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16.000 Scope of part.

This part ~~describes types of contracts that may be used in acquisitions. It~~ prescribes policies and procedures ~~and provides guidance~~ for selecting a contract type(s) appropriate to the circumstances of the acquisition. [Except for limited instructions regarding the placement of task and delivery orders, the entirety of this part applies to the pre-solicitation phase and is meant to guide in acquisition planning.](#)

16.001 Definitions.

As used in this part-

Award-Fee Board means the team of individuals identified in the award-fee plan who have been designated to assist the Fee-Determining Official in making award-fee determinations.

Established price means a price that—

~~(1) Is an established catalog or market price for a commercial product sold in substantial quantities to the general public; and~~

~~(2) Is the net price after applying any standard trade discounts offered by the contractor.~~

Fee-Determining Official (~~FDO~~) means the designated Agency official(s) who reviews the recommendations of the Award-Fee Board in determining the amount of award fee to be earned by the contractor for each evaluation period.

Rollover of unearned award fee means the process of transferring unearned award fee, which the contractor had an opportunity to earn, from one evaluation period to a subsequent evaluation period, thus allowing the contractor an additional opportunity to earn that previously unearned award fee.

(1) Is an established catalog or market price for a commercial product sold in substantial quantities to the general public; and

(2) Is the net price after applying any standard trade discounts offered by the contractor.

Subpart 16.1 - Selecting Contract Types

16.101 ~~General~~ Policies.

(a) ~~A wide selection of~~ Unless expressly prohibited by statute or this regulation, contract types ~~is available to that promote the best interests of the Government and contractors in order to provide needed flexibility in acquiring the large variety and volume of supplies and services required by agencies. Contract types vary according to-~~

~~(1) The degree and timing of the responsibility assumed by the contractor for the costs of performance; and~~

~~(2) The amount and nature of the profit incentive offered to the contractor for achieving or exceeding specified standards or goals.~~

~~(b) The contract types, but are grouped into two broad categories: fixed-price contracts (see subpart 16.2) and cost-reimbursement contracts (see subpart 16.3). The specific contract types range from firm-fixed-price, in which the contractor has full responsibility for the performance costs and resulting profit (or loss), to cost-plus-fixed-fee, in which the contractor has minimal responsibility for the performance costs and the negotiated fee (profit) is fixed. In between~~ not described in this regulation, ~~are the various incentive contracts (see subpart 16.4), in which the contractor's responsibility for the performance costs and the profit or fee incentives offered are tailored to the uncertainties involved in contract performance.~~

permitted for use in accordance

~~16.102~~ Policies.

~~(a) Contracts resulting from sealed bidding shall be firm-fixed-price contracts or fixed-price contracts with economic price adjustment.~~

~~(b) Contracts negotiated under part 15 may be of any type or combination of types that will promote the Government's interest, except as restricted in this part~~agency procedures (see 10 U.S.C. 3321(a) and 41 U.S.C. 3901). ~~Contract types not described in this regulation shall not be used, except as a deviation under subpart 1.4~~Ensure selection of contract type is consistent with the Guiding Principles for the System in 1.102.

~~(e)~~b The cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost system of contracting ~~shall~~must not be used (see 10 U.S.C. 3322(a) and 41 U.S.C. 3905(a)). Prime contracts (including letter contracts) other than firm-fixed-price contracts ~~shall~~must, by an appropriate clause, prohibit cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost subcontracts (see clauses prescribed in ~~subpart part~~ 44.2 for cost-reimbursement contracts and ~~subparts part~~ 16.2 and 16.4 for fixed-price contracts).

~~(d) No contract may be awarded before the execution of any determination and findings (D&F's) required by this part. Minimum requirements for the content of D&F's required by this part are specified in 1.704.~~

~~16.103~~102 Negotiating contract type.

~~(a)~~(1) Selecting the contract type is generally a matter for negotiation and requires the exercise of sound judgment. ~~Negotiating the contract type and negotiating prices are closely related and should be considered together. The objective is to negotiate a contract type and price (or estimated cost and fee) that will result in reasonable contractor risk and provide the contractor with the greatest incentive for efficient and economical performance~~When selecting and negotiating the contract type, the contracting officer must consider contract terms, risks (e.g., technical, performance, delivery), and pricing.

(2) Contracting officers may instruct offerors in the solicitation to propose an alternative contract type within their proposals.

(b) A firm-fixed-price contract, which best ~~utilizes~~uses the basic profit motive of business enterprise, ~~shall~~must be used when the risk involved is minimal or can be predicted with an acceptable degree of certainty. However, when a reasonable basis for firm pricing does not exist, other contract types should be considered, and negotiations should be directed toward selecting a contract type (or combination of types) that will appropriately tie profit to contractor performance.

(c) In the course of an acquisition program, a series of contracts, or a single long-term contract, changing circumstances may ~~make an~~necessitate different contract ~~type appropriate in later~~periods ~~types than that those used at the outset. In particular, initially.~~ Contracting officers should avoid ~~protracted~~extended use of a cost-reimbursement or time-and-materials contract after experience provides a basis for firmer pricing.

~~(d)~~

~~(1) Each contract file shall include documentation to show why the particular contract type was selected. This shall be documented~~16.103 Documenting contract type.

(a) Except as identified in paragraph (b) of this section, document and explain in the acquisition plan, or in the contract file if a written acquisition plan is not required by agency procedures:—

~~(i) Explain~~ 1) Why the contract type selected must be used to meet the ~~agency need~~ agency's needs.

~~(ii) Discuss~~ 2) The Government's ~~additional~~ risks and the burden to manage the contract type selected ~~(e.g., when a cost reimbursement contract is selected, the Government incurs additional cost risks, and the Government has the additional burden of managing the contractor's costs). For such instances, acquisition personnel shall~~ As applicable, discuss –

~~(A)~~ i) How the Government identified the ~~additional~~ risks (e.g., pre-award survey, or past performance information);

~~(B)~~ ii) The nature of the ~~additional~~ risks (e.g., inadequate contractor's accounting system, weaknesses in contractor's internal control, non-compliance with Cost Accounting Standards, or lack of or inadequate earned value management system); and

~~(C)~~ iii) How the Government will manage and mitigate the risks.

~~(iii) Discuss~~ 3) The Government resources necessary to properly plan for, award, and administer the contract type selected (e.g., resources needed and the additional risks to the Government if adequate resources are not provided).

~~(iv)~~ 4) For other than a firm-fixed-price contract, at a minimum ~~the documentation should include—~~

~~(A)~~ i) An analysis of why the use of other than a firm-fixed-price contract (e.g., cost reimbursement, time-and-materials, labor hour, innovative contract type) is appropriate;

~~(B)~~ ii) Rationale that detail ~~the particular~~ specific facts and circumstances (e.g., complexity of the requirements, uncertain work duration ~~of the work~~, contractor's technical capability and financial responsibility, or adequacy of the contractor's accounting system), and associated reasoning essential to support the contract type selection;

~~(C)~~ iii) An assessment ~~regarding the adequacy~~ of whether Government resources ~~that are necessary~~ adequate to properly plan for, award, and administer other than firm-fixed-price contracts; and

~~(D)~~ iv) A discussion of ~~the~~ planned actions ~~planned~~ to minimize the use of other than firm-fixed-price contracts on future acquisitions for the same requirement and to transition to firm-fixed-price contracts to the maximum extent practicable.

~~(v) A discussion of~~ (5) Why a level-of-effort, price redetermination, or fee provision was included.

~~(2) Exceptions to the requirements at (d)(1) of this section are—~~

~~(i)~~ (b) Documentation of contract type is not required for the following-

(1) Fixed-price acquisitions made under simplified acquisition procedures;

~~(ii)~~ (2) Contracts on a firm-fixed-price basis other than those for major systems or research and development; and

~~(iii)~~ (3) Awards on the set-aside portion of sealed bid partial set-asides for small business.

16.104 ~~Factors in selecting contract types~~ Solicitation provision.

~~There are many factors that~~ The contracting officer ~~should consider in selecting and negotiating the contract type. They include the following:~~

~~(a) Price competition. Normally, effective price competition results in realistic pricing, and a fixed-price contract is ordinarily in the Government's interest.~~

~~(b) Price analysis. Price analysis, with or without competition, may provide a basis for selecting the contract type. The degree to which price analysis can provide a realistic pricing standard should be carefully considered. (See 15.404-1(b).)~~

~~(c) Cost analysis. In the absence of effective price competition and if price analysis is not sufficient, the cost estimates of the offeror and the Government provide the bases for negotiating contract pricing arrangements. It is essential that the uncertainties involved in performance and their possible impact upon costs be identified and evaluated, so that a contract type that places a reasonable degree of cost responsibility upon the contractor can be negotiated.~~

~~(d) Type and complexity of the requirement. Complex requirements, particularly those unique to the Government, usually result in greater risk assumption by the Government. This is especially true for complex research and development contracts, when performance uncertainties or the likelihood of changes makes it difficult to estimate performance costs in advance. As a requirement recurs or as quantity production begins, the cost risk should shift to the contractor, and a fixed-price contract should be considered.~~

~~(e) Combining contract types. If the entire contract cannot be firm fixed-price, the contracting officer shall consider whether or not a portion of the contract can be established on a firm fixed-price basis.~~

~~(f) Urgency of the requirement. If urgency is a primary factor, the Government may choose to assume a greater proportion of risk or it may offer incentives tailored to performance outcomes to ensure timely contract performance.~~

~~(g) Period of performance or length of production run. In times of economic uncertainty, contracts extending over a relatively long period may require economic price adjustment or price redetermination clauses.~~

~~(h) Contractor's technical capability and financial responsibility.~~

may

~~(i) Adequacy of the contractor's accounting system. Before agreeing on a contract type other than firm-fixed-price, the contracting officer shall ensure that the contractor's accounting system will permit timely development of all necessary cost data in the form required by the proposed contract type. This factor may be critical.~~

~~(1) When the contract type requires price revision while performance is in progress; or~~

~~(2) When a cost-reimbursement contract is being considered and all current or past experience with the contractor has been on a fixed-price basis. See 42.302(a)(12).~~

~~(j) Concurrent contracts. If performance under the proposed contract involves concurrent operations under other contracts, the impact of those contracts, including their pricing arrangements, should be considered.~~

~~(k) Extent and nature of proposed subcontracting. If the contractor proposes extensive subcontracting, a contract type reflecting the actual risks to the prime contractor should be selected.~~

~~(l) Acquisition history. Contractor risk usually decreases as the requirement is repetitively acquired. Also, product descriptions or descriptions of services to be performed can be defined more clearly.~~

~~16.105 Solicitation provision.~~

~~The contracting officer shall complete and insert the provision at 52.216-1, Type of Contract, in a solicitation unless it is for-~~

~~(a) A fixed-price acquisition made under simplified acquisition procedures; or~~

~~(b) Information or planning purposes. When the solicitation provides for the opportunity for an offeror to propose an alternative contract type, include the provision with its Alternate I.~~

Subpart 16.2 - Fixed-Price Contracts

16.201 General.

(a) Fixed-price types of contracts provide for a firm price or, in appropriate cases, an adjustable price. Fixed-price contracts ~~providing for an~~with adjustable ~~price~~prices 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~~may only ~~by operation of~~be adjusted through contract clauses ~~providing that provide~~ for equitable adjustment or other revision of the contract price under stated circumstances.

(b) The contracting officer ~~shall~~must use firm-fixed-price or fixed-price with economic price adjustment contracts when acquiring commercial products and commercial services, except as provided in 12.~~207(b)~~104(a).

(b) Time-and-materials contracts and labor-hour contracts are not fixed-price contracts.

16.202 Firm-fixed-price contracts.

16.202-1 Description.

A firm-fixed-price contract provides for a price that is not subject to any adjustment on the basis of the contractor's ~~cost experience in performing the contract. This contract type places upon the contractor maximum risk and full responsibility for all costs and resulting profit or loss. It provides maximum incentive for the contractor to control costs and perform effectively and imposes a minimum administrative burden upon the contracting parties.~~experience in performing the contract. The contracting officer may use a firm-fixed-price contract in conjunction with an award-fee incentive (see 16.~~404~~402) and performance or delivery incentives (see 16.~~402-2~~403 and 16.~~402-3~~404) when the award fee or incentive is based solely on factors other than cost. The contract type remains firm-fixed-price when used with these incentives.

16.202-2 Application.

A firm-fixed-price contract is suitable for acquiring ~~commercial products or commercial services (see parts 2 and 12) or for acquiring other~~ supplies or services on the basis of ~~reasonably definite~~clearly defined functional or detailed specifications (see part 11) when the contracting officer can establish fair and reasonable prices at the outset, ~~such as when:~~

~~(a) There is adequate price competition;~~

~~(b) There are reasonable price comparisons with prior purchases of the same or similar supplies or services made on a competitive basis or supported by valid certified cost or pricing data;~~

~~(c) Available cost or pricing information permits realistic estimates of the probable costs of performance; or~~

~~(d) Performance uncertainties can be identified and reasonable estimates of their cost impact can be made, and the contractor is willing to accept a firm fixed price representing assumption of the risks involved.~~

16.203 Fixed-price contracts with economic price adjustment.

16.203-1 Description.

(a) A fixed-price contract with economic price adjustment provides for upward and downward revision of the stated contract price ~~upon the occurrence of specified contingencies.~~when specific events occur. Economic price adjustments are of three general types:

(1) Adjustments based on established prices. These price adjustments are based on increases or decreases from an agreed-upon level in published or ~~otherwise~~ established prices of specific items or the contract end items.

(2) Adjustments based on actual costs of labor or material. These price adjustments are based on increases or decreases in specified costs of labor or material that the contractor actually experiences during contract performance.

(3) Adjustments based on cost indexes of labor or material. These price adjustments are based on increases or decreases in labor or material cost standards or indexes that are specifically identified in the contract.

(b) The contracting officer may use a fixed-price contract with economic price adjustment in conjunction with an award-fee incentive (see 16.404402) and performance or delivery incentives (see 16.402-2403 and 16.402-3)404). This combination is appropriate when the award fee or incentive is based solely on factors other than cost. The contract type remains fixed-price with economic price adjustment when used with these incentives.

16.203-2 Application.

(a) A fixed-price contract with economic price adjustment may be used when ~~(i)~~

(1) There is serious doubt concerning the stability of market or labor conditions that will exist during an extended period of contract performance; ~~ii~~

(2) Contingencies that would otherwise be included in the contract price can be identified and covered separately in the contract. Price adjustments based on established prices should normally be restricted to industry-wide contingencies. Price adjustments based on labor and material costs should be limited to contingencies beyond the contractor's control. For use of economic price adjustment in sealed bid contracts, see [part 14.408-4](#).

~~(a)~~ ~~In~~ (b) When establishing the base level from which ~~adjustment~~ adjustments will be made, the contracting officer ~~shall~~ must ensure that contingency allowances are not duplicated by inclusion in both the base price and the adjustment requested by the contractor under economic price adjustment clause.

~~(b)~~ (c) In contracts that do not require submission of certified cost or pricing data, the contracting officer ~~shall~~ must obtain adequate data to establish the base level from which adjustment will be made and may require verification of data submitted.

16.203-3 Limitations.

A fixed-price contract with economic price adjustment ~~shall not~~ may be used ~~unless~~ only if the contracting officer determines that it is necessary ~~either~~ to protect the contractor and the Government against significant fluctuations in labor or material costs or to provide for contract price adjustment in the event of changes in the contractor's established prices.

16.203-4 Contract clauses.

(a) Adjustment based on established prices-standard supplies.

(1) The contracting officer ~~shall~~ must, when contracting by negotiation, insert the clause at 52.216-2, Economic Price Adjustment-Standard Supplies, or an agency-prescribed clause ~~as authorized in paragraph (a)(2) of this subsection,~~ in solicitations and contracts when all of the following conditions apply:

(i) A fixed-price contract is contemplated.

(ii) The requirement is for standard supplies that have an established catalog or market price.

(iii) The contracting officer has made the determination specified in 16.203-3.

~~(2) If all the conditions in paragraph (a)(1) of this subsection apply and the contracting officer determines that the use of the clause at 52.216-2 is inappropriate, the contracting officer may use an agency-prescribed clause instead of the clause at 52.216-2.~~

~~(3) If the negotiated unit price reflects a net price after applying a trade discount from a catalog or list price, the contracting officer shall document in the contract file both the catalog or list price and the discount. (This does not apply to prompt payment or cash discounts.)~~

~~(4)~~ The contracting officer may modify the clause by increasing the 10 percent limit on aggregate increases specified in 52.216-2(c)(1), upon approval by the chief of the contracting office.

(b) Adjustment based on established prices-semistandard supplies.

