Federal Acquisition Regulation

32.503–9

(ii) Divide the revised contract price by the sum of the total costs incurred to date plus the estimated additional costs of completing the contract performance.

(2) If the contracting officer believes a loss is probable, future progress payment requests shall be modified as follows:

(i) The contract price shall be the revised amount computed under subparagraph (1)(i) above.

(ii) The total costs eligible for progress payments shall be the product of (A) the sum of paid costs eligible for progress payments times (B) the loss ratio factor computed under subparagraph (1)(ii) above.

(iii) The costs applicable to items delivered, invoiced, and accepted shall not include costs in excess of the contract price of the items.

(3) The contracting officer may use audit assistance, technical services, management reports, and other sources of pertinent data to evaluate progress payment requests. If the contracting officer concludes that the contractor’s figures in the contractor’s progress payment request are not correct, the contracting officer shall—

(i) In the manner prescribed in paragraph (4) below, prepare a supplementary analysis to be attached to the contractor’s request;

(ii) Advise the contractor in writing of the differences; and

(iii) Adjust all further progress payments in accordance with paragraph (1) above, using the contracting officer’s figures, until the difference is resolved.

(4) The following is an example of the supplementary analysis required in paragraph (g)(3) of this subsection:

| Section I |
|------------------|------------------|
| Contract price. | $2,850,000 |
| Change orders and unpriced orders (to extent funds have been obligated) | 150,000 |
| Revised contract price | 3,000,000 |

| Section II |
|------------------|------------------|
| Total costs incurred to date | $2,700,000 |
| Estimated additional costs to complete | 900,000 |
| Total costs to complete | 3,600,000 |

Loss ratio factor $3,000,000

\[
\frac{3,000,000}{3,600,000} = 83.3\%
\]

Total costs eligible for progress payments .......... 2,700,000

Loss ratio factor .......................... \( \times83.3\% \)

Recognized costs for progress payments .......... 2,249,100

Progress payment rate .... \( \times80.0\% \)

Alternate amount to be used ........................... 1,799,280

Section III

Factored costs of items delivered* ................... 750,000

Recognized costs applicable to undelivered items \($2,249,100-750,000\) ........... 1,499,100

*This amount must be the same as the contract price of the items delivered.


32.503–7 [Reserved]

32.503–8 Liquidation rates—ordinary method.

The Government recoups progress payments through the deduction of liquidations from payments that would otherwise be due to the contractor for completed contract items. To determine the amount of the liquidation, the contracting officer applies a liquidation rate to the contract price of contract items delivered and accepted.

The ordinary method is that the liquidation rate is the same as the progress payment rate. At the beginning of a contract, the contracting officer must use this method.

[65 FR 16280, Mar. 27, 2000]

32.503–9 Liquidation rates—alternate method.

(a) The liquidation rate determined under 32.503–8 shall apply throughout the period of contract performance unless the contracting officer adjusts the liquidation rate under the alternate method in this 32.503–9. The objective of the alternate liquidation rate method is to permit the contractor to retain the earned profit element of the contract prices for completed items in the
Establishing alternate liquidation rates.

(a) The contracting officer must ensure that the liquidation rate is—

(1) High enough to result in Government recoupment of the applicable progress payments on each billing; and

(2) Supported by documentation included in the administration office contract file.

(b) The minimum liquidation rate is the expected progress payments divided by the contract price. Each of these factors is discussed below:

(1) The contracting officer must compute the expected progress payments by multiplying the estimated cost of performing the contract by the progress payment rate.

(2) For purposes of computing the liquidation rate, the contracting officer may adjust the estimated cost and the contract price to include the estimated value of any work authorized but not yet priced and any projected economic adjustments; however, the contracting officer’s adjustment must not exceed the Government’s estimate of the price of all authorized work or the funds obligated for the contract.

(3) The following are examples of the computation. Assuming an estimated price of $2,200,000 and total estimated costs eligible for progress payments of $2,000,000:

(i) If the progress payment rate is 80 percent, the minimum liquidation rate should be 72.7 percent, computed as follows: