

office residual expenses, the company uses a base as provided in 9904.403. For the purpose of allocating the home office IR&D and B&P costs, the company removes the data of Segment X from the base used for the allocation of its residual expenses. This practice meets the requirements of 9904.420-50(e)(2).

(g) Company G has 10 segments. Segment X performs IR&D projects, the results of which benefit it and two other segments but none of the other seven segments. The cost of those projects performed by Segment X are transferred to the home office and allocated to the three segments on the basis of the benefits received by the three segments. This practice meets the requirements of 9904.420-50(e)(1) and 9904.420-50(f)(1).

9904.420-61 Interpretation. [Reserved]

9904.420-62 Exemptions.

This Standard shall not apply to contracts and grants with State, local, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments.

9904.420-63 Effective date.

This Standard is effective as of April 17, 1992. Contractors with prior CAS-covered contracts with full coverage shall continue this Standard's applicability upon receipt of a contract to which this Standard is applicable. For contractors with no previous contracts subject to this Standard, this Standard shall be applied beginning with the contractor's second full fiscal year beginning after the receipt of a contract to which this Standard is applicable.

PART 9905—COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

9905.501 Cost accounting standard—consistency in estimating, accumulating and reporting costs by educational institutions.

- 9905.501-10 [Reserved]
- 9905.501-20 Purpose.
- 9905.501-30 Definitions.
- 9905.501-40 Fundamental requirement.
- 9905.501-50 Techniques for application.
- 9905.501-60 Illustration. [Reserved]
- 9905.501-61 Interpretation. [Reserved]
- 9905.501-62 Exemption.
- 9905.501-63 Effective date.

9905.502 Cost accounting standard—consistency in allocating costs incurred for the same purpose by educational institutions.

- 9905.502-10 [Reserved]
- 9905.502-20 Purpose.
- 9905.502-30 Definitions.
- 9905.502-40 Fundamental requirement.
- 9905.502-50 Techniques for application.
- 9905.502-60 Illustrations.
- 9905.502-61 Interpretation.
- 9905.502-62 Exemption.
- 9905.502-63 Effective date.
- 9905.505 Accounting for unallowable costs—Educational institutions.
- 9905.505-10 [Reserved]
- 9905.505-20 Purpose.
- 9905.505-30 Definitions.
- 9905.505-40 Fundamental requirement.
- 9905.505-50 Techniques for application.
- 9905.505-60 Illustrations.
- 9905.505-61 Interpretation. [Reserved]
- 9905.505-62 Exemption.
- 9905.505-63 Effective date.
- 9905.506 Cost accounting period—Educational institutions.
- 9905.506-10 [Reserved]
- 9905.506-20 Purpose.
- 9905.506-30 Definitions.
- 9905.506-40 Fundamental requirement.
- 9905.506-50 Techniques for application.
- 9905.506-60 Illustrations.
- 9905.506-61 Interpretation. [Reserved]
- 9905.506-62 Exemption.
- 9905.506-63 Effective date.

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9905.501 Cost accounting standard—consistency in estimating, accumulating and reporting costs by educational institutions.

9905.501-10 [Reserved]

9905.501-20 Purpose.

The purpose of this Cost Accounting Standard is to ensure that each educational institution's practices used in estimating costs for a proposal are consistent with cost accounting practices used by the institution in accumulating and reporting costs. Consistency in the application of cost accounting practices is necessary to enhance the likelihood that comparable transactions are treated alike. With respect to individual contracts, the consistent application of cost accounting practices will facilitate the preparation of reliable cost estimates used in pricing a proposal and their comparison with

the costs of performance of the resulting contract. Such comparisons provide one important basis for financial control over costs during contract performance and aid in establishing accountability for costs in the manner agreed to by both parties at the time of contracting. The comparisons also provide an improved basis for evaluating estimating capabilities.

9905.501-30 Definitions.

(a) The following are definitions of terms which are prominent in this Standard. Other terms defined elsewhere in this chapter 99 shall have the meanings ascribed to them in those definitions unless paragraph (b) of this subsection requires otherwise.

(1) *Accumulating costs* means the collecting of cost data in an organized manner, such as through a system of accounts.

(2) *Actual cost* means an amount determined on the basis of cost incurred (as distinguished from forecasted cost), including standard cost properly adjusted for applicable variance.

(3) *Estimating costs* means the process of forecasting a future result in terms of cost, based upon information available at the time.

(4) *Indirect cost pool* means a grouping of incurred costs identified with two or more objectives but not identified specifically with any final cost objective.

(5) *Pricing* means the process of establishing the amount or amounts to be paid in return for goods or services.

(6) *Proposal* means any offer or other submission used as a basis for pricing a contract, contract modification or termination settlement or for securing payments thereunder.

(7) *Reporting costs* means the providing of cost information to others.

(b) The following modifications of terms defined elsewhere in this chapter 99 are applicable to this Standard: None.

9905.501-40 Fundamental requirement.

(a) An educational institution's practices used in estimating costs in pricing a proposal shall be consistent with the institution's cost accounting practices used in accumulating and reporting costs.

(b) An educational institution's cost accounting practices used in accumulating and reporting actual costs for a contract shall be consistent with the institution's practices used in estimating costs in pricing the related proposal.

(c) The grouping of homogeneous costs in estimates prepared for proposal purposes shall not *per se* be deemed an inconsistent application of cost accounting practices under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection when such costs are accumulated and reported in greater detail on an actual cost basis during contract performance.

9905.501-50 Techniques for application.

(a) The standard allows grouping of homogeneous costs in order to cover those cases where it is not practicable to estimate contract costs by individual cost element. However, costs estimated for proposal purposes shall be presented in such a manner and in such detail that any significant cost can be compared with the actual cost accumulated and reported therefor. In any event, the cost accounting practices used in estimating costs in pricing a proposal and in accumulating and reporting costs on the resulting contract shall be consistent with respect to:

(1) The classification of elements of cost as direct or indirect;

(2) The indirect cost pools to which each element of cost is charged or proposed to be charged; and

(3) The methods of allocating indirect costs to the contract.

(b) Adherence to the requirement of 9905.501-40(a) of this standard shall be determined as of the date of award of the contract, unless the contractor has submitted cost or pricing data pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2306(a) or 41 U.S.C. 254(d) (Pub. L. 87-653), in which case adherence to the requirement of 9905.501-40(a) shall be determined as of the date of final agreement on price, as shown on the signed certificate of current cost or pricing data. Notwithstanding 9905.501-40(b), changes in established cost accounting practices during contract performance may be made in accordance with part 9903 (48 CFR part 9903).