

## Section I - Contract Clauses

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#### CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY FULL TEXT

52.204-30 Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act Orders--Prohibition (DEC 2023)



(a) Definitions. As used in this clause--

Covered article, as defined in 41 U.S.C. 4713(k), means--

(1) Information technology, as defined in 40 U.S.C. 11101, including cloud computing services of all types;

(2) Telecommunications equipment or telecommunications service, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153);

(3) The processing of information on a Federal or non-Federal information system, subject to the requirements of the Controlled Unclassified Information program (see 32 CFR part 2002); or

(4) Hardware, systems, devices, software, or services that include embedded or incidental information technology.

FASCSA order means any of the following orders issued under the Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act (FASCSA) requiring the removal of covered articles from executive agency information systems or the exclusion of one or more named sources or named covered articles from executive agency procurement actions, as described in 41 CFR 201-1.303(d) and (e):

(1) The Secretary of Homeland Security may issue FASCSA orders applicable to civilian agencies, to the extent not covered by paragraph (2) or (3) of this definition. This type of FASCSA order may be referred to as a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) FASCSA order.

(2) The Secretary of Defense may issue FASCSA orders applicable to the Department of Defense (DoD) and national security systems other than sensitive compartmented information systems. This type of FASCSA order may be referred to as a DoD FASCSA order.

(3) The Director of National Intelligence (DNI) may issue FASCSA orders applicable to the intelligence community and sensitive compartmented information systems, to the extent not covered by paragraph (2) of this definition. This type of FASCSA order may be referred to as a DNI FASCSA order.

Intelligence community, as defined by 50 U.S.C. 3003(4), means the following--

(1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence;

(2) The Central Intelligence Agency;

(3) The National Security Agency;

(4) The Defense Intelligence Agency;

(5) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency;

(6) The National Reconnaissance Office;

(7) Other offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national intelligence through reconnaissance programs;

(8) The intelligence elements of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Department of Energy;

(9) The Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State;

(10) The Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of the Treasury;

(11) The Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security; or

(12) Such other elements of any department or agency as may be designated by the President, or designated jointly by the Director of National Intelligence and the head of the department or agency concerned, as an element of the intelligence community.

National security system, as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3552, means any information system (including any telecommunications system) used or operated by an agency or by a contractor of an agency, or other organization on behalf of an agency--

(1) The function, operation, or use of which involves intelligence activities; involves cryptologic activities related to

national security; involves command and control of military forces; involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions, but does not include a system that is to be used for routine administrative and business applications (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications); or

(2) Is protected at all times by procedures established for information that have been specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order or an Act of Congress to be kept classified in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.

Reasonable inquiry means an inquiry designed to uncover any information in the entity's possession about the identity of any covered articles, or any products or services produced or provided by a source. This applies when the covered article or the source is subject to an applicable FASCSA order. A reasonable inquiry excludes the need to include an internal or third-party audit.

Sensitive compartmented information means classified information concerning or derived from intelligence sources, methods, or analytical processes, which is required to be handled within formal access control systems established by the Director of National Intelligence.

Sensitive compartmented information system means a national security system authorized to process or store sensitive compartmented information.

Source means a non-Federal supplier, or potential supplier, of products or services, at any tier.

(b) Prohibition.

(1) Unless an applicable waiver has been issued by the issuing official, Contractors shall not provide or use as

part of the performance of the contract any covered article, or any products or services produced or provided by a source, if the covered article or the source is prohibited by an applicable FASCSA orders as follows:

(i) For solicitations and contracts awarded by a Department of Defense contracting office, DoD FASCSA orders apply.

(ii) For all other solicitations and contracts DHS FASCSA orders apply.

(2) The Contractor shall search for the phrase "FASCSA order" in the System for Award Management (SAM) at <https://www.sam.gov> to locate applicable FASCSA orders identified in paragraph (b)(1).

(3) The Government may identify in the solicitation additional FASCSA orders that are not in SAM, which are effective and apply to the solicitation and resultant contract.

(4) A FASCSA order issued after the date of solicitation applies to this contract only if added by an amendment to the solicitation or modification to the contract (see FAR 4.2304(c)). However, see paragraph (c) of this clause.

(5)(i) If the contractor wishes to ask for a waiver of the requirements of a new FASCSA order being applied through

modification, then the Contractor shall disclose the following:

(A) Name of the product or service provided to the Government;

(B) Name of the covered article or source subject to a FASCSA order;

(C) If applicable, name of the vendor, including the Commercial and Government Entity code and unique entity identifier (if known), that supplied or supplies the covered article or the product or service to the Offeror;

(D) Brand;

(E) Model number (original equipment manufacturer number, manufacturer part number, or wholesaler number);

(F) Item description;

(G) Reason why the applicable covered article or the product or service is being provided or used;

(ii) Executive agency review of disclosures. The contracting officer will review disclosures provided in paragraph (b)(5)(i) to determine if any waiver is warranted. A contracting officer may choose not to pursue a waiver for covered articles or sources otherwise covered by a FASCSA order and to instead pursue other appropriate action.

(c) Notice and reporting requirement. (1) During contract performance, the Contractor shall review [SAM.gov](https://sam.gov) at least once every three months, or as advised by the Contracting Officer, to check for covered articles subject to FASCSA order(s), or for products or services produced by a source subject to FASCSA order(s) not currently identified under paragraph (b) of this clause.

(2) If the Contractor identifies a new FASCSA order(s) that could impact their supply chain, then the Contractor shall conduct a reasonable inquiry to identify whether a covered article or product or service produced or provided by a source subject to the FASCSA order(s) was provided to the Government or used during contract performance.

