



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

April 3, 2009

M-09-15

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: Peter R. Orszag
Director

SUBJECT: Updated Implementing Guidance for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, P.L. 111-5 (“Recovery Act” or “Act”).

This memorandum transmits the second installment of government-wide guidance for carrying out programs and activities enacted in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (“Recovery Act”) of 2009. Please bring this memorandum and attachment to the attention of any personnel within your organization that you expect to be involved in these matters.

The guidance issued today supplements, amends, and clarifies the initial guidance issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on February 18, 2009, (*Initial Implementing Guidance for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, M-09-10*). All significant updates to M-09-10 are outlined in Section 1.5 of the attached guidance. These updates are based on ongoing input received from the public, Congress, State and local government officials, grant and contract recipients, and Federal personnel.

Significant work is underway at all levels of government and in communities across the nation to carry out the Recovery Act effectively. The attached guidance is intended to reinforce this progress by clarifying existing requirements and establishing additional steps that must be taken to facilitate the accountability and transparency objectives of the Recovery Act.

Specifically, in implementing the Recovery Act, departments and agencies should bear in mind the President’s commitment to ensuring that public funds are expended responsibly and in a transparent manner to further the job creation, economic recovery, and other purposes of the Recovery Act. To that end:

- (1) *Merit-Based Decision-Making*. Consistent with the President’s Memorandum of March 20, 2009, *Ensuring Responsible Spending of Recovery Act Funds*, departments and agencies should develop transparent, merit-based selection criteria that will guide their available discretion in committing, obligating, or expending funds under the Recovery Act for grants and other forms of Federal financial assistance.

- (2) *Long-term public benefits, optimizing economic and programmatic results.* Also consistent with the President's March 20, 2009, Memorandum, departments and agencies should support projects that have, among other things and to the greatest extent, a demonstrated or potential ability to deliver programmatic results; optimize economic activity and the number of jobs created or saved in relation to the Federal dollars obligated; and achieve long-term public benefits by, for example, investing in technological advances in science and health to increase economic efficiency and improve quality of life; investing in transportation, environmental protection, and other infrastructure that will provide long-term economic benefits; fostering energy independence; or improving educational quality.

- (3) *Targeting assistance consistent with other policy goals.* Federal agencies should take additional policy considerations into account, to the extent permitted by law and practicable, when determining how best to use Recovery Act funds for achieving the Act's objectives, such as supporting projects that ensure compliance with equal opportunity laws and principles, support small businesses including disadvantaged business enterprises, engage in sound labor practices, promote local hiring, and engage with community-based organizations. These policy goals are outlined further in the attached guidance document, at Section 1.6.

An open dialogue on this guidance and other policies and requirements of the Recovery Act is essential to effective implementation. Therefore, the attached guidance includes instructions for how the public can provide additional input and feedback. Specifically, questions and feedback about this memorandum or the guidance document can be addressed to recovery@omb.eop.gov and should have the term "guidance feedback" in the title of the email. OMB will issue a subsequent memorandum within the next 30 to 60 days clarifying any updates to the guidance based on feedback received.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Attachment

Updated Implementing Guidance for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

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and include the rationale for using other than a fixed-price and/or competitive approach. Parts 8, 13, and 16 are amended to reflect the new posting requirements for orders at Subpart 5.7.

Item IV—American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (The Recovery Act)—Reporting Requirements (Interim) (FAR Case 2009–009)

This interim rule implements section 1512 of Division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which requires contractors to report on their use of Recovery Act funds. The rule adds a new subpart 4.15, and a new clause, 52.204–11. Contracting officers must include the new clause in solicitations and contracts funded in whole or in part with Recovery Act funds, except classified solicitations and contracts. This clause applies to Commercial item contracts and Commercially-Available-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) item contracts as well as actions under the Simplified Acquisition Threshold.

Contracting officers who wish to use Recovery Act funds on existing contracts should modify those contracts to add the clause.

Reports from contractors for all work funded, in whole or in part, by the Recovery Act, and for which an invoice is submitted prior to June 30, 2009, are due no later than July 10, 2009. Thereafter, reports shall be submitted no later than the 10th day after the end of each calendar quarter.

Item V—American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (The Recovery Act)—GAO/IG Access (Interim) (FAR Case 2009–011)

The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) are issuing an interim rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to implement Sections 902, 1514, and 1515 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Collectively, these Sections provide for the audit and review of both contracts and subcontracts, and the ability to interview such contractor and subcontractor personnel under contracts containing Recovery Act funds.

These Recovery Act provisions are implemented in new alternate clauses to 52.212–5, “Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items”, 52–214–26, “Audit and Records—Sealed Bidding,” and 52.215–2, “Audit and Records—Negotiation”. For the Comptroller General these alternate clauses provide

specific authority to audit contracts and subcontracts and to interview contractor and subcontractor employees under contracts using Recovery Act funds. Agency inspector generals receive the same authorities, with the exception of interviewing subcontractor employees.

Item VI—GAO Access to Contractor Employees (Interim) (FAR Case 2008–026)

This interim rule amends the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Parts 12 and 52. Clauses 52.215–2, Audit and Records—Negotiation and 52.214–26, Audit and Records—Sealed Bidding are being modified to allow the Government Accountability Office to interview current contractor employees when conducting audits. The rule will not apply to the acquisition of commercial items; therefore, FAR 12.503 will be amended to add the exemption of this rule. This change implements Section 871 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (NDAA) (Pub. L. 110–417).

Dated: March 25, 2009.

Al Matera,

Director, Office of Acquisition Policy.

Federal Acquisition Circular

Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC) 2005–32 is issued under the authority of the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of General Services, and the Administrator for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Unless otherwise specified, all Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and other directive material contained in FAC 2005–32 is effective March 31, 2009.

Dated: March 24, 2009.

Shay D. Assad,

Director, Defense Procurement And Acquisition Policy.

Dated: March 24, 2009.

Rodney P. Lantier,

Acting Senior Procurement Executive & Acting Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer Office of the Chief Acquisition Officer U.S. General Services Administration.

Dated: March 24, 2009.

William P. McNally,

Assistant Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

[FR Doc. E9–7027 Filed 3–30–09; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 1, 5, 25, and 52

[FAC 2005–32; FAR Case 2009–008; Item I; Docket 2009–0008, Sequence 1]

RIN 9000–AL22

Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2009–008, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act)—Buy American Requirements for Construction Material

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DoD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) have agreed on an interim rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to implement the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111–5) (Recovery Act) with respect to the Buy American provision, section 1605 in Division A. This rule does not cover procurements funded with Federal financial assistance such as Federal grants. Additional guidance will be provided by the Office of Management and Budget with respect to the application of section 1605 to procurements funded with Federal financial assistance.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 31, 2009.

Applicability Date: The rule applies to solicitations issued and contracts awarded on or after the effective date of this rule. Contracting officers shall modify, on a bilateral basis, in accordance with FAR 1.108(d)(3), existing contracts to include the FAR clauses for future orders, if Recovery Act funds will be used. In the event that a contractor refuses to accept such a modification, the contractor will not be eligible for receipt of Recovery Act funds.

Comment Date: Interested parties should submit written comments to the FAR Secretariat on or before June 1, 2009 to be considered in the formulation of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by FAC 2005–32, FAR case 2009–008, by any of the following methods:

• *Regulations.gov*: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by inputting “FAR Case 2009–008” under the heading “Comment or Submission”. Select the link “Send a Comment or Submission” that corresponds with FAR Case 2009–008. Follow the instructions provided to complete the “Public Comment and Submission Form”. Please include your name, company name (if any), and “FAR Case 2009–008” on your attached document.

- *Fax*: 202–501–4067.
- *Mail*: General Services

Administration, FAR Secretariat (VPR), 1800 F Street, NW., Room 4041, *Attn*: Hada Flowers, Washington, DC 20405.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite FAC 2005–32, FAR case 2009–008, in all correspondence related to this case. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal and/or business confidential information provided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Meredith Murphy, Procurement Analyst, at (202) 208–6925 for clarification of content. Please cite FAC 2005–32, FAR case 2009–008. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the FAR Secretariat at (202) 501–4755.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

This interim rule implements the Recovery Act with respect to the unique Buy American provision, section 1605 of the Recovery Act, by adding a new Subpart 25.6, entitled “American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Buy American Act—Construction Materials,” and adding new provisions and clauses at Part 52, with conforming changes to Subparts 1.1, 5.2, 25.0, 25.2, and 25.11.

On February 17, 2009, the President signed Public Law 111–5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which includes a number of provisions to be implemented in Federal Government contracts. Among these provisions is section 1605, entitled “Buy American.” It prohibits the use of funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the Act for any project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public building or public work unless all of the iron, steel, and manufactured goods used in the project are produced in the United States. The law requires that this prohibition be applied in a manner consistent with U.S. obligations under international agreements, and it provides for waiver under three circumstances:

1. Iron, steel, or manufactured goods are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality;

2. Inclusion of iron, steel, or manufactured goods produced in the United States will increase the cost of the contract by more than 25 percent; or

3. Applying the domestic preference would be inconsistent with the public interest.

The implementation of section 1605 is expected to stimulate the economy by increasing and maintaining jobs in the United States in the steel, iron, and manufactured construction materials industries and providing new opportunities to construction firms to win contracts for construction and public works projects.

B. Discussion

Because of the need to appropriately segregate the unique Buy-American provisions of the Recovery Act from the requirements of the Buy American Act and the Trade Agreements Act, the Councils have decided to include them in a separate subpart of FAR Part 25. Subpart 25.6, currently reserved, will be entitled “American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Buy American Act—Construction Materials.” A reference to Subpart 25.6 was added to the “Scope” section of Subpart 25.2, Buy American Act—Construction Materials.

Subpart 25.6 includes a policy statement at 25.602 that repeats the prohibition against using funds appropriated by the Recovery Act for U.S. construction projects to purchase iron, steel, or other manufactured goods that were not produced in the U.S. It also notes that unmanufactured construction materials remain covered by the provisions of the Buy American Act. The exceptions to this policy (see Background section above) are similar to those for the Buy American Act, but the Recovery Act requires publication in the **Federal Register** of the detailed written justification that the agency used to make an exception to the statute. The Councils welcome comments on additional steps that may enhance transparency consistent with the goals of the Recovery Act.

In order to enable implementation of the policy, the interim rule includes definitions of “steel,” “manufactured construction material,” “unmanufactured construction material,” “domestic construction material,” and “foreign construction material.” These definitions are drawn from existing Federal domestic-sourcing laws and the longstanding interpretations that have evolved from them. It also includes a cross reference

to the definition of “public work” at FAR 22.401, which defines “public building or public work” to mean “uilding or work, the construction, prosecution, completion, or repair of which * * * is carried on directly by authority of, or with funds of, a Federal agency to serve the interest of the general public regardless of whether title thereof is in a Federal agency.”

Because section 1605 does not specify a requirement that significantly all the components of construction material must also be domestic, as does the Buy American Act, the definition of domestic construction material under this interim rule does not include a requirement relating to the origin of the components of domestic manufactured construction material. Unmanufactured construction material is not specifically addressed in section 1605 of the Recovery Act. However, the Recovery Act’s purpose of creating jobs and stimulating domestic demand is well served by applying the Buy American Act to unmanufactured construction material.

The rules for preaward determination of the inapplicability of section 1605 and the Buy American Act are at FAR 25.604.

Section 25.605 addresses the evaluation of offers containing foreign construction material based on an approved exception for unreasonable cost. If the contracting officer determines that an exception based on unreasonable cost of domestic construction material applies, the contracting officer must evaluate the offer by adding to the offered price—

(1) 25 percent of the offered price, if foreign iron, steel, or other manufactured goods are used as construction material based on unreasonable cost of comparable manufactured domestic construction material; and

(2) 6 percent of the value of foreign unmanufactured construction material included in the offer based on unreasonable cost of comparable domestic unmanufactured construction material.

The text of Subpart 25.6 makes it clear that a determination to waive the applicability of section 1605 should be made prior to award. However, section 25.606 recognizes certain limited circumstances in which a postaward waiver could be made, but only with adequate consideration from the contractor. A contractor’s noncompliance with section 1605 is addressed at FAR 25.607.

Prescriptions for the use of all of the solicitation provisions and contract clauses applicable to FAR Part 25 are

included in a single subpart, 25.11. The Councils have modified section 25.1102, entitled "Acquisition of Construction," to add a new paragraph that substitutes four new provisions and clauses (with appropriate alternates), to be used when contracting with funds appropriated by the Recovery Act, for the four clauses otherwise used in construction contracts to implement the Buy American Act and U.S. obligations under applicable trade agreements. Specifically, when using Recovery Act appropriated funds, contracting officers will use—

- 52.225–21, Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Manufactured Goods—Buy American Act—Construction Materials, instead of 52.225–9, Buy American Act—Construction Materials;

- 52.225–22, Notice of Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Other Manufactured Goods—Buy American Act—Construction Materials, instead of 52.225–10, Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials;

- 52.225–23, Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Other Manufactured Goods and Buy American Act—Construction Materials Under Trade Agreements, instead of 52.225–11, Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements; and

- 52.225–24, Notice of Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Other Manufactured Goods and Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements, instead of 52.225–12, Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements.

The clauses are unique in that, for Recovery Act-funded construction projects, the 25 percent price adjustment factor for non-U.S. iron, steel, and other foreign manufactured construction material excepted from the section 1605 requirement on the basis of unreasonable cost is applied to the entire price of the project, not only to the cost of the foreign materials. The 6 percent adjustment for the Buy American Act is retained and applied to the cost of foreign unmanufactured goods excepted from the requirements of the Buy American Act on the basis of unreasonable cost. Given the applicability of the Recovery Act to iron, steel, and manufactured goods, the definition of "component" is unnecessary in these clauses, because the definition of domestic construction material no longer includes a requirement relating to the origin of components.

However, if trade agreements apply to the acquisition, the use of the provision and clause 52.225–23 and 52.225–24, respectively, ensures that eligible

construction material from designated countries is treated in accordance with Subpart 25.4. No evaluation factor is applied to offers on the basis of using eligible construction material. This provision and clause retain the same basic processes that are used in the standard construction clauses, except for the specific changes that have been addressed relating to new requirements of section 1605 of the Recovery Act.

In the Recovery Act conference report, Congress expressed its intent that least developed countries be excepted from section 1605 and that they retain their status as designated countries. However, with respect to Caribbean Basin countries, Congress did not express a similar intent. Therefore, Caribbean Basin countries are not included as designated countries with respect to the Recovery Act.

C. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold

Section 4101 of Public Law 103–355, the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) (41 U.S.C. 429), governs the applicability of laws to contracts or subcontracts in amounts not greater than the simplified acquisition threshold. It is intended to limit the applicability of laws to them. FASA provides that if a provision of law contains criminal or civil penalties, or if the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council makes a written determination that it is not in the best interest of the Federal Government to exempt contracts or subcontracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, the law will apply to them.

Therefore, given section 1605 of the Recovery Act, which establishes Buy American requirements for projects funded by the Recovery Act, the FAR Council has determined that this rule should apply to contracts or subcontracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, as defined at 2.101.

This is a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review under Section 6 of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Councils do not expect this interim rule to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, for the following reasons. This interim rule will only impact an offeror that wants to use

non-U.S. iron, steel, and other manufactured goods in a construction project in the United States. The Councils believe that there are adequate domestic sources for these materials, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance M–09–10 issued February 18, 2009, entitled "Initial Implementing Guidance for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009," provides a strong preference for using small businesses for Recovery Act projects wherever possible. Therefore, an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis has not been performed. The Councils will consider comments from small entities concerning the affected FAR Parts 1, 5, 25, and 52 in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Interested parties must submit such comments separately and should cite 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* (FAC 2005–32, FAR case 2009–008), in all correspondence.

E. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does apply; however, these changes to the FAR do not impose additional information collection requirements to the paperwork burden previously approved under OMB Control Number 9000–0141. However, the information collection requirements imposed by the provisions 52.225–22 and 52.225–24 are currently covered by the approved information collection requirements for provisions 52.225–9 and 52.225–11 (OMB Control number 9000–0141, entitled Buy American Act—Construction—FAR Sections Affected: Subpart 25.2; 52.225–9; and 52.225–11). While the Councils believe no changes will be needed to the collection due to the interim regulation, comments are welcome during the 60 day comment period with regard to the data elements, the burden, or any other part of the collection.

F. Determination To Issue an Interim Rule

A determination has been made under the authority of the Secretary of Defense (DoD), the Administrator of General Services (GSA), and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) that urgent and compelling reasons exist to promulgate this interim rule without prior opportunity for public comment. This action is necessary because the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 became effective upon enactment, and contracts using funds appropriated by the Recovery Act will soon be ready to award. However, pursuant to Public Law 98–577 and FAR 1.501, the Councils will consider public comments received in response to this

interim rule in the formation of the final rule.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 1, 5, 25, and 52

Government procurement.

Dated: March 25, 2009.

Al Matera,

Director, Office of Acquisition Policy.

Therefore, DoD, GSA, and NASA amend 48 CFR parts 1, 5, 25, and 52 as set forth below:

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 1, 5, 25, and 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 121(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

PART 1—FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

1.106 [Amended]

2. Amend section 1.106, in the table following the introductory paragraph, by adding, in numerical sequence, FAR segments 52.225-21 and 52.225-23, and their corresponding OMB Control Number 9000-0141.

PART 5—PUBLICIZING CONTRACT ACTIONS

3. Amend section 5.207 by revising paragraph (c)(13)(iii) to read as follows:

5.207 Preparation and transmittal of synopsis.

* * * * *

(c) * * * (13) * * *

(iii) If the solicitation will include the FAR clause at 52.225-11, Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements, 52.225-23, Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Other Manufactured Goods—Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements, or an equivalent agency clause, insert the following notice in the synopsis: "One or more of the items under this acquisition is subject to the World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement and Free Trade Agreements."

* * * * *

PART 25—FOREIGN ACQUISITION

4. Amend section 25.001 by revising paragraph (c)(1) and adding a new paragraph (c)(4) to read as follows:

25.001 General.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(1) The Buy American Act uses a two-part test to define a "domestic end product" or "domestic construction material" (manufactured in the United

States and a formula based on cost of domestic components). The component test has been waived for acquisition of commercially available off-the-shelf items.

* * * * *

(4) When using funds appropriated under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5), the definition of "domestic manufactured construction material" requires manufacture in the United States but does not include a requirement with regard to the origin of the components.

25.002 [Amended]

5. Amend the table in section 25.002, by removing from the sixth row "[Reserved]" and adding "American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Buy American Act—Construction Materials" in its place, and in the fifth column adding "X".

6. Add Subpart 25.6 to read as follows:

Subpart 25.6—American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Buy American Act—Construction Materials

Sec.

- 25.600 Scope of subpart.
25.601 Definitions.
25.602 Policy.
25.603 Exceptions.
25.604 Preaward determination concerning the inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act.
25.605 Evaluating offers of foreign construction material.
25.606 Postaward determinations.
25.607 Noncompliance.

Subpart 25.6—American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Buy American Act—Construction Materials

25.600 Scope of subpart.

This subpart implements section 1605 in Division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5) (Recovery Act) and the Buy American Act. It applies to construction projects that use funds appropriated or otherwise provided by the Recovery Act.

25.601 Definitions.

As used in this subpart— Domestic construction material means—

- (1) An unmanufactured construction material mined or produced in the United States; or
(2) A construction material manufactured in the United States.

Foreign construction material means a construction material other than a domestic construction material.

Manufactured construction material means any construction material that is not unmanufactured construction material.

Recovery Act designated country means a World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement country, a Free Trade Agreement country, or a least developed country.

Steel means an alloy that includes at least 50 percent iron, between .02 and 2 percent carbon, and may include other elements.

Unmanufactured construction material means raw material brought to the construction site for incorporation into the building or work that has not been—

- (1) Processed into a specific form and shape; or
(2) Combined with other raw material to create a material that has different properties than the properties of the individual raw materials.

25.602 Policy.

Except as provided in 25.603—

(a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the Recovery Act may be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public building or public work (as defined at 22.401) unless—

- (1) The public building or public work is located in the United States; and
(2) All of the iron, steel, and other manufactured goods used as construction material in the project are produced or manufactured in the United States.

(i) Production in the United States of the iron or steel used as construction material requires that all manufacturing processes must take place in the United States, except metallurgical processes involving refinement of steel additives. These requirements do not apply to steel or iron used as components or subcomponents of other manufactured construction material.

(ii) There is no requirement with regard to the origin of components or subcomponents in other manufactured construction material, as long as the manufacture of the construction material occurs in the United States.

(b) Use only domestic unmanufactured construction material, as required by the Buy American Act.

25.603 Exceptions.

(a) When one of the following exceptions applies, the contracting officer may allow the contractor to incorporate foreign construction materials without regard to the restrictions of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act:

(1) *Nonavailability*. The head of the contracting activity may determine that a particular construction material is not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality. The determinations of nonavailability of the articles listed at 25.104(a) and the procedures at 25.103(b)(1) also apply if any of those articles are acquired as construction materials.

(2) *Unreasonable cost*. The contracting officer concludes that the cost of domestic construction material is unreasonable in accordance with 25.605.

(3) *Inconsistent with public interest*. The head of the agency may determine that application of the restrictions of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act to a particular construction material would be inconsistent with the public interest.

(b) *Determinations*. When a determination is made, for any of the reasons stated in this section, that certain foreign construction materials may be used—

(1) The contracting officer shall list the excepted materials in the contract; and

(2) The head of the agency shall publish a notice in the **Federal Register** within two weeks after the determination is made, unless the construction material has already been determined in the FAR to be domestically nonavailable (see list at 25.104). The notice shall include—

(i) The title “Buy American Exception under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009”;

(ii) The dollar value and brief description of the project; and

(iii) A detailed justification as to why the restriction is being waived.

(c) *Acquisitions under trade agreements*. (1) For construction contracts with an estimated acquisition value of \$7,443,000 or more, *also see* Subpart 25.4. Offers of products determined to be eligible products per Subpart 25.4 shall receive equal consideration with domestic offers per Subpart 25.4.

(2) For purposes of the Recovery Act, designated countries do not include the Caribbean Basin Countries.