(1) The contracting officer ~~shall~~must, when contracting by negotiation, insert the clause at 52.216-3, Economic Price Adjustment-Semistandard Supplies, or an agency-prescribed clause ~~as authorized in paragraph (b)(2) of this section,~~ in solicitations and contracts when all of the following conditions apply:

(i) A fixed-price contract is contemplated.

(ii) The requirement is for semistandard supplies for which the prices can be reasonably related to the prices of nearly equivalent standard supplies that have an established catalog or market price.

(iii) The contracting officer has made the determination specified in 16.203-3.

~~(2) If all conditions in paragraph (b)(1) of this subsection apply and the contracting officer determines that the use of the clause at 52.216-3 is inappropriate, the contracting officer may use an agency-prescribed clause instead of the clause at 52.216-3.~~

~~(3) If the negotiated unit price reflects a net price after applying a trade discount from a catalog or list price, the contracting officer shall document in the contract file both the catalog or list price and the discount. (This does not apply to prompt payment or cash discounts.)~~

~~(4)~~(2) Before entering into the contract, the contracting officer and contractor must agree in writing on the identity of the standard supplies and the corresponding line items to which the clause applies.

~~(5)~~(3) If the supplies are standard, except for preservation, packaging, and packing requirements, the clause prescribed in 16.203-4(a) ~~shall~~must be used rather than this clause.

(64) The contracting officer may modify the clause by increasing the 10 percent limit on aggregate increases specified in 52.216-3(c)(1), upon approval by the chief of the contracting office.

(c) Adjustments based on actual cost of labor or material.

(1) The contracting officer ~~shall~~must, when contracting by negotiation, insert a clause that is substantially the same as the clause at 52.216-4, Economic Price Adjustment -Labor and Material, or an agency-prescribed clause ~~as authorized in subparagraph (c)(2) of this section,~~ in solicitations and contracts when all of the following conditions apply:

(i) A fixed-price contract is contemplated.

(ii) There is no major element of design engineering or development work involved.

(iii) One or more identifiable labor or material cost factors are subject to change.

(iv) The contracting officer has made the determination specified in 16.203-3.

~~(2) If all conditions in paragraph (c)(1) of this section apply and the contracting officer determines that the use of the clause at 52.216-4 is inappropriate, the contracting officer may use an agency-prescribed clause instead of the clause at 52.216-4.~~

~~(3) The contracting officer shall~~(2) The contracting officer must describe in detail in the contract Schedule-

(i) The types of labor and materials subject to adjustment under the clause;

(ii) The labor rates, including fringe benefits (if any) and unit prices of materials that may be increased or decreased; and

(iii) The quantities of the specified labor and materials allocable to each unit to be delivered under the contract.

(43) In negotiating adjustments under the clause, the contracting officer ~~shall~~must-

(i) Consider work in process and materials on hand at the time of changes in labor rates, including fringe benefits (if any) or material prices;

(ii) Not include in adjustments any indirect cost (except fringe benefits as defined in 31.205-6(m))l or profit; and

(iii) Consider only those fringe benefits specified in the contract Schedule.

(54) The contracting officer may modify the clause by increasing the 10 percent limit on aggregate increases specified in 52.216-4(c)(4), upon approval by the chief of the contracting office.

(d) Adjustments based on cost indexes of labor or material. The contracting officer should consider using an economic price adjustment clause based on cost indexes of labor or material under the circumstances and subject to approval as described in paragraphs(d)(1) and (d)(2) of this ~~section~~[subsection](#).

(1) A clause providing adjustment based on cost indexes of labor or materials may be appropriate when-

(i) The contract involves an extended period of performance with significant costs to be incurred beyond 1 year after performance begins;

(ii) The contract amount subject to adjustment is substantial; and

(iii) The economic variables for labor and materials are too unstable to permit a reasonable division of risk between the Government and the contractor, without this type of clause.

(2) Any clause using this method ~~shall~~[must](#) be prepared and approved under agency procedures: ~~Because of the variations in circumstances and clause wording that may arise, no standard clause is prescribed.~~

16.204 Fixed-price ~~incentive contracts~~.

~~A fixed-price incentive contract is a fixed-price contract that provides for adjusting profit and establishing the final contract price by a formula based on the relationship of final negotiated total cost to total target cost. Fixed-price incentive contracts are covered in subpart 16.4, Incentive Contracts. See 16.403 for more complete descriptions, application, and limitations for these contracts. Prescribed clauses are found at 16.406.~~

~~16.205 Fixed-price~~ contracts with prospective price redetermination.

~~16.205-1 Description~~

[16.204-1 Description](#).

A fixed-price contract with prospective price redetermination provides for-

(a) A firm-~~fixed-price~~ for an initial period of contract deliveries or performance; and

(b) Prospective redetermination, at a stated time or times during performance, of the price for subsequent periods of performance.

[16.204-2 Application](#).

~~16.205-2 Application~~

A fixed-price contract with prospective price redetermination may be used in acquisitions of quantity production or services for which it is possible to negotiate a fair and reasonable firm-~~fixed-price~~ for an initial period, but not for subsequent periods of contract performance.

(a) The initial period should be the longest period for which it is possible to negotiate a fair and reasonable firm-fixed-price. Each subsequent pricing period should be at least 12 months.

(b) The contract may provide for a ceiling price based on evaluation of the uncertainties involved in performance and their possible cost impact. ~~This ceiling price should provide for assumption of a reasonable proportion of the risk by the contractor and, once established, may be adjusted only by operation of contract clauses providing for equitable adjustment or other revision of the contract price under stated circumstances.~~

16.205204-3 Limitations.

This contract type ~~shall~~must not be used unless-

(a) Negotiations have established that-

~~(1) The conditions for use of using~~ a firm-fixed-price ~~contract are not present (see 16.202-2); and~~

~~(2) A~~or fixed-price incentive contract ~~would~~is not ~~be more~~ appropriate for the acquisition;

(b) The contractor's accounting system is adequate for price redetermination;

(c) The prospective pricing periods can be made to conform with operation of the contractor's accounting system; and

(d) There is reasonable assurance that price redetermination actions will take place promptly at the specified times.

16.205204-4 Contract clause.

The contracting officer ~~shall~~must, when contracting by negotiation, insert the clause at 52.216-5, Price Redetermination-Prospective, in solicitations and contracts when a fixed-price contract is contemplated and the conditions specified in 16.205204-2 and 16.205204-3~~(a) through (d)~~ apply.

16.206205 Fixed-ceiling-price contracts with retroactive price redetermination.

16.205-1 Description.

~~16.206-1 Description:~~

A fixed-ceiling-price contract with retroactive price redetermination provides for -

(a) a fixed ceiling price; and (b) retroactive price redetermination within the ceiling after completion of the contract.

16.205-2 Application.

~~16.206-2 Application:~~

A fixed-ceiling-price contract with retroactive price redetermination is appropriate ~~for research and development contracts estimated at the simplified acquisition threshold or less~~ when it is established at the outset that a fair and reasonable firm-fixed-price cannot be negotiated, and that

the amount involved and short performance period make the use of any other fixed-price contract type impracticable.

(a) A ceiling price ~~shall~~must be negotiated for the contract at a level that reflects a reasonable sharing of risk by the contractor. The established ceiling price may be adjusted only if required by the operation of contract clauses providing for equitable adjustment or other revision of the contract price under stated circumstances.

(b) The contract should be awarded only after negotiation of a billing price that is as fair and reasonable as the circumstances permit.

~~(c) Since this contract type provides the contractor no cost control incentive except the ceiling price, the contracting officer should make clear to the contractor during discussion before award that the contractor's management effectiveness and ingenuity will be considered in retroactively redetermining the price.~~

16.~~206~~205-3 Limitations.

This contract type ~~shall not~~may only be used ~~unless~~when-

(a) The contract is for research and development and the estimated cost is at or below the simplified acquisition threshold ~~or less;~~ (SAT);

(b) The contractor's accounting system is adequate for price redetermination;

(c) There is reasonable assurance that the price redetermination will take place promptly at the specified time; and

(d) The head of the contracting activity (or a higher-level official, if required by agency procedures) approves its use in writing.

16.~~206~~205-4 Contract clause.

The contracting officer ~~shall~~must, when contracting by negotiation, insert the clause at 52.216-6, Price Redetermination-Retroactive, in solicitations and contracts when a fixed-price contract is contemplated and the conditions in 16.~~206~~205-2 and 16.~~206~~205-3~~(a) through (d)~~ apply.

16.~~207~~206 Firm-fixed-price, level-of-effort term contracts.

16.~~207~~206-1 Description.

A firm-fixed-price, level-of-effort term contract requires -

(a) the contractor to provide a specified level of effort, over a stated period of time, on work that can be ~~stated~~described only in general terms; and (b) the Government to pay the contractor a fixed dollar amount.

~~(b) The Government to pay the contractor a fixed dollar amount.~~

16.~~207~~206-2 Application.

A firm-fixed-price, level-of-effort term contract is suitable for investigation or study in a specific research and development area. The product of the contract is usually a report showing the results achieved through application of the required level of effort. However, payment is based on the effort expended rather than on the results achieved.

16.207206-3 Limitations.

This contract type may be used only when-

- (a) The work required cannot otherwise be clearly defined;
- (b) The required level of effort is identified and agreed upon in advance; and
- (c) There is reasonable assurance that the intended result cannot be achieved by expending less than the stipulated effort; ~~and.~~
- ~~(d) The contract price is the simplified acquisition threshold or less, unless approved by the chief of the contracting office.~~

Subpart 16.3 - Cost-Reimbursement Contracts

16.301 General.

16.301-1 Description.

Cost-reimbursement ~~types of~~ contracts ~~provide~~ allow for ~~payment~~ the reimbursement of allowable incurred costs, ~~to the extent prescribed in the contract.~~ These contracts establish an estimate of total cost for the purpose of obligating funds and establishing a ceiling value that the contractor may not exceed (except at its own risk) without the approval of the contracting officer.

16.301-2 Application.

(a) The contracting officer ~~shall~~ must use cost-reimbursement contracts only when-

- ~~(1) Circumstances do not allow the agency to define its~~ The requirements cannot be sufficiently defined to allow for a fixed-price type contract (see part 7.105); or
- (2) Uncertainties involved in contract performance do not permit costs to be estimated with sufficient accuracy to use any type of fixed-price contract.

(b) The contracting officer ~~shall~~ must document the ~~rational~~ reason for selecting the contract type in the written acquisition plan ~~and ensure that~~. The plan ~~is~~ must be approved and signed at least one level above the contracting officer (see part 7 and 16.103(j) and 7.105).

16.301-3 Limitations.

(a) A cost-reimbursement contract may be used only when-

~~(1) The factors in 16.104 have been considered;~~

~~(2)~~ (1) A written acquisition plan has been approved ~~and signed at least one level above the contracting officer;~~

(32) The contractor's accounting system ~~is adequate for determining~~ can adequately segregate, accumulate and allocate costs ~~applicable~~ specifically attributed to the contract or order during contract performance; and

(4) ~~Prior to~~ 3) Before award of the contract or order, ~~adequate~~ sufficient Government resources are available to award and manage a contract other than firm-fixed-priced (see part 7.104(e)). This includes ~~appropriate Government surveillance during~~ designating a contracting officer's representative to monitor contractor performance ~~in accordance with 1.602-2, to provide reasonable assurance that efficient methods and effective cost controls are used.~~ (see part 1).

(b) The use of cost-reimbursement contracts is ~~prohibited~~ not allowed for the ~~acquisition~~ purchase of commercial products and commercial services (see parts 2 and 12).

16.302 Cost contracts.

(a) ~~Description.~~ A cost contract is a cost-reimbursement contract ~~in which the contractor receives no~~ that does not include fee.

(b) ~~Application.~~ A cost contract ~~may be appropriate for research and development work, particularly with nonprofit educational institutions or other nonprofit organizations.~~

(c) ~~Limitations.~~ See 16.301-3.

16.303 Cost-sharing contracts.

(a) ~~Description.~~ A cost-sharing contract is a cost-reimbursement contract ~~in which the contractor receives no~~ that does not include fee, and ~~is reimbursed~~ the Government reimburses only ~~for an agreed-upon~~ a portion of ~~its~~ the allowable costs. The contracting officer must state in the contract the agreed upon portion or percentage of allowable costs that will be reimbursed.

(b) ~~Application.~~ A cost-sharing contract ~~may be used when the contractor agrees to absorb a portion of the costs, in the expectation of substantial compensating benefits.~~

(c) ~~Limitations.~~ See 16.301-3.

16.304 Cost-plus-incentive fixed-fee contracts.

~~A cost-plus-incentive-fee contract is a cost-reimbursement contract that provides for an initially negotiated fee to be adjusted later by a formula based on the relationship of total allowable costs to total target costs. Cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts are covered in subpart 16.4, Incentive Contracts. See 16.405-1 for a more complete description and discussion of application of these contracts. See 16.301-3 for limitations.~~

16.305 Cost-plus-award-fee contracts.

~~A cost-plus-award-fee contract is a cost-reimbursement contract that provides for a fee consisting of (a) a base amount (which may be zero) fixed at inception of the contract and (b) an award amount, based upon a judgmental evaluation by the Government, sufficient to provide motivation for excellence in contract performance. cost-plus-award-fee contracts are covered in~~

subpart 16.4, Incentive Contracts. See 16.401(e) for a more complete description and discussion of the application of these contracts. See 16.301-3 and 16.401(e)(5) for limitations.

~~16.306 Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.~~

~~(a) Description.~~ 16.304-1 Description.

A cost-plus-fixed-fee contract is a cost-reimbursement contract that ~~provides for~~ includes payment ~~to the contractor of a negotiated~~ an agreed upon fixed-fee that is. The fixed ~~at the inception of the contract. The fixed~~ fee does not ~~vary~~ change with actual cost; but may be adjusted as a result of changes in the work to be performed under the contract. ~~This contract type 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.~~

~~(b) Application.~~

~~(1)~~ 16.304-2 Limitations.

A cost-plus-fixed-fee contract ~~is suitable for use when the conditions of 16.301-2 are present and, for example-~~

~~(i) The contract is for the performance of research or preliminary exploration or study, and the level of effort required is unknown; or~~

~~(ii) The contract is for development and test, and using a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract is not practical.~~

~~(2) A cost-plus-fixed-fee contract normally should~~ must ~~not be used in development of major systems (see part 34) once preliminary exploration, studies, and risk reduction have indicated a high degree of probability that the development is achievable and the Government has established reasonably firm performance objectives and schedules.~~

~~(e) Limitations. No cost-plus-fixed-fee contract shall be awarded unless the contracting officer complies with all limitations in~~ 15.404-4(e)(4)(i) and 16.301-3 part 15.

~~(d)~~ 16.304-3 Completion and term forms.

A cost-plus-fixed-fee contract may take one of two basic forms-completion or term.

~~(1a)~~ (a) The completion form describes the scope of work by stating a definite goal or target and specifying an end product. This form of contract normally requires the contractor to complete and deliver the specified end product (e.g., a final report of research accomplishing the goal or target) within the estimated cost, if possible, as a condition for payment of the entire fixed fee. However, ~~in the event if the work cannot be completed within the~~ costs more than ~~estimated cost,~~ the Government may ~~require more effort~~ increase allowable costs to complete the work without ~~increase in~~ increasing the fee, ~~provided the Government increases the estimated cost.~~

~~(2b)~~ (b) The term form describes the scope of work in general terms and ~~obligates~~ requires the contractor to ~~devote work at~~ a specified level for a specific time period. The term form may not be used unless required by the contract to provide a specific level of effort ~~for~~ within a

~~stated~~definite time period. Under this form, if the performance is considered satisfactory by the Government, the fixed fee is payable at the ~~expiration~~end of the agreed ~~-upon period, upon~~ ~~contractor statement that the level of effort specified in the contract has been expended in performing the contract work.~~ Renewal for further periods of performance is a new acquisition that involves new cost and fee arrangements.

~~(3) Because of the differences in obligation assumed by the contractor, the completion form is preferred over the term form whenever the work, or specific milestones for the work, can be defined well enough to permit development of estimates within which the contractor can be expected to complete the work.~~

~~(4) The term form shall not be used unless the contractor is obligated by the contract to provide a specific level of effort within a definite time period.~~

16.~~307~~305 Contract clauses.

~~(a)~~

~~(1)~~ (1) The contracting officer ~~shall~~must insert the clause at 52.216-7, Allowable Cost and Payment, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-reimbursement contract or a time-and-materials contract (other than a contract for a commercial product or commercial service) is ~~contemplated~~anticipated. If the contract is a time-and-materials contract, the clause at 52.216-7 applies in conjunction with the clause at 52.232-7~~);~~ but only to the portion of the contract that provides for reimbursement of materials (as defined in the clause at 52.232-7) at actual cost. Further, the clause at 52.216-7 does not apply to labor-hour contracts.