(3)(i) The Contractor shall submit a report to the contracting office as identified in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this clause, if the Contractor identifies, including through any notification by a subcontractor at any tier, that a covered article or product or service produced or provided by a source was provided to the Government or used during contract performance and is subject to a FASCSA order(s) identified in paragraph (b) of this clause, or a new FASCSA order identified in paragraph (c)(2) of this clause. For indefinite delivery contracts, the Contractor shall report to both the contracting office for the indefinite delivery contract and the contracting office for any affected order.

(ii) If a report is required to be submitted to a contracting office under (c)(3)(i) of this clause, the Contractor shall submit the report as follows:

(A) If a Department of Defense contracting office, the Contractor shall report to the website at <https://dibnet.dod.mil>.

(B) For all other contracting offices, the Contractor shall report to the Contracting Officer.

(4) The Contractor shall report the following information for each covered article or each product or service produced or provided by a source, where the covered article or source is subject to a FASCSA order, pursuant to paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this clause:

(i) Within 3 business days from the date of such identification or notification:

(A) Contract number;

(B) Order number(s), if applicable;

(C) Name of the product or service provided to the Government or used during performance of the contract;

(D) Name of the covered article or source subject to a FASCSA order;

(E) If applicable, name of the vendor, including the Commercial and Government Entity code and unique entity identifier (if known), that supplied the covered article or the product or service to the Contractor;

(F) Brand;

(G) Model number (original equipment manufacturer number, manufacturer part number, or wholesaler number);

(H) Item description; and

(I) Any readily available information about mitigation actions undertaken or recommended.

(ii) Within 10 business days of submitting the information in paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this clause:

(A) Any further available information about mitigation actions undertaken or recommended.

(B) In addition, the Contractor shall describe the efforts it undertook to prevent submission or use of the covered article or the product or service produced or provided by a source subject to an applicable FASCSA order, and any additional efforts that will be incorporated to prevent future submission or use of the covered article or the product or service produced or provided by a source that is subject to an applicable FASCSA order.

(d) Removal. For Federal Supply Schedules, Governmentwide acquisition contracts, multi-agency contracts or any other procurement instrument intended for use by multiple agencies, upon notification from the Contracting Officer, during the performance of the contract, the Contractor shall promptly make any necessary changes or modifications to remove any product or service produced or provided by a source that is subject to an applicable FASCSA order.

(e) Subcontracts. (1) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (e) and excluding paragraph (c)(1) of this clause, in all subcontracts and other



contractual instruments, including subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial products and commercial services.

(2) The Government may identify in the solicitation additional FASCSA orders that are not in SAM, which are effective and apply to the contract and any subcontracts and other contractual instruments under the contract. The Contractor or higher-tier subcontractor shall notify their subcontractors, and suppliers under other contractual instruments, that the FASCSA orders in the solicitation that are not in SAM apply to the contract and all subcontracts.

(End of clause)

#### 52.211-11 LIQUIDATED DAMAGES--SUPPLIES, SERVICES, OR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SEP 2000)

(a) If the Contractor fails to deliver the supplies or perform the services within the time specified in this contract, the Contractor shall, in place of actual damages, pay to the Government liquidated damages not exceeding \$102,831.00 per calendar day of delay. Total Liquidated Damages shall not exceed 50% of the contract value.

(b) If the Government terminates this contract in whole or in part under the Default--Fixed-Price Supply and Service clause, the Contractor is liable for liquidated damages accruing until the Government reasonably obtains delivery or performance of similar supplies or services. These liquidated damages are in addition to excess costs of repurchase under the Termination clause.

(c) The Contractor will not be charged with liquidated damages when the delay in delivery or performance is beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the Contractor as defined in the Default--Fixed-Price Supply and Service clause in this contract.

(End of clause)

52.217-7 OPTION FOR INCREASED QUANTITY--SEPARATELY PRICED LINE ITEM (MAR 1989)

The Government may require the delivery of the numbered line item, identified in the Schedule as an option item, in the quantity and at the price stated in the Schedule. The Contracting Officer may exercise the option by written notice to the Contractor within the Period of Performance of the Contract. Delivery of added items shall continue at the same rate that like items are called for under the contract, unless the parties otherwise agree.

(End of clause)

52.240-1 Prohibition on Unmanned Aircraft Systems Manufactured or Assembled by American Security Drone Act--Covered Foreign Entities (Nov 2024)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause--

American Security Drone Act--covered foreign entity means an entity included on a list developed and maintained by the Federal Acquisition Security Council (FASC) and published in the System for Award Management (SAM) at <https://www.sam.gov> (section 1822 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024, Pub. L. 118-31, 41 U.S.C. 3901 note prec.).

FASC-prohibited unmanned aircraft system means an unmanned aircraft system manufactured or assembled by an American Security Drone Act--covered foreign entity.

Unmanned aircraft means an aircraft that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft (49 U.S.C. 44801(11)).

Unmanned aircraft system means an unmanned aircraft and associated elements (including communication links and the components that control the unmanned aircraft) that are required for the operator to operate safely and efficiently in the national airspace system (49 U.S.C. 44801(12)).

(b) Prohibition. The Contractor is prohibited from--

(1) Delivering any FASC-prohibited unmanned aircraft system, which includes unmanned aircraft (i.e., drones) and associated elements (sections 1823 and 1826 of Pub. L. 118-31, 41 U.S.C. 3901 note prec.);

(2) On or after December 22, 2025, operating a FASC-prohibited unmanned aircraft system in the performance of the contract (section 1824 of Pub. L. 118-31, 41 U.S.C. 3901 note prec.); and

(3) On or after December 22, 2025, using Federal funds for the procurement or operation of a FASC-prohibited unmanned aircraft system (section 1825 of Pub. L. 118-31, 41 U.S.C. 3901 note prec.).