25.604 Preaward determination concerning the inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act.

(a) For any acquisition, an offeror may request from the contracting officer a determination concerning the inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act

for specifically identified construction materials. The time for submitting the request is specified in the solicitation in paragraph (b) of either 52.225–22 or 52.225–24, whichever applies. The information and supporting data that must be included in the request are also specified in the solicitation in paragraphs (c) and (d) of either 52.225–21 or 52.225–23, whichever applies.

(b) Before award, the contracting officer must evaluate all requests based on the information provided and may supplement this information with other readily available information.

(c) Determination based on unreasonable cost of domestic construction material.

(1) Iron, steel, and other manufactured construction material.

The contracting officer must compare the offered price of the contract using foreign manufactured construction material to the estimated price if all domestic manufactured construction material were used. If use of domestic manufactured construction material would increase the overall offered price of the contract by more than 25 percent, then the contracting officer shall determine that the cost of the domestic manufactured construction material is unreasonable.

(2) Unmanufactured construction material. The contracting officer must compare the cost of each foreign unmanufactured construction material to the cost of domestic unmanufactured construction material. If the cost of the domestic unmanufactured construction material exceeds the cost of the foreign unmanufactured construction material by more than 6 percent, then the contracting officer shall determine that the cost of the unmanufactured construction material is unreasonable.

25.605 Evaluating offers of foreign construction material.

(a) If the contracting officer has determined that an exception applies because the cost of certain domestic construction material is unreasonable, in accordance with section 25.604, then the contracting officer shall apply evaluation factors to the offer incorporating the use of such foreign construction material as follows:

(1) Use an evaluation factor of 25 percent, applied to the total offered price of the contract, if foreign iron, steel, or other manufactured goods are incorporated in the offer as construction material based on an exception for unreasonable cost requested by the offeror.

(2) In addition, use an evaluation factor of 6 percent applied to the cost of foreign unmanufactured construction

material incorporated in the offer based on an exception for unreasonable cost requested by the offeror.

(3) Total evaluated price = offered price + (.25 × offered price, if (a)(1) applies) + (.06 × cost of foreign unmanufactured construction material, if (a)(2) applies).

(b) If two or more offers are equal in price, the contracting officer must give preference to an offer that does not include foreign construction material excepted at the request of the offeror on the basis of unreasonable cost.

(c) Offerors also may submit alternate offers based on use of equivalent domestic construction material to avoid possible rejection of the entire offer if the Government determines that an exception permitting use of a particular foreign construction material does not apply.

(d) If the contracting officer awards a contract to an offeror that proposed foreign construction material not listed in the applicable clause in the solicitation (paragraph (b)(3) of 52.225–21, or paragraph (b)(3) of 52.225–23), the contracting officer must add the excepted materials to the list in the contract clause.

25.606 Postaward determinations.

(a) If a contractor requests a determination regarding the inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act after contract award, the contractor must explain why it could not request the determination before contract award or why the need for such determination otherwise was not reasonably foreseeable. If the contracting officer concludes that the contractor should have made the request before contract award, the contracting officer may deny the request.

(b) The contracting officer must base evaluation of any request for a determination regarding the inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act made after contract award on information required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of the applicable clause at 52.225–21 or 52.225–23 and/or other readily available information.

(c) If a determination, under 25.603(a), is made after contract award that an exception to section 1605 of the Recovery Act or to the Buy American Act applies, the contracting officer must negotiate adequate consideration and modify the contract to allow use of the foreign construction material. When the basis for the exception is the unreasonable cost of a domestic construction material, adequate

consideration is at least the differential established in 25.605(a).

25.607 Noncompliance.

The contracting officer must—

(a) Review allegations of violations of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or Buy American Act;

(b) Unless fraud is suspected, notify the contractor of the apparent unauthorized use of foreign construction material and request a reply, to include proposed corrective action; and

(c) If the review reveals that a contractor or subcontractor has used foreign construction material without authorization, take appropriate action, including one or more of the following:

(1) Process a determination concerning the inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act in accordance with 25.606.

(2) Consider requiring the removal and replacement of the unauthorized foreign construction material.

(3) If removal and replacement of foreign construction material incorporated in a building or work would be impracticable, cause undue delay, or otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Government, the contracting officer may determine in writing that the foreign construction material need not be removed and replaced. A determination to retain foreign construction material does not constitute a determination that an exception to section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act applies, and this should be stated in the determination. Further, a determination to retain foreign construction material does not affect the Government's right to suspend or debar a contractor, subcontractor, or supplier for violation of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act, or to exercise other contractual rights and remedies, such as reducing the contract price or terminating the contract for default.

(4) If the noncompliance is sufficiently serious, consider exercising appropriate contractual remedies, such as terminating the contract for default. Also consider preparing and forwarding a report to the agency suspension or debarment official in accordance with Subpart 9.4. If the noncompliance appears to be fraudulent, refer the matter to other appropriate agency officials, such as the officer responsible for criminal investigation.

■ 7. Amend section 25.1102 by adding an introductory paragraph; revising paragraph (c)(1); and adding paragraph (e) to read as follows:

25.1102 Acquisition of construction.

When using funds other than those appropriated under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5) (Recovery Act), follow the prescriptions in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section. Otherwise, follow the prescription in paragraph (e).

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(1) List in paragraph (b)(3) of the clause all foreign construction material excepted from the requirements of the Buy American Act, other than designated country construction material.

* * * * *

(e)(1) When using funds appropriated under the Recovery Act for construction, use provisions and clauses 52.225-21, 52.225-22, 52.225-23, or 52.225-24 (with appropriate Alternates) in lieu of the provisions and clauses 52.225-9, 52.225-10, 52.225-11, or 52.225-12 (with appropriate Alternates), respectively, that would be applicable as prescribed in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section if Recovery Act funds were not used.

(2) When using clause 52.225-23, list foreign construction material in paragraph (b)(3) of the clause as follows:

(i) *Basic clause.* List all foreign construction material excepted from the requirements of the Buy American Act, other than Recovery Act designated country construction material.

(ii) *Alternate I—*List in paragraph (b)(3) of the clause all foreign construction material excepted from the requirements of the Buy American Act, unless the excepted foreign construction material is from a Recovery Act designated country other than Bahrain, Mexico, or Oman.

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

■ 8. Add section 52.225-21 through 52.225-24 to read as follows:

52.225-21 Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Other Manufactured Goods—Buy American Act—Construction Materials.

As prescribed in 25.1102(e), insert the following clause:

Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Manufactured Goods—Buy American Act—Construction Materials (MAR 2009)

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

Construction material means an article, material, or supply brought to the construction site by the Contractor or a subcontractor for incorporation into the building or work. The term also

includes an item brought to the site preassembled from articles, materials, or supplies. However, emergency life safety systems, such as emergency lighting, fire alarm, and audio evacuation systems, that are discrete systems incorporated into a public building or work and that are produced as complete systems, are evaluated as a single and distinct construction material regardless of when or how the individual parts or components of those systems are delivered to the construction site. Materials purchased directly by the Government are supplies, not construction material.

Domestic construction material means—

(1) An unmanufactured construction material mined or produced in the United States; or

(2) A construction material manufactured in the United States.

Foreign construction material means a construction material other than a domestic construction material.

Manufactured construction material means any construction material that is not unmanufactured construction material.

Steel means an alloy that includes at least 50 percent iron, between .02 and 2 percent carbon, and may include other elements.

United States means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

Unmanufactured construction material means raw material brought to the construction site for incorporation into the building or work that has not been—

(1) Processed into a specific form and shape; or

(2) Combined with other raw material to create a material that has different properties than the properties of the individual raw materials.

(b) *Domestic preference.* (1) This clause implements—

(i) Section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) (Pub. L. 111-5), by requiring, unless an exception applies, that all iron, steel, and other manufactured goods used as construction material in the project are produced in the United States; and

(ii) The Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d) by providing a preference for unmanufactured domestic construction material.

(2) The Contractor shall use only domestic construction material in performing this contract, except as provided in paragraph (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this clause.

(3) This requirement does not apply to the construction material or components listed by the Government as follows:

[Contracting Officer to list applicable excepted materials or indicate "none"]

(4) The Contracting Officer may add other foreign construction material to the list in paragraph (b)(3) of this clause if the Government determines that—

(i) The cost of domestic construction material would be unreasonable.

(A) The cost of domestic iron, steel, or other manufactured goods used as construction material is unreasonable when the cumulative cost of such material will increase the cost of the contract by more than 25 percent;

(B) The cost of unmanufactured construction material is unreasonable when the cost of such material exceeds the cost of foreign material by more than 6 percent;

(ii) The construction material is not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

(iii) The application of the restriction of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act to a particular construction material would be inconsistent with the public interest.

(c) *Request for determination of inapplicability of Section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act.*

(1)(i) Any Contractor request to use

foreign construction material in accordance with paragraph (b)(4) of this clause shall include adequate information for Government evaluation of the request, including—

(A) A description of the foreign and domestic construction materials;

(B) Unit of measure;

(C) Quantity;

(D) Cost;

(E) Time of delivery or availability;

(F) Location of the construction

project;

(G) Name and address of the proposed supplier; and

(H) A detailed justification of the reason for use of foreign construction materials cited in accordance with paragraph (b)(4) of this clause.

(ii) A request based on unreasonable cost shall include a reasonable survey of the market and a completed cost comparison table in the format in paragraph (d) of this clause.

(iii) The cost of construction material shall include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty.

(iv) Any Contractor request for a determination submitted after contract award shall explain why the Contractor could not reasonably foresee the need for such determination and could not have requested the determination before contract award. If the Contractor does

not submit a satisfactory explanation, the Contracting Officer need not make a determination.

(2) If the Government determines after contract award that an exception to section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act applies and the Contracting Officer and the Contractor negotiate adequate consideration, the Contracting Officer will modify the contract to allow use of the foreign construction material. However, when the basis for the exception is the unreasonable cost of a domestic construction material, adequate consideration is not less than the differential established in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this clause.

(3) Unless the Government determines that an exception to section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act applies, use of foreign construction material is noncompliant with section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act or the Buy American Act.

(d) *Data.* To permit evaluation of requests under paragraph (c) of this clause based on unreasonable cost, the Contractor shall include the following information and any applicable supporting data based on the survey of suppliers:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS COST COMPARISON

Construction material description	Unit of measure	Quantity	Cost (dollars) *
Item 1:			
Foreign construction material	_____	_____	_____
Domestic construction material	_____	_____	_____
Item 2:			
Foreign construction material	_____	_____	_____
Domestic construction material	_____	_____	_____

[List name, address, telephone number, and contact for suppliers surveyed. Attach copy of response; if oral, attach summary.] [Include other applicable supporting information.]

*Include all delivery costs to the construction site.]

(End of clause)

52.225-22 Notice of Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Other Manufactured Goods—Buy American Act—Construction Materials.

As prescribed in 25.1102(e), insert the following provision:

NOTICE OF REQUIRED USE OF AMERICAN IRON, STEEL, AND OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS—BUY AMERICAN ACT—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS (MAR 2009)

(a) *Definitions.* “Construction material,” “domestic construction material,” “foreign construction material,” “manufactured construction

material,” “steel,” and “unmanufactured construction material,” as used in this provision, are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Required Use of Iron, Steel, and Other Manufactured Goods—Buy American Act—Construction Materials” (Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.225-21).

(b) *Requests for determinations of inapplicability.* An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5) (Recovery Act) or the Buy American Act should submit the request to the Contracting Officer in time to allow a determination

before submission of offers. The offeror shall include the information and applicable supporting data required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of the clause at FAR 52.225-21 in the request. If an offeror has not requested a determination regarding the inapplicability of 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act before submitting its offer, or has not received a response to a previous request, the offeror shall include the information and supporting data in the offer.

(c) *Evaluation of offers.* (1) If the Government determines that an exception based on unreasonable cost of domestic construction material applies, the Government will evaluate an offer

requesting exception to the requirements of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act by adding to the offered price of the contract—

(i) 25 percent of the offered price of the contract, if foreign iron, steel, or other manufactured goods are used as construction material based on unreasonable cost of comparable manufactured domestic construction material; and

(ii) 6 percent of the cost of foreign unmanufactured construction material included in the offer based on unreasonable cost of comparable domestic unmanufactured construction material.

(2) If two or more offers are equal in price, the Contracting Officer will give preference to an offer that does not include foreign construction material excepted at the request of the offeror on the basis of unreasonable cost.

(d) *Alternate offers.* (1) When an offer includes foreign construction material not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(2) of the clause at FAR 52.225–21, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic construction material.

(2) If an alternate offer is submitted, the offeror shall submit a separate Standard Form 1442 for the alternate offer and a separate cost comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of the clause at FAR 52.225–21 for the offer that is based on the use of any foreign construction material for which the Government has not yet determined an exception applies.

(3) If the Government determines that a particular exception requested in accordance with paragraph (c) of the clause at FAR 52.225–21 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic construction material, and the offeror shall be required to furnish such domestic construction material. An offer based on use of the foreign construction material for which an exception was requested—

(i) Will be rejected as nonresponsive if this acquisition is conducted by sealed bidding; or

(ii) May be accepted if revised during negotiations.

(End of provision)

Alternate I (MAR 2009). As prescribed in 25.1102(e), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:

(b) *Requests for determinations of inapplicability.* An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of section 1605 of the

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111–5) (Recovery Act) or the Buy American Act shall submit the request with its offer, including the information and applicable supporting data required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of the clause at FAR 52.225–21.

52.225–23 Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Other Manufactured Goods—Buy American Act—Construction Materials Under Trade Agreements.

As prescribed in 25.1102(e), insert the following clause:

Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Other Manufactured Goods—Buy American Act—Construction Materials Under Trade Agreements MAR 2009)

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

Construction material means an article, material, or supply brought to the construction site by the Contractor or subcontractor for incorporation into the building or work. The term also includes an item brought to the site preassembled from articles, materials, or supplies. However, emergency life safety systems, such as emergency lighting, fire alarm, and audio evacuation systems, that are discrete systems incorporated into a public building or work and that are produced as complete systems, are evaluated as a single and distinct construction material regardless of when or how the individual parts or components of those systems are delivered to the construction site. Materials purchased directly by the Government are supplies, not construction material.

Domestic construction material means— (1) An unmanufactured construction material mined or produced in the United States; or

(2) A construction material manufactured in the United States.

Foreign construction material means a construction material other than a domestic construction material.

Free trade agreement (FTA) country construction material means a construction material that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of an FTA country; or

(2) In the case of a construction material that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in an FTA country into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

Least developed country construction material means a construction material that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a least developed country; or

(2) In the case of a construction material that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a least developed country into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

Manufactured construction material means any construction material that is not unmanufactured construction material.

Recovery Act designated country means any of the following countries:

(1) A World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement (WTO GPA) country (Aruba, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, or United Kingdom);

(2) A Free Trade Agreement country (FTA) (Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Peru, or Singapore); or

(3) A least developed country (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, or Zambia).

Recovery Act designated country construction material means a construction material that is a WTO GPA country construction material, an FTA country construction material, or a least developed country construction material.

Steel means an alloy that includes at least 50 percent iron, between .02 and 2 percent carbon, and may include other elements.

United States means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

Unmanufactured construction material means raw material brought to the construction site for incorporation into the building or work that has not been—

(1) Processed into a specific form and shape; or

(2) Combined with other raw material to create a material that has different properties than the properties of the individual raw materials.

WTO GPA country construction material means a construction material that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a WTO GPA country; or

(2) In the case of a construction material that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a WTO GPA country into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

(b) *Construction materials.* (1) The restrictions of section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111–5) (Recovery Act) and the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a–10d) do not apply to Recovery Act designated country construction material. Consistent with U.S. obligations under international agreements, this clause implements—

(i) Section 1605 of the Recovery Act by requiring, unless an exception applies, that all iron, steel, and other manufactured goods used as construction material in the project are produced in the United States; and

(ii) The Buy American Act by providing a preference for unmanufactured domestic construction material.

(2) The Contractor shall use only domestic or Recovery Act designated country construction material in performing this contract, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this clause.

(3) The requirement in paragraph (b)(2) of this clause does not apply to the construction materials or components listed by the Government as follows:

[Contracting Officer to list applicable excepted materials or indicate “none”.]

(4) The Contracting Officer may add other construction material to the list in paragraph (b)(3) of this clause if the Government determines that—

(i) The cost of domestic construction material would be unreasonable.

(A) The cost of domestic iron, steel, or other manufactured goods used as construction material is unreasonable when the cumulative cost of such material will increase the overall cost of the contract by more than 25 percent;

(B) The cost of unmanufactured construction material is unreasonable when the cost of such material exceeds the cost of foreign material by more than 6 percent;

(ii) The construction material is not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality; or

(iii) The application of the restriction of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act to a particular construction material would be inconsistent with the public interest.

(c) *Request for determination of inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act.*

(1)(i) Any Contractor request to use foreign construction material in accordance with paragraph (b)(4) of this clause shall include adequate information for Government evaluation of the request, including—

(A) A description of the foreign and domestic construction materials;

(B) Unit of measure;

(C) Quantity;

(D) Cost;

(E) Time of delivery or availability;

(F) Location of the construction project;

(G) Name and address of the proposed supplier; and

(H) A detailed justification of the reason for use of foreign construction

materials cited in accordance with paragraph (b)(4) of this clause.

(ii) A request based on unreasonable cost shall include a reasonable survey of the market and a completed cost comparison table in the format in paragraph (d) of this clause.

(iii) The cost of construction material shall include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty.

(iv) Any Contractor request for a determination submitted after contract award shall explain why the Contractor could not reasonably foresee the need for such determination and could not have requested the determination before contract award. If the Contractor does not submit a satisfactory explanation, the Contracting Officer need not make a determination.

(2) If the Government determines after contract award that an exception to section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act applies and the Contracting Officer and the Contractor negotiate adequate consideration, the Contracting Officer will modify the contract to allow use of the foreign construction material. However, when the basis for the exception is the unreasonable cost of a domestic construction material, adequate consideration is not less than the differential established in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this clause.

(3) Unless the Government determines that an exception to the section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act applies, use of foreign construction material other than that covered by trade agreements is noncompliant with the applicable Act.

(d) *Data.* To permit evaluation of requests under paragraph (c) of this clause based on unreasonable cost, the Contractor shall include the following information and any applicable supporting data based on the survey of suppliers:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS COST COMPARISON

Construction material description	Unit of measure	Quantity	Cost (dollars)*
<i>Item 1:</i>			
Foreign construction material	_____	_____	_____
Domestic construction material	_____	_____	_____
<i>Item 2:</i>			
Foreign construction material	_____	_____	_____
Domestic construction material	_____	_____	_____

[List name, address, telephone number, and contact for suppliers surveyed. Attach copy of response; if oral, attach summary.][Include other applicable supporting information.]

[Include all delivery costs to the construction site.]*

(End of clause)

Alternate I (MAR 2009). As prescribed in 25.1102(e), add the following

definition of “Bahrainian, Mexican, or Omani construction material” to

paragraph (a) of the basic clause, and substitute the following paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) for paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of the basic clause:

Bahrainian, Mexican, or Omani construction material means a construction material that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Bahrain, Mexico, or Oman; or

(2) In the case of a construction material that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Bahrain, Mexico, or Oman into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

(b) *Construction materials.* (1) The restrictions of section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111–5) (Recovery Act) and the Buy American Act do not apply to Recovery Act designated country construction material. Consistent with U.S. obligations under international agreements, this clause implements—

(i) Section 1605 of the Recovery Act, by requiring, unless an exception applies, that all iron, steel, and other manufactured goods used as construction material in the project are produced in the United States; and

(ii) The Buy American Act providing a preference for unmanufactured domestic construction material.

(2) The Contractor shall use only domestic or Recovery Act designated country construction material other than Bahrainian, Mexican, or Omani construction material in performing this contract, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this clause.

52.225–24 Notice of Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Other Manufactured Goods—Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements.

As prescribed in 25.1102(e), insert the following provision:

Notice of Required Use Of American Iron, Steel, and Other Manufactured Goods—Buy American Act—Construction Materials Under Trade Agreements (MAR 2009)

(a) *Definitions.* “Construction material,” “domestic construction material,” “foreign construction material,” “manufactured construction material,” “Recovery Act designated country construction material,” “steel,” and “unmanufactured construction material,” as used in this provision, are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Required Use of Iron, Steel,

and Other Manufactured Goods—Buy American Act—Construction Materials Under Trade Agreements” (Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.225–23).

(b) *Requests for determination of inapplicability.* An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111–5) (Recovery Act) or the Buy American Act should submit the request to the Contracting Officer in time to allow a determination before submission of offers. The offeror shall include the information and applicable supporting data required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225–23 in the request. If an offeror has not requested a determination regarding the inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act before submitting its offer, or has not received a response to a previous request, the offeror shall include the information and supporting data in the offer.

(c) *Evaluation of offers.* (1) If the Government determines that an exception based on unreasonable cost of domestic construction material applies, the Government will evaluate an offer requesting exception to the requirements of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act by adding to the offered price of the contract—

(i) 25 percent of the offered price of the contract, if foreign iron, steel, or other manufactured goods are used as construction material based on unreasonable cost of comparable manufactured domestic construction material; and

(ii) 6 percent of the cost of foreign unmanufactured construction material included in the offer based on unreasonable cost of comparable domestic unmanufactured construction material.

(2) If two or more offers are equal in price, the Contracting Officer will give preference to an offer that does not include foreign construction material excepted at the request of the offeror on the basis of unreasonable cost.

(d) *Alternate offers.* (1) When an offer includes foreign construction material, other than Recovery Act designated country construction material, that is not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(3) of FAR clause 52.225–23, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic or Recovery Act designated country construction material.

(2) If an alternate offer is submitted, the offeror shall submit a separate

Standard Form 1442 for the alternate offer and a separate cost comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225–23 for the offer that is based on the use of any foreign construction material for which the Government has not yet determined an exception applies.

(3) If the Government determines that a particular exception requested in accordance with paragraph (c) of FAR clause 52.225–23 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic or Recovery Act designated country construction material, and the offeror shall be required to furnish such domestic or Recovery Act designated country construction material. An offer based on use of the foreign construction material for which an exception was requested—

(i) Will be rejected as nonresponsive if this acquisition is conducted by sealed bidding; or

(ii) May be accepted if revised during negotiations.