(2) If the contract is a construction contract and contains the clause at 52.232-27, Prompt Payment for Construction Contracts, the contracting officer ~~shall~~must use the clause at 52.216-7 with its Alternate I.

(3) If the contract is with an educational institution, the contracting officer ~~shall~~must use the clause at 52.216-7 with its Alternate II.

(4) If the contract is with a State or local government, the contracting officer ~~shall~~must use the clause at 52.216-7 with its Alternate III.

(5) If the contract is with a nonprofit organization other than an educational institution, a State or local government, or a nonprofit organization exempted under the OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200, appendix VIII, the contracting officer ~~shall~~must use the clause at 52.216-7 with its Alternate IV.

(b) The contracting officer ~~shall~~must insert the clause at 52.216-8, Fixed Fee, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract (other than a construction contract) is ~~contemplated~~anticipated.

(c) The contracting officer ~~shall~~must insert the clause at 52.216-9, Fixed ~~-Fee-Construction~~, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-plus-fixed-fee construction contract is ~~contemplated~~anticipated.

(d) The contracting officer ~~shall~~must insert the clause at 52.216-10, Incentive Fee, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract is ~~contemplated~~anticipated.

~~(e)~~

~~(1)~~ The contracting officer ~~shall~~must insert the clause at 52.216-11, Cost Contract-No Fee, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-reimbursement contract ~~is contemplated~~ that provides no fee and is not a cost-sharing contract is anticipated. This clause may be modified by substituting \$10,000 in lieu of \$100,000 as the maximum reserve in paragraph (b) if the Contractor is a nonprofit organization.

(2) If a cost-reimbursement research and development contract with an educational institution or a nonprofit organization that provides no ~~fee or other payment above cost~~profit and is not a cost-sharing contract is ~~contemplated, and if the contracting officer determines that withholding of a portion of allowable costs is not required, the contracting officer shall use the clause with its~~ Alternate I.

~~(f)~~

~~(1) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.216-12, Cost-Sharing Contract No Fee, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-sharing contract is contemplated.~~

~~(2) If a cost-sharing research and development contract with an educational institution or a nonprofit organization is contemplated~~anticipated, and if the contracting officer determines that withholding of a portion of allowable costs is not required, the contracting officer ~~shall~~must use the clause with its Alternate I.

(f)(1) The contracting officer must insert the clause at 52.216-12, Cost-Sharing Contract-No Fee, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-sharing contract is anticipated. In solicitations and contracts when a cost-sharing contract is contemplated. This clause may be modified by substituting \$10,000 in lieu of \$100,000 as the maximum reserve in paragraph (b) if the contract is with a nonprofit organization.

(2) If a cost-sharing research and development contract with an educational institution or a nonprofit organization is anticipated, and if the contracting officer determines that withholding of a portion of allowable costs is not required, the contracting officer must use the clause with its Alternate I.

(g) The contracting officer ~~shall~~must insert the clause at 52.216-15, Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates, in solicitations and contracts when a cost-reimbursement research and development contract with an educational institution (see part 42.705-3(b)) is ~~contemplated~~anticipated and predetermined indirect cost rates are to be used.

Subpart 16.4 - Incentive Contracts 16.401 General.

~~(a) Incentive contracts as described in this subpart are appropriate when a firm fixed price contract is not appropriate and the required 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 or fee payable under the contract to the contractor's performance.~~ 16.401-1 Description.

(a) Incentive contracts are designed to obtain specific acquisition objectives by-

(1) Establishing ~~reasonable~~realistic and ~~attainable~~achievable targets that are clearly communicated to the contractor; and

(2) Including appropriate incentive arrangements designed to-

(i) Motivate contractor efforts that might not otherwise be emphasized; and

(ii) Discourage contractor inefficiency and waste.

(b) When predetermined, formula-type incentives on technical performance or delivery are included, ~~increases in~~ profit or fee increases are ~~provided only for achievement that surpasses earned when performance exceeds~~ the targets, ~~and decreases are provided for.~~ Decreases apply when contractors fail to the extent that such meet these targets ~~are not met. The. These~~ incentive increases or decreases ~~are applied~~relate only to performance targets ~~rather than,~~ not minimum performance requirements.

(c) The two basic categories of incentive contracts are fixed-price incentive contracts (see 16.403 and 16.404) and cost reimbursement incentive contracts (see 16.405). ~~Since it is usually to the Government's advantage for the contractor to assume substantial cost responsibility and an appropriate share of the cost risk, fixed-price incentive contracts are preferred when contract costs and performance requirements are reasonably certain. Cost reimbursement incentive contracts are subject to the overall limitations in 16.301 that apply to all cost reimbursement contracts.~~ 402-3 and 16.404) and cost-reimbursement incentive contracts (see 16.402-4 and 16.405).

~~(d)~~ 16.401-2 Limitations.

A determination and ~~finding~~findings, signed by the head of the contracting activity, ~~shall~~must be completed for all incentive- and award-fee contracts justifying that the use of this type of contract is in the best interest of the Government. This determination ~~shall~~must be documented in the contract file ~~and,~~ The determination for award-fee contracts, ~~shall~~ must address all of the suitability items in 16.401~~(e)~~(402-1).

~~(e)~~ 16.401-3 Incentive- and Award-Fee ~~contracts are~~ Data Collection and Analysis.

Each agency must collect relevant data on award fee and incentive fees paid to contractors and include performance measures to evaluate such data on a regular basis to determine effectiveness of award and incentive fees as a tool for improving contractor performance and achieving desired program outcomes. This information should be considered as part of the acquisition planning process (see part 7) in determining the appropriate type of ~~incentive~~ contract to be used for future acquisitions.

~~(16.401-4 Incentive- and Award-Fee Best Practices.~~

Each agency head must provide processes for sharing proven incentive strategies for the acquisition of different types of products and services among contracting and program management officials.

16.402 Award-fee.

16.402-1) Application.

(a) An award-fee contract is suitable for use when-

(i) The work to be performed is ~~such that it is neither feasible nor effective to devise~~too complex or uncertain to set predetermined objective incentive targets applicable to cost, schedule, and technical performance;

(ii) The likelihood of meeting acquisition objectives will be ~~enhanced~~increased by using a contract that effectively motivates the contractor toward exceptional performance and provides the Government with the flexibility to evaluate both actual performance and the ~~conditions~~circumstances under which ~~it~~work was achieved; and

(iii) Any additional administrative effort and cost required to monitor and evaluate performance are justified by the expected benefits as documented by a risk and cost benefit analysis to be included in the determination and findings referenced in 16.401~~(e)(5)(iii)-2.~~

16.402-2 Limitations.

(a) An award-fee contract must not be awarded unless an award-fee plan is completed in accordance with the requirements in paragraph (c) of this subsection.

(b) Award-fee amount. The amount of award fee earned ~~shall~~must be ~~commensurate~~in line with the contractor's overall cost, schedule, and technical performance as measured against contract requirements in accordance with the criteria stated in the award-fee plan. Award fee ~~shall~~must not be earned if the contractor's overall cost, schedule, and technical performance in the aggregate is below satisfactory. The basis for all award-fee determinations ~~shall~~must be documented in the contract file to include, at a minimum, a determination that overall cost, schedule and technical performance in the aggregate is or is not at a satisfactory level. This determination and the ~~methodology~~approach for determining the award fee are unilateral decisions made solely at the discretion of the Government.

(3c) Award-fee plan. All contracts providing for award fees ~~shall~~must be supported by an award-fee plan that ~~establishes~~sets up the ~~procedures~~process for evaluating award fee and an Award-Fee Board for ~~conducting~~completing the award-fee evaluation. Award-fee plans ~~shall~~must-

(i) Be approved by the ~~FDO~~Fee-Determining Official unless otherwise authorized by agency procedures;

(ii) Identify the award-fee evaluation criteria and how they are ~~linked~~connected to acquisition objectives which ~~shall~~must be defined in terms of contract cost, schedule, and technical performance. Criteria should motivate the contractor to enhance performance in the areas rated, but not at the expense of at least minimum acceptable performance in all other areas;

(iii) Describe how the contractor's performance will be ~~measured~~evaluated against the award-fee evaluation criteria;

(iv) ~~Utilize~~4) Use the adjectival rating and associated description as well as the award-fee pool earned percentages shown below in Table 16-1. Contracting officers may supplement the adjectival rating description. The ~~method~~approach used to determine the adjectival rating must be documented in the award-fee plan;

Table 16-1

Award-Fee Adjectival Rating	Award-Fee Pool Available To Be Earned	Description
Excellent	91%–100%	Contractor has exceeded almost all of the significant award-fee criteria and has met overall cost, schedule, and technical performance requirements of the contract in the aggregate as defined and measured against the criteria in the award-fee plan for the award-fee evaluation period.
Very Good	76%–90%	Contractor has exceeded many of the significant award-fee criteria and has met overall cost, schedule, and technical performance requirements of the contract in the aggregate as defined and measured against the criteria in the award-fee plan for the award-fee evaluation period.
Good	51%–75%	Contractor has exceeded some of the significant award-fee criteria and has met overall cost, schedule, and technical performance requirements of the contract in the aggregate as defined and measured against the criteria in the award-fee plan for the award-fee evaluation period.
Satisfactory	No Greater Than 50%	Contractor has met overall cost, schedule, and technical performance requirements of the contract in the aggregate as defined and measured against the criteria in the award-fee plan for the award-fee evaluation period.
Unsatisfactory	0%	Contractor has failed to meet overall cost, schedule, and technical performance requirements of the contract in the

Award-Fee Adjectival Rating	Award- Fee-Pool Available To-Be Earned	Description
aggregate as defined and measured against the criteria in the award-fee plan for the award-fee evaluation period.		

(v) ~~Prohibit~~ (5) Earning any award fee when a contractor's overall cost, schedule, and technical performance in the aggregate is below satisfactory is not allowed;

(vi) (6) Provide for evaluation period(s) to be conducted at stated intervals during the contract period of performance so that the contractor will periodically be informed of the quality of its performance and the areas in which improvement is expected (e.g., six months, nine months, twelve months, or at specific milestones); and

(vii) (7) Define the total award-fee pool amount and how this amount is allocated ~~across~~ each evaluation period.

(4d) Rollover of unearned award fee. The use of rollover of unearned award fee is prohibited.

16.402-3 Fixed-price contracts with award fees.

Award-fee provisions may be used in fixed-price contracts when the Government wishes to motivate a contractor and other incentives cannot be used because contractor performance cannot be measured objectively. ~~(5) Limitations. No award-fee contract shall be awarded unless-~~

~~(i) All of the limitations in 16.301-3, that are applicable to cost-reimbursement contracts only, are complied with;~~

~~(ii) An award-fee plan is completed in accordance with the requirements in 16.401(e)(3); and~~

~~(iii) A determination and finding is completed in accordance with 16.401(d) addressing all of the suitability items in 16.401(e)(1).~~

~~(f) Incentive and Award-Fee Data Collection and Analysis. Each agency shall collect relevant data on award fee and incentive fees paid to contractors and include performance measures to evaluate such data on a regular basis to determine effectiveness of award and incentive fees as a tool for improving contractor performance and achieving desired program outcomes. This information should be considered as part of the acquisition planning process (see 7.105) in determining the appropriate type of contract to be utilized for future acquisitions.~~

~~(g) Incentive and Award Fee Best Practices. Each agency head shall provide mechanisms for sharing proven incentive strategies for the acquisition of different types of products and services among contracting and program management officials.~~

16.402 Such contracts must establish a fixed-price (including normal profit) for the work, which will be paid for satisfactory contract performance. Any award fee earned will be paid in addition to that fixed-price. See 16.402-1 and 16.402-2 for the requirements on using this contract type.

16.402-4 Cost-plus-award-fee contracts.

A cost-plus-award-fee contract is a cost-reimbursement contract that provides a fee consisting of (1) a base amount fixed at inception of the contract, if applicable and at the discretion of the contracting officer, and (2) an award fee that the contractor may earn in whole or in part to provide motivation for excellence in the areas of cost, schedule, and technical performance. See 16.301, 16.402-1, and 16.402-2 for the requirements relative to utilizing this contract type.

16.403 Application of predetermined, formula-type incentives.

~~16.402~~403-1 ~~Cost incentives.~~

~~(a) Most incentive contracts include only~~ Cost incentives, ~~which.~~

(a) Cost incentives take the form of a profit or fee adjustment formula and are intended to motivate the contractor to effectively manage costs. No incentive contract may provide for other incentives without also providing a cost incentive (or constraint).

(b) Except for award-fee contracts (see 16.404 and 16.401(e)), 402, cost 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 that-

(1) ~~Actual cost that meets~~ If actual costs equal the target cost, the contractor will ~~result in~~ earn the target profit or fee;

(2) ~~Actual cost that exceeds~~ If actual costs exceed the target cost, the contractor's earned profit or fee will ~~result in downward adjustment of~~ be lower than the target profit or fee; and

(3) ~~Actual cost that is~~ If actual costs are below the target cost, the contractor's earned profit or fee will ~~result in upward adjustment of~~ be higher than the target profit or fee.

~~16.402~~403-2 Performance incentives.

(a) Performance incentives may be considered in connection with specific product characteristics (e.g., a missile range, an aircraft speed, an engine thrust, or a vehicle maneuverability) or other specific ~~elements~~ areas of the contractor's performance. ~~These~~ Incentives should be designed linked to relate the contractor's profit or fee based on how their actual performance compares to ~~results achieved by the contractor, compared with specified~~ the set targets.

(b) To the maximum extent practicable, positive and negative performance incentives ~~shall be considered in connection with service contracts for performance of~~ for objectively measurable measured tasks should be considered when the quality of performance is critical, and incentives are likely to motivate the contractor.

~~(c) Technical performance incentives may be particularly appropriate in major systems contracts, 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 should negotiate them in full coordination with Government engineering 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 Changes clause) will have on performance incentives.~~

~~(h) The contracting officer must exercise care, in establishing performance criteria, to recognize that the contractor should not be rewarded or penalized for attainments of Government-furnished components.~~

16.402403-3 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).~~important to the Government.

(b) ~~Incentive arrangements on delivery~~Delivery incentives should ~~specify the application of the~~include a 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.

16.402403-4 Structuring multiple-incentive contracts.

A properly structured multiple-incentive arrangement should-

(a) Motivate the contractor to ~~strive for~~work towards outstanding results in all incentive areas; and

(b) ~~Compel~~Encourage trade-off decisions among the ~~offs between~~incentive areas, consistent to align with the Government's ~~overall objectives for the acquisition. Because~~goals. Due to the

connection of ~~the interdependency of the Government's~~ cost, ~~the~~ technical performance, and ~~the~~ delivery goals, a contract that ~~emphasizes~~ focuses on 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~~ prevents rewarding a contractor for ~~superior~~ greater technical performance or delivery results when the cost of those results outweighs their value to the Government.

16.403404 Fixed-price incentive contracts.

(a) Description. A fixed-price incentive contract is a fixed-price contract that ~~provides for adjusting~~ uses an established formula to adjust profit upward or downward and ~~establishing~~ establishes 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. The~~. Two forms of fixed-price incentive contracts, firm target and successive targets, are further described in 16.403404-1 and 16.403404-2 ~~below~~.

(b) Application. A fixed-price incentive contract is appropriate when-

(1) A firm-fixed-price 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~~ acceptance of a degree of cost responsibility will provide a positive profit incentive ~~for effective cost~~ to control costs and increase performance; and

(3) If the contract also includes ~~incentives on~~ technical, performance ~~and/or~~ delivery incentives, the technical/performance ~~requirements provide a reasonable opportunity for the/delivery~~ incentives ~~to have a meaningful impact on~~ should provide opportunities for the incentives to improve the contractor's management of the work.

(c) Billing prices. In fixed-price incentive contracts, interim billing prices are established ~~as an interim basis~~ for payment. ~~These~~ Billing prices may be adjusted, within the ceiling ~~limits, upon request of~~ limit, when requested by either party to the contract, when it becomes apparent that final ~~negotiated cost~~ price will be substantially different from the target ~~cost~~ price.

16.403404-1 Fixed-price incentive (firm target) contracts.

(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.~~ formula for profit adjustments. 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) Application. 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.~~

~~(e)~~^(b) 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)~~^(c) Contract schedule. The contracting officer ~~shall~~^{must} specify in the contract schedule the target cost, target profit, and target price for each item subject to incentive price revision.

16.403~~403~~⁴⁰⁴-2 Fixed-price incentive (successive targets) contracts.

(a) Description.

~~(1)~~⁽¹⁾ A fixed-price incentive (successive targets) contract specifies the following elements, all of which are negotiated at the outset:

~~(i)~~⁽¹⁾ An initial target cost.