(c) Procedures. The Contractor shall search SAM at <https://www.sam.gov> for the FASC-maintained list of American Security Drone Act--covered foreign entities prior to proposing, or using in performance of the contract, any unmanned aircraft system. Additionally, the Contractor shall ensure any effort or expenditure associated with a FASC-prohibited

unmanned aircraft system is consistent with a corresponding exemption, exception, or waiver

determination expressly stated in the contract.

(d) Exemptions, exceptions, and waivers. The prohibitions in this clause do not apply where the agency has determined an exemption, exception, or waiver applies and the contract indicates that such a determination has been made. See sections 1823 through 1825 and 1832 of Public Law 118-31 (41 U.S.C. 3901 note prec.) for statutory requirements pertaining to exemptions, exceptions, and waivers.

(e) Subcontracts. The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (e), in all subcontracts and other contractual instruments, including subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial products or commercial services.

(End of clause)

## 52.243-7 NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES (JAN 2017)

(a) Definitions.

"Contracting Officer," as used in this clause, does not include any representative of the Contracting Officer.

"Specifically authorized representative (SAR)," as used in this clause, means any person the Contracting Officer has so designated by written notice (a copy of which shall be

provided to the Contractor) which shall refer to this subparagraph and shall be issued to the designated representative before the SAR exercises such authority.

(b) Notice. The primary purpose of this clause is to obtain prompt reporting of Government conduct that the Contractor considers to constitute a change to this contract. Except for changes identified as such in writing and signed by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall notify the Administrative Contracting Officer in writing, within three (3) calendar days from the date that the Contractor identifies any Government conduct (including actions, inactions, and written or oral communications) that the Contractor regards as a change to the contract terms and conditions. On the basis of the most accurate information available to the Contractor, the notice shall state--

(1) The date, nature, and circumstances of the conduct regarded as a change;

(2) The name, function, and activity of each Government individual and Contractor official or employee involved in or knowledgeable about such conduct;

(3) The identification of any documents and the substance of any oral communication involved in such conduct;

(4) In the instance of alleged acceleration of scheduled performance or delivery, the basis upon which it arose;

(5) The particular elements of contract performance for which the Contractor may seek an equitable adjustment under this clause, including--

(i) What line items have been or may be affected by the alleged change;

(ii) What labor or materials or both have been or may be added, deleted, or wasted by the alleged change;

(iii) To the extent practicable, what delay and disruption in the manner and sequence of performance and effect on continued performance have been or may be caused by the alleged change;

(iv) What adjustments to contract price, delivery schedule, and other provisions affected by the alleged change are estimated; and

(6) The Contractor's estimate of the time by which the Government must respond to the Contractor's notice to minimize cost, delay or disruption of performance.

(c) Continued performance. Following submission of the notice required by (b) above, the Contractor shall diligently continue performance of this contract to the maximum extent possible in accordance with its terms and conditions as construed by the Contractor, unless the notice reports a direction of the Contracting Officer or a communication from a SAR of the Contracting Officer, in either of which events the Contractor shall continue performance; provided, however, that if the Contractor regards the direction or communication as a change as described in (b) above, notice shall be given in the manner provided. All directions, communications, interpretations, orders and similar actions of the SAR shall be reduced to writing and copies furnished to the Contractor and to the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer shall countermand any action which exceeds the authority of the SAR.

(d) Government response. The Contracting Officer shall promptly, within three (3) calendar days after receipt of notice, respond to the notice in writing. In responding, the Contracting Officer shall either--

(1) Confirm that the conduct of which the Contractor gave notice constitutes a change and when necessary direct the mode of further performance;

(2) Countermand any communication regarded as a change;

(3) Deny that the conduct of which the Contractor gave notice constitutes a change and when necessary direct the mode of further performance; or

(4) In the event the Contractor's notice information is inadequate to make a decision under (1), (2), or (3) above, advise the Contractor what additional information is required, and establish the date by which it should be furnished and the date thereafter by which the Government will respond.

(e) Equitable adjustments.

(1) If the Contracting Officer confirms that Government conduct effected a change as alleged by the Contractor, and the conduct causes an increase or decrease in the Contractor's cost of, or the time required for, performance of any part of the work under this contract, whether changed or not changed by such conduct, an equitable adjustment shall be made--

(i) In the contract price or delivery schedule or both; and

(ii) In such other provisions of the contract as may be affected.

(2) The contract shall be modified in writing accordingly. In the case of drawings, designs or specifications which are defective and for which the Government is responsible, the equitable adjustment shall include the cost and time extension for delay reasonably incurred by the Contractor in attempting to comply with the defective drawings, designs or specifications before the Contractor identified, or reasonably should have identified, such defect. When the cost of property made obsolete or excess as a result of a change confirmed by the Contracting Officer under this clause is included in the equitable adjustment, the Contracting Officer shall have the right to prescribe the manner of disposition of the property. The equitable adjustment shall not include increased costs or

time extensions for delay resulting from the Contractor's failure to provide notice or to continue performance as provided, respectively, in (b) and (c) above.

Note: The phrases “contract price” and “cost” wherever they appear in the clause, may be appropriately modified to apply to cost-reimbursement or incentive contracts, or to combinations thereof.

(End of clause)

#### 52.252-2 CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE (FEB 1998)

This contract incorporates one or more clauses by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the Contracting Officer will make their full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically at this/these address(es):

<https://www.acquisition.gov/browse/index/far>

<https://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/dars/dfarspgi/current/index.html>

(End of clause)

#### 52.252-6 AUTHORIZED DEVIATIONS IN CLAUSES (NOV 2020)



(a) The use in this solicitation or contract of any Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 CFR Chapter 1) clause with an authorized deviation is indicated by the addition of "(DEVIATION)" after the date of the clause.

