information about the award must not be released outside of DOT until completing the Congressional notification procedures in this section.

(2) *Modifications and Delivery/Task Orders*. Notification is not required for modifications and delivery/task orders of \$4.5 million or more if Congress was notified about the initial award; otherwise, Congressional notification is required.

b. Notification must be made via FAA Form 4400-35, "Contract Award Notification." The Congressional Affairs Notification template, which contains language to use in the notification email sent to the DOT Assistant Secretary for Government Affairs (I-1), can be found on the FAST under Procurement Templates. FAA Form 4400-35 is to be sent to the DOT Assistant Secretary for Government Affairs (I-1), with concurrent courtesy copies to:

- (1) FAA Office of Government and Industry Affairs (AGI-1);
- (2) FAA Acquisition Executive (ACQ-1);
- (3) Chief Operating Officer (if ATO is the requiring organization) or Associate/Assistant Administrator (if other than ATO is the requiring organization), through the CO's management; and
- (4) The Office of Communications (AOC-1).

c. The CO must complete all blocks of FAA Form 4400-35 and send it to the Assistant Secretary for Government Affairs (I-1), via email or fax at (202) 366-7346. Block 9 of the form may be revised to show an applicable AMS procurement method. The CO is responsible for documenting the date I-1 received the form; to confirm receipt, the CO may call (202) 366-4573.

d. Unless I-1 or designee requests the CO or other designated official not to proceed with award, awards may be announced on the **third** working day following I-1's receipt of FAA Form 4400-35.

e. The official contract file must include a copy of FAA Form 4400-35 and documentation of I-1's receipt of the form.

f. Real property awards do not require Congressional notification, unless Member(s) of Congress specifically request notification of award, in which case, the CO must provide award notifications.

4 Press Release and Public Announcement of Award Revised 7/2021

a. Congressional notification procedures, if applicable, must be completed before the CO or other designated official issues a press release or public announcement.

b. *Press Release.* A press release may be appropriate for awards of interest to the general public. The determination of what is or is not newsworthy must consider factors such as dollar amount of the action, uniqueness, or public interest associated with the requirement. The CO should contact the Office of Public Affairs (AOC-300) for advice, and help with preparing a press release; Service Area, Region and Center personnel should coordinate a press release with their local public affairs office. The CO should request a press release approximately four weeks before planned award.

c. *Public Announcement.* Although AMS policy does not require public announcement for all awards, the CO should consider announcing an award involving large funding amounts, subcontracting opportunities, or high public visibility. Award information should be announced promptly and via Contract Opportunities located at <https://SAM.gov>, the Internet, trade magazines, or local newspapers. Award announcements are for informational purposes only and should include:

- (1) Contract number;
- (2) Contractor name and address;
- (3) Brief description of the requirement;
- (4) Total value;
- (5) Award date; and
- (6) Contracting Officer's name, email, and telephone.

5 Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) and FPDS Data Quality Revised 9/2020

- a. *Use for Data.* The FAA uses the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) module within the procurement system as the means for collecting, maintaining, and reporting procurement award data to Congress, the Executive Branch, FAA management, audit and evaluation organizations, and the private sector. These groups use the data to measure and assess the impact of FAA procurement on the U.S. economy, the extent to which small business and small disadvantaged business firms share in FAA awards, the impact of competition on the procurement process, and for other policy and management purposes.
- b. *FPDS User Guide.* The procurement system FPDS User Guide provides full instructions and a complete list and description of the data reporting fields and options within fields, and when to appropriately use the options. The [FPDS User Guide](#) (FAA only) is on the National procurement system website under Training.
- c. *Public Access.* The Federal Funding Accountability Transparency Act requires FAA to make procurement award data publicly available. Government-wide award data is sent through FPDS- NG to the public website USASpending.gov. The FAA submits its award data to FPDS-NG by using the General Services Administration's Business Services. This process allows FAA to automatically send daily batch files to FPDS-NG, bypassing FPDS-NG's front-end edit checks, once an award passes the FAA's own edit checks.
- d. *System for Award Management.* The CO must ensure that the awardee is registered in the System for Award Management (SAM) System before award is made.
- e. *Annual Certification.* After the close of each fiscal year, the FAA Acquisition Executive certifies to the percentage of FPDS data that is accurate, timely, and complete. To support of this annual certification, the CO must enter all FPDS data for awards when the award is approved in procurement system. The CO must enter complete and accurate information for each data field in FPDS. The PRISM FPDS User Guide provides an explanation of each data element to be entered.
- f. *File Documentation.* The procurement system FPDS User Guide requires the CO to print and place a copy of the completed FPDS form in the contract file. If subsequent FPDS award exception reports require corrections to FPDS entries, the CO must correct the entries and print another form with changes and place it in the contract file.

g. *Reviewing Exception Reports.* At least quarterly, the CO's branch manager or team lead must review the procurement system award exception report to ensure all procurement actions have been entered and the data is accurate and complete. The branch manager or team lead must ensure that corrections are made within 30 days of the date of the report.

6 Record Requirements Revised 10/2023

a. The Procurement System Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) module includes the index of unclassified records of all procurements exceeding the micro-purchase threshold.

b. For procurements under AMS, FAA will be able to access, as a minimum, the following information:

- (1) The date of contract award.
- (2) Information identifying the source to which the contract was awarded.
- (3) The property or services obtained by the Government under the procurement.
- (4) The total cost of the procurement.
- (5) Single source procurements.
- (6) The identity of the organization or activity that conducted the procurement.
- (7) Awards to small disadvantaged businesses using either set-asides or unrestricted competition.
- (8) Awards to business concerns owned and controlled by women.
- (9) The number of offers received in response to a screening information request.
- (10) Task or delivery order contracts.

7 Records Retention Revised 7/2021

The [Federal Records Act \(44 U.S.C. 31\)](#) and other statutes require all federal agencies to create records that document Agency activities, file records for safe storage and efficient retrieval, and dispose of records according to Agency schedules. The FAA Records Management program is responsible for implementing and enforcing all applicable Federal, DOT, and FAA laws, directives, and policies regarding the disposition of official government records. FAA Order 1350.14B prescribes the requirements and responsibilities for conducting the agency's Records Management Program and covers all records, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by FAA under Federal law.

For Financial Management and Report records maintained by the FAA, the following record disposition instructions apply:

- (a) All records pertaining to procuring goods and services, paying bills, collecting debts, and accounting shall be disposed 6 years after final payment or cancellation, but longer retention is authorized if required for business use.
- (b) All records necessary for documenting the existence, acquisition, ownership, cost, valuation, depreciation, and/or classification of fixed assets such as real property, capitalized personal property, internal use software, equipment, and other assets and liabilities reported on an Agency's annual financial statements shall be destroyed 2 years after asset is disposed of and/or removed from the Agency's financial statement, but longer retention is authorized if required for business use.

For more information on the disposition of records created by the FAA in carrying out the work of financial management please refer to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) General Records Schedule 1.1: Financial Management and Reporting Records located at <https://www.archives.gov/files/records-mgmt/grs/grs01-1.pdf>.

8 Annual Procurement Forecast Revised 7/2021

- a. In order to provide the small business community with reasonable procurement opportunities and to comply with the President's desire to expand procurement opportunities for small businesses, it is the policy of the FAA to make its Annual Procurement Forecast available to interested business owners. The forecast is for informational and marketing purposes only and does not constitute a specific offer or commitment by the FAA to fund any of the procurements listed.
- b. Whether on the Internet or in hard copy, this document must be provided to the public and to the FAA Small Business Program (AAP-20), not later than October 1, of each fiscal year.
- c. Information should include as a minimum:
 - (1) All planned new procurement actions scheduled for award during the current fiscal year excluding interagency agreements, federal supply schedules and credit card purchases;
 - (2) A brief description of the anticipated procurement;
 - (3) The estimated dollar amount of the procurement in a range, e.g. \$500,000-\$1,000,000;
 - (4) A name and phone number of a person knowledgeable about the procurement;
 - (5) The anticipated fiscal year quarter of the screening information request release and contract award;
 - (6) The method of procurement (i.e. set-aside, single source unrestricted).

9 Reports Revised 7/2024

a. *Requirements.* The FAA remains subject to certain statutory, regulatory, and policy requirements and must continue to report the following:

(1) *Report of Proposed Federal Construction.* Construction programs estimated to exceed \$500,000 are subject to Davis-Bacon Act regulations at 29 CFR 1.4. This CFR section requires the FAA to furnish the Department of Labor a general outline of its proposed construction programs for the upcoming fiscal year. The report must identify the estimated number of projects that will require wage determinations, the anticipated types of construction, and the locations of construction. Due Annually; March 20.