~~(ii)~~⁽²⁾ An initial target profit.

~~(iii)~~⁽³⁾ An initial profit adjustment formula to ~~be used for establishing~~^{calculate} 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)~~⁽⁴⁾ 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:~~

~~(5) A ceiling price.~~

(b)

~~(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 (see 16.403-1 above).~~

~~(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.~~

~~(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 on in contract performance.~~

~~(d) Contract schedule. The contracting officer shall must specify in the contract schedule the initial target cost, initial target profit, and initial target price for each item subject to incentive price revision.~~

~~16.404 Fixed-price contracts with award fees.~~

~~Award-fee provisions may be used in fixed-price contracts when the Government wishes to motivate a contractor and other incentives cannot be used because contractor performance cannot be measured objectively. Such contracts shall establish a fixed price (including normal profit) for the effort. This price will be paid for satisfactory contract performance. Award fee earned (if any) will be paid in addition to that fixed price. See 16.401(e) for the requirements relative to utilizing this contract type.~~

16.405 Cost-reimbursement-plus-incentive-fee contracts.

See 16.301 for requirements applicable to all cost-reimbursement contracts, for use in conjunction with the following subsections:

~~16.405-1~~ The cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts:

~~(a) Description. The cost-plus-incentive-fee contract is a cost-reimbursement contract that provides for~~ adjusts ~~the initially negotiated fee to be adjusted later by a formula based on the relationship of a formula comparing~~ total allowable costs to total target costs. This contract type ~~specifies~~ includes a target cost, ~~a~~ target fee, minimum and maximum fees, and a fee adjustment formula. After contract performance, the ~~fee payable to the contractor~~ contractor's fee is determined ~~in accordance with~~ using the specified fee formula. The formula ~~provides, within limits, allows~~ for fee increases ~~in fee~~ above the target fee when total allowable costs are less than target costs, and fee decreases ~~in fee~~ below the target fee when total allowable costs exceed target costs. ~~This increase or decrease is intended to provide, creating~~ an incentive for the contractor to manage the effective contract effectively management. When total allowable ~~cost is greater than or less than~~ costs fall outside the range of ~~costs within which~~ the fee-adjustment formula ~~operates~~, the contractor ~~is paid~~ receives total allowable costs, plus either the minimum or maximum fee.

~~(b) Application:~~

~~(1) A cost-plus-incentive-fee contract is appropriate for services or development and test programs when-~~

~~(i) A cost-reimbursement contract is necessary (see 16.301-2); 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 shall also provide for a low minimum fee that may be a zero fee or, in rare cases, a negative fee.~~

~~(c) Limitations. No cost-plus-incentive-fee contract shall be awarded unless all limitations in 16.301-3 are complied with.~~

~~16.405-2~~ Cost-plus-award-fee contracts:

~~A cost-plus-award-fee contract is a cost-reimbursement contract that provides for a fee consisting of (1) a base amount fixed at inception of the contract, if applicable and at the discretion of the contracting officer, and (2) an award amount that the contractor may earn in whole or in part during performance and that is sufficient to provide motivation for excellence in the areas of~~

~~cost, schedule, and technical performance. See 16.401(e) for the requirements relative to utilizing this contract type.~~

16.406 Contract clauses.

(a) Insert the clause at 52.216-16, Incentive Price Revision-Firm Target, in solicitations and contracts when a fixed-price incentive (firm target) contract is contemplated. If the contract calls for supplies or services to be ordered under a provisioning document or Government option and the prices are to be subject to the incentive price revision under the clause, the contracting officer ~~shall~~must use the clause with its Alternate I.

(b) Insert the clause at 52.216-17, Incentive Price Revision-Successive Targets, in solicitations and contracts when a fixed-price incentive (successive targets) contract is contemplated. If the contract calls for supplies or services to be ordered under a provisioning document or Government option and the prices are to be subject to incentive price revision under the clause, the contracting officer ~~shall~~must use the clause with its Alternate I.

~~(c) The clause at 52.216-7, Allowable Cost and Payment, is prescribed in 16.307(a) for insertion in solicitations and contracts when a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract or a cost-plus-award-fee contract is contemplated.~~

~~(d) The clause at 52.216-10, Incentive Fee, is prescribed in 16.307~~305~~(d) for insertion in solicitations and contracts when a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract is contemplated.~~

~~(e)~~d Insert an appropriate award-fee clause in solicitations and contracts when an award-fee contract is contemplated, provided that the clause-

(1) Is prescribed by or approved under agency acquisition regulations;

(2) Is compatible with the clause at 52.216-7, Allowable Cost and Payment; and

(3) Expressly provides that the award amount and the award-fee determination methodology are unilateral decisions made solely at the discretion of the Government.

Subpart 16.5 - Indefinite-Delivery Contracts

16.500 Scope ~~of subpart.~~

(a) This subpart prescribes policies and procedures for making awards of indefinite-delivery contracts and subsequent orders and establishes a preference for making multiple awards of indefinite-quantity contracts.

(b) This subpart does not limit the use of other than competitive procedures authorized by part 6.

~~(c) Nothing in this subpart restricts the authority of the General Services Administration (GSA) to enter into schedule, multiple award, or task or delivery order contracts under any other provision of law. Therefore, GSA regulations and the coverage for the Federal Supply Schedule program in subpart 8.4 and part 38 take precedence over this subpart.~~

(c) See part 19 for procedures to set aside part or parts of multiple-award contracts for small businesses and to reserve one or more awards for small business on multiple-award contracts.

(d) The statutory multiple award preference (see 10 U.S.C. 3403 and 41 U.S.C. 4103) implemented by this subpart does not apply to architect-engineer contracts subject to the procedures in ~~subpart-part~~ 36.6. However, agencies are not precluded from making multiple awards for architect-engineer services using the procedures in this subpart, provided the selection of contractors and placement of orders are consistent with ~~subpart-part~~ 36.6.

(e) ~~See This subpart -19.5 for procedures~~does not limit the authority of the General Services Administration (GSA) to set aside part or parts of enter into schedule, multiple-award, or task or delivery order contracts for small businesses; to reserve one or more awards for small business on multiple-award contracts; and to set aside orders for small businesses under multiple-award contractsany other provision of law. Therefore, GSA regulations and the coverage for the Federal Supply Schedule program take precedence over this subpart.

16.501 ~~[Reserved]~~General.

16.501-1 Definitions.

As used in this subpart-

Delivery-order contract means a contract for property [supplies] that does not procure or specify a firm quantity of ~~supplies~~property (other than a minimum or maximum quantity) and that provides for the issuance of orders for the delivery of supplies during the period of the contract.

Task-order contract means a contract for services that does not procure or specify a firm quantity of services (other than a minimum or maximum quantity) and that provides for the issuance of orders for the performance of tasks during the period of the contract.

16.501-2 ~~General~~Policies.

(a) There are three types of indefinite-delivery contracts: definite-quantity contracts, requirements contracts, and indefinite-quantity contracts. The appropriate type of indefinite-delivery contract may be used to acquire supplies and/or services when the exact times and/or exact quantities of future deliveries are not known at the time of contract award. Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 3401 and 41 U.S.C. 4101, requirements contracts and indefinite-quantity contracts are also known as delivery-order contracts or task-order contracts.

~~(b) The various types of indefinite-delivery contracts offer the following advantages:~~

~~(1) All three types permit-~~

~~(i) Government stocks to be maintained at minimum levels; and~~

~~(ii) Direct shipment to users.~~

~~(2) Indefinite-quantity contracts and requirements contracts also permit-~~

~~(i) Flexibility in both quantities and delivery scheduling; and~~

~~(ii) Ordering of supplies or services after requirements materialize.~~

~~(3) Indefinite-quantity contracts limit the Government's obligation to the minimum quantity specified in the contract.~~

~~(4) Requirements contracts may permit faster deliveries when production lead time is involved, because contractors are usually willing to maintain limited stocks when the Government will obtain all of its actual purchase requirements from the contractor.~~

~~(e)(b)(1)~~ Indefinite-delivery contracts may provide for any appropriate cost or pricing arrangement under part 16. 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 procedures of this subpart.

(2) In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 3206(c), for DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard—

(i) The contracting officer may choose not to include price or cost as an evaluation factor for award when a solicitation—

(A) Has an estimated value above the simplified acquisition threshold;

(B) Will result in multiple-award contracts that are for the same or similar services; and

(C) States that the Government intends to make an award to each and all qualifying offerors.

(ii) If the contracting officer chooses not to include price or cost as an evaluation factor for the contract award, in accordance with paragraph (b)(2)(i), the contracting officer shall consider price or cost as one of the factors in the selection decision for each order placed under the contract.

(iii) The exception in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this subsection shall not apply to solicitations for multiple-award contracts that provide for sole source orders pursuant to section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)).

(c) Task order and delivery order contracts (requirements contracts and indefinite-quantity contracts) have an ordering period in which orders may be placed. Individual task and delivery orders have a period of performance effective for that specific task or delivery order's scope of work. The effective period of a task or delivery order contract includes the ordering period of the base contract and any period of performance of task orders beyond the end of the ordering period.

(1) Limitation on ordering period. In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 3403, for the DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard, the head of an agency entering into a task or delivery order contract may provide for the contract to cover any period up to five years and may extend the contract period for one or more successive periods pursuant to an option provided in the contract or a

modification of the contract. The total contract period as extended may not exceed 10 years unless such head of an agency determines in writing that exceptional circumstances necessitate a longer contract period.

(2) Limitation on ordering period for task-order contracts for advisory and assistance services.

(i) In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 3405, except as provided for in paragraphs (c)(2)(ii) and (iii) of this subsection, the ordering period of a task-order contract for advisory and assistance services, including all periods of extensions of the contract under options, modifications or otherwise, may not exceed 5 years.

(ii) The 5-year limitation does not apply when—

(A) A longer ordering period is specifically authorized by statute; or

(B) The contract is for an acquisition of supplies or services that includes the acquisition of advisory and assistance services and the contracting officer, or other official designated by the head of the agency, determines that the advisory and assistance services are incidental and not a significant component of the contract.

(iii) The contracting officer may extend the contract on a sole-source basis for a period not exceeding 6 months if the contracting officer, or other official designated by the head of the agency, determines that—

(A) The award of a follow-on contract is delayed by circumstances that were not reasonably foreseeable at the time the initial contract was entered into; and

(B) The extension is necessary to ensure continuity of services, pending the award of, and commencement of performance under, the follow-on contract.

16.502 Definite-quantity contracts.

~~(a)~~ 16.502-1 Description.

A definite-quantity contract provides for delivery of a definite (fixed) quantity of specific supplies or services for a fixed period, with deliveries or performance to be scheduled at designated locations upon order. The delivery schedule and/or location may be flexible or set, but the total number of items or services to be delivered under the contract will not change.

~~(b)~~ 16.502-2 Application.

A definite-quantity contract may be used when it can be determined in advance that-

~~(1) A definite~~ (a) The exact quantity of supplies or services ~~will be~~ required during the contract period is known at the time of award; and

~~(2b)~~ The supplies or services are regularly available or will be available after a short lead time.

16.503 Requirements contracts.

~~(a)~~ 16.503-1 Description.

A requirements contract provides for filling all actual purchase requirements of designated Government activities for supplies or services during a specified ~~contract~~ordering period ~~(exclusively from one contractor)~~₂, with deliveries or performance to be scheduled by placing orders with the contractor.

~~(1) For the information of offerors and contractors, the contracting officer shall state a realistic estimated total quantity in the solicitation and resulting contract. This estimate is not a representation to an offeror or contractor that the estimated quantity will be required or ordered, or that conditions affecting requirements will be stable or normal. The contracting officer may obtain the estimate from records of previous requirements and consumption, or by other means, and should base the estimate on the most current information available.~~

~~(2) The contract shall state, if feasible, the maximum limit of the contractor's obligation to deliver and the Government's obligation to order. The contract may also specify maximum or minimum quantities that the Government may order under each individual order and the maximum that it may order during a specified period of time.~~

~~(b) Application.~~

~~(1)~~ 16.503-2 Application.

A requirements contract may be appropriate for acquiring any supplies or services when the Government anticipates recurring requirements but cannot predetermine the precise quantities of supplies or services that designated Government activities will need during a definite period.

~~(2)~~ 16.503-3 Limitations.

~~(a)~~ No requirements contract in an amount estimated to exceed \$150 million (\$100 million prior to October 1, 2025) (including all options) may be awarded to a single source unless a determination is executed in accordance with 16.504~~(e)(1)(ii)(D-3(a)(4))~~.

(b) Limitations on use of requirements contracts for advisory and assistance services.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2), no solicitation for a requirements contract for advisory and assistance services in excess of three years and \$20 million (\$15 million prior to October 1, 2025) (including all options) may be issued unless the contracting officer or other official designated by the head of the agency determines in writing that the services required are so unique or highly specialized that it is not practicable to make multiple awards using the procedures in 16.504-3.

(2) The limitation in paragraph (b)(1) of this subsection does not apply to a contract for the acquisition of supplies or services that includes acquisition of advisory and assistance services if the head of the executive agency entering into the contract determines that, under the contract, advisory and assistance services are necessarily incident to, and not a significant component of, the contract.

16.503-4 Required content.

(a) Requirements contracts obligate the seller to supply all the buyer's actual needs, and the buyer to purchase all their requirements from that specific seller, within stated limits of the contract. The contract must state, if feasible, the maximum limit of the contractor's obligation to deliver and the Government's obligation to order. The contract may also set minimum and/or maximum limits on the quantities the Government may order under each individual order or over a specified period of time.

(b) The solicitation and resulting contract must state a realistic estimated total quantity. This estimated total quantity is not a representation to an offeror or contractor that the estimate is guaranteed quantity, or that conditions affecting requirements will stay the same. The contracting officer should base the estimate on the most current information available, and may calculate the estimate based on records of previous requirements and consumption, or by other means.

~~(c) Government property furnished for repair.~~ When a requirements contract is used to acquire work (e.g., repair, modification, or overhaul) on existing items of Government property, the contracting officer ~~shall~~must specify in the Schedule that failure of the Government 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 Government Property clause of the contract.

~~(d) Limitations on use of requirements contracts for advisory and assistance services.~~

~~(1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, no solicitation for a requirements contract for advisory and assistance services in excess of three years and \$20 million (including all options) may be issued unless the contracting officer or other official designated by the head of the agency determines in writing that the services required are so unique or highly specialized that it is not practicable to make multiple awards using the procedures in 16.504.~~

~~(2) The limitation in paragraph (d)(1) of this section is not applicable to an acquisition of supplies or services that includes the acquisition of advisory and assistance services, if the contracting officer or other official designated by the head of the agency determines that the advisory and assistance services are necessarily incident to, and not a significant component of, the contract.~~

16.504 Indefinite-quantity contracts.

~~(a)~~ 16.504-1 Description.

(a) An indefinite-quantity contract provides for an indefinite quantity, within stated limits, of supplies or services during ~~a fixed~~an ordering period. The Government places orders for individual requirements. Quantity limits may be stated as number of units or as dollar values.

~~(b)~~ (b) The contract must require the Government to order and the contractor to furnish at least a stated minimum quantity of supplies or services. To ensure that the contract is binding, the minimum quantity must be more than a nominal quantity, but it should not exceed the amount that the Government is fairly certain to order.

(c) In addition, if ordered, the contractor must furnish any additional quantities, not to exceed the stated maximum. The contracting officer should establish a reasonable maximum quantity based on market research, trends on recent contracts for similar supplies or services, survey of potential users, or any other rational basis.

~~(2) d To ensure that the contract is binding, the minimum quantity must be more than a nominal quantity, but it should not exceed the amount that the Government is fairly certain to order.~~

~~(3)~~ The contract may also specify maximum or minimum quantities that the Government may order under each task or delivery order and the maximum that it may order during a specific period of time.

~~(4) A solicitation and contract for an indefinite quantity must-~~

16.504-2 Application.

The contracting officer may use an indefinite-quantity contract when the Government knows what kind of supplies or services it needs and a certain minimum amount that will be needed, but does not know exactly how much will be needed or when during the effective period. The contracting officer should use an indefinite-quantity contract only when the government expects to have ongoing, repeated needs for the supplies or services.

16.504-3 Multiple award preference.

(a)(1) Except for indefinite-quantity contracts for advisory and assistance services as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the contracting officer must, to the maximum extent practicable, give preference to making multiple awards of indefinite-quantity contracts under a single solicitation for the same or similar supplies or services to more than one source.

(2) The contracting officer must document the decision whether to make multiple awards in the acquisition plan or contract file. Reasons for deciding that multiple awards are not in the best interests of the Government include, but are not limited to-

(i) Only one contractor is capable of providing performance at the level of quality required because the supplies or services are unique or highly specialized;

(ii) Based on the contracting officer's knowledge of the market, more favorable terms and conditions, including pricing, will be provided if a single award is made;

(iii) The expected cost of administration of multiple contracts outweighs the expected benefits of making multiple awards;

(iv) The projected orders are so integrally related that only a single contractor can reasonably perform the work;

(v) The total estimated value of the contract is at or below the SAT.