(b) The use in this solicitation or contract of any DFARS (48 CFR Chapter 2) clause with an authorized deviation is indicated by the addition of "(DEVIATION)" after the name of the regulation.

(End of clause)

## 252.204-7020 NIST SP 800-171 DOD ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS (NOV 2023)

(a) Definitions.

Basic Assessment means a contractor's self-assessment of the contractor's implementation of NIST SP 800-171 that-

(1) Is based on the Contractor's review of their system security plan(s) associated with covered contractor information system(s);

(2) Is conducted in accordance with the NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment Methodology; and

(3) Results in a confidence level of "Low" in the resulting score, because it is a self-generated score.

Covered contractor information system has the meaning given in the clause 252.204-7012, Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting, of this contract.

High Assessment means an assessment that is conducted by Government personnel using NIST SP 800-171A, Assessing Security Requirements for Controlled Unclassified Information that--

(1) Consists of--

(i) A review of a contractor's Basic Assessment;

(ii) A thorough document review;

(iii) Verification, examination, and demonstration of a Contractor's system security plan to validate that NIST SP 800-171 security requirements have been implemented as described in the contractor's system security plan; and

(iv) Discussions with the contractor to obtain additional information or clarification, as needed; and

(2) Results in a confidence level of "High" in the resulting score.

Medium Assessment means an assessment conducted by the Government that--

(1) Consists of--

(i) A review of a contractor's Basic Assessment;

(ii) A thorough document review; and

(iii) Discussions with the contractor to obtain additional information or clarification, as needed; and

(2) Results in a confidence level of "Medium" in the resulting score.

(b) Applicability. This clause applies to covered contractor information systems that are required to comply with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-171, in accordance with Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation System (DFARS) clause at 252.204-7012, Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting, of this contract.

(c) Requirements. The Contractor shall provide access to its facilities, systems, and personnel necessary for the Government to conduct a Medium or High NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment, as described in NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment Methodology at <https://www.acq.osd.mil/asda/dpc/cp/cyber/docs/safeguarding/NIST-SP-800-171-Assessment-Methodology-Version-1.2.1-6.24.2020.pdf>, if necessary.

(d) Procedures. Summary level scores for all assessments will be posted in the Supplier Performance Risk System (SPRS) (<https://www.sprs.csd.disa.mil/>) to provide DoD Components visibility into the summary level scores of strategic assessments.

(1) Basic Assessments. A contractor may submit, via encrypted email, summary level scores of Basic Assessments conducted in accordance with the NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment Methodology to [webptsmh@navy.mil](mailto:webptsmh@navy.mil) for posting to SPRS.

(i) The email shall include the following information:

(A) Version of NIST SP 800-171 against which the assessment was conducted.

(B) Organization conducting the assessment (e.g., Contractor self-assessment).

(C) For each system security plan (security requirement 3.12.4) supporting the performance of a DoD contract--

(1) All industry Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code(s) associated with the information system(s) addressed by the system security plan; and

(2) A brief description of the system security plan architecture, if more than one plan exists.

(D) Date the assessment was completed.

(E) Summary level score (e.g., 95 out of 110, NOT the individual value for each requirement).

(F) Date that all requirements are expected to be implemented (i.e., a score of 110 is expected to be achieved) based on information gathered from associated plan(s) of action developed in accordance with NIST SP 800-171.

(ii) If multiple system security plans are addressed in the email described at paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, the

Contractor shall use the following format for the report:

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Brief

(2) Medium and High Assessments. DoD will post the following Medium and/or High Assessment summary level scores to SPRS for each system security plan assessed:

- (i) The standard assessed (e.g., NIST SP 800-171 Rev 1).
- (ii) Organization conducting the assessment, e.g., DCMA, or a specific organization (identified by Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DoDAAC)).

(iii) All industry CAGE code(s) associated with the information system(s) addressed by the system security plan.

(iv) A brief description of the system security plan architecture, if more than one system security plan exists.

(v) Date and level of the assessment, i.e., medium or high.

(vi) Summary level score (e.g., 105 out of 110, not the individual value assigned for each requirement).

(vii) Date that all requirements are expected to be implemented (i.e., a score of 110 is expected to be achieved) based on information gathered from associated plan(s) of action developed in accordance with NIST SP 800-171.

(e) Rebuttals. (1) DoD will provide Medium and High Assessment summary level scores to the Contractor and offer the opportunity for rebuttal and adjudication of assessment summary level scores prior to posting the summary level scores to SPRS (see SPRS User's Guide [https://www.sprs.csd.disa.mil/pdf/SPRS\\_Awardee.pdf](https://www.sprs.csd.disa.mil/pdf/SPRS_Awardee.pdf)).

(2) Upon completion of each assessment, the contractor has 14 business days to provide additional information to demonstrate that they meet any security requirements not observed by the assessment team or to rebut the findings that may be of question.

(f) Accessibility.

(1) Assessment summary level scores posted in SPRS are available to DoD personnel, and are protected, in accordance with the standards set forth in DoD Instruction 5000.79, Defense-wide Sharing and Use of Supplier and Product Performance Information (PI).

(2) Authorized representatives of the Contractor for which the assessment was conducted may access SPRS to view their own summary level scores, in accordance with the SPRS Software User's Guide for Awardees/Contractors available at [https://www.sprs.csd.disa.mil/pdf/SPRS\\_Awardee.pdf](https://www.sprs.csd.disa.mil/pdf/SPRS_Awardee.pdf).