(2) *Semiannual Labor Compliance Report.* Davis-Bacon Act regulations at 29 CFR 5.7 require data on compliance with and enforcement of the construction labor standards requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act and Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act. The report will identify enforcement actions taken by the contracting offices. Due Semi-Annually; October 20 & April 20 (see AMS Procurement Forms).

(3) *Lobbying Disclosure Report.* Public Law 101-121 requires contractors to disclose any lobbying activities. The Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 eliminated the requirement to forward a copy of each disclosure form, SF LLL to Congress semiannually. Therefore, this report is no longer required. The original SF LLL should continue to be retained in the contract file.

(4) *Major Procurement Program Goals (MPPG).* Pursuant to Executive Order 12928 of 9/16/94, the FAA Administrator will report to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration through the Secretary of the Department of Transportation on the extent of achievements against the MPPG established. Three reports that include the number and dollar obligation of all procurements for each MPPG, excluding interagency agreements, are required by AAP-20.

b. *Responsibilities.*

(1) The Chief of the Contracting Office (COCO) must collect, compile and submit for their respective organizations the reports outlined below. Reports must be received by Acquisitions Oversight and Reporting Branch (AAP-400), or other designated recipient, prior to the stated due dates. The COCO must also provide negative responses when there is no data to report for a particular report during the reporting period.

(2) AAP-400 will consolidate the reports that are required to be submitted to AAP-400 into a single agency-wide report for submission to the various requesters prior to their prescribed due dates. All other reports will be submitted by the Logistics Service Areas, Centers, and Headquarters, directly to the requester.

c. Specifics about each report are as follows:

<u>Title of Report</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Reporting Period</u>	<u>Due Date to AAP-400</u>
Report of Proposed Federal Construction	FAA Form 4474-5	Annually; prospective activity for the next fiscal year.	March 20
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Report	OFPP and OFEE prescribed format. Negative responses required.	Annually; for the prior calendar year.	February 26
Semiannual Labor Compliance Report	No prescribed format; an original and one copy is required.	Semi-annually; for the prior 6 month period.	October 20; April 20
Lobbying Disclosure Report	No longer required.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Major Procurement Program Goals (Projection)	Format prescribed by AAP-20; Report directly to AAP-20 by	Annual, prior to October 1 of each fiscal year. (See AMS	N/A
	Memorandum from the ATO Vice Presidents, FAA Associate and Assistant Administrators, Regional Administrators and Center Directors. (See Appendix 2)	Section 3.6.1.3)	
Pre-AMS Major Procurement Program Goals (Actuals)	Format prescribed by AAP-20; Report directly to AAP-20 in writing from the FAA Headquarters Director of Acquisition and Contracting, Regional Administrators and Center Directors. (See Appendix 3)	Quarterly, by the 15 th of the month following the reporting period. (See AMS Section 3.6.1.2)	N/A

Post AMS Major Procurement Program Goals (Actuals)	Format prescribed by AAP-20; Report directly to AAP-20 in writing from the FAA Headquarters Director of Acquisition and Contracting, Regional Administrators and Center Directors. (See Appendix 4)	Quarterly, by the 15 th of the month following the reporting period. (See AMS Section 3.6.1.2)	N/A
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10 Contractor Attendance at FAA-Sponsored and Other Government Training Revised 7/2024

a. *FAA Sponsored Training.*

(1) *General.* Prior to attending classroom FAA-sponsored training, all support contractors are required to submit FAA 4400-85 Support Contractor Authorization (FAA 4400-85) form to the appropriate Contracting Officer located on the FAST webpage under Procurement Forms. Support contractors are not required to submit the FAA 4400-85 form when taking online FAA-sponsored training; unless the support contractor will take the online FAA-sponsored training on contractual billable hours. The Contracting Officers may authorize support contractors to participate in FAA-sponsored training, if training is authorized in the support contract and the training hours may be billed as direct hours to the contract. When training is NOT specifically authorized in the provisions of the contract FAA will NOT pay direct hourly charges associated with the number of hours spent in training. The following conditions apply when training is not specifically authorized in the provisions of the FAA contract.

(a) *Unique Content.* Support contractors may be allowed to attend FAA sponsored training related to Agency-unique subject areas (such as the AMS), on a space-available basis. However, FAA will only pay direct hourly charges associated with the training if the conditions listed in a. (1) are met.

(b) *Non-unique Content.* In principle, when training is NOT covered under the support contract there is a presumption that the contractor is obligated to provide contractor personnel with the requisite expertise and training. Therefore, if the FAA provides training in an area that is not Agency-unique, the contract price should be reduced accordingly.

(c) *Unauthorized Actions.* If training is authorized by anyone other than the Contracting Officer, and the contract provisions do not provide for the training, the action is unauthorized and must be processed as an unauthorized commitment. (See T3.1.4 Delegations)

(d) *Contractor Required Training.* Courses identified as mandatory at the FAA, and

placed in the eLMS Contractor Course catalog may be taken at will by FAA contractors and the training hours may be billed as direct hours to the contract. Courses may only be entered into the catalog with the approval of the manager of AAP-100.

(2) Responsibilities.

(a) *Contracting Officer.* The Contracting Officer may include language in contracts regarding the inclusion of contractors in FAA sponsored training and make the final determination whether or not a course is FAA-unique. The Contracting Officer is the only person with authority to approve Government training for a contractor, since it involves the expenditure of government funds. The Contracting Officer should provide a copy of the signed authorization to the Course Manager and retain the original in the contract file.

(b) *Contractors.* Prior to attending FAA-sponsored training, a support contractor must submit a FAA 4400-85 form to the appropriate Contracting Officer. The form should be approved by both the requestor's Contracting Officer's Representative and the Contracting Officer and provided to the Course Manager on or before the first day of class.

(c) *Course Instructor.* The Course Instructor is not authorized to admit support contractor employees to a course without the Contracting Officer's authorization on the approval form. Any issues regarding attendance of support contractors are to be referred to the Course Manager.

(d) *FAA Course Manager.* The Course Manager should provide guidance to support contractors regarding the requirement for the FAA 4400-85 form and manage any issues referred by the Course Instructor pertaining to the support contractor's authorization to attend the training. Additionally, the Course Manager should retain copies of signed forms with the training roster and ensure that a signed authorization is on file for all support contractors attending FAA sponsored training. The class roster should indicate the support contractor's company name and include the following legend: *"Failure to correctly indicate that you are an employee of a support contractor will be a material misrepresentation under the terms of the contract."*

b. Other Government Training.

FAA contractors may be eligible to take free-of-charge training through other Government sources such as the Federal Acquisition Institute (FAI) or Defense Acquisition University (DAU). Contractor eligibility to take a course will be determined by the Government entity sponsoring the training. Contractors must follow the Government sponsor's eligibility, registration and approval procedures.

If required by the other Government entity, FAA approval of the training will be provided by the FAA Contracting Officer or the Contracting Officer's designee. The contractor must request FAA approval using the support contractor training authorization form in the FAST. FAA will consider whether the training is necessary for the contractor's performance under

the contractor's FAA contract, or whether the training would be beneficial to the FAA.

11 Plain Language Revised 10/2023

When the statement of work for a contract requires the contractor to deliver any document that will be published, either electronically or in hard copy, for dissemination outside the FAA, or for broad dissemination within the FAA, the document must comply with FAA Order 1000.36A, "FAA Writing Standards." Typical documents covered by this requirement include scientific reports, study or survey results, newsletters, regulations, advisory circulars, orders, manuals, ATO Leaders Report, Reports to Congress, and FAA Today. This requirement does not apply to technical documents arising from contract administration, such as earned value management system reports, design review data packages, test plans, or integrated logistics support plans.

There is an equivalent contract clause implementing the above requirement.

12 Reserved Revised 7/2020

13 Procurement System Record Cancellation Added 7/2021

The Procurement System will automatically discard all approved records that have been cancelled by the procurement system administrator or Contracting Officer after a period of 180 days. The record will officially be marked as "cancelled" and the system will discard of the record. Examples of approved records that qualify for cancellation in the procurement system are as follows:

- (a) No funds have been obligated against the system generated record;
- (b) No performance or services have been executed against the system generated record;
and
- (c) No acceptance of goods or services have been applied against the system generated record.