(3) The contracting officer may determine that a class of acquisitions is not appropriate for multiple awards.

(4)(i) No task or delivery order contract in an amount estimated to exceed \$150 million (\$100 million prior to October 1, 2025) (including all options) may be awarded to a single source unless the head of the agency determines in writing that-

(A) The task or delivery orders expected under the contract are so integrally related that only a single source can reasonably perform the work;

(B) The contract provides only for firm-fixed-price (see 16.202) task or delivery orders for-

(1)(1) Products for which unit prices are established in the contract; or

(2)(2) Services for which prices are established in the contract for the specific tasks to be performed;

(C) Only one source is qualified and capable of performing the work at a reasonable price to the Government; or

(D) It is necessary in the public interest to award the contract to a single source due to exceptional circumstances.

(ii) The head of the agency must notify Congress within 30 days after any determination under paragraph (c)(4)(i)(D) of this section.

(iii) The requirement for a determination for a single-award contract greater than \$150 million (\$100 million prior to October 1, 2025)-

(A) Is in addition to any applicable requirements of part 6; and

(B) Is not applicable for architect-engineer services awarded pursuant to part 36.

(b) Preference for multiple awards for advisory and assistance services.

(1) In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 3405 and 41 U.S.C. 4105, except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this subsection, if an indefinite-quantity contract for advisory and assistance services is estimated to exceed 3 years and \$20 million (\$15 million prior to October 1, 2025) (including all options), the solicitation must provide for multiple awards unless-

(i) The contracting officer or other official designated by the head of the agency determines in writing-

(A) It is not practicable to award more than one contract because the services required are unique or highly specialized or the tasks are so integrally related; or

(B) After the evaluation of offers, that only one offeror is capable of providing the services required at the level of quality required; or

(ii) Only one offer is received.

(2) The requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this subsection do not apply to a contract for the acquisition of supplies or services that includes acquisition of advisory and assistance services if the head of an agency entering into such contract determines in writing during acquisition planning that, under the contract, advisory and assistance services are necessarily incident to, and not a significant component of, the contract.

16.504-4 On-ramps and off-ramps.

To maintain a current, competitive, and innovative pool of vendors on a multiple-award contract, the solicitation and contract may provide for-

(a) Adding new contractor (on-ramp) and increasing the maximum quantity during open seasons; and

(b) Removing a contractor (off-ramp) for underperforming, failure to actively participate in order competitions, or if requested by the awardee.

16.504-5 Required content.

An indefinite-quantity solicitation and contract must-

(a) Specify the ordering period of the contract, including the number of options and the period for which the Government may extend the contract ordering period under each option;

(~~ii~~b) Specify the total minimum and maximum quantity of supplies or services the Government will acquire under the contract;

(~~iii~~c) Specify the last date that a contractor will be required to make deliveries under orders issued during the ordering period (see 52.216-22(d));

(d) Include a statement of work, specifications, or other description; that reasonably describes the general scope, nature, complexity, and purpose of the supplies or services the Government will acquire under the contract in a manner that will enable a prospective offeror to decide whether to submit an offer;

(~~iv~~e) State ~~the~~ any uniform ordering procedures that the Government will use in issuing all orders, including the ordering media, ~~and, if multiple awards may be made, state the~~; otherwise, the ordering procedures ~~and selection criteria that the Government will use to provide awardees a fair opportunity to be considered for each order (see 16.505(b)(1));~~ are at the discretion

(~~v~~) ~~Include a description~~ of the ordering contracting officer;

(f) Specify the activities authorized to issue orders; ~~and~~

(~~vi~~g) Include authorization for placing oral orders, if appropriate, provided that the Government has established procedures for obligating funds and that oral orders are confirmed in writing;¹
and

(h) When multiple awards are anticipated-

(1) Specify any fair opportunity procedures and selection criteria that must apply to all competed orders; otherwise, the procedures and selection criteria are at the discretion of the ordering contracting officer (see 16.507);

(2) Specify whether one or more blanket purchase agreements (BPAs) may be established under the contract according to 16.507-2(c)(3). Existing contracts may be modified to allow BPAs;

(3) If the ~~(b) Application. Contracting officers may use an indefinite quantity contract when the Government cannot predetermine, above a specified minimum, the precise quantities of supplies or services that the Government will require during the contract period, and it is inadvisable for the Government to commit itself for more than a minimum quantity. The contracting officer should use an indefinite quantity contract only when a recurring need is anticipated.~~

~~(c) Multiple award preference-~~

~~(1) Planning the acquisition:~~

ordering period exceeds five years, provide for on-ramps according to paragraph (e), unless the contracting officer documents that on-ramps are not

~~(i) Except for indefinite quantity contracts for advisory and assistance services as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the contracting officer must, to the maximum extent practicable, give preference to making multiple awards of indefinite quantity contracts under a single solicitation for the same or similar supplies or services to two or more sources.~~

~~(ii)~~

~~(A) The contracting officer must determine whether multiple awards are appropriate as part of acquisition planning. The contracting officer must avoid situations in which awardees specialize exclusively in one or a few areas within the statement of work, thus creating the likelihood that orders in those areas will be awarded on a sole source basis; however, each awardee need not be capable of performing every requirement as well as any other awardee under the contracts. The contracting officer should consider the following when determining the number of contracts to be awarded:~~

~~(1) The scope and complexity of the contract requirement.~~

~~(2) The expected duration and frequency of task or delivery orders.~~

~~(3) The mix of resources a contractor must have to perform expected task or delivery order requirements.~~

~~(4) The ability to maintain competition among the awardees throughout the contracts' period of performance.~~

~~(B) The contracting officer must not use the multiple award approach if-~~

~~(1) Only one contractor is capable of providing performance at the level of quality required because the supplies or services are unique or highly specialized;~~

~~(2) Based on the contracting officer's knowledge of the market, more favorable terms and conditions, including pricing, will be provided if a single award is made;~~

~~(3) The expected cost of administration of multiple contracts outweighs the expected benefits of making multiple awards;~~

~~(4) The projected task orders are so integrally related that only a single contractor can reasonably perform the work;~~

~~(5) The total estimated value of the contract is at or below the simplified acquisition threshold; or~~

~~(6) Multiple awards would not be~~ in the best interests of the Government.

16.505 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

(a) Insert the clause at 52.216-18, Ordering, in solicitations and contracts when a definite-quantity contract, a requirements contract, or an indefinite-quantity contract is contemplated.

(b) Insert a clause substantially the same as the clause at 52.216-19, Order Limitations, in solicitations and contracts when a definite-quantity contract, a requirements contract, or an indefinite-quantity contract is contemplated.

(c) Insert the clause at 52.216-20, Definite Quantity, in solicitations and contracts when a definite-quantity contract is contemplated.

(d)(1) Insert the clause at 52.216-21, Requirements, in solicitations and contracts when a requirements contract is contemplated.

(2) If the contract is for nonpersonal services and related supplies and covers estimated requirements that exceed a specific Government activity's internal capability to produce or perform, use the clause with its Alternate I.

(3) If the contract includes subsistence for both Government use and resale in the same Schedule, and similar products may be acquired on a brand-name basis, use the clause with its Alternate II (but see paragraph (d)(5) of this section).

(4) If the contract involves a partial small business set-aside, use the clause with its Alternate III (but see paragraph (d)(5) of this section).

(5) If the contract-

(i) Includes subsistence for Government use and resale in the same schedule and similar products may be acquired on a brand-name basis; and

(ii) Involves a partial small business set-aside, use the clause with its Alternate IV.

(e) Insert the clause at 52.216-22, Indefinite Quantity, in solicitations and contracts when an indefinite-quantity contract is contemplated.

~~(C)~~ (1) If off-ramping is contemplated and the agency desires a unilateral cancellation executable by either party, the contracting officer may include the clause with a paragraph substantially the same as its Alternate I. The contracting officer may vary the 30-day period in which the cancellation becomes effective from as few as 15 days to as many as 90 days.

~~(must document the decision whether or not to use multiple awards in the acquisition plan or contract file.)~~ 2) If off-ramping is contemplated and the agency wishes to retain discretion to disapprove contractor-requested off-ramps, the contracting officer may include the clause with a paragraph substantially the same as its Alternate II. The contracting officer may determine that a class of acquisitions is not appropriate for multiple awards (see subpart 1.7). vary the 30-day period in which the cancellation becomes effective from as few as 15 days to as many as 90 days.

(f) Insert the provision at 52.216-27, Single or Multiple Awards, in solicitations for indefinite-quantity contracts that may result in multiple contract awards. Modify the provision to specify the estimated number of awards. Do not use this provision for advisory and assistance services contracts that exceed 3 years and \$20 million ~~(D)~~

~~(1) No task or delivery order contract in an amount estimated to exceed \$150 (\$15 million prior to October 1, 2025) (including all options) may be awarded to a single source unless the head of the agency determines in writing that -).~~

~~(i) The task or delivery orders expected under the contract are so integrally related that only a single source can reasonably perform~~ (g) Insert the work;

~~(ii) The contract provides only for firm-fixed price (see 16.202) task or delivery orders for-~~

~~(A) Products~~ provision at 52.216-28, Multiple Awards ~~for which unit prices are established in the contract; or~~

~~(B) Advisory and Assistance Services, in solicitations~~ for which prices are established in the contract for the specific tasks to be performed;

~~(iii) task-order) Only one source is qualified and capable of performing the work at a reasonable price to the Government; or~~

~~(iv) It is necessary in the public interest to award the contract to a single source due to exceptional circumstances.~~

~~(2) The head of the agency must notify Congress within 30 days after any determination under paragraph (c)(1)(ii)(D)(1)(iv) of this section.~~

~~(3) The requirement for a determination for a single award contract greater than \$150 million-~~

~~(i) Is in addition to any applicable requirements of subpart 6.3; and~~

~~(ii) Is not applicable for architect-engineer services awarded pursuant to subpart 36.6.~~

~~(2) contracts for advisory and assistance services-~~

~~(i) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, if an indefinite quantity contract for advisory and assistance services exceeds that exceed 3 years and \$20 million, (\$15 million prior to October 1, 2025) (including all options, ~~the contracting officer must make multiple awards~~), unless -~~

~~(A) The contracting officer or other official designated by the head of the agency determines in writing, as part of acquisition planning, that multiple awards are not practicable. The contracting officer or other official must determine that only one contractor can reasonably perform the work because either the scope of work is unique or highly specialized or the tasks so integrally related;~~

~~(B) The contracting officer or other official designated by the head of the agency determines in writing, ~~After the evaluation of offers, that only one offeror is capable of providing the services required at the level of quality required; or~~~~

~~(C) Only one offer is received.~~

~~(ii) The requirements of paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section do not apply if the contracting officer or other official designated by the head of the agency determines that the advisory and assistance services are incidental and not a significant component of the contract.~~

~~16.505 Ordering.~~

~~(a) General.~~

~~(1) In general, the contracting officer does not synopsise orders under indefinite delivery contracts; except see 16.505(a)(4) and (11), and determination has been made under 16.505504-3(b)(1)(i). Modify the provision to specify the estimated number of awards.~~

~~(h) See 10.001(d) for insertion of the clause at 52.210-1, Market Research, when the contract is over \$7.5 million (\$6 million prior to October 1, 2025) for the procurement of items other than commercial products or commercial services.~~

(i) See 7.107-4 for use of 52.207-6, Solicitation of Offers from Small Business Concerns and Small Business Teaming Arrangement or Joint Ventures (Multiple-Award Contracts) in solicitations for multiple-award contracts above the substantial bundling threshold of the agency.

(j) Insert the clause at 52.216-32, Task-Order and Delivery-Order Ombudsman, in solicitations and contracts when a multiple-award task or delivery order contract is contemplated. Use the clause with its Alternate I when the contract will be available for use by multiple agencies (e.g., Governmentwide acquisition contracts or multi-agency contracts). When placing orders under the multiple-award contract available for use by multiple agencies, the ordering activity's contracting officer must complete paragraph (d)(2) and include Alternate I in the notice of intent to place an order, and in the resulting order.

16.506 Postaward Procedures for Placement of Task and Delivery Orders.

(a) Orders must be within the scope, issued within the specified ordering period, and be within the maximum value of the contract.

(b) All orders placed under a task or delivery order contract must contain the following information:

(1) Date of order.

(2) Contract number and order number.

(3) For supplies and services, line-item number, subline item number (if applicable), description, quantity, and unit price or estimated cost and fee (as applicable). The corresponding line-item number and subline item number from the base contract must also be included.

~~(2)(ii)(D).~~

~~(2) Individual orders shall clearly describe all services to be performed or~~ 4) Delivery or performance schedule.

~~(5) Statement of work that clearly specifies all tasks to be performed or property supplies to be delivered so the full cost or price for the performance of the work can be established when the order is placed. Orders shall be within the scope, issued within the period of performance, and be within the maximum value of the contract.~~

~~(3) under the order.~~ Performance-based acquisition methods must be used to the maximum extent practicable, if the ~~contract or~~ order is for services ~~(see 37.102(a) and subpart 37.6).~~

(6) Place of delivery or performance (including consignee).

(7) Any packaging, packing, and shipping instructions.

(8) Accounting and appropriation data.

(9) Method of payment and payment office, if not specified in the contract (see part 32).

(10) North American Industry Classification System code (see part 19).

(c) Orders placed under a task-order contract or delivery-order contract awarded by another agency (i.e., a Governmentwide acquisition contract, or multi-agency contract)—

(1) Are not exempt from the development of acquisition plans (see part 7), and an information technology acquisition strategy (see part 39);

(2) May not be used to circumvent conditions and limitations imposed on the use of funds (e.g., 31 U.S.C. 1501(a)(1)); and

(3) Must comply with all FAR requirements for a consolidated or bundled contract when the order meets the definition at 2.101 of "consolidation" or "bundling".

(d) In accordance with section 1427(b) of Public Law 108-136 (40 U.S.C. 1103 note), orders placed under multi-agency contracts for services that substantially or to a dominant extent specify performance of architect-engineer services, as defined in 2.101, must-

(1) Be awarded using the procedures at part 36.

(2) Require the direct supervision of a professional architect or engineer licensed, registered, or certified in the State, possession, Federal District, or outlying area in which the services are to be performed.

(e) When using the Governmentwide commercial purchase card as a method of payment, orders at or below the micro-purchase threshold are exempt from verification in the System for Award Management as to whether the contractor has a delinquent debt subject to collection under the Treasury Offset Program.

(f) If the contract did not establish the price for the supply or service, the contracting officer must establish prices for each order using the policies and methods in subpart 15.4.

(g) For additional requirements for cost-reimbursement orders, see subpart 16.3.

(h) For additional requirements for time-and-materials or labor-hour orders, see subpart 16.6.

(i) The contracting officer should rely on the small business representations at the contract level (but see part 19 for order rerepresentations).

16.507 Additional ordering procedures for multiple-award contracts.

16.507-1 Placement of orders valued at or below the micro-purchase threshold.

Each order valued at or below the micro-purchase threshold may be placed with any multiple-award contractor that can meet the agency's needs. Although not required to solicit from a

specific number of contractors, ordering activities should attempt to distribute orders among multiple-award contractors.

16.507-2 Fair opportunity procedures.

(a) Fair opportunity.(1) The contracting officer must provide each awardee a fair opportunity to be considered for each order or BPA valued above the micro-purchase threshold according to paragraph (c) and 16.507-3 through 16.507-5, unless a sole source order or BPA is justified and approved according to 16.507-6.

(2) The contracting officer has broad discretion to develop appropriate order placement procedures. To maximize efficiency, ordering activities are encouraged to use innovative approaches when placing orders and establishing BPAs commensurate with the risk and complexity of the requirement. To solicit orders against indefinite-quantity contracts, issue a task order solicitation (e.g., request for quotation, request for proposal, or request for task plan). Learn more about innovative approaches in the Periodic Table of Acquisition Innovations at <https://acquisitiongateway.gov/periodic-table>.

(3) The contracting officer should keep submission requirements to a minimum. The ordering process is not subject to the competition requirements in part 6 or the policies in subpart 15.3 or part 14. The contracting officer may use streamlined procedures, including oral presentations. The contracting officer is not required to have evaluation plans, score offeror responses, or establish a competitive range before communicating with interested parties or soliciting revised responses to the solicitation.

(b) Task-order and delivery-order ombudsman. The head of the agency must designate a task-order and delivery-order ombudsman. The ombudsman must review complaints from contractors and ensure they are afforded a fair opportunity to be considered, consistent with the procedures in the contract. The ombudsman must be a senior agency official who is independent of the contracting officer and may be the agency's advocate for competition.