(3) A High NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment may result in documentation in addition to that listed in this clause. DoD will retain and protect any such documentation as "Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)" and intended for internal DoD use only. The information will be protected against unauthorized use and release, including through the exercise of applicable exemptions under the Freedom of Information Act (e.g., Exemption 4 covers trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a contractor that is privileged or confidential).

(g) Subcontracts.

(1) The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (g), in all subcontracts

and other contractual instruments, including subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial products or commercial services (excluding commercially available off-the-shelf items).

(2) The Contractor shall not award a subcontract or other contractual instrument, that is subject to the implementation of NIST SP 800-171 security requirements, in accordance with DFARS clause 252.204-7012 of this contract, unless the subcontractor has completed, within the last 3 years, at least a Basic NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment, as described in <https://www.acq.osd.mil/asda/dpc/cp/cyber/docs/safeguarding/NIST-SP-800-171-Assessment-Methodology-Version-1.2.1-6.24.2020.pdf>, for all covered contractor information systems relevant to its offer that are not part of an information technology service or system operated on behalf of the Government.

(3) If a subcontractor does not have summary level scores of a current NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment (i.e., not more than 3 years old unless a lesser time is specified in the solicitation) posted in SPRS, the subcontractor may conduct and submit a Basic Assessment, in accordance with the NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment Methodology, to [webptsmh@navy.mil](mailto:webptsmh@navy.mil) for posting to SPRS along with the information required by paragraph (d) of this clause.

(End of clause)

## 252.209-7010 CRITICAL SAFETY ITEMS (AUG 2011)

### (a) Definitions.

Aviation critical safety item means a part, an assembly, installation equipment, launch equipment, recovery equipment, or support equipment for an aircraft or aviation weapon system if the part, assembly, or equipment contains a characteristic any failure, malfunction, or absence of which could cause--

(i) A catastrophic or critical failure resulting in the loss of, or serious damage to, the aircraft or weapon system;

(ii) An unacceptable risk of personal injury or loss of life; or

(iii) An uncommanded engine shutdown that jeopardizes safety.



Design control activity. (i) With respect to an aviation critical safety item, means the systems command of a military department that is specifically responsible for ensuring the airworthiness of an aviation system or equipment, in which an aviation critical safety item is to be used; and

(ii) With respect to a ship critical safety item, means the systems command of a military department that is specifically responsible for ensuring the seaworthiness of a ship or ship equipment, in which a ship critical safety item is to be used.

Ship critical safety item means any ship part, assembly, or support equipment containing a characteristic, the failure, malfunction, or absence of which could cause--

(i) A catastrophic or critical failure resulting in loss of, or serious damage to, the ship; or

(ii) An unacceptable risk of personal injury or loss of life.

(b) Identification of critical safety items. One or more of the items being procured under this contract is an aviation or ship critical safety item. The following items have been designated aviation critical safety items or ship critical safety items by the designated design control activity:

<b>MSC CRITICAL SHIP SYSTEM AND EQUIPMENT</b>	
1	Main Propulsion Diesel Engines/Main Propulsion Motors/Gas Turbine Engines.
2	Ship Service Diesel Engines/Ships Service Turbine Generators.
3	High Pressure/Low Pressure Propulsion Turbines.
4	Emergency Diesel Generators.
5	Propulsion/Machinery Control Systems.

6	Main Propulsion and Turbine Generator Reduction Gears.
7	Propulsion Shafting, Bearings, and Couplings.
8	Controllable Pitch Propeller Systems.
9	Stern Tube Seal Systems.
10	Steering Gear Control Systems (not hydraulics).
11	Electronic Chart Display Information System.
12	Dynamic Positioning (DP2) System.
13	Fixed Fire Extinguishing Systems/Fire Detection Systems (Note: American Bureau of Shipping “Recognized External Specialist” documentation shall suffice for Fire Extinguishing System qualified service providers).
14	Oily Water Separator/Oil Content Monitors.
15	Mission Equipment (Vehicle Ramps; Cargo Cranes; Cargo Hold Water Tight Doors and Ramps) (structural, electronics and hydraulic control systems; not hydraulic components and hoses, and other common components)

(c) Heightened quality assurance surveillance. Items designated in paragraph (b) of this clause are subject to heightened, risk-based surveillance by the designated quality assurance representative.

(End of clause)

252.223-7998 PROHIBITION ON PROCUREMENT OF CERTAIN ITEMS CONTAINING PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONATE OR PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (DEVIATION 2022-00010) (APR 2023)

(a) Effective April 1, 2023, in accordance with section 333 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Pub. L. 116-283), the Department of Defense may not procure any covered items that contain perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) or perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA).

(b) A covered item means the following:

(1) Nonstick cookware or cooking utensils for use in galleys or dining facilities.

(2) Upholstered furniture, carpets, and rugs that have been treated with stain-resistant coatings.

(c) The Contractor shall not provide any covered items containing PFOS or PFOA in performance of this contract, task order, delivery order, or blanket purchase agreement order.

(d) The Contractor shall include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (d), in subcontracts for any covered item, including subcontracts for commercial products (including commercially available off-the-shelf items) and commercial services.

(End of clause)

#### 252.225-7048 Export-Controlled Items (June 2013)

(a) Definition. ``Export-controlled items," as used in this clause, means items subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) (15 CFR Parts 730-774) or the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) (22 CFR Parts 120-130). The term includes--

(1) ``Defense items," defined in the Arms Export Control Act, 22 U.S.C. 2778(j)(4)(A), as defense articles, defense services, and related technical data, and further defined in the ITAR, 22 CFR Part 120; and

(2) ``Items," defined in the EAR as ``commodities", ``software", and ``technology," terms that are also defined in the

EAR, 15 CFR 772.1.