Once the record is cancelled by the procurement systems administrator or Contracting Officer, the record is non-recoverable. Any cancelled records can be re-created within the Procurement System at the discretion of the CO.

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 7/2024

Document Name
FAA 4400-35 Contract Award Notification
FAA 4400-78 Semiannual Labor Compliance Report
FAA 4400-85 Support Contractor Authorization

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Congressional Affairs Notification Template

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

G Appendix Added 9/2021

APPENDIX 1 – Annual Procurement Forecast Added 9/2020

ANNUAL PROCUREMENT FORECAST FORMAT

Program Office & Point of Contact	Description of Procurement Planning Procurement Information	Incumbent Contractor & Current Contract Number (if available)
	(Include Brief Description, SIC Code Estimated Value,	

(Include Office Title, Release Routing Symbol, Method Telephone Number whether with Area Code)	Performance Location indicating City & State)	(Include Estimated SIR Date, Estimated Award Date, of Procurement, indicate Set- Aside or not)
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* Do Not Include Modifications to Existing Procurements

Method of Procurement: (i.e., set-aside, single Source unrestricted)

APPENDIX 2 – Major Procurement Program Goals (MPPG) Added 9/2020

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

MAJOR PROCUREMENT PROGRAM GOALS (PROJECTION) FISCAL YEAR

(DOLLARS IN
MILLIONS)

REPORTING OFFICE: _____

Fiscal Year % of No.
of

\$ Goal Goal Actions

- (1) Total Procurements..... N/A _____
- (2) Awards to Small Businesses..... _____ % (% of 1) _____
- (3) Awards to SEDB (8(a))..... _____ % (% of 1) _____
- (4) Awards to Small Disadvantaged Businesses... _____ % (% of 1) _____
- (5) Awards to Small Businesses Owned and Controlled by Women..... _____ % (% of 1)
- (6) Total Subcontracts Awarded by Prime Contractors..... N/A _____
- (7) Subcontracts Awarded to Small Businesses..... _____ % (% of 6) _____
- (8) Subcontracts Awarded to Small Businesses Owned and Controlled by Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Individuals..... _____ % (% of 6) _____

(9) Subcontracts Awarded to Small Businesses

Owned and Controlled by Women..... _____ % (% of 6) _____

APPENDIX 3 – Pre-AMS MPPG (Actuals) Report Added 9/2020

PRE-ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AMS)

MAJOR PROCUREMENT PROGRAM GOALS (ACTUALS) REPORT (MPPGR) DATA ITEM DESCRIPTIONS (2/98)

Pre-AMS reports are to be generated containing the following data elements:

Pre-AMS Procurement Obligations, as used in the MPPGR, is the sum of all procurement obligations that are **not** awarded pursuant to the AMS (excludes interagency agreements).

Total Awards (Item 1) are all pre-AMS procurement obligations awarded to large and small businesses excluding all interagency agreements. Item 1 must be equal to or greater than the sum of Items 2 - 5.

Awards to Small Business Concerns (Item 2) are all pre-AMS procurement obligations awarded to small business concerns (i.e. 8(a) businesses, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, small businesses owned and controlled by women and all other small businesses). Item 2 must be equal to the sum of Items 3 - 5.

Awards to 8(a) Concerns (Item 3) are all pre-AMS procurement obligations awarded to 8(a) firms via FSS, 8(a) competitive set-asides and/or 8(a) non-competitive set-asides only. Do not count in Item 3 if counted in Items 4 or 5.

Awards to Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Socially and Economically Disadvantaged (SDB) Individuals (Item 4) are all pre-AMS procurement obligations awarded to SDBs excluding awards to 8(a) firms via 8(a) competitive set-asides and/or 8(a) non- competitive set-asides. Do not count these awards in Item 4 if counted in Items 3 or 5.

Awards to Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Women (WOB) (Item 5) are all pre-AMS procurement obligations awarded to WOBs excluding awards to 8(a) firms via 8(a) competitive set-asides and/or 8(a) non-competitive set-asides. Do not count these awards in Item 5 if counted in Items 3 or 4.

Total Subcontracts Awarded by Prime Contractors (Item 6) are all pre-AMS subcontract obligations awarded to large and small businesses. Item 6 must be equal to or greater than the sum of Items 7 - 9.

Subcontracts Awarded to Small Business Concerns (Item 7) are all pre-AMS subcontract obligations awarded to small businesses. Item 7 must be equal to or greater than the sum of Items 8 and 9.

Subcontracts Awarded to Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Individuals (Item 8) are all pre-AMS subcontract obligations awarded to SDBs. Do not count these awards in Item 8 if counted in Item 9.

Subcontracts Awarded to Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Women (Item 9) are all pre-AMS subcontract obligations awarded to WOBs. Do not count these awards in Item 9 if counted in Item 8.

Actual This Period (Column 3) are all pre-AMS procurement obligations awarded during the current reporting period.

Cumulative Actual to Date (Column 4) are all pre-AMS procurement obligations awarded from October 1 of the current fiscal year through end of the current reporting period.

Number of Actions (Column 5) are the number of pre-AMS procurement actions that correlate to the "Actual This Period" procurement obligations (Column 3) or the "Cumulative Actual to Date" (Column 4).

**SAMPLE 3 –
(cont'd.)**

**FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION PRE-ACQUISITION
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**MAJOR PROCUREMENT PROGRAM GOALS (ACTUAL)
REPORT***

REPORTING OFFICE/DATE OF REPORT _____

FISCAL YEAR _____

(Dollars in)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
		Actual This Period	Cumulative Actual to Date	Number of Actions
1.	Total Awards	\$	\$	

2.	Awards to small Business Concerns (Include Items 3, 4, and 5 below)	\$	\$	
3.	Awards to 8(a) Concerns	\$	\$	
4.	Awards to Small Business Concerns owned and Controlled by Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Individuals (Exclude Item 3)	\$	\$	
5.	Awards to Small business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Women (Exclude Item 3)	\$	\$	
6.	Total Subcontracts Awarded by Prime Contractors	\$	\$	
7.	Subcontracts Awarded to Small Business Concerns	\$	\$	
8.	Subcontracts Awarded to Small business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Individuals	\$	\$	
9.	Subcontracts Awarded to Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Women	\$	\$	

* INCLUDE ALL PRE-AMS PROCUREMENT ACTIONS ON THIS REPORT
EXCEPT INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS.

APPENDIX 4 – Post AMS MPPG (Actuals) Report Added 9/2020

POST-ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AMS)

MAJOR PROCUREMENT PROGRAM GOALS (ACTUALS) REPORT (MPPGR) DATA ITEM DESCRIPTIONS (2/98)

Post-AMS reports are to be generated containing the following data elements:

Post-AMS Procurement Obligations, as used in the MPPGR, are all procurement obligations that are awarded pursuant to the AMS only (excludes interagency agreements).

Total Awards (Item 1) are all post-AMS procurement obligations awarded to large and small businesses excluding all interagency agreements. Item 1 must be equal to or greater than the sum of Items 2 - 5.

Awards to Small Business Concerns (Item 2) are all post-AMS procurement obligations awarded to small business concerns (i.e. very small businesses, 8(a) businesses, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, small businesses owned and controlled by women and all other small businesses). Item 2 must be equal to the sum of Items 2.1 - 5.

Very Small Business Set-Asides (Item 2.1) are all post-AMS procurement obligations awarded to very small businesses via FSS and/or very small business set-asides only. Do not include awards to very small businesses if the award was not made as a result of a FSS and/or very small business set-aside. Do not count very small business set-aside awards in Items 3, 4, or 5. Do not count in Item 2.1 if counted in Items 3, 4, or 5.

SEDB Set-Asides (8(a) (Item 3)) are all post-AMS procurement obligations awarded to 8(a) firms via FSS and/or SEDB set-asides only. Do not include awards to 8(a) firms if the award was not made as a result of a FSS and/or SEDB set-aside (8(a)). Do not count in Item 3 if counted in Items 2.1, 4, or 5.

Awards to Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Socially and Economically Disadvantaged (SDB) Individuals (Item 4) are all post-AMS procurement obligations awarded to SDBs excluding awards to 8(a) firms via SEDB 8(a) set-asides (Item 3). Do not count these awards in Item 4 if counted in Items 2.1, 3, or 5.

