

(9) Determining in the case of direct ordering that the chosen acquisition vehicle is the best way to obtain the required product or service, if a vehicle other than those listed in 317.7002(b) is proposed.

(c) The HCA or designee (not lower than the CCO) shall establish standard lead-times for processing various types of acquisitions and applicable fiscal year deadlines for receipt of requirements to allow for well-planned and timely awards. The Project Officer shall initiate planning, to the extent possible, for certain requirements, such as major capital IT investments, major capital construction investments, and R & D projects that require peer review, at least 24 months before planned award, given the clearance/approval requirements and lead-time required for such complex acquisitions.

(d) The outcome of the discussions referenced in paragraph (b) above shall be an agreement concerning the acquisition approach and documentation required. For those actions that require development of a written AP—see 307.7101, for which the Project Officer has ultimate responsibility, these discussions shall also result in an agreement concerning—

(1) Which elements of the AP the Contracting Officer will assist the Project Officer in preparing; and

(2) The date (as specified in the milestone schedule) the Project Officer will provide the AP to the CCO or designee.

307.104-70 Acquisition strategy.

Program and Project Managers responsible for major IT capital investments (and for any other investments designated by the HHS CIO, DASFMF, the CAO, or the cognizant HCA) shall prepare an acquisition strategy using the HHS acquisition strategy template. The template for the acquisition strategy is available on the ASFR/OGAPA/DA Internet Web site. Program and Project Managers must initiate the acquisition strategy for major IT capital investments as part of the planned investment's business case, usually during the Enterprise Performance Life Cycle concept phase.

307.104-71 Purpose and timing.

(a) The purpose of an acquisition strategy is to describe the overall approach for acquiring capabilities needed to fulfill investment/programmatic objectives. Acquisition strategy development requires identification of issues and risks that might impact an acquisition(s) to allow early action to eliminate or mitigate the issues and risks.

(b) An acquisition strategy differs from an AP with respect to the timing of its development and the level of detail required.

(1) An acquisition strategy is established at the inception (concept phase) of an investment/acquisition to support the business case, identify and mitigate risks, and begin the acquisition planning process. An acquisition strategy addresses the major issues surrounding business objectives, competitive forces, and various risks that need to be considered.

(2) An acquisition strategy is a living document used throughout the investment's life-cycle. It should be continuously updated with the active involvement of the Program or Project Manager and the Contracting Officer at appropriate points, as plans for the investment/acquisition mature. An acquisition strategy ultimately will result in an AP—see 307.71.

(3) An AP, which is required to support proposed acquisitions expected to exceed \$500,000 (inclusive of options, with certain exceptions)—see 307.7101, is developed closer to the time of solicitation. The AP addresses not only those issues in the acquisition strategy, but also the tactical details of how the acquisition will be executed.

307.105 Contents of written acquisition plans.

FAR 7.105 specifies the content requirements of a written AP. Subpart 307.71 incorporates and supplements those requirements.

307.108-70 Telecommuting of contractor employees.

(a) SOWs/PWSs shall permit offerors or contractors to specify their own place(s) of performance (hence authorize their employees to telecommute), except as follows: