I. Background

As expressed in the “Implementation Directive for Better Buying Power 3.0—Achieving Dominant Capabilities through Technical Excellence and Innovation,” dated April 9, 2015, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics noted a concern when “promised future IRAD [independent research and development] expenditures are used to substantially reduce the bid price on competitive procurements. In these cases, development price proposals are reduced by using a separate source of government funding (allowable IRAD overhead expenses spread across the total business) to gain a price advantage in a specific competitive bid. This is not the intended purpose of making IRAD an allowable cost.”

DoD published an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR) in the Federal Register at 81 FR 6488 on February 8, 2016, to seek information to assist in the development of a revision to the DFARS to ensure that substantial future independent research and development (IR&D) expenses, used as a means to reduce evaluated bid prices, are evaluated in a uniform way during competitive source selections. A public meeting was held on March 3, 2016, to hear the views of interested parties.

II. Discussion and Analysis

DoD is proposing to amend the DFARS to require contractors to adjust the total evaluated price of major defense acquisition programs and major automated information systems proposals, for evaluation purposes only, to include the amount by which the offerors propose that future independent research and development investments reduce the price of the proposals.

The objective of this rule is to ensure that substantial future independent research and development expenses, as a means to reduce evaluated bid prices in competitive source selections, are evaluated in a uniform way during competitive source selections.

The rule has limited application and will apply only to major defense acquisition programs (as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2430) and major automated information systems acquisitions (as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2445a). This rule should not impact small entities, since major defense acquisition programs and major automated information systems acquisition policies normally apply to large contractors, because the cost, magnitude, and production requirements of such programs are generally beyond the capability or capacity of small entities as prime contractors.

There is no change to reporting and recordkeeping as a result of this rule. The rule does not duplicate, overlap, or conflict with any other Federal rules. There are no known significant alternative approaches to the rule that would meet the requirements.

DoD invites comments from small business concerns and other interested
parties on the expected impact of this rule on small entities.

DoD will also consider comments from small entities concerning the existing regulations in subparts affected by this rule in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Interested parties must submit such comments separately and should cite 5 U.S.C. 610 (DFARS Case 2016–D017), in correspondence.

VI. Paperwork Reduction Act

The rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 215 and 252

Government procurement.

Jennifer L. Hawes,
Editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR parts 215 and 252 are proposed to be amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 215 and 252 continues to read as follows:


PART 215—CONTRACTING BY NEGOTIATION

2. In section 215.305, add paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

215.305 Proposal evaluation.

(a)(1) Cost or price evaluation. For major defense acquisition programs and major automated information systems in a development phase, when an offeror proposes a cost or price that is reduced due to reliance upon future Government-reimbursed independent research and development (IR&D) projects if the offeror proposes a cost or price that is reduced due to reliance upon expected future Government-reimbursed IR&D projects.

(b) If the offeror, in the performance of any contract resulting from this solicitation, intends to use IR&D to meet the contract requirements, the offeror’s proposal shall include documentation in its price proposal to support this proposed approach.

(c) For evaluation purposes only, the Contracting Officer will adjust the offeror’s total evaluated cost or price to include the amount that such future IR&D investments reduce the price of the proposal.

[End of provision]

[FR Doc. 2016–26369 Filed 11–3–16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Parts 202, 215, 225, and 252

[Docket DARS–2015–0027]

RIN 0750–AI59

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Offset Costs (DFARS Case 2015–D028)

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is issuing a proposed rule amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to implement a section of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 related to costs associated with indirect offsets under foreign military sales agreements.

DATES: Comments on the proposed rule should be submitted in writing to the address shown below on or before January 3, 2017, to be considered in the formation of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by DFARS Case 2015–D028, using any of the following methods:


Email: osd.dfars@mail.mil. Include DFARS Case 2015–D028 on any attached documents.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Mark Gomersall, telephone 571–372–6099.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

This proposed rule expands on interim rule guidance and incorporates the requirements of section 812 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2016.

DoD published an interim rule in the Federal Register (80 FR 31309) on June 2, 2015. The comment period closed on August 3, 2015. The interim rule revised DFARS 225.7303–2, Cost of Doing Business with a Foreign Government or an International Organization, by providing guidelines to contracting officers when an indirect offset is a condition of a foreign military sales (FMS) acquisition. Specifically, the interim rule set forth that all offset costs that involve benefits provided by the U.S. defense contractor to the FMS