(c) Procedures.(1) Requirements. The contracting officer must-

(i) Not use any method (such as allocation or designation of any preferred awardee) that would not result in fair consideration being given to all awardees prior to placing each order;

(ii) Tailor the procedures to the risk and complexity of each acquisition;

(iii) Include the procedures in the solicitation and the contract;

(iv) Consider price or cost under each order as one of the factors in the selection decision;

(v) Except for DoD, document in the contract file a justification for use of the lowest price technically acceptable source selection process, including an explanation that the criteria at 15.101-2(c)(1)-(5) are met, when using the lowest price technically acceptable source selection process; and

(vi) Except for DoD, avoid using the lowest price technically acceptable source selection process to acquire certain supplies and services in accordance with 15.101-2(d).

(2) Considerations. The contracting officer should consider the following when developing the placement procedures:

(i) Past performance on earlier orders under the contract, including quality, timeliness and cost control. When past performance under the multiple-award contract is available and sufficient, it is unnecessary to consider past performance under other efforts.

(ii) Potential impact on other orders placed with the contractor.

(iii) Minimum order requirements.

(iv) The amount of time contractors need to make informed business decisions on whether to respond to potential orders.

(v) Whether contractors could be encouraged to respond to potential orders by outreach efforts to promote exchanges of information, such as—

(A) Seeking comments from two or more contractors on draft statements of work;

(B) Using a multiphase approach when effort required to respond to a potential order may be resource intensive (e.g., requirements are complex or need continued development), where all contractors are initially considered on price considerations (e.g., rough estimates), and other considerations as appropriate (e.g., proposed conceptual approach, past performance). The contractors most likely to submit the highest value solutions are then selected for one-on-one sessions with the Government to increase their understanding of the requirements, provide suggestions for refining requirements, and discuss risk reduction measures.

(3) Blanket purchase agreements. If authorized in the multiple-award contract according to 16.504(f)(8), the contracting officer may establish one or more blanket purchase agreements (BPAs) to fill repetitive needs for supplies or services (see 12.201-1(e)(3) and part 13). Establish BPAs using the fair opportunity procedures at 16.507-3 through 16.507-5, based on the total estimated value of the BPA. BPAs must include—

(i) Sufficient detail about the need, such as scope of work or objectives;

(ii) An ordering period, inclusive of any options or award terms;

(iii) Ordering activity requirements (e.g., invoicing, delivery, and discounts/other concessions) that are not otherwise included in the master multiple-award contract;

(iv) Ordering procedures that—

(A) Identify the customers/individuals authorized to place orders and any limitations surrounding the placement of orders;

(B) Ensure that for each order BPA recipients are provided the fair opportunity procedures in 16.507-3 through 16.507-5, based on the total estimated value of the order.

(v) If the ordering period of the BPA exceeds five years, on-ramps according to 16.504-4, unless the contracting officer documents that on-ramps are not in the best interest of the Government.

16.507-3 Orders valued above the micro purchase threshold but not above the SAT.

(a) The contracting officer must fairly consider all contractors offering the supplies or services. If information available to the contracting officer allows each contractor to be fairly considered, the contracting officer may place an order without further soliciting contractors, or by soliciting fewer than all contractors.

(b) Document the file to the extent necessary to support the award decision, such as demonstrating that each contractor was fairly considered.

16.507-4 Orders valued above the SAT but not above \$6 million.

(a) Provide a fair notice of the intent to place an order to all contractors offering the products or services by issuing-

(1) A solicitation including a description of the work to be performed and the basis on which selection will be made; or

(2) A notice of intent to place an order that requires contractors to respond in order to receive the solicitation or be considered for the order.

(b) Document the file to the extent necessary to support the award decision, such as demonstrating that each quotation, offer, proposal, or other response to a notice was fairly considered.

16.507-5 Orders valued above \$7.5 million (\$6 million prior to October 1, 2025).

(a) Procedures . Provide a fair notice of the intent to place an order to all contractors offering the products or services according to 16.507-4. A fair notice must—

(1) Include a clear statement of the agency's requirements;

(2) Allow for a reasonable response period; and

(3) Disclose the significant factors and subfactors, as applicable, including cost or price, that the agency expects to consider in evaluating quotations, offers, or other responses to notices, and their relative importance;

(b) Documentation. Document the file to the extent necessary to support the award decision, such as demonstrating—

(1) That each quotation, offer, or other response to a notice was fairly considered; and

(2) When award is made on a best value basis, the relative importance of quality and price or cost factors.

(c) Postaward notices and debriefings. Provide postaward notifications and debriefings according to part 15. A summary of the debriefing must be included in the task or delivery order file.

16.507-6 Exceptions to fair opportunity.

(a) Procedures. Orders placed and BPAs established against multiple-award contracts are exempt from the competition requirements in part 6. However, the contracting officer must justify placing an order valued above the micro-purchase threshold (MPT) on a sole source basis in accordance with this subsection.

(b) Exceptions. The exceptions permitting an order or a BPA valued above the MPT to be placed on a sole source basis are:

(1) The agency need for the supplies or services is so urgent that providing a fair opportunity would result in unacceptable delays.

(2) Only one awardee is capable of providing the supplies or services required at the level of quality required because the supplies or services ordered are unique or highly specialized.

(3) The order must be issued on a sole-source basis in the interest of economy and efficiency because it is a logical follow-on to an order already issued under the contract, provided that all awardees were given a fair opportunity to be considered for the original order.

(4) It is necessary to place an order to satisfy a minimum guarantee.

(5) For orders exceeding the SAT, a statute expressly authorizes or requires that the purchase be made from a specified source.

(6) For DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard, the order satisfies one of the exceptions permitting the use of other than full and open competition listed in part 6.103 (10 U.S.C. 3406(c)(5)). The public interest exception must not be used unless Congress is notified in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 3204(a)(7).

(c) Small business considerations. Part 19 and Public Law 111-240 (15 U.S.C. 644(r)) provide authority for setting aside orders and placing orders under reserves, which are not subject to the justification, approval, and posting requirements in paragraphs (d)-(f).

(d) Justification. The justification for an exception to fair opportunity must be in writing as specified in paragraphs (d)(1)-(3).

(1) Orders valued above the micro-purchase threshold but not above the SAT. The contracting officer must document the basis for using an exception to the fair opportunity process. If the contracting officer uses the logical follow-on exception, the rationale must describe why the

relationship between the initial order and the follow-on is logical (e.g., in terms of scope, period of performance, or value).

(2) Orders valued above the SAT. As a minimum, each justification must include the following information:

(i) Identification of the agency and the contracting activity, and specific identification of the document as a "Justification for an Exception to Fair Opportunity."

(ii) Nature and/or description of the action being approved.

(iii) A description of the supplies or services required to meet the agency's needs (including the estimated value).

(iv) Identification of the exception to fair opportunity (see paragraph (b)) and the supporting rationale, including a demonstration that the proposed contractor's unique qualifications or the nature of the acquisition requires use of the exception cited. If the contracting officer uses the logical follow-on exception, the rationale must describe why the relationship between the initial order and the follow-on is logical (e.g., in terms of scope, period of performance, or value).

(v) A determination by the contracting officer that the anticipated cost to the Government will be fair and reasonable.

(vi) Any other facts supporting the justification.

(vii) A statement of the actions, if any, the agency may take to remove or overcome any barriers that led to the exception to fair opportunity before any subsequent acquisition for the supplies or services is made.

(viii) The contracting officer's certification that the justification is accurate and complete to the best of the contracting officer's knowledge and belief.

(ix) Evidence that any supporting data that is the responsibility of technical or requirements personnel (e.g., verifying the Government's minimum needs or requirements or other rationale for an exception to fair opportunity) and which form a basis for the justification have been certified as complete and accurate by the technical or requirements personnel.

(x) A written determination by the approving official that one of the circumstances in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) applies to the order.

(e) Approval.(1) For proposed orders valued above the SAT, but not valued above \$900,000 (\$750,000 prior to October 1, 2025), the ordering activity contracting officer's certification that the justification is accurate and complete to the best of the ordering activity contracting officer's knowledge and belief will serve as approval, unless a higher approval level is established in accordance with agency procedures.

(2) For a proposed order valued above \$900,000 (\$750,000 prior to October 1, 2025), but not above \$20 million (\$15 million prior to October 1, 2025), the justification must be approved by the advocate for competition of the activity placing the order, or by an official named in paragraph (e)(3) or (4). This authority is not delegable.

(3) For a proposed order valued above \$20 million (\$15 million prior to October 1, 2025), but not above \$90 million (\$75 million prior to October 1, 2025) (or, for DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard, not above \$150 million (\$100 million prior to October 1, 2025), the justification must be approved by—

(i) The head of the procuring activity placing the order;

(ii) A designee who—

(A) If a member of the armed forces, is a general or flag officer;

(B) If a civilian, is serving in a position in a grade above GS-15 under the General Schedule (or in a comparable or higher position under another schedule); or

(iii) An official named in paragraph (e)(4) of this subsection.

(4) For a proposed order valued above \$90 million (\$75 million prior to October 1, 2025) (or, for DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard, above \$150 million (\$100 million prior to October 1, 2025)), the justification must be approved by the senior procurement executive of the agency placing the order. This authority is not delegable, except in the case of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, acting as the senior procurement executive for the Department of Defense.

(f) Posting.(1) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(4), within 14 days after placing an order or establishing a BPA valued above the SAT on a sole source basis according to paragraph (b), the contracting officer must—

(i) Publish a notice to the GPE; and

(ii) Post the justification required by paragraph (d)(2) for a minimum of 30 days)-

(A) At the GPE <https://www.sam.gov> ; and

(B) On the Web site of the agency, which may provide access to the justifications by linking to the GPE.

(2) In the case of an order permitted under paragraph (b)(1), the justification must be posted within 30 days after award of the order.

(3) Contracting officers must carefully screen all justifications for contractor proprietary data and remove all such data, and such references and citations as are necessary to protect the proprietary data, before posting the justification. Contracting officers must also be guided by the exemptions

to disclosure of information contained in the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the prohibitions against disclosure in part 24 in determining whether other data should be removed. Although the submitter notice process set out in Executive Order 12600 "Predisclosure Notification Procedures for Confidential Commercial Information" does not apply ~~when procuring~~, if the justification appears to contain proprietary data, the contracting officer should provide the contractor that submitted the information an opportunity to review the justification for proprietary data before posting the justification, redacted as necessary. This process must not prevent or delay posting the justification in accordance with the timeframes required in paragraphs (f)(1)-(2).

(4) The posting requirement does not apply when disclosure would compromise the national security (e.g., would result in disclosure of classified information) or create other security risks.

16.507-7 Items peculiar to one manufacturer:

~~(a)~~ (a) The contracting officer must justify restricting consideration to an item peculiar to one manufacturer (e.g., a particular brand-name, product, or a feature of a product that is peculiar to one manufacturer). A brand-name item, even if available on more than one contract, is an item peculiar to one manufacturer. Brand-name specifications ~~shall~~ must not be used unless the particular brand-name, product, or feature is essential to the Government's requirements and market research indicates other companies' similar products, or products lacking the particular feature, do not meet, or cannot be modified to meet, the agency's needs.

~~(ii) Requirements for use of items peculiar to one manufacturer shall~~ (b) Brand-name requirements must be justified and approved when the requirement is determined, using the format(s) and requirements from ~~paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A), (B), and (C) of this section, 16.507-6(d)-(e)),~~ modified to show the brand-name justification. ~~A justification is required, unless—~~

(1) A justification covering the requirements in the order was previously approved for the contract in accordance with 6.302-1(c) or unless the base contract is a single-award contract awarded under full and open competition. Justifications for the use of brand-name specifications must be completed and approved at the time the requirement for a brand name is determined.); or

~~(iii)~~

~~(A)~~ (2) The base contract is a single-award contract.

(c)(1) For an order in excess of \$40,000, (\$30,000 prior to October 1, 2025), the contracting officer shall ~~must~~—

~~(i)~~ (i) Post the justification and supporting documentation on the agency website used (if any) to solicit offers for orders under the contract; or

~~(2)~~ (ii) Provide the justification and supporting documentation along with the solicitation to all contract awardees.

(B2) The ~~justifications~~justification for brand-name ~~acquisitions~~requirements may apply to the portion of the acquisition requiring the brand-name item. If the justification is to cover only the portion of the acquisition which is brand-name, then it should so state; the approval level requirements will then only apply to that portion.

(C3) The requirements in paragraph ~~(a)(4)(iii)(A) of c)(1)~~ this ~~section~~subsection do not apply when disclosure would compromise the national security (e.g., would result in disclosure of classified information) or create other security risks.

(d) The justification is subject to the screening requirement in ~~paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(D)(4) of this section.~~16.507-6(f)(3).

~~(5) When acquiring information technology and related services, consider the use of modular contracting to reduce program risk (see 39.103(a)).~~

~~(6) Orders may be placed by using any medium specified in the contract.~~

~~(7) Orders placed under indefinite delivery contracts must contain the following information:~~

~~(i) Date of order.~~

~~(ii) Contract number and order number.~~

~~(iii) For supplies and services, line item number, subline item number (if applicable), description, quantity, and unit price or estimated cost and fee (as applicable). The corresponding line item number and subline item number from the base contract shall also be included.~~

~~(iv) Delivery or performance schedule.~~

~~(v) Place of delivery or performance (including consignee).~~

~~(vi) Any packaging, packing, and shipping instructions.~~

~~(vii) Accounting and appropriation data.~~

~~(viii) Method of payment and payment office, if not specified in the contract (see 32.1110(e)).~~

~~(ix) North American Industry Classification System code (see 19.102(b)(3)).~~

~~(8) Orders placed under a task order contract or delivery order contract awarded by another agency (i.e., a Governmentwide acquisition contract, or multi-agency contract) —~~

~~(i) Are not exempt from the development of acquisition plans (see subpart 7.1), and an information technology acquisition strategy (see part 39);~~

~~(ii) May not be used to circumvent conditions and limitations imposed on the use of funds (e.g., 31 U.S.C. 1501(a)(1)); and~~

~~(iii) Shall~~ 16.508 Protests of orders.

~~(a) comply with all FAR requirements for a consolidated or bundled contract when the order meets the definition at 2.101 of "consolidation" or "bundling".~~

~~(9) In accordance with section 1427(b) of Public Law 108-136 (40 U.S.C. 1103 note), orders placed under multi-agency contracts for services that substantially or to a dominant extent specify performance of architect-engineer services, as defined in 2.101, shall—~~

~~(i) Be awarded using the procedures at subpart 36.6; and~~

~~(ii) Require the direct supervision of a professional architect or engineer licensed, registered or certified in the State, Federal District, or outlying area, in which the services are to be performed.~~

~~(10)~~

~~(i)~~ No protest under ~~subpart~~ part 33.4 is authorized in connection with the issuance or proposed issuance of an order under a task-order contract or delivery-order contract, except—

~~(A)~~ 1) A protest on the grounds that the order increases the scope, period, or maximum value of the contract; or

~~(B)~~

~~(2)~~ (i) For agencies other than DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard, a protest of an order valued in excess of \$10 million (41 U.S.C. 4106(f)); or

~~(2)~~ (ii) For DoD, NASA, or the Coast Guard, a protest of an order valued in excess of \$~~25~~ 35 million (10 U.S.C. 3406(f)).

~~(ii)~~ b Protests of orders in excess of the thresholds stated in ~~16.505~~ paragraph (a) ~~(10)(i)(B)~~ 2 of this section may only be filed with the Government Accountability Office, in accordance with the procedures at 33.~~404~~ 105.

~~(iii)~~ c For protests of small business size status for set-aside orders, see ~~19.302~~.