Awards to Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Women (WOB) (Item 5) are all post-AMS procurement obligations awarded to WOBs excluding awards to 8(a) firms via SEDB 8(a) set-asides. Do not count these awards in Item 5 if counted in Items 2.1, 3, or 4.

Total Subcontracts Awarded by Prime Contractors (Item 6) are all post-AMS subcontract obligations awarded to large and small businesses. Item 6 must be equal to or greater than the sum of Items 7 - 9.

Subcontracts Awarded to Small Business Concerns (Item 7) are all post-AMS subcontract obligations awarded to small businesses. Item 7 must be equal to or greater than the sum of Items 8 and 9.

Subcontracts Awarded to Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Individuals (Item 8) are all post-AMS subcontract obligations awarded to SDBs. Do not count these awards in Item 8 if counted in Item 9.

Subcontracts Awarded to Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Women (Item 9) are all post-AMS subcontract obligations awarded to WOBs. Do not count these awards in Item 9 if counted in Item 8.

Fiscal Year Goal (Column 3) are the agency-wide fiscal year goals established for each post- AMS MPPGR category (Column 2).

Actual This Period (Column 4) are all post-AMS procurement obligations awarded during the current reporting period.

Cumulative Actual to Date (Column 5) are all post-AMS procurement obligations awarded from October 1 of the current fiscal year through the end of the current reporting period.

Number of Actions (Column 6) are the number of post-AMS procurement actions that correlate to the "Actual This Period" procurement obligations (Column 3) or the "Cumulative Actual to Date" (Column 4).

**SAMPLE 4 –
(cont’d.)**

**FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION POST-ACQUISITION
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**MAJOR PROCUREMENT PROGRAM GOALS (ACTUAL)
REPORT***

REPORTING OFFICE/DATE OF REPORT _____

FISCAL YEAR _____

(Dollars in)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
		Fiscal Year \$ Goal	Actual This Period	Cumulative Actual to Date	Number of Actions
1.	Total Awards	\$	\$		
2.	Awards to small Business Concerns (Includes Items 2.1, 3, 4, and 5 below)	\$	\$		

2.1	Very Small Business Set-Asides				
3.	SEDB (8(a)) Set-Asides	\$	\$		
4.	Awards to Small Business Concerns owned and Controlled by Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Individuals (Exclude Item 3)	\$	\$		
5.	Awards to Small business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Women (Exclude Item 3)	\$	\$		
6.	Total Subcontracts Awarded by Prime Contractors	\$	\$		
7.	Subcontracts Awarded to Small Business Concerns	\$	\$		
8.	Subcontracts Awarded to Small business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Individuals	\$	\$		
9.	Subcontracts Awarded to Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Women	\$	\$		

*EXCLUDE INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS AND AWARDS NOT MADE UNDER THE ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ONLY.

(NOTE: PROVIDE THE DETAIL FOR ITEMS 2, 3, 4, AND 5 ON A SEPARATE SHEET. DETAIL THE INDIVIDUAL AWARDS (EXCEPT FOR SIMPLIFIED PURCHASES) THAT EQUATE TO THE TOTAL "ACTUAL THIS PERIOD" REPORTED. INCLUDE NAME OF CONTRACTOR, AWARD AMOUNT, APPLICABLE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION AND ETHNIC GROUP.)

T3.14.1 Security Revised 1/2009

A Security

1 Facility/Security Revised 1/2019

FAA Facility (per Order 1600.69C, FAA Facility Security Management Program, Appendix 1,#29) is defined as any building, structure, warehouse, appendage, storage area, utilities, and component, which, when related by function and location form an operating entity owned, operated or controlled by the FAA.

2 Information Security and Privacy Revised 10/2022

All systems and applications must undergo a Security Authorization as specified in FAA Order 1370.121B FAA Information Security and Privacy: Policy, as amended, and required by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130, Managing Information as a Strategic Resource (2016), and the Federal Information Modernization Security Act (FISMA) 2014. FAA Order 1370.121B as amended requires the use of the FAA Security Authorization Handbook, current version. The FAA Security Authorization Handbook provides the required guidance, process, and templates for conducting a Security Authorization and is based on the most current versions of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Publications and Standards, Department of Transportation (DOT) Compendium and FAA Policies.

The Office of Information Security and Privacy (IS&P), Compliance Division, Assessment Branch (AIS-230) provides Security Authorization services to Office of Finance and Management (AFN) organizations and Lines of Businesses (LOBs) that have requested and funded these services.

FAA will further use the Information Security Continuous Monitoring (ISCM) objective to protect High Value Assets (HVAs) and information. FAA and Contractor responsibilities are further defined in AMS clause 3.14-9 “Information Security Continuous Monitoring (ISCM) and Forensics on Contractor Systems”.

Privacy. The Privacy Act provides safeguards for individual privacy when the FAA contracts for the design, development and/or operation of a system of records on individuals on behalf of the FAA to accomplish a program function. The Act requires that the contractor follow all of the rules on privacy that apply to the FAA.

An FAA employee may be criminally and/or civilly liable for violations of the Act. When the contract provides for operation of a system of records on individuals, contractors and their employees are considered employees of the FAA for purposes of the criminal penalties of the Act.

The Contracting Officer must review requirements to determine whether a contract will involve the design, development and/or operation of a system of records on individuals. If one or more of these tasks will be required, the Contracting Officer must insure that the contract specifically identifies the system of records on individuals and the design, development and/or operation work to be performed. The statement of work must identify the FAA rules and regulations

implementing the Privacy Act.

Privacy and Information Technology. Agencies must ensure that contracts for information technology address protection of privacy in accordance with the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) and Part 24. In addition, each agency shall ensure that contracts for the design, development, and/or operation of a system of records using commercial information technology services or information technology support services include the following:

- (a) Agency rules of conduct that the contractor and the contractor's employees shall be required to follow.
- (b) A list of the anticipated threats and hazards that the contractor must guard against.
- (c) A description of the safeguards that the contractor must specifically provide.
- (d) Requirements for a program of FAA inspection during performance of the contract that will ensure the continued efficacy and efficiency of safeguards and the discovery and countering of new threats and hazards.

The Department of Transportation's implementing rules and regulations for the Privacy Act are contained at 49 CFR Part 10.

3 Personnel Security Revised 4/2022

a. Definitions.

- (1) *Access.* The ability to physically enter or pass through an FAA area or a facility; or having the physical ability or authority to obtain FAA sensitive information, materials, or resources; or the ability to obtain FAA sensitive information by technical means including the ability to read or write information or data electronically stored or processed in a digital format such as on a computer, modem, the Internet, or a local-or wide area network (LAN or WAN). When used in conjunction with classified information, access is the ability, authority, or opportunity to obtain knowledge of such information, materials, or resources, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order (EO)12968, Access to Classified Information.
- (2) *Classified Acquisition.* An acquisition in which offerors must access classified information (Confidential, Secret, or Top Secret) to properly submit an offer or quotation, to understand the performance requirements, or to perform the contract.
- (3) *Classified Contract.* Any contract, purchase order, consulting agreement, lease agreement, interagency agreement, memorandum of agreement, or any other agreement between FAA and another party or parties that requires the release or disclosure of classified information to the contractor and/or contractor employees in order for them to perform under the contract or provide the services or supplies contracted for.
- (4) *Classified National Security Information (CNSI)* or "classified information" is information that has been determined pursuant to Executive Order 13526 Classified

National Security Information or any predecessor order to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and is marked to indicate its classified status when in documentary form.

(5) *Contractor Employee*. A person employed as or by a contractor, subcontractor, or consultant supporting FAA or any non-FAA person who performs work or services for FAA within FAA facilities.

(6) *Electronic Questionnaires for Investigations Processing (eQIP)*. Government system used to electronically process initial and subsequent background investigation requests.

(7) *FAA facility*. Any staffed or unstaffed building structure, warehouse, appendage, storage area, utilities and components, which when related by function and location form an operating entity owned, operated or controlled by FAA.

(8) *Foreign National*. Any citizen or national of a country other than the United States who has not immigrated to the United States and is not a Legal Permanent Resident (LPR) of the United States.

(9) *Immigrant Alien*. Any person not a citizen or national of the United States who has been lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States by the U.S. Citizen and Immigration Service (USCIS). (Refer to the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)(8 United States Code 1101), Sections 101(a)(3) and (20).

(10) *Non-Immigrant Alien*. Any person not a citizen or national of the United States who has been authorized to work in the United States by the USCIS, but who has not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence. (Refer to the INA, Sections 101(a)(3) and (20).