(b) The Contractor shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding export-controlled items, including, but not limited to, the requirement for contractors to register with the Department of State in accordance with the ITAR. The Contractor shall consult with the Department of State regarding any questions relating to compliance with the ITAR and shall consult with the Department of Commerce regarding any questions relating to compliance with the EAR.

(c) The Contractor's responsibility to comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding export-controlled items exists independent of, and is not established or limited by, the information provided by this clause.

(d) Nothing in the terms of this contract adds, changes, supersedes, or waives any of the requirements of applicable Federal laws, Executive orders, and regulations, including but not limited to—

(1) The Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401, et seq.);

(2) The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751, et seq.);

(3) The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.);

(4) The Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR Parts 730-774);

(5) The International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 CFR Parts 120-130); and

(6) Executive Order 13222, as extended.

(e) The Contractor shall include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (e), in all subcontracts.

(End of clause)

252.225-7972 PROHIBITION ON THE PROCUREMENT OF FOREIGN-MADE UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS (AUG 2024) (DEVIATION 2024-O0014)

(a) Definition. As used in this clause—

Covered foreign country means any of the following:

(1) The People's Republic of China.

(2) The Russian Federation.

(3) The Islamic Republic of Iran.

(4) The Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(b) Prohibition. In accordance with section 848 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 and section 817 of the NDAA for FY 2023, the Contractor shall not -

(1) Provide or use an unmanned aircraft system (UAS), or any related services or equipment, that—

(i) Is manufactured in a covered foreign country, or by an entity domiciled in a covered foreign country;

(ii) Uses flight controllers, radios, data transmission devices, cameras, or gimbals manufactured in a covered foreign country, or by an entity domiciled in a covered foreign country;

(iii) Uses a ground control system or operating software developed in a covered foreign country, or by an entity domiciled in a covered foreign country; or

(iv) Uses network connectivity or data storage located in, or administered by an entity domiciled in, a covered foreign country;

(2) Provide or use a system for the detection or identification of a UAS, or any related services or equipment, that is manufactured in a covered foreign country or by an entity domiciled in a covered foreign country; or

(3) On or after October 1, 2024, be an entity that operates equipment, as determined by the Secretary of Defense, from -

(i) Da-Jiang Innovations, or any subsidiary or affiliate of Da-Jiang Innovations;

(ii) Any entity that produces or provides unmanned aircraft systems and is included on the Consolidated Screening List maintained by the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce (<https://www.trade.gov/consolidated-screening-list>); or

(iii) Any entity that produces or provides unmanned aircraft systems and—

(A) Is domiciled in a covered foreign country; or

(B) Is subject to unmitigated foreign ownership, control, or influence by a covered foreign country, as determined by the Secretary of Defense in accordance with the National Industrial Security Program.

(c) Subcontracts. The Contractor shall insert the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (c), in all subcontracts or other contractual instruments, including subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial products and commercial services.

(End of clause)

## 252.245-7005 Management and Reporting of Government Property (Jan 2024)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause--

As is means that the Government makes no warranty with respect to the serviceability and/or suitability of the Government property for contract performance and that the Government will not pay for any repairs, replacement, and/or refurbishment of the property.

Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code means--

(1) An identifier assigned to entities located in the United States or its outlying areas by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Branch to identify a commercial or government entity by unique location; or

(2) An identifier assigned by a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or by the NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) to entities located outside the United States and its outlying areas that the DLA Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Branch records and maintains in the CAGE master file. This type of code is known as a NATO CAGE (NCAGE) code.

Contractor-acquired property, contractor inventory, Government property, Government-furnished property, and loss of Government property have the meanings given in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 52.245-1, Government Property, clause of this contract.

Demilitarization means the act of eliminating the functional capabilities and inherent military design features from DoD personal property. Methods and degree range from removal and destruction of critical features to total destruction by cutting, tearing, crushing, mangling, shredding, melting, burning, etc.

Export-controlled items has the meaning given in the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) 252.225-7048, Export-Controlled Items, clause of this contract.

Ineligible transferee means an individual, an entity, or a country--

(1) Excluded from Federal programs by the General Services Administration as identified in the System for Award Management Exclusions located at <https://sam.gov>;

(2) Delinquent on obligations to the U.S. Government under surplus sales contracts;



(3) Designated by the Department of Defense as ineligible, debarred, or suspended from defense contracts; or

(4) Subject to denial, debarment, or other sanctions under export control laws and related laws and regulations, and orders administered by the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Homeland Security, or the Department of the Treasury.

Item unique identification means a system of assigning, reporting, and marking DoD property with unique item identifiers that have machine-readable data elements to distinguish an item from all other like and unlike items.

National stock number means a 13-digit stock number used to identify items of supply. It consists of a four-digit Federal Supply Code and a nine-digit National Item Identification Number.

Reparable item means an item, typically in unserviceable condition, furnished to the contractor for maintenance, repair, modification, or overhaul.

Scrap means property that has no value except for its basic material content. For purposes of demilitarization, scrap is defined as recyclable waste and discarded materials derived from items that have been rendered useless beyond repair, rehabilitation, or restoration such that the item's original identity, utility, form, fit, and function have been destroyed. Items can be classified as scrap if processed by cutting, tearing, crushing, mangling, shredding, or melting. Intact or recognizable components and parts are not "scrap."

Serially-managed item means an item designated by DoD to be uniquely tracked, controlled, or managed in maintenance, repair, and/or supply systems by means of its serial number or unique item identifier.

