

Agency-Peculiar Property, but are destined for permanent operation in space, such as satellites and space probes.

[65 FR 54814, Sept. 11, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 82297, Dec. 28, 2000; 66 FR 41806, Aug. 9, 2001]

1845.7101-2 Transfers of property.

A transfer is a change in accountability between and among prime contracts, NASA Centers, and other Government agencies (*e.g.*, between contracts of the same NASA Center, contracts of different NASA Centers, a contract of one NASA Center to another, a NASA Center to a contract of another NASA Center, and a contract to another Government agency or its contract). To enable NASA to properly control and account for transfers, they shall be adequately documented. Therefore, procurement, property, and financial organizations at NASA Centers must effect all transfers of accountability, although physical shipment and receipt of property may be made directly by contractors. The procedures described in this section shall be followed to provide an administrative and audit trail, even if property is physically shipped directly from one contractor to another. Property shipped between September 1 and September 30, inclusively, shall be accounted for and reported by the shipping contractor, regardless of the method of shipment, unless written evidence of receipt at destination has been received. Repairables provided under fixed price repair contracts that include the clause at 1852.245-72, Liability for Government Property Furnished for Repair or Other Services, remain accountable to the cognizant NASA Center and are not reportable on NF 1018; repairables provided under a cost-reimbursement contract, however, are accountable to the contractor and reportable on NF 1018. All materials provided to conduct repairs are reportable, regardless of contract type.

(a) *Approval and notification.* The contractor must obtain approval of the contracting officer or designee for transfers of property before shipment. Each shipping document must contain contract numbers, shipping references, property classifications in which the items are recorded (including Federal

Supply Classification group (FSC) codes for equipment), unit acquisition costs (as defined in 1845.7101-3, Unit Acquisition Cost), original acquisition dates for items with a unit acquisition cost of \$100,000 or more and a useful life of two years or more, and any other appropriate identifying or descriptive data. Where the DD Form 250, Material Inspection and Receiving Report, is used, the FSC code will be part of the national stock number (NSN) entered in Block 16 or, if the NSN is not provided, the FSC alone shall be shown in Block 16. The original acquisition date shall be shown in Block 23, by item. Other formats, such as the DD Form 1149, Requisition and Invoice/Shipping Document, should be clearly annotated with the required information. Unit acquisition costs shall be obtained from records maintained pursuant to FAR Part 45 and this Part 1845, or, for uncompleted items where property records have not yet been established, from such other record systems as are appropriate such as manufacturing or engineering records used for work control and billing purposes. Shipping contractors shall furnish a copy of the shipping document to the cognizant property administrator. Shipping and receiving contractors shall promptly notify the financial management office of the NASA Center responsible for their respective contracts when accountability for NASA property is transferred to, or received from, other contracts, contractors, NASA Centers, or Government agencies. Copies of shipping or receiving documents will suffice as notification in most instances.

(b) *Reclassification.* If property is transferred to another contract or contractor, the receiving contractor shall record the property in the same property classification and amount appearing on the shipping document. For example, when a contractor receives an item from another contractor that is identified on the shipping document as equipment, but that the recipient intends to incorporate into special test equipment, the recipient shall first record the item in the equipment account and subsequently reclassify it as

special test equipment. Reclassification of equipment, special tooling, special test equipment, or agency-peculiar property requires prior approval of the contracting officer or a designee.

(c) *Incomplete documentation.* If contractors receive transfer documents having insufficient detail to properly record the transfer (*e.g.*, omission of property classification, FSC, unit acquisition cost, acquisition date, etc.) they shall request the omitted data directly from the shipping contractor or through the property administrator as provided in FAR 45.505-2. The contracting officer shall assist the Government Property Administrator and the receiving contractor to obtain all required information for the receiving contractor to establish adequate property records.

[65 FR 54815, Sept. 11, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 41806, Aug. 9, 2001]

1845.7101-3 Unit acquisition cost.

(a) The unit acquisition cost shall include all costs incurred to bring the property to a form and location suitable for its intended use. The following is representative of the types of costs that shall be included, when applicable:

- (1) Amounts paid to vendors or other contractors.
 - (2) Transportation charges to the point of initial use.
 - (3) Handling and storage charges.
 - (4) Labor and other direct or indirect production costs (for assets produced or constructed).
 - (5) Engineering, architectural, and other outside services for designs, plans, specifications, and surveys.
 - (6) Acquisition and preparation costs of buildings and other facilities.
 - (7) An appropriate share of the cost of the equipment and facilities used in construction work.
 - (8) Fixed equipment and related installation costs required for activities in a building or facility.
 - (9) Direct costs of inspection, supervision, and administration of construction contracts and construction work.
 - (10) Legal and recording fees and damage claims.
 - (11) Fair values of facilities and equipment donated to the Government.
- (b) Acquisition cost shall include, where appropriate, for contractor ac-

quired Special Test Equipment, Special Tooling, Agency-Peculiar Property and Contract Work-In-Process, related fees, or a *pro rata* portion of fees, paid by NASA to the contractor. Situations where inclusion of fees in the acquisition cost would be appropriate are those in which the contractor designs, develops, fabricates or purchases property for NASA and part of the fees paid to the contractor by NASA are related to that effort.

(c) The use of weighted average methodologies is acceptable for valuation of Material.

(d) Contractors shall report unit acquisition costs using records that are part of the prescribed property or financial control system as provided in this section. Fabrication costs shall be based on approved systems or procedures and include all direct and indirect costs of fabrication.

(e) Only modifications that improve an item's capacity or extend its useful life two years or more and that cost \$100,000 or more shall be reported on the NF 1018 on the \$100,000 & Over line. The costs of any other modifications, excluding routine maintenance, will be reported on the Under \$100,000 line. If an item's original unit acquisition cost is less than \$100,000, but a single subsequent modification costs \$100,000 or more, that modification only will be reported as an item \$100,000 or more on subsequent NF 1018s. The original acquisition cost of the item will continue to be included in the under \$100,000 total. The quantity for the modified item will remain "1" and be reported with the original acquisition cost of the item. If an item's acquisition cost is reduced by removal of components so that its remaining acquisition cost is under \$100,000, it shall be reported as under \$100,000.

(f) The computation of work in process shall include all direct and indirect costs of fabrication, including associated systems, subsystems, and spare parts and components furnished or acquired and charged to work in process pending incorporation into a finished item. These types of items make up what is sometimes called production inventory and include programmed extra units to cover replacement during the fabrication process (production