(11) *Operating Office*. An FAA line of business, an office or service in FAA headquarters or an FAA division-level organization in a region or center, or any FAA activity or organization that utilizes the services and/or work of a contractor.

(12) *Quality Assurance Program*. A system that provides a means of continuous review and oversight of a program/process to ensure (1) compliance with applicable laws and regulations; (2) the products and services are dependable and reliable.

(13) *Resources*. FAA physical plant, sensitive equipment, information databases including hardware, software and manual records pertaining to agency mission or personnel.

(14) *Sensitive Information*. Any information which if subject to unauthorized access, modification, loss, or misuse could adversely affect the national interest, the conduct of Federal programs or the privacy to which individuals are entitled under Section 552a of Title 5, United States Code (the Privacy Act), but which has not been specifically authorized under criteria established by an EO or an Act of Congress to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy. Sensitive data includes propriety data.

(15) *Sensitive Unclassified Information (SUI)*. SUI is unclassified information— *in any form including print, electronic, visual, or aural forms* - that must be protected from uncontrolled release to persons outside the FAA and indiscriminate dissemination within

the FAA. It includes aviation security, homeland security, and protected critical infrastructure information. SUI may include information that may qualify for withholding from the public under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

(16) *Servicing Security Element (SSE)*. The FAA headquarters, region, or center organizational element responsible for providing security services to a particular activity. Note: This term no longer applies to personnel security where the AXP organizational designation is now used instead. The term still applies to information and facility security.

(17) *Vendor Applicant Process (VAP)*. FAA system utilized to process and manage personnel security information for contractor personnel.

b. The National Industrial Security Program (NISP) was established by EO 12829, January 6, 1993, to ensure that cleared industry safeguards the classified information in their possession while performing work on contracts, programs, bids or research and development efforts. The NISP Operating Manual (NISPOM) prescribes the requirements, restrictions, and other safeguards necessary to prevent unauthorized disclosure of classified information and to control authorized disclosure of classified information released by the U.S. Government. Effective February 24, 2021, the NISPOM was codified in 32 CFR Part 117.32 CFR Part 117 is available online on govinfo at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-12-21/pdf/2020-27698.pdf>.

c. AMS Policy Section 3.5, Patents, Data, and Copyrights, contains policy for safeguarding classified information in patent applications and patents.

d. *Classified Information-Responsibilities of the Contracting Officer (CO)*.

(1) Ensure that the Screening Information Request (SIR) and contract clearly identify the security, access, storage, and safeguarding requirements for contractor access to any Classified National Security Information (CNSI) as well as the highest level of access required. Additionally ensure that the contract documentation and processes comply with current NISP requirements.

(2) The CO must contact the Information Safeguards Division, AXF-200 and the responsible Office of Personnel Security (AXP) Division regarding FAA procedures and requirements for any contracting activity requiring contractor access to classified information, whether that information is owned by another agency or FAA. The responsible security organizations include the following:

(a) Headquarters – ASH Office of Infrastructure Protection, Information Safeguards Division, AXF-200

(b) ASH Office of Personnel Security (National Capital, AXP-300; East, AXP-400; Central, AXP-500 and West, AXP-600). The William J. Hughes Technical Center (WJHTC) is under the security cognizance of AXP-400 for classified contracting processes.

(c) Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center (MMAC) – is under the security cognizance of AXP-500 for classified contracting processes.

(3) *Prescreening Information Request Phase*. COs should review all proposed Screening Information Requests (SIRs) to determine whether access to classified information may be required by offerors, or by a contractor during contract performance. If access to classified information is required, the CO must comply with subparagraph d.(1) and d.(2) above.

(4) *SIR Phase*. COs must:

(a) Ensure the classified acquisition is conducted in accordance with the requirements of d.(1) and d.(2) above;

(b) Include appropriate security requirements and clauses in SIRs (see AMS Clause 3.14-1, Security Requirements – Classified Contracts, and its alternates); and as appropriate in SIRs and contracts when the contractor requires access to classified information. Requirements for security safeguards in addition to those provided in AMS Clause 3.14-1, Security Requirements – Classified Contracts, might be necessary in some instances; and

(c) Ensure the use of Contract Security Classification Specification, DD Form 254 when classified contracts are employed. The DD 254 will be part of the contract. Instructions for DD 254 may be found at <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd0254-Inst.pdf>.

Types of DD Form 254s are as follows:

- (i) Original –issued as part of a solicitation for a classified contract, upon the award of a classified contract, or upon the award of a classified subcontract;
- (ii) Revised – issued when there is a change to the security requirements or classification guidance The revised DD 254 will be incorporated into the contract by a contract modification; and
- (iii) Final – a final DD 254 is only used to authorize retention of classified material by the contractor beyond the two-year period automatically authorized by NISPOM at the end of the contract. The Contracting Officer must send an Authorization to Retain Classified Material Letter Template to the contractor authorizing this additional retention of classified material.

For consistency in the application of security requirements and classification guidance, the Information Safeguards Division (AXF-200) drafts all DD 254s.

e. *Employment Suitability and Security Clearances for Contractor Personnel*. FAA’s policy on personnel security for contractor employees, including those working on a FAA contract employed at contractor facilities, requires that procurement personnel take appropriate actions to protect the Government’s interest where it appears that contractor employees, subcontractors, or

Procurement Guidance – 9/2024

consultants may have access to FAA facilities, classified information, sensitive information, and/or resources. Additional details of the agency's contractor and industrial security program are provided in FAA Order 1600.1F.

(1) Security Clearances for Contractor Employees.

(a) FAA Orders 1600.2F and 1600.1F provide that contracts requiring contractor employees to have access to classified information must be prepared and processed according to the procedures contained in the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM)

(b) In the case of a contract or agreement where the FAA requires persons not employed by the U.S. Government to have access to classified information, a statement to that effect should be included in the SIR and the requirements of FAA Order 1600.1F.

(2) Employment Suitability of Contractor Employees.

(a) FAA Order 1600.1F provides specific policy for determining suitability of FAA contractor employees for access to FAA facilities, classified information, Sensitive Unclassified Information (SUI), and/or network information systems. It outlines risk levels and associated investigations requirements, and identified additional specific requirements and exemptions from investigative requirements.

(b) As it pertains to suitability determinations, at a minimum, the following actions are required:

(i) The CO with input from the Operating Office (e.g., Contracting Officer's Representative (COR)), have the responsibility to make an initial determination as to whether the contract will require contractor employees to have access and be subject to, the order in any given SIR and/or contract. An assessment will be made up-front as to whether any positions contained in the staffing plan will require access to FAA facilities, classified information, sensitive unclassified information, and/or resources. If the CO determines that the order does not apply to a given SIR/contract, this will be documented in a memorandum to file, indicating the matter was given due consideration, addressed adequately, and said determination made. The CO may consult the responsible personnel security office for assistance in making the determination, if needed.

(ii) The Operating Office, in coordination with the COR, has the responsibility to make initial position risk/sensitivity level designations based on the initial list of positions and the Statement of Work (SOW). The Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) website contains information on the Position Designation System. The Position Designation Automated Tool at <https://pdt.nbis.mil> was created to ensure positions are designated uniformly and consistently. It is to be used by the Operating Office or COR to document position designations. All OPM Position Designation Records must be submitted along with the SOW to AXP for

review and approval during the solicitation phase.

(iii) For modifications to existing contracts that change the security posture of the contract, new Position Designation Records must be completed and sent to the appropriate AXP office for review and approval. Modifications that do not affect the security posture do not require completion of new Position Designation Records prior to the execution of the modification. For new contracts, the same process would be followed for determining risk/sensitivity level designations, using information required by way of a provision in the SIR.

(iv) *Contractor Staffing Access Questionnaire*. For all contracts subject to the requirements of FAA Order 1600.1F, the Contracting Officer must issue the Contractor Staffing Access Questionnaire or the Leased Space Unescorted Access Questionnaire as part of the solicitation. The Questionnaire from the successful offeror will be used by AXP for planning purposes in reference to contractor access needs under the contract. The solicitation must include the Questionnaire and direct the contractor to fill it out and submit it with their proposal. The contractor's responses to the questionnaire will not be considered as part of the proposal evaluation. The CO will forward the Questionnaire received from the successful offeror in response to a solicitation to 9-ASH-Security-Contract-Customer-Service@faa.gov immediately after contract award.