(End of provision)

Alternate I (MAR 2009). As prescribed in 25.1102(e), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:

(b) *Requests for determination of inapplicability.* An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111–5) (Recovery Act) or the Buy American Act shall submit the request with its offer, including the information and applicable supporting data required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225–23.

Alternate II (MAR 2009). As prescribed in 25.1102(e), add the definition of “Bahrainian, Mexican, or Omani construction material” to paragraph (a) and substitute the following paragraph (d) for paragraph (d) of the basic provision:

(d) *Alternate offers.* (1) When an offer includes foreign construction material, except foreign construction material from a Recovery Act designated country other than Bahrain, Mexico, or Oman that is not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(3) of FAR clause 52.225–23, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic or Recovery Act designated country construction material other than Bahrainian, Mexican, or Omani construction material.

(2) If an alternate offer is submitted, the offeror shall submit a separate Standard Form 1442 for the alternate

offer and a separate cost comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225-23 for the offer that is based on the use of any foreign construction material for which the Government has not yet determined an exception applies.

(3) If the Government determines that a particular exception requested in accordance with paragraph (c) of FAR clause 52.225-23 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic or Recovery Act designated country construction material other than Bahrainian, Mexican, or Omani construction material. An offer based on use of the foreign construction material for which an exception was requested—

(i) Will be rejected as nonresponsive if this acquisition is conducted by sealed bidding; or

(ii) May be accepted if revised during negotiations.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 3 and 52

[FAC 2005-32; FAR Case 2009-012; Item II; Docket 2009-0009, Sequence 1]

RIN 9000-AL19

Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2009-012, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act)—Whistleblower Protections

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DoD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) have agreed on an interim rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to implement the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act) with respect to section 1553 of Division A, Protecting State and Local Government and Contractor Whistleblowers. This rule prohibits non-Federal employers from discharging, demoting, or

discriminating against an employee as a reprisal for disclosing information.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 31, 2009.

Applicability Date: The rule applies to solicitations issued and contracts awarded on or after the effective date of this rule. Contracting officers shall modify, on a bilateral basis, in accordance with FAR 1.108(d)(3), existing contracts to include the FAR clause for future orders, if the Recovery Act funds will be used. In the event that a contractor refuses to accept such a modification, the contractor will not be eligible for receipt of the Recovery Act funds.

Comment Date: Interested parties should submit written comments to the FAR Secretariat on or before June 1, 2009 to be considered in the formulation of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by FAC 2005-32, FAR case 2009-012, by any of the following methods:

- *Regulations.gov:* <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by inputting "FAR Case 2009-012" under the heading "Comment or Submission". Select the link "Send a Comment or Submission" that corresponds with FAR Case 2009-012. Follow the instructions provided to complete the "Public Comment and Submission Form". Please include your name, company name (if any), and "FAR Case 2009-012" on your attached document.

- *Fax:* 202-501-4067.
- *Mail:* General Services

Administration, FAR Secretariat (VPR), 1800 F Street, NW., Room 4041, ATTN: Hada Flowers, Washington, DC 20405.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite FAC 2005-32, FAR case 2009-012, in all correspondence related to this case. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal and/or business confidential information provided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For clarification of content, contact Ms. Jeritta Parnell, Procurement Analyst, at (202) 501-4082. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the FAR Secretariat at (202) 501-4755. Please cite FAC 2005-32, FAR case 2009-012.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

This interim rule implements section 1553 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act) with respect to the protection of whistleblowers, by adding a new section

3.907, Whistleblower Protections Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and a new clause at FAR 52.203-15, Whistleblower Protections Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and its prescription in FAR 3.907-7.

On February 17, 2009, the President signed Public Law 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, including a number of provisions to be implemented in Federal Government contracts. Among these provisions is Section 1553 of the Recovery Act, "Protecting State and Local Government and Contractor Whistleblowers". This requirement promotes transparency in Federal contracting.

B. Discussion

FAR 3.907 provides that non-Federal employers receiving funds under the Recovery Act are prohibited from discharging, demoting, or discriminating against employees as a reprisal for disclosing certain covered information to certain categories of Government officials or a person with supervisory authority over the employee. This section further provides definitions relevant to the statute; establishes time periods within which the Inspector General and the agency head must take action with regard to a complaint filed by a contractor employee; establishes procedures for access to investigative files of the Inspector General; and provides for remedies and enforcement authority. FAR 3.907-7 prescribes a new clause at 52.203-15.

C. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold

Section 4101 of Public Law 103-355, the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) (41 U.S.C. 429), governs the applicability of laws to contracts or subcontracts in amounts not greater than the simplified acquisition threshold. It is intended to limit the applicability of laws to them. The FASA provides that if a provision of law contains criminal or civil penalties, or if the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council (FAR Council) makes a written determination that it is not in the best interest of the Federal Government to exempt contracts or subcontracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, the law will apply to them.

Therefore, given section 1553 of the Recovery Act, which extends whistleblower protections to employees of contractors that receive contracts funded under the Recovery Act, and the initial implementing guidance for the Recovery Act issued on February 18,

2009 by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget committing to an unprecedented level of transparency and accountability for taxpayer dollars, the FAR Council has determined that it is in the best interest of the Federal Government to apply this rule to acquisitions at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, as defined at FAR 2.101.

D. Applicability to Commercial Item Contracts

Section 8003 of Public Law 103–355, the FASA (41 U.S.C. 430), governs the applicability of laws to commercial items, and is intended to limit the applicability of laws to commercial items. The FASA provides that if a provision of law contains criminal or civil penalties, or if the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council makes a written determination that it is not in the best interest of the Federal Government to exempt commercial item contracts, the provision of law will apply to contracts for commercial items. The same applies for subcontracts for commercial items.

Therefore, given section 1553 of the Recovery Act, which prohibits non-Federal employers working on contracts funded with the Recovery Act funds from discharging, demoting, or discriminating against an employee as a reprisal for disclosing information the employee reasonably believes is evidence of information listed in section 1553(a), the FAR Council has determined that the rule should apply to contracts for commercial items, as defined at FAR 2.101, at both the prime and subcontract levels.

E. Applicability to Commercially Available Off-the-Shelf (COTS) Item Contracts

Section 4203 of Public Law 104–106, the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (41 U.S.C. 431), governs the applicability of laws to the procurement of COTS items, and is intended to limit the applicability of laws to them. Clinger-Cohen provides that if a provision of law contains criminal or civil penalties, or if the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy makes a written determination that it is not in the best interest of the Federal Government to exempt COTS item contracts, the provision of law will apply.

Therefore, given section 1553 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), which prohibits non-Federal employers working on contracts funded with the Recovery Act funds from discharging, demoting, or discriminating against an employee as a reprisal for disclosing

information the employee reasonably believes is evidence of information listed in section 1553(a), the Administrator, Office of the Federal Procurement Policy, has determined that the rule should apply to COTS item contracts, as defined at FAR 2.101.

This is a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review under section 6 of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

F. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Councils do not expect this interim rule to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, because this rule applies similar, but not identical, whistleblower protections to contractor and subcontractor employees as currently covered in FAR Subpart 3.9. Likewise, this rule only applies to contracts funded in whole or in part with the Recovery Act funds. Therefore, an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis has not been performed. The Councils will consider comments from small entities concerning the affected FAR Parts 3 and 52 in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Interested parties must submit such comments separately and should cite 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, (FAC 2005–32, FAR Case 2009–012) in all correspondence.

G. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply, because the rule does not impose any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, *et seq.*

H. Determination To Issue an Interim Rule

A determination has been made under the authority of the Secretary of Defense (DoD), the Administrator of General Services (GSA), and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) that urgent and compelling reasons exist to promulgate this interim rule without prior opportunity for public comment. This action is necessary because the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 became effective on enactment, and contracts using funds appropriated by the Recovery Act will soon be ready to award. However, pursuant to Public Law 98–577 and FAR 1.501, the Councils will consider public comments received in response to this

interim rule in the formation of the final rule.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 3 and 52

Government procurement.

Dated: March 25, 2009.

Al Matera,

Director, Office of Acquisition Policy.

■ Therefore, DoD, GSA, and NASA amend 48 CFR parts 3 and 52 as set forth below:

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 3 and 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 121(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

PART 3—IMPROPER BUSINESS PRACTICES AND PERSONAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

■ 2. Revise section 3.900 to read as follows:

3.900 Scope of subpart.

(a) Sections 3.901 through 3.906 of this subpart implement 10 U.S.C. 2409 and 41 U.S.C. 265, as amended by Sections 6005 and 6006 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103–355).

(b) Section 3.907 of this subpart implements Section 1553 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111–5), and applies to all contracts funded in whole or in part by that Act.

3.902 [Removed and Reserved]

■ 3. Remove and reserve section 3.902.

■ 4. Add sections 3.907 through 3.907–7 to read as follows:

3.907 Whistleblower Protections Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act).

3.907–1 Definitions.

As used in this section—
Board means the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board established by Section 1521 of the Recovery Act.

Covered funds means funds appropriated by or otherwise made available by the Recovery Act.

Covered information means information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of the contract or subcontract related to covered funds, gross waste of covered funds, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety related to the implementation or use of covered funds, an abuse of authority related to the implementation or use of covered funds, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation

related to an agency contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract) awarded or issued relating to covered funds.

Inspector General means an Inspector General appointed under the Inspector General Act of 1978. In the Department of Defense that is the DoD Inspector General. In the case of an executive agency that does not have an Inspector General, the duties shall be performed by an official designated by the head of the executive agency.

Non-Federal employer, as used in this section, means any employer that receives Recovery Act funds, including a contractor, subcontractor, or other recipient of funds pursuant to a contract or other agreement awarded and administered in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

3.907-2 Policy.

Non-Federal employers are prohibited from discharging, demoting, or otherwise discriminating against an employee as a reprisal for disclosing covered information to any of the following entities or their representatives:

- (1) The Board.
- (2) An Inspector General.
- (3) The Comptroller General.
- (4) A member of Congress.
- (5) A State or Federal regulatory or law enforcement agency.
- (6) A person with supervisory authority over the employee or such other person working for the employer who has the authority to investigate, discover, or terminate misconduct.
- (7) A court or grand jury.
- (8) The head of a Federal agency.

3.907-3 Procedures for filing complaints.

(a) An employee who believes that he or she has been subjected to reprisal prohibited by the Recovery Act, Section 1553 as set forth in 3.907-2, may submit a complaint regarding the reprisal to the Inspector General of the agency that awarded the contract.

(b) The complaint shall be signed and shall contain—

- (1) The name of the contractor;
- (2) The contract number, if known; if not, a description reasonably sufficient to identify the contract(s) involved;
- (3) The covered information giving rise to the disclosure;
- (4) The nature of the disclosure giving rise to the discriminatory act; and
- (5) The specific nature and date of the reprisal.

(c) A contracting officer who receives a complaint of reprisal of the type described in 3.907-2 shall forward it to the Office of the Inspector General, agency legal counsel or to the

appropriate official in accordance with agency procedures.

3.907-4 Procedures for investigating complaints.

Investigation of complaints will be in accordance with section 1553 of the Recovery Act.

3.907-5 Access to investigative file of Inspector General.

(a) The employee alleging reprisal under this section shall have access to the investigation file of the Inspector General, in accordance with the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a. The investigation of the Inspector General shall be deemed closed for the purposes of disclosure under such section when an employee files an appeal to the agency head or a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) In the event the employee alleging reprisal brings a civil action under section 1553(c)(3) of the Recovery Act, the employee alleging the reprisal and the non-Federal employer shall have access to the investigative file of the Inspector General in accordance with the Privacy Act.

(c) The Inspector General may exclude from disclosures made under 3.907-5(a) or (b)—

- (1) Information protected from disclosure by a provision of law; and
- (2) Any additional information the Inspector General determines disclosure of which would impede a continuing investigation, provided that such information is disclosed once such disclosure would no longer impede such investigation, unless the Inspector General determines that the disclosure of law enforcement techniques, procedures, or information could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law or disclose the identity of a confidential source.

(d) An Inspector General investigating an alleged reprisal under this section may not respond to any inquiry or disclose any information from or about any person alleging such reprisal, except in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a or as required by any other applicable Federal law.

3.907-6 Remedies and enforcement authority.

(a) *Burden of Proof.* (1) Disclosure as contributing factor in reprisal.

(i) An employee alleging a reprisal under this section shall be deemed to have affirmatively established the occurrence of the reprisal if the employee demonstrates that a disclosure described in section 3.907-2 was a contributing factor in the reprisal.

(ii) A disclosure may be demonstrated as a contributing factor in a reprisal for

purposes of this paragraph by circumstantial evidence, including—

(A) Evidence that the official undertaking the reprisal knew of the disclosure; or

(B) Evidence that the reprisal occurred within a period of time after the disclosure such that a reasonable person could conclude that the disclosure was a contributing factor in the reprisal.

(2) *Opportunity for rebuttal.* The head of an agency may not find the occurrence of a reprisal with respect to a reprisal that is affirmatively established under section 3.907-6(a)(1) if the non-Federal employer demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that the non-Federal employer would have taken the action constituting the reprisal in the absence of the disclosure.

(b) No later than 30 days after receiving an Inspector General report in accordance with section 1553 of the Recovery Act, the head of the agency concerned shall determine whether there is sufficient basis to conclude that the non-Federal employer has subjected the complainant to a reprisal prohibited by subsection 3.907-2 and shall either issue an order denying relief in whole or in part or shall take one or more of the following actions:

- (1) Order the employer to take affirmative action to abate the reprisal.
- (2) Order the employer to reinstate the person to the position that the person held before the reprisal, together with the compensation (including back pay), compensatory damages, employment benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment that would apply to the person in that position if the reprisal had not been taken.

(3) Order the employer to pay the complainant an amount equal to the aggregate amount of all costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees and expert witnesses' fees) that were reasonably incurred by the complainant for, or in connection with, bringing the complaint regarding the reprisal.

(c)(1) The complainant shall be deemed to have exhausted all administrative remedies with respect to the complaint, and the complainant may bring a de novo action at law or equity against the employer to seek compensatory damages and other relief available under this section in the appropriate district court of United States, which shall have jurisdiction over such an action without regard to the amount in controversy if

- (i) The head of an agency—
 - (A) Issues an order denying relief in whole or in part under paragraph (a) of this section;

(B) Has not issued an order within 210 days after the submission of a complaint in accordance with section 1553 of the Recovery Act, or in the case of an extension of time in accordance with section 1553 of the Recovery Act, within 30 days after the expiration of the extension of time; or

(C) Decides in accordance with section 1553 of the Recovery Act not to investigate or to discontinue an investigation; and

(ii) There is no showing that such delay or decision is due to the bad faith of the complainant.

(2) Such an action shall, at the request of either party to the action, be tried by the court with a jury.

(d) Whenever an employer fails to comply with an order issued under this section, the head of the agency shall request the Department of Justice to file an action for enforcement of such order in the United States district court for a district in which the reprisal was found to have occurred. In any action brought under this section, the court may grant appropriate relief, including injunctive relief, compensatory and exemplary damages, and attorneys fees and costs.

(e) Any person adversely affected or aggrieved by an order issued under paragraph (b) of this subsection may obtain review of the order's conformance with the law, and this section, in the United States Court of Appeals for a circuit in which the reprisal is alleged in the order to have occurred. No petition seeking such review may be filed more than 60 days after issuance of the order by the head of the agency.

3.907-7 Contract Clause.

Use the clause at 52.203-15, Whistleblower Protections Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 in all solicitations and contracts funded in whole or in part with Recovery Act funds.

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

■ 5. Add section 52.203-15 to read as follows:

52.203-15 Whistleblower Protections Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

As prescribed in 3.907-7, use the following clause:

Whistleblower Protections Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Mar 2009)

(a) The Contractor shall post notice of employees rights and remedies for whistleblower protections provided under section 1553 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5).

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

(End of clause)

■ 6. Amend section 52.212-4 by revising the date of the clause and paragraph (r) to read as follows:

52.212-4 Contract Terms and Conditions—Commercial Items.

* * * * *

Contract Terms and Conditions—Commercial Items (MAR 2009)

* * * * *

(r) *Compliance with laws unique to Government contracts.* The Contractor agrees to comply with 31 U.S.C. 1352 relating to limitations on the use of appropriated funds to influence certain Federal contracts; 18 U.S.C. 431 relating to officials not to benefit; 40 U.S.C. 3701, *et seq.*, Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act; 41 U.S.C. 51-58, Anti-Kickback Act of 1986; 41 U.S.C. 265 and 10 U.S.C. 2409 relating to whistleblower protections; Section 1553 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 relating to whistleblower protections for contracts funded under that Act; 49 U.S.C. 40118, Fly American; and 41 U.S.C. 423 relating to procurement integrity.

* * * * *

(End of clause)

■ 7. Amend section 52.212-5 by—

- a. Revising the date of the clause;
- b. Redesignating paragraphs (b)(3) thru (b)(41) as paragraphs (b)(4) thru (b)(42), respectively, and adding a new paragraph (b)(3); and
- c. Redesignating paragraphs (e)(1)(iii) thru (e)(1)(xiii) as paragraphs (e)(1)(iv) thru (e)(1)(xiv), respectively, and adding a new paragraph (e)(1)(iii). The revised and added text reads as follows:

52.212-5 Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items.

* * * * *

Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items (Mar 2009)

* * * * *

(b) * * *
(3) 52.203-15, Whistleblower Protections under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Section 1553 of Pub. L. 111-5).

* * * * *

(e)(1) * * *
(iii) 52.203-15, Whistleblower Protections Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Section 1553 of Pub. L. 111-5). Applies to subcontracts funded under the Act.

* * * * *

(End of clause)

■ 8. Amend section 52.213-4 by revising the date of the clause and paragraph (a)(2)(vi) to read as follows:

52.213-4 Terms and Conditions—Simplified Acquisitions (Other Than Commercial Items).

* * * * *

Terms and Conditions—Simplified Acquisitions (Other Than Commercial Items) (Mar 2009)

(a) * * *
(2) * * *
(vi) 52.244-6, Subcontracts for Commercial Items. (MAR 2009)

* * * * *

■ 9. Amend section 52.244-6 by revising the date of the clause; redesignating paragraphs (c)(1)(ii) thru (c)(1)(viii) as paragraphs (c)(1)(iii) thru (c)(1)(ix), respectively, and adding a new paragraph (c)(1)(ii).

52.244-6 Subcontracts for Commercial Items.

* * * * *

Subcontracts for Commercial Items (Mar 2009)

* * * * *

(c)(1) * * *
(ii) 52.203-15, Whistleblower Protections Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Section 1553 of Pub. L. 111-5). Applies to subcontracts funded under the Act.

* * * * *

(End of clause)

[FR Doc. E9-7020 Filed 3-30-09; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 4, 5, 8, 13, and 16

[FAC 2005-32; FAR Case 2009-010; Item III; Docket 2009-0010, Sequence 1]

RIN 9000-AL24

Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2009-010, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act)—Publicizing Contract Actions

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DoD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) have agreed on an interim rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to implement the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Guidance M-09-10, dated February 18, 2009, entitled, "Initial Implementing Guidance for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009" (the Recovery Act), with respect to publicizing contract actions.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 31, 2009

Applicability Date: This rule applies on or after the effective date of this rule to: (1) Solicitations issued, (2) contracts awarded, and (3) orders issued under existing task and delivery order contracts as defined in the rule.

Comment Date: Interested parties should submit written comments to the FAR Secretariat on or before June 1, 2009 to be considered in the formulation of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by FAC 2005-32, FAR case 2009-010, by any of the following methods:

- *Regulations.gov:* <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by inputting "FAR Case 2009-010" under the heading "Comment or Submission." Select the link "Send a Comment or Submission" that corresponds with FAR Case 2009-010. Follow the instructions provided to complete the "Public Comment and Submission Form." Please include your name, company name (if any), and "FAR Case 2009-010" on your attached document.

- *Fax:* 202-501-4067.

- *Mail:* General Services Administration, FAR Secretariat (VPR), 1800 F Street, NW., Room 4041, ATTN: Hada Flowers, Washington, DC 20405.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite FAC 2005-32, FAR case 2009-010, in all correspondence related to this case. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal and/or business confidential information provided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Millisa Gary, Procurement Analyst, at (202) 501-0699 for clarification of content. Please cite FAC 2005-32, FAR case 2009-010. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the FAR Secretariat at (202) 501-4755.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

This interim rule implements Section 6.2 of the OMB Memorandum M-09-10,

"Initial Implementing Guidance for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009," (Pub. L. 111-5) (Recovery Act). In addition, this rule enables the Governmentwide Point of Entry (<https://www.fedbizopps.gov>) to be leveraged for the purpose of fulfilling sections 1526(c)(4) and 1554 of Division A of the Recovery Act.

On February 17, 2009, the President signed the Recovery Act. On February 18, 2009, the Director of OMB issued initial implementing guidance. One of the provisions of the OMB guidance is to provide accountability and transparency relative to publicizing contract actions. The OMB guidance requires that the FAR be amended to reflect:

1. Unique requirements for posting of presolicitation notices.
2. Unique requirements for announcing contract awards.
3. Unique requirements for entering awards into the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS).
4. Unique requirements for actions that are not fixed-price or competitive.

B. Discussion

In order to implement Section 6.2 of the OMB Guidance M-09-10, FAR Parts 4, 5, 8, 13, and 16 are amended as follows:

1. Part 4 requires the contracting officer to enter data in the Federal Procurement Data System on any action funded in whole or in part by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5), in accordance with the instructions at <https://www.fpds.gov>.
2. Subpart 5.7 is added to direct the contracting officer to use the Governmentwide Point of Entry (<https://www.fedbizopps.gov>) to (a) identify the action as funded by the Recovery Act; (b) post pre-award notices for orders exceeding \$25,000 for "informational purposes only;" (c) describe supplies and services (including construction) in a narrative that is clear and unambiguous to the general public; and (d) provide a rationale for awarding any action, including modifications and orders, that is not both fixed-price and competitive, and include the rationale for using other than a fixed-price and/or competitive approach.
3. Parts 8, 13, and 16 are amended to reflect the new posting requirements for orders at Subpart 5.7.

