

Subpart 216.6—Time-and-Materials, Labor-Hour, and Letter Contracts

- 216.603 Letter contracts.
- 216.603-3 Limitations.
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Subpart 216.7—Agreements

- 216.703 Basic ordering agreements.

AUTHORITY: 41 U.S.C. 421 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

SOURCE: 56 FR 36340, July 31, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart 216.1—Selecting Contract Types

§216.104-70 Research and development.

Follow the procedures at PGI 216.104-70 for selecting the appropriate research and development contract type.

[71 FR 39007, July 11, 2006]

Subpart 216.2—Fixed-Price Contracts

216.203 Fixed-price contracts with economic price adjustment.

§216.203-4 Contract clauses.

(1) Generally, use the clauses at FAR 52.216-2, Economic Price Adjustment—Standard Supplies, FAR 52.216-3, Economic Price Adjustment—Semistandard Supplies, and FAR 52.216-4, Economic Price Adjustment—Labor and Material, only when—

- (i) The total contract price exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold; and
- (ii) Delivery or performance will not be completed within 6 months after contract award.

(2) Follow the procedures at PGI 216.203-4 when using an economic price adjustment clause based on cost indexes of labor or material.

[71 FR 39007, July 11, 2006]

216.203-4-70 Additional clauses.

(a) *Price adjustment for basic steel, aluminum, brass, bronze, or copper mill products.* (1) The price adjustment clause at 252.216-7000, Economic Price Adjustment—Basic Steel, Aluminum, Brass, Bronze, or Copper Mill Products, may be used in fixed-price supply contracts

for basic steel, aluminum, brass, bronze, or copper mill products, such as sheets, plates, and bars, when an established catalog or market price exists for the particular product being acquired.

(2) The 10 percent figure in paragraph (d)(1) of the clause shall not be exceeded unless approval is obtained at a level above the contracting officer.

(b) *Price adjustment for nonstandard steel items.* (1) The price adjustment clause at 252.216-7001, Economic Price Adjustment—Nonstandard Steel Items, may be used in fixed-price supply contracts when—

(i) The contractor is a steel producer and actually manufacture the standard steel mill item referred to in the “base steel index” definition of the clause; and

(ii) The items being acquired are nonstandard steel items made wholly or in part of standard steel mill items.

(2) When this clause is included in invitations for bids, omit Note 6 of the clause and all references to Note 6.

(3) Solicitations shall instruct offerors to complete all blanks in accordance with the applicable notes.

(4) When the clause is to provide for adjustment on a basis other than “established price” (see Note 6 of the clause), that price must be verified.

(5) The ten percent figure in paragraph (e)(4) of the clause shall not be exceeded unless approval is obtained at a level above the contracting officer.

(c) *Price adjustment for wage rates or material prices controlled by a foreign government.* (1) The price adjustment clause at 252.216-7003, Economic Price Adjustment—Wage Rates or Material Prices Controlled by a Foreign Government, may be used in fixed-price supply and service contracts when—

(i) The contract is to be performed wholly or in part in a foreign country; and

(ii) A foreign government controls wage rates or material prices and may, during contract performance, impose a mandatory change in wages or prices of material.

(2) Verify the base wage rates and material prices prior to contract award

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and prior to making any adjustment in the contract price.

[56 FR 36340, July 31, 1991, as amended at 62 FR 34122, June 24, 1997; 62 FR 40472, July 29, 1997]

Subpart 216.3—Cost-Reimbursement Contracts

216.306 Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

(c) *Limitations.* (i) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(ii) of this section, annual military construction appropriations acts prohibit the use of cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts that—

(A) Are funded by a military construction appropriations act;

(B) Are estimated to exceed \$25,000; and

(C) Will be performed within the United States, except Alaska.

(ii) The prohibition in paragraph (c)(i) of this section does not apply to contracts specifically approved in writing, setting forth the reasons therefor, in accordance with the following:

(A) The Secretaries of the military departments are authorized to approve such contracts that are for environmental work only, provided the environmental work is not classified as construction, as defined by 10 U.S.C. 2801.

(B) The Secretary of Defense or designee must approve such contracts that are not for environmental work only or are for environmental work classified as construction.

[62 FR 1058, Jan. 8, 1997; 62 FR 1817, Jan. 13, 1997; 62 FR 49305, Sept. 19, 1997; 71 FR 39007, July 11, 2006]

Subpart 216.4—Incentive Contracts

216.402 Application of predetermined, formula-type incentives.

216.402-2 Technical performance incentives.

See PGI 216.402-2 for guidance on establishing performance incentives.

[71 FR 39007, July 11, 2006]

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216.403 Fixed-price incentive contracts.

216.403-2 Fixed-price incentive (successive targets) contracts.

See PGI 216.403-2 for guidance on the use of fixed-price incentive (successive targets) contracts.

[71 FR 39007, July 11, 2006]

216.405 Cost-reimbursement incentive contracts.

216.405-1 Cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts.

See PGI 216.405-1 for guidance on the use of cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts.

[71 FR 39007, July 11, 2006]

216.405-2 Cost-plus-award-fee contracts.

(b) *Application.* The cost-plus-award-fee (CPAF) contract may include provisional award fee payments. A provisional award fee payment is a payment made within an evaluation period prior to a final evaluation for that period. The contracting officer may include provisional award fee payments in a CPAF contract on a case-by-case basis, provided those payments—

(i) Are made no more frequently than monthly;

(ii) Are limited to no more than—

(A) For the initial award fee evaluation period, 50 percent of the award fee available for that period; and

(B) For subsequent award fee evaluation periods, 80 percent of the evaluation score for the prior evaluation period times the award fee available for the current period, e.g., if the contractor received 90 percent of the award fee available for the prior evaluation period, provisional payments for the current period shall not exceed 72 percent (90 percent x 80 percent) of the award fee available for the current period;

(iii) Are superseded by an interim or final award fee evaluation for the applicable evaluation period. If provisional payments have exceeded the payment determined by the evaluation score for the applicable period, the contracting officer shall collect the debt in accordance with FAR 32.606; and