(v) AMS Clause 3.14-2 (or Real Property Clause 6.9.3 for Leased Space) will require the contractor to submit the completed documentation for each employee in a stated position, as necessary to permit the Office of Personnel Security to make an employment suitability determination. This documentation must be submitted through applicable systems or directly to the appropriate AXP office (for Privacy Act reasons) for approval, or denial of access, using the process described in FAA Order 1600.1F.

(vi) For new contracts, contractor employees must be required to submit the required documentation prior to performing or providing services or supplies under any FAA contract actions. Depending upon the nature and extent of access required, after an initial review of the documentation submitted by the contractor or contractor employee, AXP may grant interim suitability for the contractor employee to commence performing or providing services or supplies under the contract pending completion of the check and/or investigation and final suitability determination.

(vii) For modifications to existing contracts, contractor employees may continue working under the contract pending submission of the necessary documentation, if any, and completion of a background investigation by AXP, if required. Note there is a period of 30 days that cannot be exceeded in which contractors must submit the forms after the positions and designated risk levels have been identified via contract modification. AXP may establish conditions governing such access pending completion of suitability investigation.

(viii) Notification of termination of employees performing within a stated position under a contract must be provided via the VAP to the FAA by the contractor within one (1) day.

(ix) COs will notify the appropriate AXP office whenever a contract is awarded. (For large contract awards, COs should invite AXP to the kick-off meeting or post-award conference). The CO will advise the AXP office of the awarded vendor, contract number, and the approved position designations for each labor category. In addition, the CO will notify the appropriate AXP office when the status of a contract changes (i.e., replaced, defaulted, terminated, etc.). Prior coordination of new contracts should have occurred between the Operating Office, the CO, and AXP.

(c) *Procedures for Processing Security Investigations.*

(i) Upon contract award, the CO or contractor will communicate to the personnel security specialist (PSS) a point of contact (POC) who will enter data into the Vendor Applicant Process (VAP) (vap.faa.gov). This POC should be a representative designated by the contractor, and each contract may have a maximum of 5 POCs per contract. The VAP administrator will provide a Web ID, password to each POC and instructions how to operate the VAP system.

(ii) The VAP POC will enter into the VAP system basic identifying information for each contractor and subcontractor employee, requiring an investigation.

(iii) The PSS will examine the information in VAP and check for prior investigations and clearance information.

(AA) If a prior investigation exists that meets the investigative requirements of the position, there has not been a 2-year break in service, and there is no new derogatory information known, the PSS will notify the vendor and CO/COR that no investigation is required and that final suitability is approved.

(BB) If no previous investigation exists, the PSS will send the applicant an e-mail containing instructions for completing investigative requirements.

(iv) The applicant must complete the eQIP form and submit other applicable material within 15 days of receiving the e-mail from the PSS.

(v) If the eQIP form requires additional information, it will be rejected to the applicant with the reason for the rejection.

(vi) The PSS will notify the applicant and CO/COR of any interim suitability determinations.

(d) *Removal of Contractor Employees.* The VAP POC must notify AXP when a contractor employee is terminated, resigns, or if otherwise removed from a contract by submitting a Removal record in VAP, within twenty-four (24) hours of the removal. CO/CORs have a responsibility to ensure that the vendor complies with this requirement. If a vendor fails to submit a removal record, the CO/COR must notify AXP of the removal as soon as practicable.

(e) *Reports.* The POCs, COs, and CORs have the ability to retrieve current roster reports from VAP for all contracts and contractor employees. The POC must run this report on a quarterly basis to ensure the roster is accurate, and immediately correct any discrepancies with the responsible AXP office.

f. *Costs of Investigations.* To pay for investigations, allotments of funds are made to regions, centers, and headquarters. Unless there has been a specific allotment to AXP to pay for all contractor employee investigations for operating officers that AXP services, each operating office must arrange to pay the costs for investigations on those employees working under contracts for which it is responsible. Security screenings, including fingerprint checks on contractor employees are funded through operational funds by each office or division. The operating office responsible for payment must provide AXP with the accounting code information necessary to have the cost charged appropriately.

g. *Contractor Off-Boarding Requirements.* Contractor employees departing from a FAA contract who have access to FAA facilities and/or Information Technology systems must each complete the FAA Contractor Employee Off-Boarding Form (see Procurement Forms). This does not apply to contractor employees who have been employed on the contract for less than six (6) months and have not been issued a yellow ID card.

The contractor employee's FAA sponsor is responsible for ensuring that the employee completes the Checklist. This responsibility may be delegated to the COR under a given contract. Contractor responsibilities are as indicated in AMS Clause 3.14-4 "Access to FAA Facilities, Systems, Government Property, and Sensitive Information" (or Real Property Clause 6.9.4 for Leased Space).

4 Foreign Nationals Revised 4/2022

Foreign nationals employed or hired by the contractor to perform services for the FAA must have resided within the United States for a minimum of the last three years unless a waiver of this requirement has been granted by AXP in accordance with FAA regulations (see AMS Clause 3.14-3 or Real Property Clause 6.9.2, Foreign Nationals as Contractor Employees).

5 Related Security Guidance and Tools Revised 7/2023

The following sections refer to areas within the AMS Guidance that contain security issues to be considered during contract formulation.

T3.1.6 Nondisclosure of Information

T3.2.1 Procurement Planning

T3.2.2.5 Commercial and Simplified Purchase Method

T3.2.2.6 Unsolicited Proposals

T3.2.2.7 Contractor Qualifications

T3.3.1 Contract Funding, Financing & Payment

T3.5 Patents, Rights in Data, and Copyrights

T3.6.4 Foreign Acquisitions

T3.8.9 Information and Communication Technology

6 Sensitive Unclassified Information Revised 4/2022

a. General.

(1) FAA Order 1600.75, "Protecting Sensitive Unclassified Information (SUI)," outlines policy and guidance on protecting sensitive unclassified information (SUI).

(2) When a contract, order, lease, or agreement requires a contractor or offeror to have access to SUI, the Contracting Officer (CO) must incorporate appropriate security clauses into the solicitation or contract. These include clauses on safeguarding standards, personnel security suitability, and non-disclosure agreements.

(3) SUI may include information such as Personally Identifiable Information (PII), sensitive NAS data, construction drawings, or equipment specifications. Prospective FAA vendors may need access to this information to ensure they can accurately propose and perform the work that FAA requires.

(4) When a screening information request (SIR) includes information determined to be SUI, the CO (and anyone else granted access to the SUI) must take reasonable care disseminating the SUI documents and ensure the recipient has a *need-to-know* and is *authorized* to receive it.

b. FOUO and SSI. There are over 50 types of SUI; however the two types generally handled within FAA are:

(1) *For Official Use Only (FOUO)*. FOUO is the primary designation given to SUI by FAA, and consists of information that could adversely affect the national interest, the conduct of Federal programs, or a person's privacy if released to unauthorized individuals. Uncontrolled issuance of FOUO may allow someone to:

(a) Circumvent agency laws, regulations, legal standards, or security measures;
or

(b) Obtain unauthorized access to an information system.

(2) *Sensitive Security Information (SSI)*. SSI is a designation unique to the FAA, DOT, and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Transportation Security Administration (TSA), and applied to information meeting the criteria of 49 CFR Part 15, Part 1520 and Subpart A. SSI is information obtained or developed while conducting security activities, including research and development. Unauthorized disclosure of SSI can:

(a) Constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy;

(b) Reveal trade secrets or privileged or confidential information; or

(c) Be detrimental to transportation safety or security.

c. *Distribution of SUI Information*. When distributing SUI information, the CO (and anyone else granted access to the SUI, including prime contractors, subcontractors, suppliers, etc.) must ensure the persons receiving the information are *authorized* to receive the SUI and have a *need-to-know*. Methods of pre-award SUI dissemination utilized in FAA include SAM.gov and other electronic transfer and dissemination.

d. *The System for Award Management (SAM.gov)*. SAM.gov is an E-Gov initiative that provides a secure environment for distributing sensitive acquisition information (to include SUI) to vendors during the solicitation phase of procurement. This system electronically disseminates information or data to the vendor community while still protecting SUI from unauthorized distribution. Data that can be uploaded into SAM.gov includes construction plans, equipment specifications, security plans, and SIRs. As FAA utilizes the FAA Contract Opportunities page located on SAM.gov to announce procurement opportunities, COs will utilize the Controlled Attachment functionality in SAM.gov when electronically distributing SUI.

