

data with rights to use in a specification or drawing for competitive acquisition, use one of the following procedures in order of preference—

(a) When items of identical design are not required, the acquisition may still be conducted through full and open competition by using a performance specification or other similar technical requirement or purchase description that does not contain data with restricted rights. Two methods are—

(1) Two-step sealed bidding; and

(2) Brand name or equal purchase descriptions.

(b) When other than full and open competition is authorized under FAR part 6, acquire the part from the firm which developed or designed the item or process, or its licensees, provided productive capacity and quality are adequate and the price is fair and reasonable.

(c) When additional sources are needed and the procedures in paragraph (a) of this section are not practicable, consider the following alternatives—

(1) Encourage the developer to license others to manufacture the parts;

(2) Acquire the necessary rights in data;

(3) Use a leader company acquisition technique (FAR subpart 17.4) when complex technical equipment is involved and establishing satisfactory additional sources will require technical assistance as well as data; or

(4) Incorporate a priced option in the contract which allows the Government to require the contractor to establish a second source.

(d) As a last alternative, the contracting activity may develop a design specification for competitive acquisition through reverse engineering. Contracting activities shall not do reverse engineering unless—

(1) Significant cost savings can be demonstrated; and

(2) The action is authorized by the head of the contracting activity.

#### **217.7504 Limitations on price increases.**

This section provides implementing guidance for section 1215 of Public Law 98-94 (10 U.S.C. 2452 note).

(a) The contracting officer shall not award, on a sole source basis, a contract for any centrally managed replenishment part when the price of the part has increased by 25 percent or more over the most recent 12-month period.

(1) Before computing the percentage difference between the current price and the prior price, adjust for quantity, escalation, and other factors necessary to achieve comparability.

(2) Departments and agencies may specify an alternate percentage or percentages for contracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.

(b) The contracting officer may award a contract for a part, the price of which exceeds the limitation in paragraph (a) of this section, if the contracting officer certifies in writing to the head of the contracting activity before award that—

(1) The contracting officer has evaluated the price of the part and concluded that the price increase is fair and reasonable; or

(2) The national security interests of the United States require purchase of the part despite the price increase.

(c) The fact that a particular price has not exceeded the limitation in paragraph (a) of this section does not relieve the contracting officer of the responsibility for obtaining a fair and reasonable price.

(d) Contracting officers may include a provision in sole source solicitations requiring that the offeror supply with its proposal, price and quantity data on any government orders for the replenishment part issued within the most recent 12 months.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 64 FR 2598, Jan. 15, 1999]

### **Subpart 217.76—Contracts with Provisioning Requirements**

#### **217.7600 Scope of subpart.**

This subpart contains contract requirements and procedures for items to be provisioned. For technical requirements of provisioning, see DoD 4140.1-

## 217.7601

R, DoD Materiel Management Regulation, Chapter 1. For breakout requirements, see appendix E.

[56 FR 36345, July 31, 1991, as amended at 67 FR 61516, Oct. 1, 2002]

### 217.7601 Definitions.

As used in this subpart,

(a) *Provisioning* means the process of determining and acquiring the range and quantity of spare and repair parts, and support and test equipment required to operate and maintain an end item for an initial period of service.

(b) *Provisioned item* means any item selected under provisioning procedures.

(c) *Provisioned items order* (PIO) means an undefinitized order issued under a contract which includes the Government's requirements for provisioned items. (Provisioned items with firm prices are acquired by supplemental agreement or by separate contract.)

(d) *Provisioning activity* means the organization responsible for selecting and determining requirements for provisioned items.

(e) *Provisioning requirements statement* means the contractual document listing the specific provisioning requirements for that contract. The statement normally includes:

(1) Instructions, such as the provisioning method to be used;

(2) The extent of provisioning technical documentation and data needed (including administrative requirements for submission and distribution);

(3) The type and location of provisioning conferences;

(4) Sample article requirements;

(5) The delivery schedule;

(6) Packaging and marking requirements for provisioned items; and

(7) Requirements for provisioning screening.

(f) *Provisioning technical documentation* means the data needed for the identification, selection, determination of initial requirements, and cataloging of support items to be acquired through the provisioning process. It includes such things as provisioning lists and logistics support analysis summaries. Descriptive data such as drawings and photographs are referred to as *supplementary provisioning technical documentation*.

## 48 CFR Ch. 2 (10-1-02 Edition)

### 217.7602 Contracting requirements.

#### 217.7602-1 Contractual provisions.

Contracts containing provisioning requirements shall—

(a) List the provisioning functions to be performed and who will perform them;

(b) Include a provisioning requirements statement or specify a time limit for its incorporation into the contract by modification (revisions to the provisioning requirements statement shall also be incorporated by contract modification);

(c) Include on the DD Form 1423, Contract Data Requirements List, a schedule for delivery of provisioning technical documentation, or provide for the schedule to be incorporated later by contract modification;

(d) Require flowdown of the appropriate provisioning technical documentation requirement when the subcontractor prepares the documentation;

(e) Specify any applicable procedures for interim release by the contractor of long lead time items, and include ordering and funding instructions for such items. As a minimum, the instructions shall require the contractor to advise the contracting officer or provisioning activity at least 30 days before release of the items, their estimated costs, and the effective date of release;

(f) Specify the activity designated to issue provisioned items orders, i.e., contracting officer, provisioning activity, or administrative contracting officer. When it is expected that more than one activity will place provisioned items orders against the contract, state the requirements for provisioned items of each activity as separate contract line items;

(g) Provide a definitization schedule (normally 120 days after receipt of the contractor's proposal), and a time-frame for the contractor to furnish price proposals for provisioned items orders (normally 60 days after order issuance);

(h) Specify exhibit identifiers applicable to the contract line/subline items; and