~~(11) Publicize orders funded in whole or in part by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5) as follows:~~

~~(i) Notices of proposed orders shall follow the procedures in 5.704 for posting orders.~~

~~(ii) Award notices for orders shall follow the procedures in 5.705.~~

~~(12) When using the Governmentwide commercial purchase card as a method of payment, orders at or below the micro-purchase threshold are exempt from verification in the System for Award Management as to whether the contractor has a delinquent debt subject to collection under the Treasury Offset Program (TOP).~~

~~(b) Orders under multiple award contracts—~~

~~(1) Fair opportunity.~~

~~(i) The contracting officer must provide each awardee a fair opportunity to be considered for each order exceeding the micro-purchase threshold issued under multiple delivery order contracts or multiple task-order contracts, except—~~

~~(A) As provided for in paragraph (b)(2) of this section; or~~

~~(B) Orders issued under 19.504(e)(1)(ii).~~

~~(ii) The contracting officer may exercise broad discretion in developing appropriate order placement procedures. The contracting officer should keep submission requirements to a minimum. Contracting officers may use streamlined procedures, including oral presentations. If the order does not exceed the simplified acquisition threshold, the contracting officer need not contact each of the multiple awardees under the contract before selecting an order awardee if the contracting officer has information available to ensure that each awardee is provided a fair opportunity to be considered for each order. The competition requirements in part 6 and the policies in subpart 15.3 do not apply to the ordering process. However, the contracting officer shall—~~

~~(A) Develop placement procedures that will provide each awardee a fair opportunity to be considered for each order and that reflect the requirement and other aspects of the contracting environment;~~

~~(B) Not use any method (such as allocation or designation of any preferred awardee) that would not result in fair consideration being given to all awardees prior to placing each order;~~

~~(C) Tailor the procedures to each acquisition;~~

~~(D) Include the procedures in the solicitation and the contract;~~

~~(E) Consider price or cost under each order as one of the factors in the selection decision;~~

~~(F) Except for DoD, ensure the criteria at 15.101-2(e)(1)-(5) are met when using the lowest price technically acceptable source selection process; and~~

~~(G) Except for DoD, avoid using the lowest price technically acceptable source selection process to acquire certain supplies and services in accordance with 15.101-2(d).~~

~~(iii) Orders exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold.~~

~~(A) Each order exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold shall be placed on a competitive basis in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(iii)(B) of this section, unless supported by a written determination that one of the circumstances described at 16.505(b)(2)(i) applies to the order and the requirement is waived on the basis of a justification that is prepared in accordance with 16.505(b)(2)(ii)(B);~~

~~(B) The contracting officer shall—~~

~~(1) Provide a fair notice of the intent to make a purchase, including a clear description of the supplies to be delivered or the services to be performed and the basis upon which the selection will be made to all contractors offering the required supplies or services under the multiple-award contract; and~~

~~(2) Afford all contractors responding to the notice a fair opportunity to submit an offer and have that offer fairly considered.~~

~~(iv) Orders exceeding \$7.5 million. For task or delivery orders in excess of \$7.5 million, the requirement to provide all awardees a fair opportunity to be considered for each order shall include, at a minimum—~~

~~(A) A notice of the task or delivery order that includes a clear statement of the agency's requirements;~~

~~(B) A reasonable response period;~~

~~(C) Disclosure of the significant factors and subfactors, including cost or price, that the agency expects to consider in evaluating proposals, and their relative importance;~~

~~(D) Where award is made on a best value basis, a written statement documenting the basis for award and the relative importance of quality and price or cost factors; and~~

~~(E) An opportunity for a postaward debriefing in accordance with paragraph (b)(6) of this section.~~

~~(v) The contracting officer should consider the following when developing the procedures:~~

~~(A)~~

~~(1) Past performance on earlier orders under the contract, including quality, timeliness and cost control.~~

~~(2) Potential impact on other orders placed with the contractor.~~

~~(3) Minimum order requirements.~~

~~(4) The amount of time contractors need to make informed business decisions on whether to respond to potential orders.~~

~~(5) Whether contractors could be encouraged to respond to potential orders by outreach efforts to promote exchanges of information, such as —~~

~~(i) Seeking comments from two or more contractors on draft statements of work;~~

~~(ii) Using a multiphased approach when effort required to respond to a potential order may be resource intensive (e.g., requirements are complex or need continued development), where all contractors are initially considered on price considerations (e.g., rough estimates), and other considerations as appropriate (e.g., **proposed conceptual approach, past performance**). The contractors most likely to submit the highest value solutions are then selected for one-on-one sessions with the Government to increase their understanding of the requirements, provide suggestions for refining requirements, and discuss risk reduction measures.~~

~~(B) Formal evaluation plans or scoring of quotes or offers are not required.~~

~~(2) Exceptions to the fair opportunity process.~~

~~(i) The contracting officer shall give every awardee a fair opportunity to be considered for a delivery order or task order exceeding the micro-purchase threshold unless one of the following statutory exceptions applies:~~

~~(A) The agency need for the supplies or services is so urgent that providing a fair opportunity would result in unacceptable delays.~~

~~(B) Only one awardee is capable of providing the supplies or services required at the level of quality required because the supplies or services ordered are unique or highly specialized.~~

~~(C) The order must be issued on a sole-source basis in the interest of economy and efficiency because it is a logical follow-on to an order already issued under the contract, provided that all awardees were given a fair opportunity to be considered for the original order.~~

~~(D) It is necessary to place an order to satisfy a minimum guarantee.~~

~~(E) For orders exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold, a statute expressly authorizes or requires that the purchase be made from a specified source.~~

~~(F) In accordance with section 1331 of Public Law 111-240 (15 U.S.C. 644(r)), contracting officers may, at their discretion, set aside orders for any of the small business concerns identified in 19.000(a)(3). When setting aside orders for small business concerns, the specific small business program eligibility requirements identified in part 19 apply.~~

~~(G) For DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard, the order satisfies one of the exceptions permitting the use of other than full and open competition listed in 6.302 (10 U.S.C. 3406(c)(5)). The public interest exception shall not be used unless Congress is notified in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 3204(a)(7).~~

~~(ii) The justification for an exception to fair opportunity shall be in writing as specified in paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section. No justification is needed for the exception described in paragraph (b)(2)(i)(F) of this section.~~

~~(A) Orders exceeding the micro purchase threshold, but not exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold. The contracting officer shall document the basis for using an exception to the fair opportunity process. If the contracting officer uses the logical follow-on exception, the rationale shall describe why the relationship between the initial order and the follow-on is logical (e.g., in terms of scope, period of performance, or value).~~

~~(B) Orders exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold. As a minimum, each justification shall include the following information and be approved in accordance with paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(C) of this section:~~

~~(1) Identification of the agency and the contracting activity, and specific identification of the document as a "Justification for an Exception to Fair Opportunity."~~

~~(2) Nature and/or description of the action being approved.~~

~~(3) A description of the supplies or services required to meet the agency's needs (including the estimated value).~~

~~(4) Identification of the exception to fair opportunity (see 16.505(b)(2)) and the supporting rationale, including a demonstration that the proposed contractor's unique qualifications or the nature of the acquisition requires use of the exception cited. If the contracting officer uses the logical follow-on exception, the rationale shall describe why the relationship between the initial order and the follow-on is logical (e.g., in terms of scope, period of performance, or value).~~

~~(5) A determination by the contracting officer that the anticipated cost to the Government will be fair and reasonable.~~

~~(6) Any other facts supporting the justification.~~

~~(7) A statement of the actions, if any, the agency may take to remove or overcome any barriers that led to the exception to fair opportunity before any subsequent acquisition for the supplies or services is made.~~

~~(8) The contracting officer's certification that the justification is accurate and complete to the best of the contracting officer's knowledge and belief.~~

~~(9) Evidence that any supporting data that is the responsibility of technical or requirements personnel (e.g., verifying the Government's minimum needs or requirements or other rationale for an exception to fair opportunity) and which form a basis for the justification have been certified as complete and accurate by the technical or requirements personnel.~~

(10) A written determination by the approving official that one of the circumstances in paragraphs (b)(2)(i)(A) through (E) and (G) of this section applies to the order.

(C) Approval.

(1) For proposed orders exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold, but not exceeding \$900,000, the ordering activity contracting officer's certification that the justification is accurate and complete to the best of the ordering activity contracting officer's knowledge and belief will serve as approval, unless a higher approval level is established in accordance with agency procedures.

(2) For a proposed order exceeding \$900,000, but not exceeding \$20 million, the justification must be approved by the advocate for competition of the activity placing the order, or by an official named in paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(C)(3) or (4) of this section. ~~This authority is not delegable.~~

(3) For a proposed order exceeding \$20 million, but not exceeding \$90 million (or, for DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard, not exceeding \$150 million), the justification must be approved by—

~~(i) The head of the procuring activity placing the order;~~

~~(ii) A designee who—~~

~~(A) If a member of the armed forces, is a general or flag officer;~~

~~(B) If a civilian, is serving in a position in a grade above GS-15 under the General Schedule (or in a comparable or higher position under another schedule); or~~

~~(iii) An official named in paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(C)(4) of this section.~~

(4) For a proposed order exceeding \$90 million (or, for DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard, over \$150 million), the justification must be approved by the senior procurement executive of the agency placing the order. ~~This authority is not delegable, except in the case of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, acting as the senior procurement executive for the Department of Defense.~~

(D) Posting.

~~(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(D)(5) of this section, within 14 days after placing an order exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold that does not provide for fair opportunity in accordance with 16.505(b), the contract officer shall—~~

~~(i) Publish a notice in accordance with 5.301; and~~

~~(ii) Make publicly available the justification required at of this section.~~

~~(2) The justification shall be made publicly available—~~

~~(i) At the GPE <https://www.sam.gov>;~~

~~(ii) On the Web site of the agency, which may provide access to the justifications by linking to the GPE; and~~

~~(iii) Must remain posted for a minimum of 30 days.~~

~~(3) In the case of an order permitted under paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) of this section, the justification shall be posted within 30 days after award of the order.~~

~~(4) Contracting officers shall carefully screen all justifications for contractor proprietary data and remove all such data, and such references and citations as are necessary to protect the proprietary data, before making the justifications available for public inspection. Contracting officers shall also be guided by the exemptions to disclosure of information contained in the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the prohibitions against disclosure in 24.202 in determining whether other data should be removed. Although the submitter notice process set out in Executive Order 12600 "Predisclosure Notification Procedures for Confidential Commercial Information" does not apply, if the justification appears to contain proprietary data, the contracting officer should provide the contractor that submitted the information an opportunity to review the justification for proprietary data before making the justification available for public inspection, redacted as necessary. This process must not prevent or delay the posting of the justification in accordance with the timeframes required in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(D)(1) and (3) of this section.~~

~~(5) The posting requirement of this section does not apply—~~

~~(i) When disclosure would compromise the national security (e.g., would result in disclosure of classified information) or create other security risks; or~~

~~(ii) To a small business set aside under paragraph (b)(2)(i)(F)~~

~~(3) Pricing orders. If the contract did not establish the price for the supply or service, the contracting officer must establish prices for each order using the policies and methods in subpart 15.4.~~

~~(4) Cost reimbursement orders. For additional requirements for cost reimbursement orders, see 16.301-3.~~

~~(5) Time and materials or labor-hour orders. For additional requirements for time and materials or labor-hour orders, see 16.601(e).~~

~~(6) Postaward notices and debriefing of awardees for orders exceeding \$7.5 million. The contracting officer shall notify unsuccessful awardees when the total price of a task or delivery order exceeds \$7.5 million.~~

~~(i) The procedures at 15.503(b)(1) shall be followed when providing postaward notification to unsuccessful awardees.~~

~~(ii) The procedures at 15.506 shall be followed when providing postaward debriefing to unsuccessful awardees.~~

~~(iii) A summary of the debriefing shall be included in the task or delivery order file.~~

~~(7) Decision documentation for orders.~~

~~(i) The contracting officer shall document in the contract file the rationale for placement and price of each order, including the basis for award and the rationale for any tradeoffs among cost or price and non-cost considerations in making the award decision. This documentation need not quantify the tradeoffs that led to the decision.~~

~~(ii) The contract file shall also identify the basis for using an exception to the fair opportunity process (see paragraph (b)(2) of this section).~~

~~(iii) Except for DoD, the contracting officer shall document in the contract file a justification for use of the lowest price technically acceptable source selection process, when applicable.~~

~~(8) Task order and delivery order ombudsman. The head of the agency shall designate a task order and delivery order ombudsman. The ombudsman must review complaints from contractors and ensure they are afforded a fair opportunity to be considered, consistent with the procedures in the contract. The ombudsman must be a senior agency official who is independent of the contracting officer and may be the agency's advocate for competition.~~

~~(9) Small business. The contracting officer should rely on the small business representations at the contract level (but see 19.301-2(b)(3) for order rerepresentations).~~

~~(c) Limitation on ordering period for task order contracts for advisory and assistance services.~~

~~(1) Except as provided for in paragraphs (c)(2) and (3) of this section, the ordering period of a task order contract for advisory and assistance services, including all options or modifications, normally may not exceed 5 years.~~

~~(2) The 5-year limitation does not apply when—~~

~~(i) A longer ordering period is specifically authorized by a statute; or~~

~~(ii) The contract is for an acquisition of supplies or services that includes the acquisition of advisory and assistance services and the contracting officer, or other official designated by the head of the agency, determines that the advisory and assistance services are incidental and not a significant component of the contract.~~

~~(3) The contracting officer may extend the contract on a sole source basis only once for a period not to exceed 6 months if the contracting officer, or other official designated by the head of the agency, determines that—~~

~~(i) The award of a follow-on contract is delayed by circumstances that were not reasonably foreseeable at the time the initial contract was entered into; and~~

~~(ii) The extension is necessary to ensure continuity of services, pending the award of the follow-on contract.~~

~~16.506 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.~~

~~(a) Insert the clause at 52.216-18, Ordering, in solicitations and contracts when a definite quantity contract, a requirements contract, or an indefinite quantity contract is contemplated.~~

~~(b) Insert a clause substantially the same as the clause at 52.216-19, Order Limitations, in solicitations and contracts when a definite quantity contract, a requirements contract, or an indefinite quantity contract is contemplated.~~

~~(c) Insert the clause at 52.216-20, Definite Quantity, in solicitations and contracts when a definite quantity contract is contemplated.~~

~~(d)~~

~~(1) Insert the clause at 52.216-21, Requirements, in solicitations and contracts when a requirements contract is contemplated.~~

~~(2) If the contract is for nonpersonal services and related supplies and covers estimated requirements that exceed a specific Government activity's internal capability to produce or perform, use the clause with its Alternate I.~~

~~(3) If the contract includes subsistence for both Government use and resale in the same Schedule, and similar products may be acquired on a brand name basis, use the clause with its Alternate II (but see paragraph (d)(5) of this section).~~

~~(4) If the contract involves a partial small business set aside, use the clause with its Alternate III (but see paragraph (d)(5) of this section).~~

~~(5) If the contract-~~

~~(i) Includes subsistence for Government use and resale in the same schedule and similar products may be acquired on a brand name basis; and~~

~~(ii) Involves a partial small business set aside, use the clause with its Alternate IV.~~

~~(c) Insert the clause at 52.216-22, Indefinite Quantity, in solicitations and contracts when an indefinite quantity contract is contemplated.~~

~~(f) Insert the provision at 52.216-27, Single or Multiple Awards, in solicitations for indefinite quantity contracts that may result in multiple contract awards. Modify the provision to specify the estimated number of awards. Do not use this provision for advisory and assistance services contracts that exceed 3 years and \$20 million (including all options).~~

~~(g) Insert the provision at 52.216-28, Multiple Awards for Advisory and Assistance Services, in solicitations for task order contracts for advisory and assistance services that exceed 3 years and \$20 million (including all options), unless a determination has been made under 16.504(c)(2)(i)(A). Modify the provision to specify the estimated number of awards.~~

~~(h) See 10.001(d) for insertion of the clause at 52.210-1, Market Research, when the contract is over \$7.5 million for the procurement of items other than commercial products or commercial services.~~

~~(i) See 7.107-6 for use of 52.207-6, Solicitation of Offers from Small Business Concerns and Small Business Teaming Arrangement or Joint Ventures (Multiple Award Contracts) in solicitations for multiple award contracts above the substantial bundling threshold of the agency.~~

~~(j) Insert the clause at 52.216-32, Task Order and Delivery Order Ombudsman, in solicitations and contracts when a multiple award indefinite delivery indefinite quantity contract is contemplated. Use the clause with its Alternate I when the contract will be available for use by multiple agencies (e.g., Governmentwide acquisition contracts or multi-agency contracts). When placing orders under the multiple award contract available for use by multiple agencies, the ordering activity's contracting officer shall complete paragraph (d)(2) and include Alternate I in the notice of intent to place an order, and in the resulting order. [part 19](#).~~

Subpart 16.6 - Time-and-Materials, Labor-Hour, and Letter Contracts

16.600 Scope.

Time-and-materials contracts and labor-hour contracts are not fixed-price contracts.

16.601 Time-and-materials contracts.

~~(a)~~ Definitions for the purposes of Time-and-Materials Contracts.

Direct materials means those materials that enter directly into the end product, or that are used or consumed directly in connection with the furnishing of the end product or service.

Hourly rate means the rate(s) prescribed in the contract for payment for labor that meets the labor category qualifications of a labor category specified in the contract that are-

- (1) Performed by the contractor;
- (2) Performed by the subcontractors; or
- (3) Transferred between divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliates of the contractor under a common control.