This is a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review under Section 6(b) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review,

dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Councils do not expect this interim rule to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, because the OMB guidance affects only internal government operations and provides a strong preference for using small businesses for the Recovery Act programs wherever possible. The interim rule does not impose any additional requirements on small businesses. Therefore, an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis has not been performed. The Councils will consider comments from small entities concerning the affected FAR Parts 4, 5, 8, 13, and 16 in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Interested parties must submit such comments separately and should cite 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, (FAC 2005-32, FAR Case 2009-010) in correspondence.

D. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the changes to the FAR do not impose information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, *et seq.*

E. Determination To Issue an Interim Rule

A determination has been made under the authority of the Secretary of Defense (DoD), the Administrator of General Services (GSA), and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) that urgent and compelling reasons exist to promulgate this interim rule without prior opportunity for public comment. This action is necessary because the Recovery Act became effective upon enactment, and contracts using funds appropriated by the Act will soon be ready to award. However, pursuant to Public Law 98-577 and FAR 1.501, the Councils will consider public comments received in response to this interim rule in the formation of the final rule.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 4, 5, 8, 13, and 16

Government procurement.

Dated: March 25, 2009.

Al Matera,

Director, Office of Acquisition Policy.

■ Therefore, DoD, GSA, and NASA amend 48 CFR parts 4, 5, 8, 13, and 16 as set forth below:

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 4, 5, 8, 13, and 16 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 121(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

PART 4—ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

■ 2. Amend section 4.605 by adding paragraph (c) to read as follows:

4.605 Procedures.

* * * * *

(c) The contracting officer, when entering data in FPDS, shall use the instructions at <https://www.fpds.gov> to identify any action funded in whole or in part by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111–5).

PART 5—PUBLICIZING CONTRACT ACTIONS

■ 3. Add Subpart 5.7 to read as follows:

Subpart 5.7—Publicizing Requirements under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Sec.

- 5.701 Scope.
- 5.702 Applicability.
- 5.703 Definitions.
- 5.704 Publicizing-preaward.
- 5.705 Publicizing-post-award.

Subpart 5.7—Publicizing Requirements under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

5.701 Scope.

This subpart prescribes posting requirements for presolicitation and award notices for actions funded in whole or in part by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111–5) (Recovery Act). The requirements of this subpart enhance transparency to the public.

5.702 Applicability.

This subpart applies to all actions expected to exceed \$25,000 funded in whole or in part by the Recovery Act. Unlike subparts 5.2 and 5.3, this subpart includes additional requirements for orders and for actions that are not both fixed-price and competitive.

5.703 Definition.

As used in this subpart—
Task or delivery order contract means a “delivery order contract,” and a “task order contract,” as defined in 16.501–1. For example, it includes Governmentwide Acquisition Contracts (GWACs), multi-agency contracts (MACs), and other indefinite-delivery/indefinite-quantity contracts, whether single award or multiple award. It also

includes Federal Supply Schedule contracts (including Blanket Purchase Agreements under Subpart 8.4).

5.704 Publicizing-preaward.

- (a)(1) Follow the publication procedures at 5.201.
- (2) In addition, notices of proposed contract actions are required for orders of \$25,000 or more, funded in whole or in part by the Recovery Act, which are issued under task or delivery order contracts. These notices are for “informational purposes only,” therefore, 5.203 does not apply. Contracting officers should concurrently use their usual solicitation practice (e.g., e-Buy).
- (b) Contracting officers shall use the instructions at the Governmentwide Point of Entry (GPE) (<https://www.fedbizopps.gov>) to identify proposed contract actions funded in whole or in part by the Recovery Act.
- (c) Ensure that the description required by 5.207(a)(16) includes a narrative of the products and services (including construction) that is clear and unambiguous to the general public.

5.705 Publicizing-post-award.

- Follow usual publication procedures at 5.301, except that the following supersede the exceptions at 5.301(b)(3) through (8):
- (a) For any contract action exceeding \$500,000, including all modifications and orders under task or delivery order contracts, publicize the award notice and ensure that the description required by 5.207(a)(16) includes a narrative of the products and services (including construction) that is clear and unambiguous to the general public.
- (b) Regardless of dollar value, if the contract action, including all modifications and orders under task or delivery order contracts, is not both fixed-price and competitively awarded, publicize the award notice and include in the description the rationale for using other than a fixed-priced and/or competitive approach. These notices and the rationale will be available to the public at the GPE, so do not include any proprietary information or information that would compromise national security. The following table provides examples for when a rationale is required.

POSTING OF RATIONALE—EXAMPLES

Description of contract action	Posting rationale on special section of recovery.gov
(1) A contract is competitively awarded and is fixed-price.	Not Required.

POSTING OF RATIONALE—EXAMPLES—Continued

Description of contract action	Posting rationale on special section of recovery.gov
(2) A contract is awarded that is not fixed-price..	Required
(3) A contract is awarded without competition..	Required
(4) An order is issued under a new or existing single award IDIQ contract.	Required if order is made under a contract described in (2) or (3).
(5) An order is issued under a new or existing multiple award IDIQ contract.	Required if one or both of the following conditions exist: (i) The order is not fixed-price. (ii) The order is awarded pursuant to an exception to the competition requirements applicable to the underlying vehicle (e.g., award is made pursuant to the fair opportunity process).
(6) A modification is issued.	Required if modification is made: (i) To a contract described in (2) or (3) above; or (ii) To an order requiring posting as described in (4) or (5) above.
(7) A contract or order is awarded pursuant to a small business contracting authority (e.g., SBA’s section 8(a) program).	Required if one or both of the following conditions exist: (i) The contract or order is not fixed-price; (ii) The contract or order was not awarded using competition (e.g., a non-competitive 8(a) award).

(c) Contracting officers shall use the instructions at the Governmentwide Point of Entry (GPE) (<https://www.fedbizopps.gov>) to identify actions funded in whole or in part by the Recovery Act.

PART 8—REQUIRED SOURCES OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

■ 4. Amend section 8.404 by revising the last sentence in paragraph (a); and by adding a new paragraph (e) to read as follows:

8.404 Use of Federal Supply Schedules.

(a) *General.* * * * Therefore, when establishing a BPA (as authorized by 13.303-2(c)(3)), or placing orders under Federal Supply Schedule contracts using the procedures of 8.405, ordering activities shall not seek competition outside of the Federal Supply Schedules or synopsise the requirement; but see paragraph (e) of this section for orders (including orders issued under BPAs) funded in whole or in part by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5).

* * * * *

(e) Publicizing contract actions funded in whole or in part by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5):

(1) Notices of proposed MAS orders (including orders issued under BPAs) that are for “informational purposes only” exceeding \$25,000 shall follow the procedures in 5.704 for posting orders.

(2) Award notices for MAS orders (including orders issued under BPAs) shall follow the procedures in 5.705.

PART 13—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

■ 5. Amend section 13.105 by adding paragraph (d) to read as follows:

13.105 Synopsis and posting requirements.

* * * * *

(d) When publicizing contract actions funded in whole or in part by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5):

(1) Notices of proposed contract actions shall follow the procedures in 5.704 for posting orders.

(2) Award notices shall follow the procedures in 5.705.

PART 16—TYPES OF CONTRACTS

■ 6. Amend section 16.505 by revising paragraph (a)(1); and adding paragraph (a)(10) to read as follows:

16.505 Ordering.

(a) * * *

(1) In general, the contracting officer does not synopsise orders under indefinite-delivery contracts; but see 16.505(a)(10) for orders funded in whole or in part by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5).

* * * * *

(10) Publicize orders funded in whole or in part by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5) as follows:

(i) Notices of proposed orders shall follow the procedures in 5.704 for posting orders.

(ii) Award notices for orders shall follow the procedures in 5.705.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. E9-7019 Filed 3-30-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-EP-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION****NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION****48 CFR Parts 4 and 52**

[FAC 2005-32; FAR Case 2009-009; Item IV; Docket 2009-0011, Sequence 1]

RIN 9000-AL21

Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2009-009, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act)—Reporting Requirements

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DoD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (the Councils) are issuing an interim rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to implement section 1512 of Division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which requires contractors to report on their use of Recovery Act funds.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 31, 2009
Applicability Date: The rule applies to solicitations issued and contracts awarded on or after the effective date of this rule. Contracting officers shall modify, on a bilateral basis, in accordance with FAR 1.108(d)(3), existing contracts to include the FAR clause if Recovery Act funds will be used. In the event that a contractor refuses to accept such a modification, the contractor will not be eligible for receipt of Recovery Act funds.

Comment Date: Interested parties should submit written comments to the FAR Secretariat on or before June 1, 2009 to be considered in the formulation of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by FAC 2005-32, FAR case 2009-009, by any of the following methods:

• *Regulations.gov:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by inputting “FAR Case 2009-009” under the heading “Comment or Submission”. Select the link “Send a Comment or Submission” that corresponds with FAR Case 2009-009. Follow the instructions provided to complete the “Public Comment and Submission Form”. Please include your name, company name (if any), and “FAR Case 2009-009” on your attached document.

• *Fax:* 202-501-4067.

• *Mail:* General Services

Administration, FAR Secretariat (VPR), 1800 F Street, NW., Room 4041, *Attn:* Hada Flowers, Washington, DC 20405.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite FAC 2005-32, FAR case 2009-009, in all correspondence related to this case. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal and/or business confidential information provided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Ernest Woodson, Procurement Analyst, at (202) 501-3775 for clarification of content. Please cite FAC 2005-32, FAR case 2009-009. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the FAR Secretariat at (202) 501-4755.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**A. Background**

On February 17, 2009, the President signed Public Law 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the “Recovery Act”), including a number of provisions to be implemented in Federal Government contracts. This interim rule implements section 1512, which is also known as the “Jobs Accountability Act.” Subsection (c) of section 1512 requires contractors that receive awards (or modifications to existing awards) funded, in whole or in part, by the Recovery Act to report quarterly on the use of the funds.

This FAR case adds a new subpart 4.15, and a new clause, 52.204-11. Contracting officers must include the new clause in solicitations and contracts funded in whole or in part with Recovery Act funds, except classified solicitations and contracts. Commercial item contracts and Commercially Available Off-The-Shelf (COTS) item contracts are covered, as well as actions under the simplified acquisition threshold.

Contracting officers who obligate Recovery Act funds on existing contracts or orders must modify those contracts to add the new clause.

Contracting officers shall ensure that the contractor complies with the reporting requirements of the new clause.

Contracting officers are not responsible for validating report content, only that a report was submitted as required. The online reporting tool will allow the contracting officer to monitor this as a matter of contract performance.

Reports from contractors for all work funded, in whole or in part, by the Recovery Act, and for which an invoice is submitted prior to June 30, 2009, are due no later than July 10, 2009.

Thereafter, reports shall be submitted no later than the 10th day after the end of each calendar quarter. Contractors will report the information, using the online reporting tool available at <http://www.FederalReporting.gov>, using instructions at that Web site. The online reporting tool is being developed for use by the July 10th timeframe. The data elements to be reported are outlined in the clause 52.204–11, in paragraph (d).

The Government intends to pre-populate as many data elements as possible to reduce the burden on contractors and first-tier subcontractors by using information available in other Government systems. For instance, the Government is considering pre-populating congressional districts based on nine-digit zip codes, funding agency, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code, and parent DUNS.

While Section 1512(c)(4) requires reporting on all Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) data elements, including the compensation information, it limits the reporting to first-tier subcontractors that meet the applicability requirements. The FAR clause requires this compensation disclosure for prime contractors, because to exclude prime contractors while requiring disclosure for first-tier subcontractors would be unsupported given the transparency goals of both FFATA and the Recovery Act.

B. Determinations

The Councils provide the following determinations with respect to the rule's applicability to contracts and subcontracts in amounts not greater than the simplified acquisition threshold, commercial items, and commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) items.

1. *Applicability to contracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold.* Section 4101 of Public Law 103–355, the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) (41 U.S.C. 429), governs the applicability of laws to contracts or subcontracts in amounts not

greater than the simplified acquisition threshold. It is intended to limit the applicability of laws to them. FASA provides that if a provision of law contains criminal or civil penalties, or if the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council makes a written determination that it is not in the best interest of the Federal Government to exempt contracts or subcontracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, the law will apply to them. Therefore, given section 1512 of the Recovery Act which requires that prime contractors report information on their use of Recovery funds, and the initial implementing guidance for the Recovery Act issued on February 18, 2009 by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) committing to an unprecedented level of transparency and accountability for taxpayer dollars, the FAR Council has determined that it is in the best interest of the Federal Government to apply this rule to contracts or subcontracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, as defined at 2.101.

2. *Applicability to Commercial Item contracts.* Section 8003 of Public Law 103–355, the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) (41 U.S.C. 430), governs the applicability of laws to commercial items, and is intended to limit the applicability of laws to commercial items. FASA provides that if a provision of law contains criminal or civil penalties, or if the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council makes a written determination that it is not in the best interest of the Federal Government to exempt commercial item contracts, the provision of law will apply to contracts for commercial items. The same applies for subcontracts for commercial items.

Therefore, given section 1512, of the Recovery Act, which requires that prime contractors report information on their use of recovery funds, and the initial implementing guidance for the Recovery Act issued on February 18, 2009 by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) committing to an unprecedented level of transparency and accountability for taxpayer dollars, the FAR Council has determined that it is in the best interest of the Federal Government to apply the rule to commercial items, as defined at 2.101, both at the prime and subcontract levels.

3. *Applicability to Commercially Available Off-The-Shelf (COTS) item contracts.* Section 4203 of Public Law 104–106, the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (41 U.S.C. 431), governs the applicability of laws to the procurement of commercially available off-the-shelf

(COTS) items, and is intended to limit the applicability of laws to them. Clinger-Cohen provides that if a provision of law contains criminal or civil penalties, or if the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy makes a written determination that it is not in the best interest of the Federal Government to exempt COTS item contracts, the provision of law will apply. The same applies for subcontracts for COTS items.

Therefore, given section 1512, of the Recovery Act which requires that prime contractors report information on their use of recovery funds, and the initial implementing guidance for the Recovery Act issued on February 18, 2009 by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) committing to an unprecedented level of transparency and accountability for taxpayer dollars, the Administrator, Office of the Federal Procurement Policy, has determined that it is in the best interest of the Federal Government to apply the rule to Commercially Available Off-The-Shelf (COTS) item contracts and subcontracts, as defined at FAR 2.101.

C. Request for Public Comments

The Councils ask for public comments on the interim rule, and the following additional issues:

1. The statute requires a description of the work (implemented at 52.204–11(d)(5)). Should the Government provide a list of broad categories of work under the Recovery Act from which the contractor would select and, if so, what should these be?

2. The definitions of “jobs created” and “jobs retained” are currently based on a conversion of part-time or temporary jobs into “full-time equivalent” (FTE) jobs. In order to do such a conversion, these part-time hours must be divided by the number of hours in a full-time schedule. This interim rule leaves the definition of full-time schedule to each individual company's discretion based on its existing practices. With respect to the methodology described in the interim rule for estimating jobs created or retained:

- Is the use of FTE and the description provided consistent with existing business practices and systems?
- Is a standardized methodology based on FTE necessary or do contractors have existing practices that adequately address other than full-time jobs to avoid inflating estimated numbers for jobs created and jobs retained? Should the Government allow contractors to use any method consistent with their existing practice as long as the contractor provides an

explanation of the methodology, including a description of how part-time and temporary employees are addressed?

—If the Government were to standardize the number of hours in a “full-time schedule,” would this increase the burden of reporting on jobs created or retained?

3. If the Government were to require companies to separately invoice for all supplies or services funded by the Recovery Act, what challenges would this pose? Are there any benefits?

4. Is there information not customarily provided that would make it easier for companies to segregate their invoices to separately identify items funded by the Recovery Act?

5. Are there challenges to obtaining the information required from first-tier subcontractors? If so, how could the rule be changed to ease the submission of this information from both a prime contractor and subcontractor perspective?

6. Does the definition of “Total compensation” used in the clause provide sufficient clarity? If not, what specifically should be clarified?

7. Would it be useful to provide an Alternate clause that would allow agencies to identify meaningful distinct “projects” within the contract for the purpose of requiring the contractor to report employment impact and progress by “project” rather than for the contract as a whole? For example, if the contract called for work in distinct geographic areas, the report might provide more meaningful information if the contractor were to report employment impact and progress separately by geographic area. This would not require individual reports but rather separate sections within the quarterly report.

8. Currently, this rule requires contractors to report on invoiced amounts because the Government assumed that it would be extremely difficult for the contractor employee responsible for report submission, to report on “receipt of funds.” Would a contractor be able to separately identify when Recovery Act funds were received and be able to identify the payment to particular deliverables? How difficult would this be to track and report on a quarterly basis?

This is a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review under Section 6(b) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This interim rule may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, because it requires contractors to report on their use of Recovery Act funds. An Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis has been prepared and the results of the analysis show that the direct cost of this rule on an average cost-per-contractor basis does not appear to rise to the level of being economically significant (*i.e.* \$100,000,000); however, the Councils request comments on this finding.

Therefore, the Councils have prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) for public comment that is summarized as follows:

This Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis has been prepared consistent with 5 U.S.C. 603.

1. Reasons for the action.

This action implements section 1512 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), which requires contractors to report quarterly on their use of Recovery Act funds.

2. Objectives of, and legal basis for, the rule.

The objective of the Recovery Act is to create jobs, restore economic growth, and strengthen America's middle class through measures that modernize the nation's infrastructure, enhance America's energy independence, expand educational opportunities, preserve and improve affordable health care, provide tax relief, protect those in greatest need, and provide for other purposes. This rule implements section 1512 of the Recovery Act which requires contractors, as a condition of receipt of funds, to report quarterly on their use of those funds. These reports will be made available to the public. The Recovery Act is designed to provide unprecedented transparency to the American taxpayer.

3. Description and estimate of the number of small entities to which the rule will apply.

The rule imposes a clause in any award document funded by the Recovery Act, requiring the contractor to publicly disclose information related to the use of funds and specific information about first-tier subcontract awards. This clause requires contractors to report on use of Recovery Act funds. The clause imposes a public reporting burden on prime contractors and, in a more limited way, on their first-tier subcontractors. According to the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS), there are 129,331 active and unique prime Federal contractors. The estimate for the number of active and unique prime federal contractors that will participate in awards funded by the Recovery Act is 20,013, of which 4,003 or 20 percent are estimated to be small businesses. It is also noted that this is 20 percent of prime contractors, which should not be confused with the 23 percent small business contracting goal which is based on dollars and that continues to apply to both Recovery

Act spending and agencies' ongoing procurement spending.

The number of first-tier subcontractors estimated to participate in Recovery Act awards is 60,039 or three times the number of prime contractors. Of these 60,039 Recovery Act first-tier subcontractors, it is estimated that 25 percent, or 15,010, will be small businesses.

Based on the above, the estimated total number of small businesses, prime and subcontractors, to which this rule will apply is 19,013 and the estimated total number of other than small businesses to which this rule will apply is 61,039.

4. Description of projected reporting, recordkeeping, and other compliance requirements of the rule, including an estimate of the classes of small entities which will be subject to the requirement and the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record.

The rule requires Federal prime contractors, both small and other than small businesses, to report quarterly on their use of funds received under the Recovery Act. The rule applies to all Federal contractors regardless of size or business ownership. Such a report would probably be prepared by a company contract administrator or contract manager or a company subcontract administrator. The information required in the report is primarily information that companies would maintain for their own business purposes including, but not limited to, contract or other award number, the dollar amount of invoices, the supplies or services delivered, a broad assessment of progress towards completion, the estimated number of new jobs created or retained resulting from the award, and first-tier subcontract information (or aggregate information if the subcontract is less than \$25,000, or the subcontractor is an individual or had gross income in the previous tax year of less than \$300,000). While most of the data elements impose only one-time burden collection, some will require quarterly updates.

There are three data elements required in the report that will likely require some additional effort: (1) Estimating the cumulative number of jobs created each calendar quarter, (2) estimating the cumulative number of jobs retained each calendar quarter, and (3) providing the name and total compensation of each of the five most highly compensated officers of the contractor for the calendar year in which the contract is awarded, which applies at both the prime and first-tier subcontract level. The rule also requires the prime contractor to report certain information, required by the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA), about first-tier subcontracts (though all awards under \$25,000 will be aggregated, eliminating the need to report transaction-level data). The prime contractor will have most of this information in the subcontract award document, such as the name of the subcontractor, award number, and date of award. However, the prime contractor will have to obtain four of the elements directly from the first-tier subcontractor: (1) The unique identifier (DUNS Number) “for awards of \$25,000 or more” as well as for the

subcontractor's parent company, if the subcontractor has a parent company, (2) subcontractor's physical address, (3) subcontract primary performance location, and (4) the compensation information described earlier as required by FFATA and reflected in section 1512 of the Recovery Act.

With respect to the DUNS Number, we anticipate that most first-tier subcontractors have a DUNS Number as it is a requirement for receipt of any Government contract. However, a company that never received nor anticipated a Government contract might not have a DUNS number and will have to register for one with Dunn and Bradstreet. The registration process is not burdensome, can be done online or by phone, and requires only information any company would have on hand for business purposes. First-tier subcontractors are not required to register in the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) as a consequence of this rule.

With respect to compensation information, this requirement results from FFATA and will not apply if the public has access to information about compensation of the senior executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Otherwise, each prime contractor and first-tier subcontractors will have to disclose the compensation information if it received (1) 80 percent or more of annual gross revenues in Federal awards; and (2) \$25M or more in annual gross revenue from Federal awards. Because this requirement of FFATA became law on December 26, 2007, we anticipate that those companies to which it applies are aware of the requirement and have been preparing to provide this information.

5. Relevant Federal rules which may duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the rule.

The rule includes the reporting requirements stipulated by FFATA in FAR Case 2008-039 FFATA flow-down and 2008-037 Financial Disclosure.

These cases are in process and as they are finalized, they will be amended to ensure that they do not duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the requirements of this interim rule.

