

Department of Defense

208.7003-1

and expediting of inspection and transportation; and

(d) Obtaining licenses under patents and settling patent infringement claims arising out of the acquisition. (Acquiring departments must obtain approval from the department whose funds are to be charged for obtaining licenses or settling claims.)

208.7002-2 Requiring department responsibilities.

The requiring department is responsible for—

(a) Ensuring compliance with the order of priority in FAR 8.001 for use of Government supply sources before submitting a requirement to the acquiring department for contracting action.

(b) Providing the acquiring department—

(1) The complete and certified documentation required by FAR 6.303-2(b). A requiring department official, equivalent to the appropriate level in FAR 6.304, must approve the documentation before submission of the military interdepartmental purchase request (MIPR) to the acquiring department;

(2) Any additional supporting data which the acquiring department contracting officer requests (e.g., the results of any market survey or why none was conducted, and actions the requiring department will take to overcome barriers to competition in the future);

(3) The executed determination and findings required by FAR 6.302-7(c)(1);

(4) When a requiring department requests an acquiring department to contract for supplies or services using full and open competition after exclusion of sources, all data required by FAR 6.202(b)(2);

(5) When the requiring department specifies a foreign end product, any determinations required by part 225 or FAR part 25;

(6) A complete definition of the requirements, including a list (or copies) of specifications, drawings, and other data required for the acquisition. The requiring department need not furnish Federal, military, departmental, or other specifications or drawings or data which are available to the acquiring department;

(7) Justification required by FAR 17.205(a) for any option quantities requested;

(8) A statement as to whether used or reconditioned material, former Government surplus property, or residual inventory will be acceptable, and if so—

(i) A list of any supplies that need not be new; and

(ii) The basis for determining the acceptability of such supplies (see FAR 11.302(b));

(9) A statement as to whether the acquiring department may exceed the total MIPR estimate, and if so, by what amount; and

(10) Unless otherwise agreed between the departments, an original and six copies of each MIPR and its attachments (except specifications, drawings, and other data).

[56 FR 36306, July 31, 1991, as amended at 65 FR 52951, Aug. 31, 2000]

208.7003 Applicability.

208.7003-1 Assignments under integrated materiel management (IMM).

(a) All items assigned for IMM must be acquired from the IMM manager except—

(1) Items purchased under circumstances of unusual and compelling urgency as defined in FAR 6.302-2. After such a purchase is made, the requiring activity must send one copy of the contract and a statement of the emergency to the IMM manager;

(2) Items for which the IMM manager assigns a supply system code for local purchase or otherwise grants authority to purchase locally; or

(3) When purchase by the requiring activity is in the best interest of the Government in terms of the combination of quality, timeliness, and cost that best meets the requirement. This exception does not apply to items—

(i) Critical to the safe operation of a weapon system;

(ii) With special security characteristics; or

(iii) Which are dangerous (e.g., explosives, munitions).

(b) When an item assigned for IMM is to be acquired by the requiring activity under paragraph (a)(3) of this subsection, the contracting officer must—