Materials means-

- (1) Direct materials, including supplies transferred between divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliates of the contractor under a common control;
- (2) Subcontracts for supplies and incidental services for which there is not a labor category specified in the contract;
- (3) Other direct costs (e.g., incidental services for which there is not a labor category specified in the contract, travel, computer usage charges, etc.); and
- (4) Applicable indirect costs.

~~(b)~~

16.601-1 Description.

A time-and-materials contract provides for acquiring supplies or services on the basis of-

- ~~(1a)~~ Direct labor hours at specified fixed hourly rates that include wages, overhead, general and administrative expenses, and profit; and
- ~~(2b)~~ Actual cost for materials (except as provided for in ~~31.205-26(e) and (f)~~; part 31).

~~(e)~~ 16.601-2 Application.

(a) A time-and-materials contract may be used only when it is not possible at the time of placing the contract to estimate accurately the extent or duration of the work or to anticipate costs with any reasonable degree of confidence. ~~See 12.207(b) for the use of time and material contracts for certain commercial services.~~

(1) Government surveillance. A time-and-materials contract provides no positive profit incentive to the contractor for cost control or labor efficiency. Therefore, appropriate Government surveillance of contractor performance is required to give reasonable assurance that efficient methods and effective cost controls are being used.

(2) Fixed hourly rates-

~~(i)~~ The contract ~~shall~~must specify separate fixed hourly rates that include wages, overhead, general and administrative expenses, and profit for each category of labor ~~(see 16.601(f)(1))~~.
(ii) For acquisitions of other than commercial products or commercial services awarded without adequate price competition (see part 15.403-1(e)(1)), the contract ~~shall~~must specify separate fixed hourly rates that include wages, overhead, general and administrative expenses, and profit for each category of labor to be performed by-

(A) The contractor;

(B) Each subcontractor; and

(C) Each division, subsidiary, or affiliate of the contractor under a common control.

(iii) For contract actions that are not awarded using competitive procedures, unless exempt under paragraph (c)(2)(iv) ~~of this section~~, the fixed hourly rates for services transferred between divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliates of the contractor under a common control-

(A) ~~Shall~~Must not include profit for the transferring organization; but

(B) May include profit for the prime contractor.

(iv) For contract actions that are not awarded using competitive procedures, the fixed hourly rates for services that meet the definition of "commercial service" that are transferred between divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliates of the contractor under a common control may be the established catalog or market rate when-

(A) 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

(B) The contracting officer has not determined the price to be unreasonable.

(3) Material handling costs. When included as part of material costs, material handling costs ~~shall~~must include only costs clearly excluded from the labor-hour rate. Material handling costs may include all appropriate indirect costs allocated to direct materials in accordance with the contractor's usual accounting procedures consistent with part 31.

~~(d)~~16.601-3 Limitations.

A time-and-materials contract or order may be used only if-

~~(1a)~~ The contracting officer prepares a determination and findings that no other contract type is suitable. The determination and ~~finding shall~~findings must be-

~~(1)~~ Signed by the contracting officer prior to the execution of the base period or any option periods of the contracts; and

(~~ii~~2) Approved by the head of the contracting activity prior to the execution of the base period when the base period plus any option periods exceeds three years; and

(~~2~~b) The contract or order includes a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk. ~~Also see~~ See part 12.207(b) for further limitations on use of time-and-materials or labor-hour contracts for acquisition of commercial products and commercial services.

~~(e) Post award requirements. Prior to an increase in the ceiling price of a time and materials or labor hour contract or order, the contracting officer shall-~~

~~(1) Conduct an analysis of pricing and other relevant factors to determine if the action is in the best interest of the Government;~~

~~(2) Document the decision in the contract or order file; and~~

~~(3) When making a change that modifies the general scope of-~~

~~(i) A contract, follow the procedures at 6.303;~~

~~(ii) An order issued under the Federal Supply Schedules, follow the procedures at 8.405-6; or~~

~~(iii) An order issued under multiple award task and delivery order contracts, follow the procedures at 16.505(b)(2).~~

(~~F~~601-4 Solicitation provisions.

(~~4~~a) The contracting officer ~~shall~~ must insert the provision at 52.216-29, Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements—Other Than Commercial Acquisition With Adequate Price Competition, in solicitations contemplating use of a time-and-materials or labor-hour type of contract for the acquisition of other than commercial products or commercial services, if the price is expected to be based on adequate price competition. If authorized by agency procedures, the contracting officer may amend the provision to make mandatory one of the three approaches in paragraph (c) of the provision, and/or to require the identification of all subcontractors, divisions, subsidiaries, or affiliates included in a blended labor rate.

(~~2~~b) The contracting officer ~~shall~~ must insert the provision at 52.216-30, Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements—Other Than Commercial Acquisition Without Adequate Price Competition, in solicitations for the acquisition of other than commercial products or commercial services contemplating use of a time-and-materials or labor-hour type of contract if the price is not expected to be based on adequate price competition.

(~~3~~c) The contracting officer ~~shall~~ must insert the provision at 52.216-31, Time-and-Materials/Labor-Hour Proposal Requirements—Commercial Acquisition, in solicitations contemplating use of a commercial time-and-materials or labor-hour contract.

16.601-5 Postaward requirements.

Prior to an increase in the ceiling price of a time-and-materials or labor-hour contract or order, the contracting officer must-

(a) Conduct an analysis of pricing and other relevant factors to determine if the action is in the best interest of the Government;

(b) Document the decision in the contract or order file; and

(c) When making a change that modifies the general scope of-

(1) A contract, follow the procedures at part 6;

(2) An order issued under the Federal Supply Schedules, follow the procedures at part 8; or

(3) An order issued under multiple award task and delivery order contracts, follow the procedures at 16.507-6.

16.602 Labor-hour contracts.

Description. A labor-hour contract is a variation of the time-and-materials contract, differing only in that materials are not supplied by the contractor. See [part 12.207\(b\)](#), 16.601(e)-2, and 16.601(d)-3 for application and limitations; for time-and-materials contracts that also apply to labor-hour contracts. ~~See 12.207(b) for the use of labor-hour contracts for certain commercial services.~~

16.603 Letter contracts.

16.603-1 Description.

A letter contract is a written preliminary contractual instrument that authorizes the contractor to begin immediately manufacturing supplies or performing services.

16.603-2 Application.

(a) A letter contract may be used when (1) the Government's interests demand that the contractor be given a binding commitment so that work can start immediately and (2) negotiating a definitive contract is not possible in sufficient time to meet the requirement. However, a letter contract should be as complete and definite as feasible under the circumstances.

(b) When a letter contract award is based on price competition, the contracting officer ~~shall~~must include an overall price ceiling in the letter contract.

(c) Each letter contract ~~shall~~must, as required by the clause at 52.216-25, Contract Definitization, contain a negotiated definitization schedule including (1) dates for submission of the contractor's price proposal, required certified cost or pricing data and data other than certified cost or pricing data; and, if required, make-or-buy and subcontracting plans, (2) a date for the start of negotiations, and (3) a target date for definitization, which ~~shall~~must be the earliest practicable date for definitization. The schedule will provide for definitization of the contract within 180 days after the date of the letter contract or before completion of 40 percent of the work to be

performed, whichever occurs first. However, the contracting officer may, in extreme cases and according to agency procedures, authorize an additional period. If, after exhausting all reasonable efforts, the contracting officer and the contractor cannot negotiate a definitive contract because of failure to reach agreement as to price or fee, the clause at 52.216-25 requires the contractor to proceed with the work and provides that the contracting officer may, with the approval of the head of the contracting activity, determine a reasonable price or fee in accordance with subpart 15.4 and part 31, subject to appeal as provided in the Disputes clause.

(d) The maximum liability of the Government inserted in the clause at 52.216-24, Limitation of Government Liability, ~~shall~~must be the estimated amount necessary to cover the contractor's requirements for funds before definitization. However, it ~~shall~~must not exceed 50 percent of the estimated cost of the definitive contract unless approved in advance by the official that authorized the letter contract.

(e) The contracting officer ~~shall~~must assign a priority rating to the letter contract if it is appropriate under part 11.604.

16.603-3 Limitations.

A letter contract may be used only after the head of the contracting activity or a designee determines in writing that no other contract is suitable. Letter contracts ~~shall~~must not-

(a) Commit the Government to a definitive contract in excess of the funds available at the time the letter contract is executed;

(b) Be entered into without competition when competition is required by part 6; or

(c) 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.

16.603-4 Contract clauses.

(a) The contracting officer ~~shall~~must include in each letter contract the clauses required by this regulation for the type of definitive contract contemplated and any additional clauses known to be appropriate for it.

(b) In addition, the contracting officer ~~shall~~must insert the following clauses in solicitations and contracts when a letter contract is contemplated:

(1) The clause at 52.216-23, Execution and Commencement of Work, except that this clause may be omitted from letter contracts awarded on SF 26;

(2) The clause at 52.216-24, Limitation of Government Liability, with dollar amounts completed in a manner consistent with 16.603-2(d); and

(3) The clause at 52.216-25, Contract Definitization, with its paragraph (b) completed in a manner consistent with 16.603-2(c). If at the time of entering into the letter contract, the

contracting officer knows that the definitive contract will be based on adequate price competition or will otherwise meet the criteria of [part 15.403-1](#) for not requiring submission of certified cost or pricing data, the words "and certified cost or pricing data in accordance with FAR 15.408, Table 15-1 supporting its proposal" may be deleted from paragraph (a) of the clause. If the letter contract is being awarded on the basis of price competition, the contracting officer ~~shall~~[must](#) use the clause with its Alternate I.

(c) The contracting officer ~~shall~~[must](#) also insert the clause at 52.216-26, Payments of Allowable Costs Before Definitization, in solicitations and contracts if a cost-reimbursement definitive contract is contemplated, unless the acquisition involves conversion, alteration, or repair of ships.

Subpart 16.7 - Agreements

16.701 Scope.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures for establishing and using basic agreements and basic ordering agreements. (See ~~13.303~~[part 12](#) for ~~blanket purchase agreements (BPA's)~~[additional coverage of BPAs](#) and see ~~part 35.015(b)~~[part 35.015](#) for additional coverage of basic agreements with educational institutions and nonprofit organizations.)

16.702 Basic agreements.

~~(a)~~[16.702-1](#) Description.

A basic agreement is a written instrument of understanding, negotiated between an agency or contracting activity and a contractor, that (1) contains contract clauses applying to future contracts between the parties during its term and (2) contemplates separate future contracts that will incorporate by reference or attachment the required and applicable clauses agreed upon in the basic agreement. A basic agreement is not a contract.

~~(b)~~[16.702-2](#) 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.

~~(1)~~[a](#) Basic agreements ~~shall~~[must](#) contain-

~~(1)~~[1](#) Clauses required for negotiated contracts by statute, executive order, and this regulation; and

~~(2)~~[2](#) Other clauses prescribed in this regulation or agency acquisition regulations that the parties agree to include in each contract as applicable.

~~(2)~~[b](#) Each basic agreement ~~shall~~[must](#) provide for discontinuing its future applicability upon 30 days' written notice by either party.

~~(3)~~[c](#) Each basic agreement ~~shall~~[must](#) be reviewed annually before the anniversary of its effective date and revised as necessary to conform to the requirements of this regulation. 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.

(4d) Discontinuing or modifying a basic agreement ~~shall~~must not affect any prior contract incorporating the basic agreement.

(5e) Contracting officers of one agency should obtain and use existing basic agreements of another agency to the maximum practical extent.

~~(e)~~ 16.702-3 Limitations.

(a) A basic agreement ~~shall~~must not-

(1) Cite appropriations or obligate funds;

(2) State or imply any agreement by the Government to place future contracts or orders with the contractor; or

(3) Be used in any manner to restrict competition.

~~(d)~~ Contracts incorporating basic agreements-

~~(1)~~ Each contract incorporating a basic agreement ~~shall~~must include a scope of work and price, delivery, and other appropriate terms that apply to the particular contract. The basic agreement ~~shall~~must be incorporated into the contract by specific reference (including reference to each amendment) or by attachment.

(2) The contracting officer ~~shall~~must include clauses pertaining to subjects not covered by the basic agreement, but applicable to the contract being negotiated, in the same manner as if there were no basic agreement.

(3) ~~If~~ When new work is added to an existing contract ~~is modified to effect new acquisition~~, the modification ~~shall~~must incorporate the most recent basic agreement, ~~which shall~~. These terms will apply only to work added by the modification, ~~except that this action~~. This is not ~~mandatory~~required if the contract or modification already includes all clauses required by statute, executive order, and this regulation as of the date of the modification. ~~However~~, If it is in the Government's interest and the contractor agrees, the modification may incorporate the most recent basic agreement for application to the entire contract as of the date of the modification.

16.703 Basic ordering agreements.

~~(a)~~ 16.703-1 Description.

A basic ordering agreement is a written instrument of understanding, negotiated between an agency, contracting activity, or contracting office and a contractor, that contains (1) terms and clauses applying to future contracts (orders) between the parties during its term, (2) a description, as specific as practicable, of supplies or services to be provided, and (3) methods for pricing, issuing, and delivering future orders under the basic ordering agreement. A basic ordering agreement is not a contract.

~~(b)~~ 16.703-2 Application.

A basic ordering agreement ~~may be~~is used to expedite contracting for ~~uncertain requirements for~~ supplies or services when specific items, quantities, and prices are ~~not known~~uncertain at the time the agreement is executed, but a substantial number of requirements for the type of supplies or services covered by the agreement are anticipated to be purchased from the contractor. ~~Under proper circumstances, the use of~~ These procedures, when applied appropriately, can result in ~~economies in ordering parts for equipment support~~benefits and cost savings by reducing administrative lead-time, inventory investment, and inventory obsolescence due to design changes.

~~(c)~~ 16.703-3 Limitations.

(a) A basic ordering agreement ~~shall~~must not state or imply any agreement by the Government to place future contracts or orders with the contractor or be used in any manner to restrict competition.

~~(b)~~ Each basic ordering agreement ~~shall~~must-

~~(1)~~ Describe the method for determining prices to be paid to the contractor for the supplies or services;

~~(2)~~ Include delivery terms and conditions or specify how they will be determined;

~~(3)~~ List one or more Government activities authorized to issue orders under the agreement;

~~(4)~~ Specify the point at which each 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);

~~(5)~~ Provide that failure to reach agreement on price for any order issued before its price is established (see paragraph (d)(3) of this subsection) is a dispute under the Disputes clause included in the basic ordering agreement; and

(6) If fast payment procedures will apply to orders, include the special data required at part 32.

(c) Basic ordering agreements may need to be revised due to mandatory statutory requirements. A basic ordering agreement m (5) Provide that failure to reach agreement on price for any order issued before its price is established (see paragraph (d)(3) of this ~~section~~subsection) is a dispute under the Disputes clause included in the basic ordering agreement; and

~~(vi) If fast payment procedures will apply to orders, include the special data required by 13.403.~~

~~(2) Each basic ordering agreement shall be reviewed annually before the anniversary of its effective date and revised as necessary to conform to the requirements of this regulation. Basic ordering agreements may need to be revised before the annual review due to mandatory statutory requirements. A basic ordering agreement shall must be changed only by modifying the~~

agreement itself and not by individual orders issued under it. Modifying a basic ordering agreement ~~shall~~must not retroactively affect orders previously issued under it.

(d) ~~Orders.~~ A contracting officer representing any Government activity listed in a basic ordering agreement may issue orders for required supplies or services covered by that agreement.

(1) Before issuing an order under a basic ordering agreement, the contracting officer ~~shall~~must-

(i) Obtain competition in accordance with part 6;

(ii) If the order is being placed after competition, ensure that use of the basic ordering agreement is not prejudicial to other offerors; and

(iii) Sign or obtain any applicable justifications and approvals, and any determination and findings, and comply with other requirements in accordance with part 1.602-1(b), as if the order were a contract awarded independently of a basic ordering agreement.

(2) Contracting officers ~~shall~~must-

(i) Issue orders under basic ordering agreements on Optional Form (OF) 347, Order for Supplies or Services, or on any other appropriate contractual instrument;

(ii) Incorporate by reference the provisions of the basic ordering agreement;

(iii) If applicable, cite the authority under part 6.302 in each order; and

(iv) Comply with ~~5.203~~part 5's publicizing and response time requirements when part 5 also requires a synopsis ~~is required by 5.201.~~

(3) The contracting officer ~~shall~~must 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 the Government's obligation and either-

(i) The basic ordering agreement provides adequate procedures for timely pricing of the order early in its performance period; or

(ii) The need for the supplies or services is compelling and unusually urgent (i.e., when the Government would be seriously injured, financially or otherwise, if the requirement is not met sooner than would be possible if prices were established before the work began). The contracting officer ~~shall~~must proceed with pricing as soon as practical. ~~In no event shall~~ An entire order must never be priced retroactively.