(1) SAM.gov provides several security measures to include:

(a) During processing of a vendor's access request to SAM.gov, the vendor's profile is retrieved from the System for Award Management (SAM) using the Unique Entity Identifier (UEI);

(b) *Marketing Partner Identification Number (MPIN)*. A number required by SAM.gov to access SUI. This number is unique to each vendor, and chosen by the vendor when each vendor registers with SAM;

(c) Vendors receive an e-mail after registration to confirm the validity of their identity and contact information;

(d) The access level of the data in SAM.gov can be adjusted; the CO can specifically allow access to only certain vendors, or if a vendor requests access to the data and they are not specifically authorized, the system will verify with the

CO if access should be granted (termed "Explicit Access Request"); and

(e) The system tracks which Government users and vendors access the data through SAM.gov.

(2) Use of SAM.gov requires the CO to adhere to the following process:

(a) Upload SUI files into the SAM.gov website (<https://sam.gov/SAM/>) by the procurement request (PR) and solicitation numbers. Note that the problems may arise when uploading attachments greater than 250 mb.

(b) "Release" the solicitation: Prior to it being made available to anyone through SAM.gov, the CO must determine the scope of vendors allowed to access the data and release the data for authorized viewing.

(c) Once established in SAM.gov, the system provides the CO a web address to provide to vendors that will link authorized persons directly into the applicable data. The CO can email this link to individual vendors when access has been restricted, or can place it on a public announcement via the internet so, if properly registered, all interested parties may view the data.

(3) Web-based training and user guides are available to both FAA users and contractors at <https://sam.gov/SAM/>.

e. *Registration with SAM.gov.* For registration instructions, please refer to the SAM.gov website.

f. *Other Electronic Transfer and Dissemination.* Transfer and dissemination of SUI information beyond the intranet (internet or extranet, modem, DSL, wireless, etc.) must use at least 128 bit symmetric key encryption following NIST Special Publication 800-21 *Guideline For Implementing Cryptography in the Federal Government*. All transfers must use standard commercial products (such as PGP and Secret Agent) with encryption algorithms that are at least 128 bit symmetric (3DES, AES, RC4, IDEA, etc.), and follow the instructions outlined in this order. Authorized users that use project extranets for electronic project management during or after contract award to transfer SUI information are responsible for verifying and certifying to the CO that project extranets meet applicable physical and technical security requirements as determined by the Chief Information Officer. Access to the sites must be password protected and access must be granted only on a need-to-know basis. A record of those individuals who have had electronic access must be maintained by the CO or other disseminator in accordance with the system of keeping long-term records.

g. *Record Keeping.* Records of the signed forms must be maintained by the disseminator and destroyed 2 years after final disposition of the related SUI material (FAA Order 1350.14B and GRS 18 Item 1). At the completion of work, secondary and other disseminators must turn over their dissemination records to FAA, to be kept with the permanent files. The only records that the CO must keep for those vendors that utilize SAM.gov to request SUI are the request forms for hardcopy documentation and any documentation detailing subsequent dissemination by the vendor and their subcontractors or suppliers. Records of those who accessed SUI information via SAM.gov and their associated SUI policy certifications are stored in SAM.gov itself.

h. *Retaining and Destroying Documents.* The requirements above must continue throughout the entire term of contract and for whatever specific time thereafter as may be necessary. Necessary record copies for legal purposes (such as those retained by the architect, engineer, or contractor) must be safeguarded against unauthorized use for the term of retention. Documents no longer needed must be destroyed (such as after contract award, after completion of any appeals process, or completion of the work). Destruction must be by burning or shredding hardcopy, and physically destroying CDs, deleting and removing files from electronic recycling bins, and removing material from computer hard drives using a permanent erase utility or similar software.

i. *Notice of Disposal.* For all contracts using SUI, the contractor must notify the CO that it and its subcontractors have properly disposed of the SUI documents, except the contractor's record copy, at the time of Release of Claims to obtain final payment.

j. *State and Local Governments.* To comply with local regulations, FAA must provide localities with documents to issue building permits and to approve code requirements. Public safety entities such as fire departments and utility departments require unlimited access on a need-to-know basis. These authorities must be informed at the time they receive the documents that the information requires restricted access from the general public. When these documents are retired to local archives, they should be stored in restricted access areas. This will not preclude the dissemination of information to those public safety entities.

7 Defensive Counterintelligence Program (DCIP) Revised 10/2023

a. The Defensive Counterintelligence Program (DCIP) detects, deters, and denies illicit human and technical intelligence collection activities by a foreign power or agents of a foreign power as defined in 50 U.S.C. § 1801. This Program is implemented by FAA Order 1600.84 “FAA Defensive Counterintelligence Program.”

b. This Order applies to all contractors where contractor employees-

- (1) Are authorized unescorted access to non-public areas of FAA facilities;
- (2) Have access to non-public portions of FAA equipment, networks, or information systems; or
- (3) Have access to classified national security information (CNSI), sensitive unclassified information (SUI), or otherwise protected information in the possession of the FAA.

Contractor responsibilities under applicable contracts are specified in Clause 3.14-14 “Cooperation with Defensive Counterintelligence Program (DCIP) Requirements” (or Real Property Clause 6.9.6 for Leased Space or Land).

c. Responsibilities of COs and CORs under contracts where FAA Order 1600.84 applies are the following:

- (1) Familiarize themselves with their responsibilities and contractors' responsibilities as described in this Order, including without limitation cooperating with authorized DCIP inquiries and CI investigations.
- (2) COs should include the appropriate contract clauses and provisions in relevant contract(s) as necessary to ensure contractors are required to meet all of their responsibilities as described in this Order.
- (3) Ensure that contractors are aware of their responsibilities, as described in this Order and the relevant contract(s).
- (4) If there will be foreign travel by contractors under the contract, ensure contractors are aware of the international travel security briefing and foreign contact reporting requirements contained in FAA Order 1600.61C, *International Travel Security Program* at <https://my.faa.gov/org/linebusiness/ash/programs/ITSP.html#official> (FAA only), as well as the international travel security briefing and foreign contact reporting requirements of Security Executive Agent Directive-3 (SEAD-3) implemented by the FAA at <https://my.faa.gov/org/linebusiness/ash/programs/ITSP.html> (FAA only).
- (5) When requested by the DCIP and when necessary to protect CNSI, SUI, or otherwise protected information, an employee, as defined in FAA Order 1600.84, must sign a Defensive Counterintelligence Program Non-Disclosure Agreement (Appendix C to FAA Order 1600.84) prior to being briefed on any information pertaining to a DCIP inquiry, a CI investigation, or any other matter related to the DCIP.
- (6) COs or CORs may contact AXI-1, AXI-300, or AXI-310 directly with questions about their responsibilities, and employees' responsibilities, for cooperating with a DCIP inquiry or CI investigation.

B Clauses Revised 1/2009

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Added 9/2021

Document Name
Contract Security Classification Specification (DD 254)
Contractor Access Staffing Questionnaire
Contractor Employee Off-Boarding Form

D Procurement Samples Added 9/2021

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 9/2021

Document Name

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 9/2021

Document Name

T3.15.1 Systems and Parts Obsolescence Management

A Systems and Parts Obsolescence Management

1 Objective

The intent of this document is to recommend procedures and methods, which should provide program managers, logistical support managers, and any individuals involved with National Airspace Systems (NAS) acquisition and transition planning options to manage systems and parts obsolescence.

Systems obsolescence relates to commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) product obsolescence. Sample guidelines contained in the Forms Section C of this document may be used for COTS-based systems acquisitions.

Parts obsolescence is referred to as diminishing manufacturing sources and material shortages (DMSMS) for custom developed electronic modules. DMSMS is defined as the loss or pending loss of manufacturers or suppliers of critical items and new materials due to discontinuance of production. The following sections of this document relate to DMSMS.

2 Statement of Issue

Rapid changes in technology and the move from Military Specification (MIL-SPEC) parts to industrial and commercial grade parts have caused the semiconductor industry to experience a tremendous turnover in the market. This is due in part to congressional mandates and the shrinking military influence for MIL-SPEC parts brought on by the reduction in defense

weapon systems. This has had a profound effect on agencies like the FAA because many of the systems were procured using Military Standards to establish logistics requirements. Today many of the systems are still operational and form a vital part of NAS. Changes in microelectronics in 2-year or less time frames are creating a continuous DMSMS issue which impacts system's cost, and maintenance requirements.