Serviceable or usable property means property with potential for reutilization or sale as is or with minor repairs or alterations.

Supply condition code means a classification of materiel in terms of readiness for issue and use or to identify action underway to change the status of materiel.

Unique item identifier (UII) means a set of data elements marked on an item that is globally unique and unambiguous. The term includes a concatenated UII or a DoD recognized unique identification equivalent.

(b) Reporting Government property. (1) The Contractor shall use the Government Furnished Property (GFP) module of the Procurement Integrated Enterprise Environment (PIEE) to--

(i) Report receipt of GFP;

(ii) Report the transfer of GFP to another DoD contract;

(iii) Report the shipment of GFP to the Government or to a contractor. The GFP module generates the electronic equivalent of the DD Form 1149, DD Form 1348-1, or other required shipping documents;

(iv) Report when serially-managed items of GFP are incorporated into a higher-level component, assembly, or end item;

(v) Report the loss of Government property in accordance with paragraph (f)(1)(vii) of the FAR 52.245-1 clause of this contract;

(vi) Complete the plant clearance inventory schedule in accordance with paragraph (j)(2) of the FAR 52.245-1 clause of this contract, unless disposition instructions are otherwise

included in this contract. The GFP module generates the electronic equivalent of the Standard Form (SF) 1428, Inventory Disposal Schedule; and

(vii) Submit a request to buy back or to convert to GFP items of Contractor-acquired property.

(2) Information regarding the GFP module is available in the GFP Module Vendor Guide at <https://dodprocurementtoolbox.com/site-pages/gfp-resources>. Users may also register for access to the GFP module

and obtain training on the PIEE home page at <https://piee.eb.mil>.

(3) In complying with paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iv) of this clause, the Contractor shall report the updated status of the property to the GFP module within 7 business days of the date the change in status occurs, unless otherwise specified in the contract.

(4) The Contractor shall use Wide Area WorkFlow in accordance with DFARS Appendix F, Material Inspection and Receiving Report, to report the shipment of reparable items after completion of repair, maintenance, modification, or overhaul.

(5) When Government property is in the possession of subcontractors, the Contractor shall ensure that reporting is

accomplished using the data elements required in paragraph (c) of this clause.

(c) Records of Government property. To facilitate reporting of Government property to the GFP module, the Contractor's property records, in addition to the requirements of paragraph (f)(1)(iii) of the FAR 52.245-1 clause of this contract, shall enable recording of the following data elements:

(1) National stock number (NSN). If an NSN is not available, use either the combination of the manufacturer's CAGE code and part number, or model number.

(2) CAGE code on the accountable Government contract.

(3) Received/sent (shipped) date.

(4) Accountable Government contract number.

(5) Serial number (for serially-managed items that do not have a UII); and

(6) Supply condition code (only required for reporting of reparable items). For information on Federal supply condition codes, see DLM 4000.25, Defense Logistics Management Standards (DLMS), Volume 2, Supply Standards and Procedures, Appendix 2.5 at <https://www.dla.mil/HQ/InformationOperations/DLMS/elibrary/manuals/v2/>.

(d) Marking, reporting, and UII registration of GFP requirements. The Contractor--

(1) Shall assign the UII and mark the reparable items identified as serially managed in the GFP attachment to this contract with an item unique identification (IUID) data matrix, when the technical drawing for the item is accessible to the Contractor and includes IUID data matrix location and marking method;

(2) Shall report the UII either before or during shipment of the repaired item;

(3) Is not required to mark items that were previously marked with an IUID data matrix and registered in accordance with DFARS 252.211-7003, Item Unique Identification and Valuation; and

(4) Shall assign a new UII, then mark and register the item, when the conditions of paragraph (d)(1) are met, if an item is found to be marked but not registered in the IUID Registry.

(e) Disposing of Government property. (1) The Contractor shall complete the plant clearance inventory schedule using the plant clearance capability of the GFP module of the PIEE to generate an electronic equivalent of the SF 1428, Inventory Disposal Schedule. The plant clearance inventory schedule requires the following:

(i) If known, the applicable Federal supply code (FSC) for all items, except items in scrap condition.

(ii) If known, the manufacturer name for all aircraft components under Federal supply group 16 or 17 and FSCs 2620, 2810, 2915, 2925, 2935, 2945, 2995, 4920, 5821, 5826, 5841, 6340, and 6615.

(iii) The manufacturer name, make, model number, model year, and serial number for all aircraft under FSCs 1510 and 1520.

(2) If the schedules are acceptable, the plant clearance officer will confirm acceptance in the GFP module plant clearance capability, which will transmit a notification to the Contractor. The electronic acceptance is equivalent to the DD Form 1637, Notice of Acceptance of Inventory.

(f) Demilitarization, mutilation, and destruction. If demilitarization, mutilation, or destruction of contractor inventory is required, the Contractor shall demilitarize, mutilate, or destroy contractor inventory, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract and consistent with Defense Demilitarization Manual, DoD Manual (DoDM) 4160.28-M, edition in effect as of the date of this contract. If the property is available for purchase, the plant clearance officer may authorize the purchaser to demilitarize, mutilate, or destroy as a condition of sale provided the property is not inherently dangerous to public health and safety.

(g) Classified Contractor inventory. The Contractor shall dispose of classified contractor inventory in accordance with applicable security guides and regulations or as directed by the Contracting Officer.

(h) Inherently dangerous Contractor inventory. Contractor inventory that is dangerous to public health or safety shall not be disposed of unless rendered innocuous or until adequate safeguards are provided.