6. Description of any significant alternatives to the rule which accomplish the stated objectives of applicable statutes and which minimize any significant economic impact of the rule on small entities.

The rule requires Federal prime contractors to respond to all of the reporting requirements, eliminating some of the reporting burden on first-tier subcontractors despite the fact that they will have to provide some information to the prime contractor. Also, all of the reporting elements applied to first-tier subcontractors, a significant percentage of which will be small businesses, are one-time collection burdens. The Government believes that the rule will further minimize the reporting burden on Government contractors, including all small businesses, as well as other businesses, by using existing Federal acquisition/registration systems to pre-populate certain data elements.

The FAR Secretariat will be submitting a copy of the IRFA to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration. Interested parties may obtain a copy from the FAR Secretariat. The Councils will consider comments from small entities concerning the affected FAR Parts 4 and 52 in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Interested parties must submit such comments separately and should cite 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* (FAC 2005-32, FAR case 2009-009), in all correspondence.

E. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act (Pub. L. 104-13) applies because the interim rule contains information collection requirements. Accordingly, the FAR Secretariat forwarded an emergency information collection request for approval of new information collection requirements to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, *et seq.* OMB approved the new information collection requirements as follows:

1. OMB Control No. 9000-0166—One Time Reporting Requirements for Prime Contractors.

2. OMB Control No. 9000-0167—One Time Reporting for First-tier Subcontractors.

3. OMB Control No. 9000-0168—One Time Reporting, Compensation Requirements.

4. OMB Control No. 9000-0169—Quarterly Reporting for Prime Contractors.

Comments on the interim rule as well as the collection will be considered in the revisions to both the rule and the collection.

Any award funded by the Recovery Act will contain the clause at 52.204-11. This clause requires contractors to report on use of Recovery Act funds. The clause imposes public reporting burden on prime contractors and, in a more limited way, on their first-tier subcontractors. According to the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS), there are 129,331 active and unique prime Federal contractors as of February 2009. The estimate for the number of active and unique prime Federal contractors that will participate in awards funded by the Recovery Act is 20,013. This is based on using a factor of .16 of 129,331, derived by dividing 129,331 by \$517B in procurement obligations for fiscal year 2008 or by dividing estimated Recovery Act dollars for contracts (\$80B: Government's best estimate of Recovery Act dollars to be obligated by contracts is between \$60 and \$80 billion; using \$80 billion for calculation purposes) by \$517B. Of the estimated 20,013 Recovery Act prime contractors,

it is estimated that 20 percent, or 4,003, will be small businesses. It should be noted that this is 20 percent of prime contractors; this should not be confused with the 23 percent small business contracting goal which is based on dollars and that continues to apply to both Recovery Act spending and agencies' ongoing procurement spending.

The number of first-tier subcontractors estimated to participate in Recovery Act awards is 60,039. This was derived by estimating three first-tier subcontractors for each prime contractor. Of these 60,039 Recovery Act first-tier subcontractors, it is estimated that 25 percent, or 15,010, will be small businesses.

Based on the above, the estimated total number of small businesses, prime and subcontractors, to which this rule will apply is 19,013 and the estimated total number of other than small businesses to which this rule will apply is 61,039.

Though Section 1512 requires that the reports be completed by the prime contractor for all data elements, for practical purposes, the prime contractor will have to obtain certain information from their first-tier subcontractors, hence the flow-down requirements of paragraph (d)(10) of the clause. Additionally, the information required on the prime contractor award varies from that required for the first-tier subcontract awards. For instance, the elements at paragraphs (d)(1) through (9) are collection burdens associated with the prime contract award while the elements in (d)(10)(i) through (ix) are associated with first-tier subcontracts.

Finally, the elements required by Section 1512 of the Recovery Act are a combination of those that will be updated in each quarterly report, such as jobs created and retained and progress towards completion of the overall purpose and expected outcomes or results of the contract and those that are one-time collection burdens, such as award number and date and all of the reporting requirements for first-tier subcontracts. Therefore, the following analysis separately estimates the burden associated with the one-time reporting elements and those that are updated quarterly. The parenthetical reference after the description of each reporting element refers to the FAR clause. The hours estimated per response include the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering the data, and completing the collection of information. The estimated total annual burden associated with reporting requirements of FAR 52.204-

11 is \$31,725,468, based on the following:

One-Time Reporting Elements

1. *OMB Control No. 9000-0166—One Time Reporting Requirements for Prime Contractors.* One-time reporting elements for which the burden is imposed on the prime contractor include the following:

- a. The award number for both its Government contract and first-tier subcontracts ((d)(1) and (d)(10)(viii));
- b. Program or project title, if any, for its Government contract ((d)(4));
- c. A description of the overall purpose and expected outcomes or results of the contract and first-tier subcontracts, including significant deliverables and, if appropriate, units of measure ((d)(5) and (d)(10)(vii));
- d. Name of the first-tier subcontractor ((d)(10)(ii));
- e. Amount of the first-tier subcontract award ((d)(10)(iii));
- f. Date of the first-tier subcontract award ((d)(10)(iv));
- g. Applicable North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code ((d)(10)(v)); and
- h. Funding agency ((d)(10)(vi)).

We estimate the total annual public cost burden for these elements to be \$850,544 based on the following:

Respondents: 20,013.

Responses per respondent: 1.25 (reflects estimate that 25 percent of contractors will have more than one Recovery Act funded award on which to report).

Total annual responses: 25,016.

Preparation hours per response: .5.

Total response burden hours: 12,508.

Average hourly wages (\$50.00+36.35 percent overhead): 68.00.

Estimated cost to the public: \$850,544.

2. *OMB Control No. 9000-0168—One Time Reporting, Compensation Requirements.* A one-time reporting element for which the burden is imposed on certain prime contractors and first-tier subcontractors to publicly disclose the names and total compensation of each of the contractor's or first-tier subcontractor's five most highly compensated officers, for the calendar year in which the award was made ((d)(8) and (d)(10)(xi)) (see applicability requirements in the clause at (d)(8) and (d)(10)).

While Section 1512(c)(4) of the Recovery Act requires reporting on all FFATA data elements, including the compensation information, it limits the prime's reporting responsibility to first-tier subcontractors that meet the applicability requirements. The FAR clause requires this compensation

disclosure for prime contractors as well because to exclude prime contractors while requiring disclosure for first-tier subcontractors would be unsupported given the transparency goals of both FFATA and the Recovery Act.

There are likely to be some prime contractors that already provide public access to the compensation of senior executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. For purposes of this analysis, the Government estimates that 5 percent of prime contractors already provide such public access. There are also likely to be some first-tier subcontractors that do not meet either of the revenue thresholds for applicability. For purposes of this analysis, the Government estimates that 5 percent of first-tier subcontractors will not have to disclose compensation information because they do not meet the revenue thresholds.

We estimate the total annual public cost burden for these elements to be \$19,392,444, based on the following:

Respondents: 76,049 (20,013 primes-5 percent=19,012+60,039 first-tier subcontractors-5 percent=57,037).

Responses per respondent: 1.25 (reflects estimate that 25 percent of all respondents will have more than one Recovery Act funded award on which to report).

Total annual responses: 95,061.

Preparation hours per response: 3.

Total response burden hours: 285,183.

Average hourly wages (\$50.00+36.35 percent overhead): \$68.00.

Estimated cost to the public: \$19,392,444.

3. *OMB Control No. 9000-0167—One Time Reporting for First-tier Subcontractors.*

One-time reporting elements for which the burden is imposed only on the first-tier subcontractor include the following:

- a. Unique identifier (DUNS Number) for the subcontractor receiving the award and for the subcontractor's parent company, if the subcontractor has a parent company ((d)(10)(i));
- b. Subcontractor's physical address including street address, city, state, and country. Also include the nine-digit zip code and congressional district if applicable((d)(10)(ix)); and
- c. Subcontract primary performance location including street address, city, state, and country. Also include the nine-digit zip code and congressional district if applicable ((d)(10)(x)).

The Government expects that most first-tier subcontractors will have a DUNS number. However, if a company

has never received nor anticipated a Government contract, it would be required to register for a DUNS number which is not an onerous process and can be done online or by phone using information a company would have on hand for business purposes.

We estimate the total annual public cost burden for these elements to be \$1,275,816, based on the following:

Respondents: 60,039.

Responses per respondent: 1.25 (reflects estimate that 25 percent of first-tier subcontractors will have more than one Recovery Act funded award on which to report).

Total annual responses: 75,049.

Preparation hours per response: .25.

Total response burden hours: 18,762.

Average hourly wages (\$50.00+36.35 percent overhead):\$68.00.

Estimated cost to the public: \$1,275,816.

4. *OMB Control No. 9000-0169—Quarterly Reporting for Prime Contractors.* Elements updated quarterly for which the burden is imposed on the prime contractor include the following:

a. The amount of Recovery Act funds invoiced by the contractor, cumulative since the beginning of the contract ((d)(2));

b. A list of all significant services performed or supplies delivered, including construction, for which the contractor has invoiced ((d)(3));

c. An assessment of the contractor's progress towards the completion of the overall purpose and expected outcomes or results of the contract (*i.e.*, not started, less than 50 percent completed, completed 50 percent or more, or fully completed). This covers the contract (or portion thereof) funded by the Recovery Act ((d)(6));

d. A narrative description of the employment impact of the Recovery Act funded work ((d)(7)(i) through (ii)); and

e. For subcontracts valued at less than \$25,000 or any subcontracts awarded to an individual, or subcontracts awarded to a subcontractor that in the previous tax year had gross income under \$300,000, the contractor shall only report the aggregate number of such first tier subcontracts awarded in the quarter and their aggregate total dollar amount ((d)(9)).

We estimate the total annual public cost burden for these elements to be \$10,206,664, based on the following:

Respondents: 20,013.

Responses per respondent: 1.25 (reflects 4 reports multiplied by a factor of 1.25 to reflect Government's estimate that 25 percent of contractors will have more than one Recovery Act funded award on which to report).

Total annual responses: 100,065.

Preparation hours per response: 1.5.
Total response burden hours: 150,098.
Average hourly wages (\$50.00+36.35 percent overhead): \$68.00.
Estimated cost to the public: \$10,206,664.

F. Request for Comments Regarding Paperwork Burden

Submit comments, including suggestions for reducing this burden, not later than June 1, 2009 to: FAR Desk Officer, OMB, Room 10102, NEOB, Washington, DC 20503, and a copy to the General Services Administration, FAR Secretariat (VPR), 1800 F Street, NW., Room 4041, Washington, DC 20405. Please cite the applicable OMB Control No.: 9000-0166; 9000-0167; 9000-0168; or 9000-0169, and FAR Case 2009-009, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Reporting Requirements, in all correspondence.

Public comments are particularly invited on: whether this collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of functions of the FAR, and will have practical utility; whether our estimate of the public burden of this collection of information is accurate, and based on valid assumptions and methodology; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways in which we can minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, through the use of appropriate technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Requester may obtain a copy of the justification from the General Services Administration, FAR Secretariat (VPR), Room 4041, Washington, DC 20405, telephone (202) 501-4755. Please cite the applicable OMB Control No.: 9000-0166, 9000-0167; 9000-0168; or 9000-0169, and FAR Case 2009-009, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Reporting Requirements, in all correspondence.

The Paperwork Reduction Act applies to this interim rule.

G. Determination To Issue an Interim Rule

A determination has been made under the authority of the Secretary of Defense (DoD), the Administrator of General Services (GSA), and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) that urgent and compelling reasons exist to promulgate this interim rule without prior opportunity for public comment. This action is necessary because the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 became effective on enactment on February 17, 2009, and

agencies are ready to award contracts using funds appropriated by the Act. Without a FAR clause, agencies will be forced to develop their own clause, which would (1) significantly increase the costs for Government as well as contractors who may have to comply with varied clauses and reporting mechanisms, (2) increase the risk of non-compliance, and (3) degrade transparency and public understanding. Waiting for public comment prior to issuing a clause will require resource-intensive and costly post-award bilateral negotiations and may hinder recovery. However, pursuant to Public Law 98-577 and FAR 1.501, the Councils will consider public comments received in response to this interim rule in the formation of the final rule.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 4 and 52

Government procurement.

Dated: March 25, 2009.

Al Matera,

Director, Office of Acquisition Policy.

■ Therefore, DoD, GSA, and NASA amend 48 CFR parts 4 and 52 as set forth below:

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 4 and 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 121(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

PART 4—ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

■ 2. Add subpart 4.15 to read as follows:

Subpart 4.15—American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Reporting Requirements

Sec.

4.1500 Scope of subpart.

4.1501 Procedures.

4.1502 Contract clause.

4.1500 Scope of subpart.

This subpart implements section 1512(c) of Division A of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5) (Recovery Act), which requires, as a condition of receipt of funds, quarterly reporting on the use of funds. The subpart also implements the data elements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, as amended (Pub. L. 109-282). Contractors that receive awards (or modifications to existing awards) funded, in whole or in part by the Recovery Act, must report information including, but not limited to—

(a) The dollar amount of contractor invoices;

(b) The supplies delivered and services performed;

(c) An assessment of the completion status of the work;

(d) An estimate of the number of jobs created and the number of jobs retained as a result of the Recovery Act funds;

(e) Names and total compensation of each of the five most highly compensated officers for the calendar year in which the contract is awarded; and

(f) Specific information on first-tier subcontractors.

4.1501 Procedures.

(a) In any contract action funded in whole or in part by the Recovery Act, the contracting officer shall indicate that the contract action is being made under the Recovery Act, and indicate which products or services are funded under the Recovery Act. This requirement applies whenever Recovery Act funds are used, regardless of the contract instrument.

(b) To maximize transparency of Recovery Act funds that must be reported by the contractor, the contracting officer shall structure contract awards to allow for separately tracking Recovery Act funds. For example, the contracting officer may consider awarding dedicated separate contracts when using Recovery Act funds or establishing contract line item number (CLIN) structures to mitigate commingling of Recovery funds with other funds.

(c) Contracting officers shall ensure that the contractor complies with the reporting requirements of 52.204-11, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Reporting Requirements. If the contractor fails to comply with the reporting requirements, the contracting officer shall exercise appropriate contractual remedies.

(d) The contracting officer shall make the contractor's failure to comply with the reporting requirements a part of the contractor's performance information under Subpart 42.15.

4.1502 Contract clause.

Insert the clause at 52.204-11, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Reporting Requirements in all solicitations and contracts funded in whole or in part with Recovery Act funds, except classified solicitations and contracts. This includes, but is not limited to, Governmentwide Acquisition Contracts (GWACs), multi-agency contracts (MACs), Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) contracts, or agency indefinite-delivery/indefinite-quantity (ID/IQ) contracts that will be funded with Recovery Act funds. Contracting officers shall ensure that this clause is included in any existing contract or

order that will be funded with Recovery Act funds. Contracting officers may not use Recovery Act funds on existing contracts and orders if the clause at 52.204-11 is not incorporated.

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

■ 3. Add section 52.204-11 to read as follows:

52.204-11 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Reporting Requirements

As prescribed in 4.1502, insert the following clause:

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Reporting Requirements (MAR 2009)

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this clause—

Contract, as defined in FAR 2.101, means a mutually binding legal relationship obligating the seller to furnish the supplies or services (including construction) and the buyer to pay for them. It includes all types of commitments that obligate the Government to an expenditure of appropriated funds and that, except as otherwise authorized, are in writing. In addition to bilateral instruments, contracts include (but are not limited to) awards and notices of awards; job orders or task letters issued under basic ordering agreements; letter contracts; orders, such as purchase orders, under which the contract becomes effective by written acceptance or performance; and bilateral contract modifications. Contracts do not include grants and cooperative agreements covered by 31 U.S.C. 6301, *et seq.* For discussion of various types of contracts, see FAR Part 16.

First-tier subcontract means a subcontract awarded directly by a Federal Government prime contractor whose contract is funded by the Recovery Act.

Jobs created means an estimate of those new positions created and filled, or previously existing unfilled positions that are filled, as a result of funding by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act). This definition covers only prime contractor positions established in the United States and outlying areas (see definition in FAR 2.101). The number shall be expressed as “full-time equivalent” (FTE), calculated cumulatively as all hours worked divided by the total number of hours in a full-time schedule, as defined by the contractor. For instance, two full-time employees and one part-time employee working half days would be reported as 2.5 FTE in each calendar quarter.

Jobs retained means an estimate of those previously existing filled positions that are retained as a result of funding by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act). This definition covers only prime contractor positions established in the United States and outlying areas (see definition in FAR 2.101). The number shall be expressed as “full-time equivalent” (FTE), calculated cumulatively as all hours worked

divided by the total number of hours in a full-time schedule, as defined by the contractor. For instance, two full-time employees and one part-time employee working half days would be reported as 2.5 FTE in each calendar quarter.

Total compensation means the cash and noncash dollar value earned by the executive during the contractor’s past fiscal year of the following (for more information see 17 CFR 229.402(c)(2)):

(1) *Salary and bonus.*

(2) *Awards of stock, stock options, and stock appreciation rights.* Use the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the fiscal year in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004) (FAS 123R), Shared Based Payments.

(3) *Earnings for services under non-equity incentive plans.* Does not include group life, health, hospitalization or medical reimbursement plans that do not discriminate in favor of executives, and are available generally to all salaried employees.

(4) *Change in pension value.* This is the change in present value of defined benefit and actuarial pension plans.

(5) *Above-market earnings on deferred compensation which is not tax-qualified.*

(6) *Other compensation.* For example, severance, termination payments, value of life insurance paid on behalf of the employee, perquisites or property if the value for the executive exceeds \$10,000.

(b) This contract requires the contractor to provide products and/or services that are funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act). Section 1512(c) of the Recovery Act requires each contractor to report on its use of Recovery Act funds under this contract. These reports will be made available to the public.

(c) Reports from contractors for all work funded, in whole or in part, by the Recovery Act, and for which an invoice is submitted prior to June 30, 2009, are due no later than July 10, 2009. Thereafter, reports shall be submitted no later than the 10th day after the end of each calendar quarter.

(d) The Contractor shall report the following information, using the online reporting tool available at <http://www.FederalReporting.gov>.

(1) The Government contract and order number, as applicable.

(2) The amount of Recovery Act funds invoiced by the contractor for the reporting period. A cumulative amount from all the reports submitted for this action will be maintained by the government’s on-line reporting tool.

(3) A list of all significant services performed or supplies delivered, including construction, for which the contractor invoiced in this calendar quarter.

(4) Program or project title, if any.

(5) A description of the overall purpose and expected outcomes or results of the contract, including significant deliverables and, if appropriate, associated units of measure.

(6) An assessment of the contractor’s progress towards the completion of the

overall purpose and expected outcomes or results of the contract (*i.e.*, not started, less than 50 percent completed, completed 50 percent or more, or fully completed). This covers the contract (or portion thereof) funded by the Recovery Act.

(7) A narrative description of the employment impact of work funded by the Recovery Act. This narrative should be cumulative for each calendar quarter and only address the impact on the contractor’s workforce. At a minimum, the contractor shall provide—

(i) A brief description of the types of jobs created and jobs retained in the United States and outlying areas (see definition in FAR 2.101). This description may rely on job titles, broader labor categories, or the contractor’s existing practice for describing jobs as long as the terms used are widely understood and describe the general nature of the work; and

(ii) An estimate of the number of jobs created and jobs retained by the prime contractor, in the United States and outlying areas. A job cannot be reported as both created and retained.

(8) Names and total compensation of each of the five most highly compensated officers of the Contractor for the calendar year in which the contract is awarded if—

(i) In the Contractor’s preceding fiscal year, the Contractor received—

(A) 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenues from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements; and

(B) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements; and

(ii) The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the senior executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(9) For subcontracts valued at less than \$25,000 or any subcontracts awarded to an individual, or subcontracts awarded to a subcontractor that in the previous tax year had gross income under \$300,000, the Contractor shall only report the aggregate number of such first tier subcontracts awarded in the quarter and their aggregate total dollar amount.

(10) For any first-tier subcontract funded in whole or in part under the Recovery Act, that is over \$25,000 and not subject to reporting under paragraph 9, the contractor shall require the subcontractor to provide the information described in (i), (ix), (x), and (xi) below to the contractor for the purposes of the quarterly report. The contractor shall advise the subcontractor that the information will be made available to the public as required by section 1512 of the Recovery Act. The contractor shall provide detailed information on these first-tier subcontracts as follows:

(i) Unique identifier (DUNS Number) for the subcontractor receiving the award and for the subcontractor’s parent company, if the subcontractor has a parent company.

(ii) Name of the subcontractor.

- (iii) Amount of the subcontract award.
- (iv) Date of the subcontract award.
- (v) The applicable North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.
- (vi) Funding agency.
- (vii) A description of the products or services (including construction) being provided under the subcontract, including the overall purpose and expected outcomes or results of the subcontract.
- (viii) Subcontract number (the contract number assigned by the prime contractor).
- (ix) Subcontractor's physical address including street address, city, state, and country. Also include the nine-digit zip code and congressional district if applicable.
- (x) Subcontract primary performance location including street address, city, state, and country. Also include the nine-digit zip code and congressional district if applicable.
- (xi) Names and total compensation of each of the subcontractor's five most highly compensated officers, for the calendar year in which the subcontract is awarded if—
 - (A) In the subcontractor's preceding fiscal year, the subcontractor received—
 - (I) 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenues in Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants), and cooperative agreements; and
 - (2) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants), and cooperative agreements; and
 - (B) The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the senior executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(End of clause)

■ 4. Amend section 52.212–5 by revising the date of the clause; and redesignating paragraphs (b)(4) through (b)(42) as (b)(5) through (b)(43), respectively, and adding a new paragraph (b)(4) to read as follows:

52.212–5 Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items.

Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items (MAR 2009)

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) 52.204–11, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—Reporting Requirements (MAR 2009) (Pub. L. 111–5).

* * * * *

[FR Doc. E9–7025 Filed 3–30–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 12, 13, 14, 15, and 52

[FAC 2005–32; FAR Case 2009–011; Item V; Docket 2009–0012, Sequence 1]

RIN 9000–AL20

Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2009–011, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act)—GAO/IG Access

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DoD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) have agreed on an interim rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to implement the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) with respect to Sections 902, 1514, and 1515 of Division A.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 31, 2009.