It is advantageous for FAA to initiate, or join an existing program that performs parts obsolescence and material shortage projections and analysis at the onset of a program and through its life cycle. Parts obsolescence and DMSMS impacts design considerations, cost, scheduling, supply, support cost, and maintenance resources. A coordinated management implementation strategy should be implemented to deal with the issues that affect the reliability and availability of NAS systems and equipment.

There are methods, procedures and tools designed to give early identification of DMSMS to assist program managers and logistical support managers with decision related to cost and schedule. Program managers and logistical support persons should consider the utilization of these techniques and tools.

3 Planning

In accordance with Section 6.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Acquisition System Toolset, Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) is a critical functional discipline that establishes and maintains a support system for all FAA products and services. The principles of ILS include ensuring active participation of all project management teams.

DMSMS and parts obsolescence issues are important parts of the life cycle acquisition process. Item managers should be included as part of the acquisition process from onset of a program.

4 Logistics Center

Long-term planning is an integral part of logistics. Before new NAS equipment is installed, detailed logistics support life cycle requirements are analyzed by the Federal Aviation Administration's Logistics Center's (FAALC) provisioners, engineers, Logistic Integrator(s), and Logistics Management Specialists. New systems may demand new repair techniques that require special test equipment and procedures. The requirements, as well as replacement items and the components needed to repair failed equipment, should be analyzed and included in the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) plans for a modernized NAS.

As new NAS equipment is fielded, tested and declared operational, it is "commissioned." In order for a facility, system, sub-system, or equipment to be considered commissioned it must be formally accepted, supportable, and placed into operational use or service as part of the NAS, and its controlling Airway Facilities sector has assumed formal maintenance responsibility. The Logistics Center provides the supply support to keep older and often obsolete systems and equipment in continual operating condition until "decommissioning."

5 Requirements Organization's Role And Responsibility

The requirements organization should include DMSMS provisions in procurement planning documents, screening information request (SIRS), specifications, engineering requirements, purchase descriptions, work statements, work orders, and procurement request necessary to meet the DMSMS objectives set forth in paragraph A.1. See Section C for Sample Contract Data Requirement List and Sample Data Item Description.

6 Contracting Organization's Role And Responsibility

Prior to issuance of the SIR, the contracting officer ensures appropriate DMSMS provisions are included in the documentation.

7 Logistics Integrator(s) Role And Responsibility

The function of a Logistics Integrator(s) should include making part availability projections, performing part and materials analysis, and interfacing with one or more of the already established part obsolescence systems.

Some available systems already on line that manage computerized parts obsolescence and DMSMS programs are: the United States Air Force Material Command's Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages program; the Defense Supply Center, Columbus; the Government Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP) and commercial companies.

8 GIDEP Coordinator's Role And Responsibility

The FAA GIDEP Coordinator's function is assigned to the Procurement Support and Information Services Branch, ASU-110. The GIDEP coordinator's responsibilities include:

- a. Serves as the focal point for coordination of users of the GIDEP system in FAA Headquarters, Regions, and Centers.
- b. Serves as the source for obtaining information on DMSMS parts via the GIDEP's Urgent Data Request (UDR) system. See section C for UDR form. Additional information on the UDR system and GIDEP is available on the internet (<http://www.gidep.org>)

B Clauses

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms

[view procurement forms](#)

D Appendix

Sample 1 – Contract Data Requirement List for Commercial Product Management Plan

Sample 2 – Data Item Description for Commercial Product Management Plan

T3.16 Reserved Revised 7/2023

T3.17 Reserved Revised 7/2022

T3.18 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Added 7/2022

A Implementation of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Added 7/2022

1 General Requirements Revised 7/2024

a. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Public Law 117-58, commonly referred to as the “Bipartisan Infrastructure Law” (BIL), authorizes Facilities and Equipment (F&E) funding for

- (1) replacing terminal and en route air traffic control facilities;
- (2) improving air route traffic control center and combined control facility buildings;
- (3) improving air traffic control en route radar facilities;
- (4) improving air traffic control tower and terminal radar approach control facilities;
- (5) national airspace system facilities OSHA and environmental standards compliance;
- (6) landing and navigational aids;
- (7) fuel storage tank replacement and management;
- (8) unstaffed infrastructure sustainment;
- (9) real property disposition;
- (10) electrical power system sustain and support;
- (11) energy maintenance and compliance;
- (12) hazardous materials management and environmental cleanup;
- (13) facility security risk management;

(14) mobile asset management program; and

(15) administrative expenses, including salaries and expenses, administration, and oversight.

Special contracting requirements described in this guidance section apply only to procurements funded in whole or in part, by the BIL.

b. This section applies to all BIL-funded acquisitions with exception to procurements made using purchase cards.

c. BIL does not provide authority to waive any documentation or approval required for procurement planning, solicitation, evaluation, and award. The Contracting Officer (CO) must comply with existing AMS policy and guidance for any project funded through BIL.

d. BIL requires special reporting. For any contract funded, in whole or in part, by BIL, contractors must submit quarterly and at the completion of the contract, a FAA 4400-93 Uniform Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Data Report as described at AMS Guidance T3.18.A.4 BIL Data Reporting.

2 Public Announcements Added 7/2022

For BIL procurements, the following special formatting is required for public announcements:

(1) All presolicitation and solicitation notices must include the phrase “BIL-funded” as the beginning text in the title field preceding the actual title in the announcement.

(2) Although it is not required, the CO should consider making public announcements for all awards that use BIL funds. To facilitate transparency and ensure consistency in tracking award announcements for BIL-funded contracts, if making a public announcement, the CO must insert the phrase “BIL-funded” as the beginning text in the title field preceding the remaining title on the Contracting Opportunities page on SAM.gov.

3 Solicitation and Award Added 7/2022

a. *Competition and Fixed Price Awards.* To the extent practicable, BIL-funded awards should be competitive and fixed priced. The CO must properly document the rationale when competition or a fixed priced arrangement is not appropriate for BIL-funded awards.

b. *Separate Tracking of BIL Funds.* To maximize transparency of the spending of BIL-funds, the CO must structure contract awards to allow for separate tracking of BIL funds and projects. For example, the CO should consider awarding dedicated separate contracts when using BIL funds or establishing CLIN structures so that BIL funds are not co-mingled with other funds. In the event the CO receives BIL funds comingled with other funds on a single CLIN, the CO must include in the obligating action a billing structure that sets forth the percentage of each invoice to be allocated between BIL-funds versus non-BIL funds. In addition, the CO must annotate on the face of the obligating action the BIL funds as a percentage of total funds on the action.

c. *Contractor Reporting Clause.* The CO must insert AMS clause 3.18-1 “Bipartisan Infrastructure Law – Reporting Requirements” in all solicitations, contracts, orders, and modifications funded in whole or in part with BIL funds. The Uniform BIL Data Report must be used in conjunction with this clause. COs must not use BIL funds on new or existing contracts and orders if this clause is not incorporated.

4 BIL Data Reporting Added 7/2022

a. *Contractor Reporting on Use of Funds.* COs must provide contractors with the Uniform Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Data Report. Contractors must complete and submit the data report quarterly and at the completion of the contract to the email address indicated on the Uniform BIL Data Report.

b. *Failure to Report.* The CO must make the contractor’s failure to comply with the reporting requirements a part of the contractor’s past performance information. As with other contract deliverables, the CO may use remedies such as withholding payment or seeking other consideration for a contractor’s failure to deliver contractually specified reports within required timeframes.

5 Applicability of Buy American Laws Added 7/2022

Buy American Act. Any project using BIL funds is subject to the provisions of the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. §§8301-8305) (BAA) including its associated exceptions. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.6.4.A.2 and T3.6.4.A.3).

6 Noncompetitive Small Business Awards Added 7/2022

For information on the interim AMS Policy changes that increases noncompetitive small business thresholds for BIL funded projects, including projects that contain both BIL and non-BIL funded requirements, see the FAE Memo dated March 23, 2022, titled “INTERIM CHANGES TO AMS – Raise Thresholds for Noncompetitive Small Business Awards in AMS Policy for Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Funded Acquisitions.”

B Clauses Added 7/2022

[view contract clauses](#)

C Procurement Forms Revised 7/2024

Document Name
FAA 4400-93 Uniform Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Data Report

D Procurement Samples Added 7/2022

Document Name

E Procurement Templates Added 7/2022

Document Name

F Procurement Tools and Resources Added 7/2022

Document Name