(i) Contractor inventory located in foreign countries. Consistent with contract terms and conditions, property disposition shall be in accordance with foreign and U.S. laws and regulations, including laws and regulations involving export controls, host nation requirements, final governing standards, and government-to-government agreements. The Contractor's responsibility to comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding export-controlled items exists independent of, and is not established or limited by, the information provided by this clause.

(j) Disposal of scrap--(1) Contractor scrap procedures. (i) The Contractor shall include, within its property management procedure, a process for the accountability and management of Government-owned

scrap. The process shall, at a minimum, provide for the effective and efficient disposition of scrap, including sales to scrap dealers, so as to minimize costs, maximize sales proceeds, and contain the necessary internal controls for mitigating the improper release of non-scrap property.

(ii) The Contractor may commingle Government and contractor-owned scrap and provide routine disposal of scrap, with plant clearance officer concurrence, when determined to be effective and efficient.

(2) Scrap warranty. The plant clearance officer may require the Contractor to secure from scrap buyers a DD Form 1639, Scrap Warranty.

(k) Sale of surplus Contractor inventory--(1) Sales procedures.

(i) The Contractor shall conduct sales of contractor inventory (both useable property and scrap) in accordance with the requirements of this contract and plant clearance officer direction. The Contractor shall include in its invitation for bids the sales terms and conditions provided by the plant clearance officer.

(ii) The Contractor may conduct internet-based sales, to include use of a third party.

(iii) If the Contractor wishes to bid on the sale, the Contractor or its employees shall submit bids to the plant clearance officer prior to soliciting bids from other prospective bidders.

(iv) The Contractor shall solicit bids to obtain adequate competition. Negotiated sales are subject to obtaining such

competition as is feasible under the circumstances of the negotiated sale.

(v) The Contractor shall solicit bids at least 15 calendar days before bid opening to allow adequate opportunity to inspect the property and prepare bids.

(vi) For large sales, the Contractor may use summary lists of items offered as bid sheets with detailed descriptions attached.

(vii) In addition to providing notice of the proposed sale to prospective bidders, the Contractor may, when the results are expected to justify the additional expense, display a notice of the proposed sale in appropriate public places, e.g., publish a sales notice on the internet, in appropriate trade journals or magazines, and in local newspapers.

(viii) The plant clearance officer or designated Government representative will witness the bid opening. The Contractor shall submit the bid abstract in electronic format to the plant clearance officer within 2 days of bid opening. If the Contractor is unable to submit the bid abstract electronically, the Contractor may submit 2

copies of the abstract manually within 2 days of bid opening. The plant clearance officer will not approve award to any bidder who is an ineligible transferee.

(2) Required terms and conditions for sales contracts. The Contractor shall include the following terms and conditions in sales contracts:

(i) For sales contracts or other documents transferring title:

"The Purchaser certifies that the property covered by this contract will be used in [insert name of country]. In the event of resale or export by the Purchaser of any of the property, the Purchaser agrees to obtain the appropriate U.S. and foreign export or re-export license approval."

(ii) For sales contracts that require demilitarization, mutilation, or destruction of property:

"The following items [insert list provided by plant clearance officer] require demilitarization, mutilation, or destruction by the Purchaser. Additional instructions are provided in accordance with Defense Demilitarization Manual, DoDM 4160.28-M, edition in effect as of the date of this sales contract. A Government representative

will certify and verify demilitarization of items. Prepare demilitarization certificates in accordance with DoDM 4160.28, Volume 2, section 4.5, DEMIL Certificate (see figure 2, Example DEMIL Certificate)."

(iii) Removal and title transfer:



"Property requiring demilitarization shall not be removed, and title shall not pass to the Purchaser, until demilitarization has been accomplished and verified by a Government representative."

(iv) Assumption of cost incident to demilitarization:

"The Purchaser agrees to assume all costs incident to the demilitarization and to restore the working area to its present condition after removing the demilitarized property."

(v) Failure to demilitarize:

"If the Purchaser fails to demilitarize, mutilate, or destroy the property as specified in the sales contract, the Contractor may, upon giving 10 days written notice to the Purchaser--

(A) Repossess, demilitarize, and return the property to the Purchaser, in which case the Purchaser hereby agrees to pay to the Contractor, prior to the return of the property, all costs incurred by the Contractor in repossessing, demilitarizing, and returning the property;

(B) Repossess, demilitarize, and resell the property, and charge the defaulting Purchaser with all costs incurred by the Contractor. The Contractor shall deduct these costs from the purchase price and refund the balance of the purchase price, if any, to the Purchaser. In the event the costs exceed the purchase price, the defaulting Purchaser hereby agrees to pay these costs to the Contractor; or

(C) Repossess and resell the property under similar terms and conditions, and charge the defaulting Purchaser with all costs incurred by the Contractor. The Contractor shall deduct these costs from the original purchase price and refund the balance of the purchase price, if any, to the defaulting Purchaser. Should the excess costs to the Contractor exceed the purchase price, the defaulting Purchaser hereby agrees to pay these costs to the Contractor."

(l) Restrictions on purchase or retention of Contractor inventory. The Contractor may not knowingly sell the inventory to any person or that person's agent, employee, or household member if that person--

(1) Is a civilian employee of DoD or the U.S. Coast Guard;

(2) Is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, including the U.S. Coast Guard;  
or

(3) Has any functional or supervisory responsibilities for or within DoD's property disposal, disposition, or plant clearance programs or for the disposal of contractor inventory.

(m) Proceeds from sales of surplus property. Unless otherwise provided in the contract, the proceeds of any sale, purchase, or retention shall be--

(1) Forwarded to the Contracting Officer;

(2) Credited to the Government as part of the settlement agreement pursuant to the termination of the contract;

(3) Credited to the price or cost of the contract; or

(4) Applied as otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer.

(End of clause)