Applicability Date: The rule applies to solicitations issued and contracts awarded on or after the effective date of this rule. Contracting officers shall modify, on a bilateral basis, in accordance with FAR 1.108(d)(3), existing contracts to include the FAR clauses (Alternates) for future orders, if Recovery Act funds will be used. In the event that a contractor refuses to accept such a modification, the contractor will not be eligible for receipt of Recovery Act funds.

Comment Date: Interested parties should submit written comments to the FAR Secretariat on or before June 1, 2009 to be considered in the formulation of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by FAC 2005–32, FAR case 2009–011, by any of the following methods:

• *Regulations.gov:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Submit comments via the Federal eRulemaking portal by inputting “FAR Case 2009–011” under the heading “Comment or Submission”. Select the link “Send a Comment or Submission” that corresponds with FAR Case 2009–011. Follow the instructions provided to complete the “Public Comment and Submission Form”.

Please include your name, company name (if any), and “FAR Case 2009–011” on your attached document.

- *Fax:* 202–501–4067.
- *Mail:* General Services

Administration, FAR Secretariat (VPR), 1800 F Street, NW., Room 4041, ATTN: Hada Flowers, Washington, DC 20405.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite FAC 2005–32, FAR case 2009–011, in all correspondence related to this case. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal and/or business confidential information provided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Edward N. Chambers, Procurement Analyst, at (202) 501–3221 for clarification of content. Please cite FAC 2005–32, FAR case 2009–011. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the FAR Secretariat at (202) 501–4755.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

This interim rule implements the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) with respect to Sections 902, 1514, and 1515, by adding alternate clauses to 52.214–26, “Audit and Records–Sealed Bidding,” 52.212–5, “Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders–Commercial Items,” and FAR 52.215–2, “Audit and Records–Negotiation.”

Further, FAR 12.504(a)(7) is amended for contracts using Recovery Act funds to apply 41 U.S.C. 254d(c) and 10 U.S.C. 2313(c), Examination of Records of Contractor, to commercial item subcontracts that are otherwise exempt when subcontractors are not required to provide cost or pricing data.

Likewise, 13.006(d) is amended for contracts using Recovery Act funds to apply 52.215–2, “Audit and Records–Negotiation” to contracts and subcontracts which are otherwise exempt because they are under the simplified acquisition threshold. This requirement provides further transparency into Federal contracting whose contracts are funded with Recovery Act funds.

B. Discussion

On February 17, 2009, the President signed Public Law 111–5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which includes a number of provisions to be implemented in Federal Government contracts. Among these provisions are sections 902, 1514, and 1515 which serve to “prevent the fraud, waste, and abuse” of Recovery Act

funds through the review and audit of contracts using such funds. The interim rule is necessary to implement these measures to both protect, and provide transparency in the use of, Recovery Act funds.

Section 1514 provides for agency inspector general review of concerns raised by the public regarding investments of funds under the Recovery Act. Sections 902 and 1515 provide for respectively, Comptroller General and agency inspector general reviews of any records of the contractor or subcontractor regarding transactions using Recovery Act funds, and the interview of contractor officers or employees concerning such transactions. Section 902 also provides for the Comptroller General to interview subcontractor employees, while nowhere in the Recovery Act is corresponding authority provided to the agency inspector generals. The authority for Comptroller General audits of prime contractors already exists for Part 12 contracts under FAR 52.212–5, “Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items” and for Part 15 contracts under FAR 52.215–2, “Audit and Records—Negotiation.” FAR 52.215–2 also provides authority to audit subcontracts, while 52.212–5 does not provide corresponding authority. In the case of Part 13 contracts there are no authorities for the audit of either prime contracts or subcontracts. Likewise, except in the case of modifications involving cost or pricing data, for Part 14 contracts there are no authorities for the audit of either prime contracts or subcontracts.

In the matter of interviewing contractor or subcontractor employees concerning contracting transactions there are no current authorities under the FAR (but see changes under Item VI of this FAC 2005–32, FAR Case 2008–026).

Consequently, for contracts using Recovery Act funds this interim rule provides the following authorities to the Comptroller General:

- For Part 12 contracts the authority to audit subcontracts, and to interview contractor and subcontractor personnel, including contracts below the simplified acquisition threshold.
- For Part 15 contracts the authority to interview contractor and subcontractor personnel, including contracts below the simplified acquisition threshold.
- For Part 14 contracts the authority to audit both contracts and subcontracts, and to interview contractor and subcontractor personnel, including

contracts below the simplified acquisition threshold.

The interim rule provides the same authorities in the preceding paragraph to agency inspector generals, with the exception of interviewing subcontractor employees.

C. Applicability to Commercial Item Contracts

Section 8003 of Public Law 103–355, the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) (41 U.S.C. 430), governs the applicability of laws to commercial items, and is intended to limit the applicability of laws to commercial items. FASA provides if a provision of law contains criminal or civil penalties, or if the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council makes a written determination it is not in the best interest of the Federal Government to exempt commercial item contracts, the provision of law will apply to contracts for commercial items. The same applies for subcontracts for commercial items.

Therefore, given Sections 902 and 1515 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), which require Comptroller General and agency inspector general access to contractor and subcontractor records and contractor personnel, the FAR Council has determined this rule should apply to commercial items, as defined at 2.101, both at the prime and subcontract levels.

D. Applicability to Commercially Available Off-The-Shelf (COTS) Item Contracts

Section 4203 of Public Law 104–106, the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (41 U.S.C. 431), governs the applicability of laws to the procurement of commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) items, and is intended to limit the applicability of laws to them. Clinger-Cohen provides that if a provision of law contains criminal or civil penalties, or if the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy makes a written determination it is not in the best interest of the Federal Government to exempt COTS item contracts, the provision of law will apply.

Therefore, given Sections 902 and 1515 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), which require Comptroller General and agency inspector general access to contractor and subcontractor records and contractor personnel, the Administrator, Office of the Federal Procurement Policy, has determined the rule should apply to Commercially Available Off-The-Shelf (COTS) item contracts, as defined at FAR 2.101.

E. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold

Section 4101 of Public Law 103–355, the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) (41 U.S.C. 429), governs the applicability of laws to contracts or subcontracts in amounts not greater than the simplified acquisition threshold. It is intended to limit the applicability of laws to them. FASA provides that if a provision of law contains criminal or civil penalties, or if the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council makes a written determination it is not in the best interest of the Federal Government to exempt contracts or subcontracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, the law will apply to them. Therefore, given Sections 902 and 1515 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), which require Comptroller General and agency inspector general access to contractor and subcontractor records and contractor personnel, the FAR Council has determined this rule should apply to contracts or subcontracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, as defined at 2.101.

This is a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review under Section 6 of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

F. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Councils do not expect this interim rule to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, because it requires contractors to make available existing records of transactions covered by the Act. Contractors are not obligated to create additional records. Therefore, an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis has not been performed. The Councils will consider comments from small entities concerning the affected FAR Parts 12, 13, 14, 15, and 52 in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Interested parties must submit such comments separately and should cite 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* (FAC 2005–32, FAR Case 2009–011) in correspondence.

G. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act (Pub. L. 96–511) applies to this interim rule. However, the information collection requirements imposed by the changes to 52.214–26 and 52.215–2 are currently covered by the approved collection

under OMB Control number 9000-0034 entitled, Examination of Records by Comptroller General and Contract Audit: Sections Affected 52.215-2; 52.212-5; 52.214-26, for these existing provisions. The Councils believe changes due to the use of these provisions will not result in a substantial increase in either the burden or the number of entities. However, the Council welcomes comments on both of these items as part of the 60-day comment period.

H. Determination To Issue an Interim Rule

A determination has been made under the authority of the Secretary of Defense (DoD), the Administrator of General Services (GSA), and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) that urgent and compelling reasons exist to promulgate this interim rule without prior opportunity for public comment. This action is necessary because the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 became effective upon enactment, and contracts using funds appropriated by the Recovery Act will soon be ready to award. However, pursuant to Public Law 98-577 and FAR 1.501, the Councils will consider public comments received in response to this interim rule in the formation of the final rule.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 12, 13, 14, 15, and 52

Government procurement.

Dated: March 25, 2009.

Al Matera,

Director, Office of Acquisition Policy.

■ Therefore, DoD, GSA, and NASA amend 48 CFR parts 12, 13, 14, 15, and 52 as set forth below:

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 12, 13, 14, 15, and 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 121(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

PART 12—ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS

■ 2. Amend section 12.301 by revising paragraph (b)(4) to read as follows:

12.301 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses for the acquisition of commercial items.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) *The clause at 52.212-5, Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items.* This clause incorporates by reference only those clauses required to implement

provisions of law or Executive orders applicable to the acquisition of commercial items. The contracting officer shall attach this clause to the solicitation and contract and, using the appropriate clause prescriptions, indicate which, if any, of the additional clauses cited in 52.212-5(b) or (c) are applicable to the specific acquisition. Some of the clauses require fill-in; the fill-in language should be inserted as directed by 52.104(d). When cost information is obtained pursuant to Part 15 to establish the reasonableness of prices for commercial items, the contracting officer shall insert the clauses prescribed for this purpose in an addendum to the solicitation and contract. This clause may not be tailored.

(i) Use the clause with its Alternate I when the head of the agency has waived the examination of records by the Comptroller General in accordance with 25.1001.

(ii) If the acquisition will use funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5), the contracting officer shall use the clause with its Alternate II, and may not use Alternate I.

* * * * *

■ 3. Amend section 12.504 by revising paragraph (a)(7) to read as follows:

12.504 Applicability of certain laws to subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial items.

(a) * * *

(7) 41 U.S.C. 254d(c) and 10 U.S.C. 2313(c), Examination of Records of Contractor, when a subcontractor is not required to provide cost or pricing data (see 15.209(b)), unless using funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5).

* * * * *

PART 13—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

■ 4. Amend section 13.006 by revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

13.006 Inapplicable provisions and clauses.

* * * * *

(d) 52.215-2, Audits and Records—Negotiation, except as used with its Alternate I, when using funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5).

* * * * *

PART 14—SEALED BIDDING

■ 5. Amend section 14.201-7 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

14.201-7 Contract Clauses.

(a) When contracting by sealed bidding, the contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.214-26, Audit and Records-Sealed Bidding, in solicitations and contracts as follows:

(1) Use the basic clause if—

(i) The acquisition will not use funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5); and

(ii) The contract amount is expected to exceed the threshold at 15.403-4(a)(1) for submission of cost or pricing data.

(2) If the acquisition will use funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, use the clause with its Alternate I in all solicitations and contracts.

* * * * *

■ 6. Amend section 15.209 by revising the introductory text of paragraph (b)(1) and adding paragraph (b)(2) to read as follows:

15.209 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

* * * * *

(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.215-2, Audit and Records-Negotiation (10 U.S.C. 2313, 41 U.S.C. 254d, and OMB Circular No. A-133), in solicitations and contracts except those for—

* * * * *

(2) When using funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5)—

(i) The exceptions in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iii) are not applicable; and

(ii) Use the clause with its Alternate

I.

* * * * *

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

■ 7. Amend section 52.212-5 by adding Alternate II to read as follows:

52.212-5 Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items.

* * * * *

Alternate II (MAR 2009). As prescribed in 12.301(b)(4)(ii), substitute the following paragraphs (d)(1) and (e)(1) for paragraphs (d)(1) and (e)(1) of the basic clause as follows:

(d)(1) The Comptroller General of the United States, an appropriate Inspector General appointed under section 3 or 8G of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), or an authorized representative of either of the foregoing officials shall have access to and right to—

(i) Examine any of the Contractor's or any subcontractors' records that pertain to, and involve transactions relating to, this contract; and

(ii) Interview any officer or employee regarding such transactions.

(e)(1) Notwithstanding the requirements of the clauses in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), of this clause, the Contractor is not required to flow down any FAR clause in a subcontract for commercial items, other than—

(i) *Paragraph (d) of this clause.* This paragraph flows down to all subcontracts, except the authority of the Inspector General under paragraph (d)(1)(ii) does not flow down; and

(ii) *Those clauses listed in this paragraph (e)(1).* Unless otherwise indicated below, the extent of the flow down shall be as required by the clause—

(A) 52.203–13, Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct (Dec 2008) (Pub. L. 110–252, Title VI, Chapter 1 (41 U.S.C. 251 note)).

(B) 52.219–8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns (May 2004) (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(2) and (3)), in all subcontracts that offer further subcontracting opportunities. If the subcontract (except subcontracts to small business concerns) exceeds \$550,000 (\$1,000,000 for construction of any public facility), the subcontractor must include 52.219–8 in lower tier subcontracts that offer subcontracting opportunities.

(C) 52.222–26, Equal Opportunity (Mar 2007) (E.O. 11246).

(D) 52.222–35, Equal Opportunity for Special Disabled Veterans, Veterans of the Vietnam Era, and Other Eligible Veterans (Sept 2006) (38 U.S.C. 4212).

(E) 52.222–36, Affirmative Action for Workers with Disabilities (June 1998) (29 U.S.C. 793).

(F) 52.222–39, Notification of Employee Rights Concerning Payment of Union Dues or Fees (Dec 2004) (E.O. 13201).

(G) 52.222–41, Service Contract Act of 1965 (Nov 2007) (41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).

(H) 52.222–50, Combating Trafficking in Persons (Feb 2009) (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)).

(I) 2.222–51, Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Maintenance, Calibration, or Repair of Certain

Equipment-Requirements (Nov 2007) (41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).

(J) 52.222–53, Exemption from Application of the Service Contract Act to Contracts for Certain Services-Requirements (Feb 2009) (41 U.S.C. 351, *et seq.*).

(K) 52.222–54, Employment Eligibility Verification (Jan 2009).

(L) 52.226–6, Promoting Excess Food Donation to Nonprofit Organizations. (Mar 2009) (Pub. L. 110–247). Flow down required in accordance with paragraph (e) of FAR clause 52.226–6.

(M) 52.247–64, Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (Feb 2006) (46 U.S.C. Appx. 1241(b) and 10 U.S.C. 2631). Flow down required in accordance with paragraph (d) of FAR clause 52.247–64.

■ 8. Amend section 52.214–26 by adding Alternate I to read as follows:

52.214–26 Audit and Records—Sealed Bidding.

* * * * *

Alternate I (MAR 2009). As prescribed in 14.201–7(a)(2) substitute the following paragraphs (c) and (e) for paragraphs (c) and (e) of the basic clause:

(c) The Comptroller General of the United States, an appropriate Inspector General appointed under section 3 or 8G of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), or an authorized representative of either of the foregoing officials, shall have access to and the right to—

(1) Examine any of the Contractor's or any subcontractors' records that pertain to, and involve transactions relating to, this contract or a subcontract hereunder; and

(2) Interview any officer or employee regarding such transactions.

(e)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(2), the Contractor shall insert a clause containing the provisions of this clause, including this paragraph (e), in all subcontracts.

(2) The authority of the Inspector General under paragraph (c)(2) of this clause does not flow down to subcontracts.

■ 9. Amend section 52.215–2 by adding Alternate I to read as follows:

52.215–2 Audit and Records—Negotiation.

* * * * *

Alternate I (MAR 2009). As prescribed in 15.209(b)(2), substitute the following paragraphs (d)(1) and (g) for paragraphs (d)(1) and (g) of the basic clause:

(d) *Comptroller General or Inspector General.* (1) The Comptroller General of the United States, an appropriate Inspector General appointed under section 3 or 8G of the Inspector General

Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), or an authorized representative of either of the foregoing officials, shall have access to and the right to—

(i) Examine any of the Contractor's or any subcontractor's records that pertain to and involve transactions relating to this contract or a subcontract hereunder; and

(ii) Interview any officer or employee regarding such transactions.

(g)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (g)(2) of this clause, the Contractor shall insert a clause containing all the terms of this clause, including this paragraph (g), in all subcontracts under this contract. The clause may be altered only as necessary to identify properly the contracting parties and the Contracting Officer under the Government prime contract.

(2) The authority of the Inspector General under paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this clause does not flow down to subcontracts.

[FR Doc. E9–7029 Filed 3–30–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 12 and 52

[FAC 2005–32; FAR Case 2008–026; Item VI; Docket 2009–0013, Sequence 1]

RIN 9000–AL25

Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2008–026, GAO Access to Contractor Employees

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DoD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) have agreed on an interim rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to implement Section 871 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (NDAA) (Pub. L. 110–417) which allows the Government Accountability Office to interview current contractor employees during the audit of the contractor's records. FAR 52.215–2(d)(1), Audit and Records–Negotiation, is revised to allow for the

Appendix 9 – Interim Final Guidance for Federal Financial Assistance

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

2 CFR PART 176

Requirements for Implementing Sections 1512, 1605, and 1606 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 for Financial Assistance Awards

AGENCY: Office of Federal Financial Management, Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

ACTION: Interim final guidance to agencies.

SUMMARY: The Office of Federal Financial Management (OFFM) is establishing government-wide guidance and standard award terms for agencies to include in financial assistance awards (namely, grants, cooperative agreements, and loans) as part of their implementation of sections 1512, and 1605, and 1606 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5). This guidance does not cover all award terms that may be needed on financial assistance awards funded directly or assisted by the Federal government under the Recovery Act. The focus of this guidance is on implementing Recovery Act provisions that may require greater clarification in order to foster consistent application across the Federal Government. Under the interim final guidance, agencies would use the standard award terms in their financial assistance awards to require recipients and sub-recipients (first-tier that are not individuals) to maintain current registrations in the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database; to require recipients to report quarterly on project or activity status,

sub-grant and subcontract information; to notify recipients of the domestic sourcing (“Buy American”) requirements that apply to certain iron, steel and manufactured goods; to notify recipients of the wage rate requirements that apply to certain projects; and to ensure proper accounting and reporting of Recovery Act expenditures in single audits.

DATES: This effective date of this interim final guidance is April 3, 2009. To be considered in preparation of the final guidance, comments on the interim final guidance must be received by no later than *[insert date that is 60 days after date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER]*.

ADDRESSES: Due to potential delays in OMB’s receipt and processing of mail sent through the U.S. Postal Service, we encourage respondents to submit comments electronically to ensure timely receipt. We cannot guarantee that comments mailed will be received before the comment closing date.

Comments may be sent to via <http://www.regulations.gov> – a Federal E-Government website that allows the public to find, review, and submit comments on documents that agencies have published in the Federal Register and that are open for comment. Simply type “Recovery Act Guidance” (in quotes) in the Comment or Submission search box, click Go, and follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments received by the date specified above will be included as part of the official record.

Electronic mail comments may also be submitted to: Marguerite Pridgen at mpridgen@omb.eop.gov. Please include “Recovery Act Guidance” in the subject line and the

full body of your comments in the text of the electronic message and not as an attachment. Please include your name, title, organization, postal address, telephone number, and e-mail address in the text of the message. Comments may also be submitted via facsimile to 202-395-3952.

Comments may be mailed to Marguerite Pridgen, Office of Federal Financial Management, Office of Management and Budget, Room 6025, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

COMMENTS: All responses will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marguerite Pridgen, Office of Federal Financial Management, Office of Management and Budget, telephone (202)395-7844 (direct) or (202)395-3993 (main office) and e-mail: Marguerite_E._Pridgen@omb.eop.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. BACKGROUND

- A. Section 1512(c) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5, hereafter referred to as “the Recovery Act” or “the Act”) requires, as a condition of receipt of funds, quarterly reporting on the use of funds. The data elements proposed for reporting the information described in section 1512(c) were published in the Federal Register on April 1, 2009 [74 FR 14824]. An entity that

receives assistance funding under the Recovery Act must report information including, but not limited to,

- i. the total amount of recovery funds received from that agency;
- ii. the amount of recovery funds received that were expended or obligated to projects or activities; and
- iii. a detailed list of all projects or activities for which recovery funds were expended or obligated, including—
 1. the name of the project or activity;
 2. a description of the project or activity;
 3. an evaluation of the completion status of the project or activity;
 4. an estimate of the number of jobs created and the number of jobs retained by the project or activity; and
 5. for infrastructure investments made by State and local governments, the purpose, total cost, and rationale of the agency for funding the infrastructure investment with funds made available under this Act, and name of the person to contact at the agency if there are concerns with the infrastructure investment.
- iv. Detailed information on any subcontracts or sub-grants awarded by the recipient to include the data elements required to comply with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, as amended (Public Law 109-282, hereafter referred to as “the Transparency Act”), allowing aggregate reporting on awards below \$25,000 or to individuals, as prescribed by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. The Transparency Act identifies specific data elements that the website (USAspending.gov) must include for each federal award and

authorizes OMB to specify additional elements for other relevant information. A 2008 amendment to the Transparency Act called the "Government Funding Transparency Act of 2008" (Public Law 110-252) added a requirement to collect compensation information on certain chief executive officers (CEOs) of the recipient and sub-recipient entity. An entity that receives assistance funding under the Recovery Act must report information required under the Transparency Act including, but not limited to,

1. The name of the entity receiving the award;
2. The amount of the award;
3. The transaction type;
4. The funding agency;
5. The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number;
6. The program source;
7. The location of the entity receiving the award, including four data elements for the city, State, Congressional district, and country;
8. The location of the primary place of performance under the award, including four data elements for the city, State, Congressional district, and country;
9. A unique identifier of the entity receiving the award;
10. A unique identifier of the parent entity of the recipient, should the recipient be owned by another entity; and
11. The names and total compensation of the five most highly compensated officers of the company if it received (1) 80% or more of its annual gross revenues in Federal awards; and (2) \$25M or more in annual gross revenue from Federal

awards.

B. Section 1512(h) of the Recovery Act requires recipients of Recovery Act funds, including those receiving funds directly from the Federal government, to register in the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database at www.ccr.gov. Because recipients must report information on their first-tier contracts and awards, the proposed guidance also would establish a requirement for sub-recipient registration in the CCR as a way to help ensure consistent reporting of data about each entity and thereby make the data more useful to the public. Without the requirement, multiple recipients doing business with the same entity may use different variations of the entity's name, address, or parent organization when they each report on their awards to the entity. It should be noted that in order to register in CCR, a valid Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Number is required.

C. Section 1605 of the Recovery Act requires that projects, funded by the Recovery Act, for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public building or public work use American iron, steel, and manufactured goods in the project unless one of the specified exemptions applies. The Act provides that this requirement be applied in a manner consistent with U.S. obligations under international agreements. Definitions of "manufactured good," "public building and public work," and other terms as they pertain to the Buy American guidance in 2 CFR part 176 are found in 176.140 and 176.160.

D. Section 1606 of the Recovery Act requires the payment of Davis-Bacon Act (40 USC 31) wage rates to "laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on projects funded directly by or assisted in whole or in part by and

through the Federal Government” pursuant to the proposed Recovery Act.

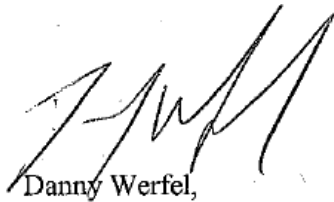
E. To maximize the transparency and accountability of funds authorized under the Recovery Act as required by Congress and in accordance with 2 CFR 215, sub-part _____. 21 “Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Agreements With Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and other Non-Profit Organizations” and OMB Circular A-102 Common Rules provisions, recipients agree to maintain records that identify adequately the source and application of Recovery Act funds. Guidance and an award term are provided in part 176 to help ensure that recipients understand their responsibilities with respect to tracking, accounting and reporting transactions during the award and in preparing audit documentation and reports in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, if applicable.

II. NEXT STEPS

We will consider all comments received on the interim final version of the OMB guidance as we develop the final guidance. Federal agencies that award grants, cooperative agreements, and other financial assistance awards will immediately implement this interim final guidance through the appropriate award terms. The award terms on awards made while this interim final version of this guidance is in effect do not need to be modified to reflect any modified award terms in the final guidance unless specifically required in the final guidance.

List of Subjects in 2 CFR Part 176

Assistance awards, Authorized agency action official, Award officials, Buy American, Classified, Davis-Bacon Act, Grants, Cooperative agreements, Loans, Recovery Act , Wage rate.



Danny Werfel,

Deputy Controller.

For the reasons set forth above, the Office of Management and Budget proposes to amend 2 CFR chapter I by adding a part 176 to read as follows:

PART 176-AWARD TERMS FOR ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS THAT INCLUDE FUNDS UNDER THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009, PUBLIC LAW 111-5

Sec.

- 176.10 Purpose of this part.
- 176.20 Agency Responsibilities (General).
- 176.30 Definitions.

Subpart A–Reporting and Registration Requirements under Section 1512 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

- 176.40 Procedure.

176.50 Award term- Reporting and Registration Requirements under Section 1512 of the Recovery Act.

Subpart B—Buy American Requirement under Section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

176.60 Statutory Requirement.

176.70 Policy.

176.80 Exceptions.

176.90 Non-application to acquisitions covered under international agreements.

176.100 Timely determination concerning the inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act.

176.110 Evaluating proposals of foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods.

176.120 Determinations made on late requests.

176.130 Noncompliance.

176.140 Award term- Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Manufactured Goods—Section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

176.150 Notice of Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Manufactured Goods—Section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

176.160 Award term- Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Manufactured Goods (covered under International Agreements)—Section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

176.170 Notice of Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Manufactured Goods
(covered under International Agreements)—Section 1605 of the American
Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

**APPENDIX – to Subpart B of 2 CFR part 176-- U.S. States, Other Sub-Federal Entities,
and Other Entities Subject to U.S. Obligations under International Agreements.**

**Subpart C—Wage Rate Requirements under Section 1606 of the American Recovery and
Reinvestment Act of 2009.**

176.180 Procedure.

176.190 Award term- Wage Rate Requirements under Section 1606 of the American
Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

Subpart D—Single Audit Information for Recipients of Recovery Act Funds

176.200 Procedure.

176.210 Award term- Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and Responsibilities
for Informing Sub-recipients.

Authority: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law 111-5; Federal
Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, (Public Law 109-282), as amended.

**PART 176- AWARD TERMS FOR ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS THAT INCLUDE
FUNDS UNDER THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009,
PUBLIC LAW 111-5**

§176.10 Purpose of this part.

This part establishes Federal government-wide award terms for financial assistance awards, namely, grants, cooperative agreements, and loans, to implement the cross-cutting requirements of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law 111-5 (“Recovery Act”). These requirements are cross-cutting in that they apply to more than one agency’s awards.

§176.20 Agency Responsibilities (General).

(a) In any assistance award funded in whole or in part by the Recovery Act, the award official shall indicate that the award is being made under the Recovery Act, and indicate what projects and/or activities are being funded under the Recovery Act. This requirement applies whenever Recovery Act funds are used, regardless of the assistance type.

(b) To maximize transparency of Recovery Act funds required for reporting by the assistance recipient, the award official shall consider structuring assistance awards to allow for separately tracking Recovery Act funds.

(c) Award officials shall ensure that recipients comply with the Recovery Act requirements of Subpart A. If the recipient fails to comply with the reporting requirements or other award terms, the award official or other authorized agency action official shall take the appropriate enforcement or termination action in accordance with 2 CFR part 215.62 or the agency’s implementation of the OMB Circular A-102 grants management common rule.

(d) The award official shall make the recipient’s failure to comply with the reporting requirements a part of the recipient’s performance record.

§176.30 Definitions.

As used in this part--

“Award” means any grant, cooperative agreement or loan made with Recovery Act funds.

“Award official” means a person with the authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate financial assistance awards and make related determinations and findings.

“Classified” or “classified information” means any knowledge that can be communicated or any documentary material, regardless of its physical form or characteristics, that—

- (1) (i) Is owned by, is produced by or for, or is under the control of the United States Government; or (ii) Has been classified by the Department of Energy as privately generated restricted data following the procedures in 10 CFR 1045.21; and
- (2) Must be protected against unauthorized disclosure according to Executive Order 12958, Classified National Security Information, April 17, 1995, or classified in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

“Recipient” means any entity other than an individual that receives Recovery Act funds in the form of a grant, cooperative agreement or loan directly from the Federal Government.

“Recovery funds” or “Recovery Act funds” are funds made available through the appropriations of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law 111-5.

“Sub-award” means –

- i. A legal instrument to provide support for the performance of any portion of the substantive project or program for which the recipient received this award and that the recipient awards to an eligible sub-recipient;
- ii. The term does not include the recipient’s procurement of property and services needed to carry out the project or program (for further explanation, see §____.210 of the

attachment to OMB Circular A-133, “Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations”).

iii. A sub-award may be provided through any legal agreement, including an agreement that the recipient or a sub-recipient considers a contract.

“Subcontract” means a legal instrument used by a recipient for procurement of property and services needed to carry out the project or program.

“Sub-recipient” or “Sub-awardee” means a non-Federal entity that expends Federal awards received from a pass-through entity to carry out a Federal program, but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such a program. A sub-recipient may also be a recipient of other Federal awards directly from a Federal awarding agency. Guidance on distinguishing between a sub-recipient and a vendor is provided in §___.210 of OMB Circular A-133.

Subpart A—Reporting Requirement under Section 1512 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

§176.40 Procedure.

The award official shall insert the standard award term in this Subpart in all awards funded in whole or in part with Recovery Act funds, except for those that are classified, awarded to individuals, or awarded under mandatory and entitlement programs, except as specifically required by OMB, or expressly exempted from the reporting requirement in the Recovery Act.

§176.50 Award term--Reporting and Registration Requirements under Section 1512 of the Recovery Act.

Agencies are responsible for ensuring that their recipients report information required under the Recovery Act in a timely manner. The following award term shall be used by agencies to implement the recipient reporting and registration requirements in section 1512:

Reporting and Registration Requirements under Section 1512 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law 111-5

(a) This award requires the recipient to complete projects or activities which are funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (“Recovery Act”) and to report on use of Recovery Act funds provided through this award. Information from these reports will be made available to the public.

(b) The reports are due no later than ten calendar days after each calendar quarter in which the recipient receives the assistance award funded in whole or in part by the Recovery Act.

(c) Recipients and their first-tier recipients must maintain current registrations in the Central Contractor Registration (www.ccr.gov) at all times during which they have active federal awards funded with Recovery Act funds. A Dun and Bradstreet Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Number (www.dnb.com) is one of the requirements for registration in the Central Contractor Registration.

(d) The recipient shall report the information described in section 1512(c) using the reporting instructions and data elements that will be provided online at www.FederalReporting.gov and ensure that any information that is pre-filled is corrected or updated as needed.

(End of award term)

Subpart B—Buy American Requirement under Section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

§176.60 Statutory Requirement.

Section 1605 of the Recovery Act prohibits use of recovery funds for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public building or public work unless all of the iron, steel, and manufactured goods used in the project are produced in the United States. The law requires that this prohibition be applied in a manner consistent with U.S. obligations under international agreements, and it provides for waiver under three circumstances:

- (a) Iron, steel, or relevant manufactured goods are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality;
- (b) Inclusion of iron, steel, or manufactured goods produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent; or
- (c) Applying the domestic preference would be inconsistent with the public interest.

§176.70 Policy.

Except as provided in 176.80 or 176.90--

- (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by the Recovery Act may be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public building or public work (see definitions at 176.140 and 176.160) unless—
 - (1) The public building or public work is located in the United States; and

(2) All of the iron, steel, and manufactured goods used in the project are produced or manufactured in the United States.

(i) Production in the United States of the iron or steel used in the project requires that all manufacturing processes must take place in the United States, except metallurgical processes involving refinement of steel additives. These requirements do not apply to iron or steel used as components or subcomponents of manufactured goods used in the project.

(ii) There is no requirement with regard to the origin of components or subcomponents in manufactured goods used in the project, as long as the manufacturing occurs in the United States.

(b) Paragraph (a) shall not apply where the Recovery Act requires the application of alternative Buy American requirements for iron, steel, and manufactured goods.

§176.80 Exceptions.

(a) When one of the following exceptions applies in a case or category of cases, the award official may allow the recipient to use foreign iron, steel and/or manufactured goods in the project without regard to the restrictions of section 1605 of the Recovery Act:

(1) Nonavailability. The head of the Federal department or agency may determine that the iron, steel or relevant manufactured good is not produced or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality. The determinations of nonavailability of the articles listed at 48 CFR 25.104(a) and the procedures at 48 CFR 25.103(b)(1) also apply if any of those articles are manufactured goods needed in the project.

(2) Unreasonable cost. The head of the Federal department or agency may determine that the cost of domestic iron, steel, or relevant manufactured goods will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent in accordance with 176.110.

(3) Inconsistent with public interest. The head of the Federal department or agency may determine that application of the restrictions of section 1605 of the Recovery Act would be inconsistent with the public interest.

(b) Determination. When a determination is made for any of the reasons stated in this section that certain foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods may be used—

(1) The award official shall list the excepted materials in the award; and

(2) The head of the Federal department or agency shall publish a notice in the Federal Register within two weeks after the determination is made, unless the item has already been determined to be domestically nonavailable. A list of items that are not domestically available is at 48 CFR 25.104(a). The Federal Register notice or information from the notice may be posted by OMB to Recovery.gov. The notice shall include—

(i) The title “Buy American Exception under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009”;

(ii) The dollar value and brief description of the project; and

(iii) A detailed written justification as to why the restriction is being waived.

§176.90 Non-application to acquisitions covered under international agreements.

(a) Acquisitions covered by international agreements. Section 1605(d) of the Recovery Act provides that the Buy American requirement in section 1605 shall be applied in a manner consistent with U.S. obligations under international agreements.

(1) The Buy American requirement set out in 176.70 shall not be applied where the iron, steel or manufactured goods used in the project are from a Party to an international agreement, listed in paragraph (2), and the recipient is required under an international agreement, described in the Appendix to this Subpart, to treat the goods and services of that Party the same as domestic goods and services. This obligation shall only apply to projects with an estimated value of \$7,443,000 or more and projects that are not specifically excluded from the application of those agreements.

(2) The international agreements that obligate recipients that are covered under an international agreement to treat the goods and services of a Party the same as domestic goods and services and the respective Parties to the agreements are:

(i) The World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement (Aruba, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom);

(ii) The following Free Trade Agreements:

(A) Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua);

(B) North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (Canada and Mexico);

(C) United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement;

(D) United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement;

(E) United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement;

(F) United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement;

- (G) United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement;
- (H) United States-Oman Free Trade Agreement;
- (I) United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement; and
- (J) United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement; and

(iii) United States-European Communities Exchange of Letters (May 15, 1995): Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom.

§176.100 Timely determination concerning the inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act.

- (a) The head of the Federal department or agency involved may make a determination regarding inapplicability of section 1605 to a particular case or to a category of cases.
- (b) Before Recovery Act funds are awarded by the Federal agency or obligated by the recipient for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public building or public work, an applicant or recipient may request from the award official a determination concerning the inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act for specifically identified items.
- (c) The time for submitting the request and the information and supporting data that must be included in the request are to be specified in the agency's and recipient's request for applications and/or proposals, and as appropriate, in other written communications . The content of those communications should be consistent with the notice in 176.150 or 176.170, whichever applies.
- (d) The award official must evaluate all requests based on the information provided and may supplement this information with other readily available information.
- (e) In making a determination based on the increased cost to the project of using domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods, the award official must compare the total estimated cost of the

project using foreign iron, steel and/or relevant manufactured goods to the estimated cost if all domestic iron, steel, and/or relevant manufactured goods were used. If use of domestic iron, steel, and/or relevant manufactured goods would increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent, then the award official shall determine that the cost of the domestic iron, steel, and/or relevant manufactured goods is unreasonable.

§176.110 Evaluating proposals of foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods.

(a) If the award official receives a request for an exception based on the cost of certain domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods being unreasonable, in accordance with section 176.80, then the award official shall apply evaluation factors to the proposal to use such foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods as follows:

(1) Use an evaluation factor of 25 percent, applied to the total estimated cost of the project, if the foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods are to be used in the project based on an exception for unreasonable cost requested by the applicant.

(2) Total evaluated cost = project cost estimate + (.25 x project cost estimate, if (a)(1) applies).

(b) Applicants or recipients also may submit alternate proposals based on use of equivalent domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods to avoid possible denial of Recovery Act funding for the proposal if the Federal government determines that an exception permitting use of the foreign item(s) does not apply.

(c) If the award official makes an award to an applicant that proposed foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods not listed in the applicable notice in the request for applications or proposals, then the award official must add the excepted materials to the list in the award term.

§176.120 Determinations on late requests.

(a) If a recipient requests a determination regarding the inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act after obligating Recovery Act funds for a project for construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair (late request), the recipient must explain why it could not request the determination before making the obligation or why the need for such determination otherwise was not reasonably foreseeable. If the award official concludes that the recipient should have made the request before making the obligation, the award official may deny the request.

(b) The award official must base evaluation of any late request for a determination regarding the inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act on information required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of the applicable notice at 176.150 or 176.170 and/or other readily available information.

(c) If a determination, under 176.80 is made after Recovery Act funds were obligated for a project for construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair that an exception to section 1605 of the Recovery Act applies, the award official must amend the award to allow use of the foreign iron, steel, and/or relevant manufactured goods. When the basis of the exception is nonavailability or public interest, the amended award shall reflect adjustment of the award amount, redistribution of budgeted funds, and/or other appropriate actions taken to cover costs associated with acquiring or using the foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods. When the basis for the exception is the unreasonable cost of domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods the award official shall adjust the award amount or the budget, as appropriate, by at least the differential established in 176.110(a).

§176.130 Noncompliance.

The award official must—

- (a) Review allegations of violations of section 1605 of the Recovery Act;
- (b) Unless fraud is suspected, notify the recipient of the apparent unauthorized use of foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods and request a reply, to include proposed corrective action; and
- (c) If the review reveals that a recipient or sub-recipient has used foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods without authorization, take appropriate action, including one or more of the following:
 - (1) Process a determination concerning the inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act in accordance with 176.120.
 - (2) Consider requiring the removal and replacement of the unauthorized foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods.
 - (3) If removal and replacement of foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods used in a public building or a public work would be impracticable, cause undue delay, or otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Federal Government, the award official may determine in writing that the foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods need not be removed and replaced. A determination to retain foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods does not constitute a determination that an exception to section 1605 of the Recovery Act applies, and this should be stated in the determination. Further, a determination to retain foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods does not affect the Federal Government's right to reduce the amount of the award by the cost of the steel, iron, or manufactured goods that are used in the project or to take enforcement or termination action in accordance with the agency's grants management regulations.

(4) If the noncompliance is sufficiently serious, consider exercising appropriate remedies, such as withholding cash payments pending correction of the deficiency, suspending or terminating the award, and withholding further awards for the project. Also consider preparing and forwarding a report to the agency suspending or debarring official in accordance with the agency's debarment rule implementing 2 CFR part 180. If the noncompliance appears to be fraudulent, refer the matter to other appropriate agency officials, such as the officer responsible for criminal investigation.

§176.140 Award term- Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Manufactured Goods—Section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

When awarding Recovery Act funds for construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public building or public work that does not involve iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods covered under international agreements, the agency shall use the following award term:

REQUIRED USE OF AMERICAN IRON, STEEL, AND MANUFACTURED GOODS—SECTION 1605 OF THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009

(a) **Definitions.** As used in this award term and condition—

“Manufactured good” means a good brought to the construction site for incorporation into the building or work that has been--

- (1) Processed into a specific form and shape; or
- (2) Combined with other raw material to create a material that has different properties than the properties of the individual raw materials.

“Public building” and "public work" means a public building of, and a public work of, a governmental entity (the United States; the District of Columbia; commonwealths, territories, and minor outlying islands of the United States; State and local governments; and multi-State, regional, or interstate entities which have governmental functions). These buildings and works may include, without limitation, bridges, dams, plants, highways, parkways, streets, subways, tunnels, sewers, mains, power lines, pumping stations, heavy generators, railways, airports, terminals, docks, piers, wharves, ways, lighthouses, buoys, jetties, breakwaters, levees, and canals, and the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of such buildings and works.

“Steel” means an alloy that includes at least 50 percent iron, between .02 and 2 percent carbon, and may include other elements.

(b) *Domestic preference.*

(1) This award term and condition implements Section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act)(Pub. L. 111-5), by requiring that all iron, steel, and manufactured goods used in the project are produced in the United States except as provided in paragraph (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this term and condition.

(2) This requirement does not apply to the material listed by the Federal Government as follows:

[Award official to list applicable excepted materials or indicate “none”]

(3) The award official may add other iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods to the list in paragraph (b)(2) of this term and condition if the Federal government determines that—

(i) The cost of the domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods would be unreasonable. The cost of domestic iron, steel, or manufactured goods used in the project is

unreasonable when the cumulative cost of such material will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent;

(ii) The iron, steel, and/or manufactured good is not produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

(iii) The application of the restriction of section 1605 of the Recovery Act would be inconsistent with the public interest.

(c) Request for determination of inapplicability of Section 1605 of the Recovery Act.

(1)(i) Any recipient request to use foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this term and condition shall include adequate information for Federal Government evaluation of the request, including—

(A) A description of the foreign and domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods;

(B) Unit of measure;

(C) Quantity;

(D) Cost;

(E) Time of delivery or availability;

(F) Location of the project;

(G) Name and address of the proposed supplier; and

(H) A detailed justification of the reason for use of foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods cited in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this term and condition.

(ii) A request based on unreasonable cost shall include a reasonable survey of the market and a completed cost comparison table in the format in paragraph (d) of this term and condition.

(iii) The cost of iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods material shall include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty.

(iv) Any recipient request for a determination submitted after Recovery Act funds have been obligated for a project for construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair shall explain why the recipient could not reasonably foresee the need for such determination and could not have requested the determination before the funds were obligated. If the recipient does not submit a satisfactory explanation, the award official need not make a determination.

(2) If the Federal government determines after funds have been obligated for a project for construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair that an exception to section 1605 of the Recovery Act applies, the award official will amend the award to allow use of the foreign iron, steel, and/or relevant manufactured goods. When the basis for the exception is nonavailability or public interest, the amended award shall reflect adjustment of the award amount, redistribution of budgeted funds, and/or other actions taken to cover costs associated with acquiring or using the foreign iron, steel, and/or relevant manufactured goods. When the basis for the exception is the unreasonable cost of the domestic iron, steel, or manufactured goods, the award official shall adjust the award amount or redistribute budgeted funds by at least the differential established in 2 CFR 176.110(a).

(3) Unless the Federal Government determines that an exception to section 1605 of the Recovery Act applies, use of foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods is noncompliant with section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

(d) **Data.** To permit evaluation of requests under paragraph (b) of this term and condition based on unreasonable cost, the Recipient shall include the following information and any applicable supporting data based on the survey of suppliers:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ITEMS COST COMPARISON			
Description	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Cost (Dollars)*
Item 1: Foreign steel, iron, or manufactured good	_____	_____	_____

Domestic steel, iron, or manufactured good _____

Item 2:

Foreign steel, iron, or manufactured good _____

Domestic steel, iron, or manufactured good _____

[List name, address, telephone number, email address, and contact for suppliers surveyed.

Attach copy of response; if oral, attach summary.]

[Include other applicable supporting information.]

[* Include all delivery costs to the construction site.]

(End of award term)

**§176.150 Notice of Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Manufactured Goods—
Section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.**

When requesting applications or proposals for Recovery Act programs or activities that may involve construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public building or public work, and do not involve iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods covered under international agreements, the agency shall use the following notice:

**REQUIRED USE OF AMERICAN IRON, STEEL, AND MANUFACTURED GOODS—SECTION 1605
OF THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009**

(a) Definitions. “Manufactured good,” “public building and public work,” and “steel,” as used in this notice, are defined in the 2 CFR 176.140.

(b) **Requests for determinations of inapplicability.** A prospective applicant requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5)(Recovery Act) should submit the request to the award official in time to allow a determination before submission of applications or proposals. The prospective applicant shall include the information and applicable supporting data required by

paragraphs (c) and (d) of the award term and condition at 2 CFR 176.140 in the request. If an applicant has not requested a determination regarding the inapplicability of 1605 of the Recovery Act before submitting its application or proposal, or has not received a response to a previous request, the applicant shall include the information and supporting data in the application or proposal.

(c) *Evaluation of project proposals.*

If the Federal government determines that an exception based on unreasonable cost of domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods applies, the Federal Government will evaluate a project requesting exception to the requirements of section 1605 of the Recovery Act by adding to the estimated total cost of the project 25 percent of the project cost, if foreign iron, steel, or manufactured goods are used in the project based on unreasonable cost of comparable manufactured domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods.

(d) Alternate project proposals.

(1) When a project proposal includes foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods not listed by the Federal Government at paragraph (b)(2) of the award term and condition at 2 CFR 176.140, the applicant also may submit an alternate proposal based on use of equivalent domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods.

(2) If an alternate proposal is submitted, the applicant shall submit a separate cost comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of the award term and condition at 2 CFR 176.140 for the proposal that is based on the use of any foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods for which the Federal Government has not yet determined an exception applies.

(3) If the Federal government determines that a particular exception requested in

accordance with paragraph (b) of the award term and condition at 2 CFR 176.140 does not apply, the Federal Government will evaluate only those proposals based on use of the equivalent domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods, and the applicant shall be required to furnish such domestic items.

(End of notice)

§176.160 Award term- Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Manufactured Goods (covered under International Agreements)—Section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

When awarding Recovery Act funds for construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public building or public work that involves iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods materials covered under international agreements, the agency shall use the following award term:

(a) **Definitions.** As used in this award term and condition—

“Designated country” --

(1) A World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement country (Aruba, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom;

(2) A Free Trade Agreement (FTA) country (Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Peru, or Singapore); or

(3) A United States-European Communities Exchange of Letters (May 15, 1995) country:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom.

“Designated country iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods” --

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a designated country; or

(2) In the case of a manufactured good that consist in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a designated country into a new and different manufactured good distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

"Domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured good" --

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States; or

(2) In the case of a manufactured good that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in the United States into a new and different manufactured good distinct from the materials from which it was transformed. There is no requirement with regard to the origin of components or subcomponents in manufactured goods or products, as long as the manufacture of the goods occurs in the United States.

“Foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured good” means iron, steel and/or manufactured good that is not domestic or designated country iron, steel, and/or manufactured good.

“Manufactured good” means a good brought to the construction site for incorporation into the building or work that has been--

(1) Processed into a specific form and shape; or

(2) Combined with other raw material to create a material that has different properties than the properties of the individual raw materials.

“Public building” and "public work" means a public building of, and a public work of, a

governmental entity (the United States; the District of Columbia; commonwealths, territories, and minor outlying islands of the United States; State and local governments; and multi-State, regional, or interstate entities which have governmental functions). These buildings and works may include, without limitation, bridges, dams, plants, highways, parkways, streets, subways, tunnels, sewers, mains, power lines, pumping stations, heavy generators, railways, airports, terminals, docks, piers, wharves, ways, lighthouses, buoys, jetties, breakwaters, levees, and canals, and the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of such buildings and works.

“Steel” means an alloy that includes at least 50 percent iron, between .02 and 2 percent carbon, and may include other elements.

(b) Iron, steel, and manufactured goods.

(1) This award term and condition implements

(i) Section 1605(a) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5) (Recovery Act), by requiring that all iron, steel, and manufactured goods used in the project are produced in the United States; and

(ii) Section 1605(d), which requires application of the Buy American requirement in a manner consistent with U.S. obligations under international agreements. The restrictions of section 1605 of the Recovery Act do not apply to designated country iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods. The Buy American requirement in section 1605 shall not be applied where the iron, steel or manufactured goods used in the project are from a Party to an international agreement that obligates the recipient to treat the goods and services of that Party the same as domestic goods and services. This obligation shall only apply to projects with an estimated value of \$7,443,000 or more.

(2) The recipient shall use only domestic or designated country iron, steel, and

manufactured goods in performing the work funded in whole or part with this award, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this term and condition.

(3) The requirement in paragraph (b)(2) of this term and condition does not apply to the iron, steel, and manufactured goods listed by the Federal Government as follows:

[Award official to list applicable excepted materials or indicate “none”]

(4) The award official may add other iron, steel, and manufactured goods to the list in paragraph (b)(3) of this award term and condition if the Federal government determines that—

(i) The cost of domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods would be unreasonable. The cost of domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods used in the project is unreasonable when the cumulative cost of such material will increase the overall cost of the project by more than 25 percent;

(ii) The iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods is not produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality; or

(iii) The application of the restriction of section 1605 of the Recovery Act would be inconsistent with the public interest.

(c) Request for determination of inapplicability of section 1605 of the Recovery Act or the Buy American Act.

(1)(i) Any recipient request to use foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods in accordance with paragraph(b)(4) of this term and condition shall include adequate information for Federal Government evaluation of the request, including—

(A) A description of the foreign and domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods;

(B) Unit of measure;

(C) Quantity;

(D) Cost;

(E) Time of delivery or availability;

(F) Location of the project;

(G) Name and address of the proposed supplier; and

(H) A detailed justification of the reason for use of foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods cited in accordance with paragraph (b)(4) of this term and condition.

(ii) A request based on unreasonable cost shall include a reasonable survey of the market and a completed cost comparison table in the format in paragraph (d) of this term and condition.

(iii) The cost of iron, steel, or manufactured goods shall include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty.

(iv) Any recipient request for a determination submitted after Recovery Act funds have been obligated for a project for construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair shall explain why the recipient could not reasonably foresee the need for such determination and could not have requested the determination before the funds were obligated. If the recipient does not submit a satisfactory explanation, the award official need not make a determination.

(2) If the Federal government determines after funds have been obligated for a project for construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair that an exception to section 1605 of the Recovery Act applies, the award official will amend the award to allow use of the foreign iron, steel, and/or relevant manufactured goods. When the basis for the exception is nonavailability or public interest, the amended award shall reflect adjustment of the award amount, redistribution of budgeted funds, and/or other appropriate actions taken to cover costs associated with acquiring

or using the foreign iron, steel, and/or relevant manufactured goods.. When the basis for the exception is the unreasonable cost of the domestic iron, steel, or manufactured goods, the award official shall adjust the award amount or redistribute budgeted funds, as appropriate, by at least the differential established in 2 CFR 176.110(a).

(3) Unless the Federal Government determines that an exception to the section 1605 of the Recovery Act applies, use of foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods other than designated country iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods is noncompliant with the applicable Act.

(d) **Data.** To permit evaluation of requests under paragraph (b) of this term and condition based on unreasonable cost, the applicant shall include the following information and any applicable supporting data based on the survey of suppliers:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ITEMS COST COMPARISON			
Description	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Cost (Dollars)*
Item 1:			
Foreign steel, iron, or manufactured good	_____	_____	_____
Domestic steel, iron, or manufactured good	_____	_____	_____
Item 2:			
Foreign steel, iron, or manufactured good	_____	_____	_____
Domestic steel, iron, or manufactured good	_____	_____	_____

[List name, address, telephone number, email address, and contact for suppliers surveyed. Attach copy of response; if oral, attach summary.]
[Include other applicable supporting information.]
[* Include all delivery costs to the construction site.]

[List name, address, telephone number, email address, and contact for suppliers surveyed. Attach copy of response; if oral, attach summary.]
[Include other applicable supporting information.]
[* Include all delivery costs to the construction site).]

(End of award term)

§176.170 Notice of Required Use of American Iron, Steel, and Manufactured Goods (covered under International Agreements)—Section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

When requesting applications or proposals for Recovery Act programs or activities that may involve construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public building or public work, and involve iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods covered under international agreements, the agency shall use the following notice:

**NOTICE OF REQUIRED USE OF AMERICAN IRON, STEEL, AND MANUFACTURED GOODS
(COVERED UNDER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS)—SECTION 1605 OF THE AMERICAN
RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009**

(a) **Definitions.** “Designated country iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods,” “foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured good,” “manufactured good,” “public building and public work,” and “steel,” as used in this provision, are defined in 2 CFR 176.160(a).

(b) **Requests for determinations of inapplicability.** A prospective applicant requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of section 1605 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-5)(Recovery Act) should submit the request to the award official in time to allow a determination before submission of applications or proposals. The prospective applicant shall include the information and applicable supporting data required by paragraphs (c) and (d) of the award term and condition at 2 CFR 176.160 in the request. If an applicant has not requested a determination regarding the inapplicability of 1605 of the Recovery

Act before submitting its application or proposal, or has not received a response to a previous request, the applicant shall include the information and supporting data in the application or proposal.

(c) Evaluation of project proposals.

If the Federal government determines that an exception based on unreasonable cost of domestic iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods applies, the Federal Government will evaluate a project requesting exception to the requirements of section 1605 of the Recovery Act by adding to the estimated total cost of the project 25 percent of the project cost if foreign iron, steel, or manufactured goods are used based on unreasonable cost of comparable domestic iron, steel, or manufactured goods.

(d) Alternate project proposals.

(1) When a project proposal includes foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods, other than designated country iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods, that are not listed by the Federal Government in this Buy American notice in the request for applications or proposals, the applicant may submit an alternate proposal based on use of equivalent domestic or designated country iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods.

(2) If an alternate proposal is submitted, the applicant shall submit a separate cost comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of the award term and condition at 2 CFR 176.160 for the proposal that is based on the use of any foreign iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods for which the Federal Government has not yet determined an exception applies.

(3) If the Federal government determines that a particular exception requested in accordance with paragraph (b) of the award term and condition at 2 CFR 176.160 does not apply,

the Federal Government will evaluate only those proposals based on use of the equivalent domestic or designated country iron, steel, and/or manufactured goods, and the applicant shall be required to furnish such domestic or designated country items.

(End of notice)

APPENDIX – to Subpart B of 2 CFR part 176-- U.S. States, Other Sub-Federal Entities, and Other Entities Subject to U.S. Obligations under International Agreements.

STATES	Entities Covered	Exclusions	Relevant International Agreements
Arizona	Executive branch agencies		-WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Arkansas	Executive branch agencies, including universities but excluding the Office of Fish and Game	construction services	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Peru TPA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
California	Executive branch agencies		-WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Colorado	Executive branch agencies		-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Peru TPA -U.S.-Singapore

			FTA
Connecticut	-Department of Administrative Services -Department of Transportation -Department of Public Works -Constituent Units of Higher Education		-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Delaware	-Administrative Services (Central Procurement Agency) -State Universities -State Colleges	construction-grade steel (including requirements on subcontracts); motor vehicles; coal	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA (except Honduras) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Florida	Executive branch agencies	construction-grade steel (including requirements on subcontracts); motor vehicles; coal	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Peru TPA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Georgia	-Department of Administrative Services -Georgia Technology Authority	beef; compost; mulch	-U.S.-Australia FTA
Hawaii	Department of Accounting and General Services	software developed in the state; construction	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA (except Honduras) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Idaho	Central Procurement Agency (including all colleges and universities subject to central purchasing oversight)		-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA (except Honduras) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA

Illinois	-Department of Central Management Services	construction-grade steel (including requirements on subcontracts); motor vehicles; coal	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Peru TPA -U.S.-Singapore FTA -U.S.-EC Exchange of Letters (applies to EC Member States for procurement not covered by WTO GPA and only where the state considers out-of-state suppliers)
Iowa	-Department of General Services -Department of Transportation -Board of Regents' Institutions (universities)	construction-grade steel (including requirements on subcontracts); motor vehicles; coal	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Kansas	Executive branch agencies	construction services; automobiles; aircraft	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Kentucky	Division of Purchases, Finance and Administration Cabinet	construction projects	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Louisiana	Executive branch agencies		-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA

			-U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Maine	-Department of Administrative and Financial Services -Bureau of General Services (covering state government agencies and school construction) - Department of Transportation	construction-grade steel (including requirements on subcontracts); motor vehicles; coal	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Maryland	-Office of the Treasury -Department of the Environment -Department of General Services -Department of Housing and Community Development -Department of Human Resources -Department of Licensing and Regulation -Department of Natural Resources -Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services -Department of Personnel -Department of Transportation	construction-grade steel (including requirements on subcontracts); motor vehicles; coal	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA

Massachusetts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Executive Office for Administration and Finance -Executive Office of Communities and Development -Executive Office of Consumer Affairs -Executive Office of Economic Affairs -Executive Office of Education -Executive Office of Elder Affairs -Executive Office of Environmental Affairs -Executive Office of Health and Human Service -Executive Office of Labor -Executive Office of Public Safety -Executive Office of Transportation and Construction 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Michigan	Department of Management and Budget	construction-grade steel (including requirements on subcontracts); motor vehicles; coal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Minnesota	Executive branch agencies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Mississippi	Department of Finance and Administration	services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Peru TPA -U.S.-Singapore FTA

Missouri	-Office of Administration -Division of Purchasing and Materials Management		-WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Montana	Executive branch agencies	goods	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Nebraska	Central Procurement Agency		-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
New Hampshire	Central Procurement Agency	construction-grade steel (including requirements on subcontracts), motor vehicles; coal	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
New York	-State agencies -State university system -Public authorities and public benefit corporations, with the exception of those entities with multi-state mandates	construction-grade steel (including requirements on subcontracts); motor vehicles; coal; transit cars, buses and related equipment	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Peru TPA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
North Dakota			-U.S.-EC Exchange of Letters (applies to EC Member States and only where the state considers out-of-state suppliers)
Oklahoma	Department of Central Services and all state agencies and departments subject to the Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act	construction services; construction-grade steel (including	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Peru TPA -U.S.-Singapore

		requirements on subcontracts); motor vehicles; coal	FTA
Oregon	Department of Administrative Services		-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA (except Honduras) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Pennsylvania	Executive branch agencies, including: -Governor's Office -Department of the Auditor General -Treasury Department -Department of Agriculture -Department of Banking -Pennsylvania Securities Commission -Department of Health -Department of Transportation -Insurance Department -Department of Aging -Department of Correction -Department of Labor and Industry -Department of Military Affairs -Office of Attorney General -Department of General Services -Department of Education -Public Utility Commission -Department of Revenue -Department of State -Pennsylvania State Police -Department of Public Welfare	construction-grade steel (including requirements on subcontracts); motor vehicles; coal	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fish Commission -Game Commission -Department of Commerce -Board of Probation and Parole -Liquor Control Board -Milk Marketing Board -Lieutenant Governor's Office -Department of Community Affairs -Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission -Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency -State Civil Service Commission -Pennsylvania Public Television Network -Department of Environmental Resources -State Tax Equalization Board -Department of Public Welfare -State Employees' Retirement System -Pennsylvania Municipal Retirement Board -Public School Employees' Retirement System -Pennsylvania Crime Commission -Executive Offices 		
Rhode Island	Executive branch agencies	boats, automobiles, buses and related equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA (except Honduras) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA

South Dakota	Central Procuring Agency (including universities and penal institutions)	beef	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Tennessee	Executive branch agencies	Services; construction	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Texas	Texas Building and Procurement Commission		-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Peru TPA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Utah	Executive branch agencies		-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA (except Honduras) -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Peru TPA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Vermont	Executive branch agencies		-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Washington	Executive branch agencies, including: -General Administration -Department of Transportation -State Universities	fuel; paper products; boats; ships; and vessels	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA

West Virginia			-U.S.-EC Exchange of Letters (applies to EC Member States and only where the state considers out-of-state suppliers)
Wisconsin	Executive branch agencies, including: -Department of Administration -State Correctional Institutions -Department of Development -Educational Communications Board -Department of Employment Relations -State Historical Society -Department of Health and Social Services -Insurance Commissioner -Department of Justice -Lottery Board -Department of Natural Resources -Administration for Public Instruction -Racing Board -Department of Revenue -State Fair Park Board -Department of Transportation -State University System		-WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Wyoming	-Procurement Services Division -Wyoming Department of Transportation -University of Wyoming	construction-grade steel (including requirements on subcontracts); motor vehicles; coal	-WTO GPA (except Canada) -DR-CAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
OTHER SUB-FEDERAL ENTITIES	Entities Covered	Exclusions	Relevant International Agreements
Puerto Rico	-Department of State	construction	-DR-CAFTA

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Department of Justice -Department of the Treasury -Department of Economic Development and Commerce -Department of Labor and Human Resources -Department of Natural and Environmental Resources -Department of Consumer Affairs -Department of Sports and Recreation 	services	-U.S.-Peru TPA
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey		restrictions attached to Federal funds for airport projects; maintenance, repair and operating materials and supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Port of Baltimore		restrictions attached to Federal funds for airport projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
New York Power Authority		restrictions attached to Federal funds for airport projects; conditions specified for the State of New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -WTO GPA (except Canada) -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Massachusetts Port Authority			U.S.-EC Exchange of Letters (applies to EC Member States and only where the Port Authority considers out-of-state suppliers)
Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Indianapolis, Nashville, and San Antonio			U.S.-EC Exchange of Letters (only applies to EC Member States and where the city considers out-of-city suppliers)

OTHER ENTITIES	Entities Covered	Exclusions	Relevant International Agreements
Rural Utilities Service (waiver of Buy American restriction on financing for all power generation projects)			-WTO GPA -DR-CAFTA -NAFTA -U.S.-Australia FTA -U.S.-Bahrain FTA -U.S.-Chile FTA -U.S.-Morocco FTA -U.S.-Oman FTA -U.S.-Peru TPA -U.S.-Singapore FTA
Rural Utilities Service (waiver of Buy American restriction on financing for telecommunications projects)			-NAFTA -U.S.-Israel FTA

General Exceptions: The following restrictions and exceptions are excluded from U.S. obligations under international agreements:

1. The restrictions attached to Federal funds to states for mass transit and highway projects.
2. Dredging.

The World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement (WTO GPA) Parties: Aruba, Austria, Canada, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

The Free Trade Agreements and the respective Parties to the agreements are:

- (1) Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA): Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua;
- (2) North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): Canada and Mexico;
- (3) United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement (U.S.-Australia FTA);
- (4) United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement (U.S.-Bahrain FTA);
- (5) United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement (U.S.-Chile FTA);
- (6) United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement (U.S.-Israel FTA);
- (7) United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (U.S.-Morocco FTA);
- (8) United States-Oman Free Trade Agreement (U.S.-Oman FTA);
- (9) United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (U.S.-Peru TPA); and
- (10) United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (U.S.-Singapore FTA).

United States-European Communities Exchange of Letters (May 30, 1995) (U.S.-EC Exchange of Letters) applies to EC Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom.

Subpart C—Wage Rate Requirements under Section 1606 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

176.180 Procedure

The award official shall insert the standard award term in this Subpart in all awards funded in whole or in part with Recovery Act funds.

176.190 Award term- Wage Rate Requirements under Section 1606 of the Recovery Act

When issuing announcements or requesting applications for Recovery Act programs or activities that may involve construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair the agency shall use the following award term:

Wage Rate Requirements under Section 1606 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

a) Section 1606 of the Recovery Act requires that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on projects funded directly by or assisted in whole or in part by and through the Federal Government pursuant to the Recovery Act shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a character similar in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code.

Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 14 and the Copeland Act, 40 U.S.C. 3145, the Department of Labor has issued regulations at 29 CFR Parts 1, 3, and 5 to implement the Davis-Bacon and related Acts. Regulations in 29 CFR 5.5 instruct agencies concerning application of the standard

Davis-Bacon contract clauses set forth in that section. Federal agencies providing grants, cooperative agreements, and loans under the Recovery Act shall ensure that the standard Davis-Bacon contract clauses found in 29 CFR 5.5(a) are incorporated in any resultant covered contracts that are in excess of \$2,000 for construction, alteration or repair (including painting and decorating).

(b) For additional guidance on the wage rate requirements of section 1606, contact your awarding agency. Recipients of grants, cooperative agreements and loans should direct their initial inquiries concerning the application of Davis-Bacon requirements to a particular federally assisted project to the Federal agency funding the project. The Secretary of Labor retains final coverage authority under Reorganization Plan Number 14.

Subpart D—Single Audit Information for Recipients of Recovery Act Funds

176.200 Procedure.

The award official shall insert the standard award term in this Subpart in all awards funded in whole or in part with Recovery Act funds.

176.210 Award term- Recovery Act Transactions listed in Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and Recipient Responsibilities for Informing Sub-recipients.

The following award term shall be used by agencies to clarify recipient responsibilities regarding tracking and documenting Recovery Act expenditures:

Recovery Act Transactions listed in Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and Recipient Responsibilities for Informing Sub-recipients

(a) To maximize the transparency and accountability of funds authorized under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5)(Recovery Act) as required by Congress and in accordance with 2 CFR 215, subpart ____ . 21 “Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Agreements” and OMB A-102 Common Rules provisions, recipients agree to maintain records that identify adequately the source and application of Recovery Act funds.

(b) For recipients covered by the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular A-133, “Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations,” recipients agree to separately identify the expenditures for Federal awards under the Recovery Act on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) and the Data Collection Form (SF-SAC) required by OMB Circular A-133. This shall be accomplished by identifying expenditures for Federal awards made under Recovery Act separately on the SEFA, and as separate rows under Item 9 of Part III on the SF-SAC by CFDA number, and inclusion of the prefix “ARRA-” in identifying the name of the Federal program on the SEFA and as the first characters in Item 9d of Part III on the SF-SAC.

(c) Recipients agree to separately identify to each sub-recipient, and document at the time of sub-award and at the time of disbursement of funds, the Federal award number, CFDA number, and amount of Recovery Act funds. When a recipient awards Recovery Act funds for an existing program, the information furnished to sub-recipients shall distinguish the sub-awards of incremental Recovery Act funds from regular sub-awards under the existing program.

(d) Recipients agree to require their sub-recipients to include on their SEFA information to specifically identify Recovery Act funding similar to the requirements for the recipient SEFA described above. This information is needed to allow the recipient to properly monitor sub-

recipient expenditure of ARRA funds as well as oversight by the Federal awarding agencies,
Offices of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office

(End of award term)