

## 245.7310-6

(b) *Narcotic Drugs and Chemicals*. Bids will be rejected unless the Bidder submits the following certification with its bid:

The undersigned represents and warrants that it is registered under Federal narcotics laws and is authorized by law and by the Bureau of Narcotics, United States Treasury Department, as a manufacturer of narcotics.

### 245.7310-6 Radioactive material.

The following shall be used whenever the property offered for sale is capable of emitting ionized radiation:

#### RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

Purchasers are warned that the property may be capable of emitting ionized radiation. The Contractor and the Government assume no liability for damage to the property of the Purchaser, or for personal injuries or disabilities to the Purchaser or the Purchaser's employees, or to any other person arising from or incident to the purchase of the property or its use or disposition by the Purchaser. The Purchaser shall hold the Contractor and the Government harmless from all such claims. The Purchase should warn possessors or users of the property that it may be capable of emitting ionized radiation.

### 245.7310-7 Scrap warranty.

The following condition shall be used whenever property, other than production scrap, is offered for sale as scrap:

#### SCRAP WARRANTY

The Purchaser represents and warrants that the property will be used only as scrap, and will not be resold until—

- (a) Scrapping has been accomplished; or
- (b) The Purchaser obtains an identical warranty from any subsequent purchaser.

### 245.7310-8 Antitrust clearance.

When property with an acquisition cost of \$3 million or more is to be sold, include the following in the invitation:

#### ANTITRUST

When the property offered for sale has an acquisition cost of \$3 million or more, or consists of patents, processes, techniques, or inventions, irrespective of cost, the successful Bidder shall be required to furnish additional information and shall allow up to 60 days for acceptance of its bid. Award shall be made only upon advice from the Department of Justice that the proposed sale would not create or maintain a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

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### 245.7311 Optional conditions.

The following special conditions of sale may be added at the option of the contractor:

#### 245.7311-1 Sales and use tax liability.

For purchases of property subject to a state sales or use tax, a special condition of sale may stipulate that the Purchaser shall pay and the Contractor shall collect the amount of the tax, which shall be itemized separately on the billing document.

#### 245.7311-2 Safety, security, and fire regulations.

#### 245.7311-3 Bid deposits.

#### 245.7311-4 Other special conditions.

Other special conditions considered necessary by the Contractor are subject to the prior approval of the plant clearance officer. Approval will normally be granted provided the prescribed conditions of sale are not altered or affected and the interest of the Government is not adversely affected.

## PART 246—QUALITY ASSURANCE

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AUTHORITY: 41 U.S.C. 421 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

SOURCE: 56 FR 36460, July 31, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart 246.1—General

#### 246.101 Definitions.

*Metrology* is the science of weights and measures used to determine conformance to technical requirements including the development of standards and systems for absolute and relative measurements.

*Quality* means the composite of material attributes including performance features and characteristics of a product or service to satisfy a given need.

*Quality assurance* is a planned and systematic pattern of all actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that adequate technical requirements are established; products and services conform to established technical requirements; and satisfactory performance is achieved.

*Quality audit* is a systematic examination of the acts and decisions with respect to quality in order to independently verify or evaluate the operational requirements of the quality program or the specification or con-

tract requirements of the product or service.

*Quality program* is a program which is developed, planned, and managed to carry out cost-effectively all efforts to effect the quality of materials and services from concept exploration and definition through demonstration and validation, engineering and manufacturing development, production and deployment, and operations and support.

[56 FR 36460, July 31, 1991, as amended at 60 FR 33145, June 27, 1995]

#### 246.102 Policy.

Departments and agencies shall also—

(1) Develop and manage a cost effective quality program to ensure that contract performance conforms to specified requirements. Apply the quality program to all contracts for services and products designed, developed, purchased, produced, stored, distributed, operated, maintained, or disposed of by contractors.

(2) Conduct quality audits to ensure the quality of products and services meet contractual requirements.

(3) Base the type and extent of Government contract quality assurance actions on the particular acquisition.

(4) Provide contractors the maximum flexibility in establishing efficient and effective quality programs to meet contractual requirements. Contractor quality programs may be modeled on military, commercial, national, or international quality standards.

[56 FR 36460, July 31, 1991, as amended at 60 FR 33145, June 27, 1995]

#### 246.103 Contracting office responsibilities.

The contracting office may conduct product-oriented surveys and evaluations to determine—

(1) The adequacy of the technical requirements relating to quality; and

(2) Product conformance to design intent. Consider conducting the surveys and evaluations in conjunction with the activity responsible for technical requirements.

(a) Contracting offices are also responsible for—

(i) Assisting the technical activity in improving the quality requirements for

contracts when first identified for competitive acquisition; and

(ii) Assisting in determining the cause of problems noted in user experience reports.

(b) The contracting office must coordinate with the quality assurance activity before changing any quality requirement.

(c) The activity responsible for technical requirements may prepare instructions covering the type and extent of Government inspections for acquisitions that are complex, have critical applications, or have unusual requirements.

(i) In preparing the instructions, the technical activity shall consider, as applicable—

(A) The past quality history of the contractor;

(B) The criticality of the material procured in relation to its intended use, considering such factors as—

- (1) Reliability;
- (2) Safety;
- (3) Interchangeability; and
- (4) Maintainability;

(C) Problems encountered in the development of the material;

(D) Problems encountered in other procurements of the same or similar material;

(E) Available feed-back data from contract administration, receiving, testing, or using activities; and

(F) The experience of other contractors in overcoming manufacturing problems.

(ii) The instructions shall—

(A) Be kept to a minimum;

(B) Comply with 246.470-2; and

(C) Be prepared on a contract-by-contract basis.

(iii) The instructions shall not—

(A) Serve as a substitute for incomplete contract quality requirements;

(B) Impose greater inspection requirements than are in the contract;

(C) Use broad or general designations such as—

- (1) All requirements;
- (2) All characteristics; or
- (3) All characteristics in the classification of defects;

(D) Be used for routine administrative procedures; or

(E) Specify continued inspection requirements when statistically sound

sampling will provide an adequate degree of protection.

(iv) After issuing the instructions, the technical activity—

(A) Must provide the contract administration office available information regarding those factors which resulted in the requirement for Government inspection;

(B) Must periodically analyze the need to continue, change, or discontinue the instructions; and

(C) Must advise the contract administration office of the results of the periodic analyses.

#### **246.104 Contract administration office responsibilities.**

(f) The contract administration office shall continue to follow any specific written instructions received from the contracting office until the contracting office acts on a recommendation.

### **Subpart 246.2—Contract Quality Requirements**

#### **246.202 Types of contract quality requirements.**

##### **246.202-4 Higher-level contract quality requirements.**

(1) Higher-level contract quality requirements are used in addition to a standard inspection requirement.

(2) Higher-level contract quality requirements, including nongovernment quality system standards adopted to meet DoD needs, are listed in the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards.

[60 FR 33145, June 27, 1995. Redesignated and amended at 60 FR 61599, Nov. 30, 1995]

#### **246.203 Criteria for use of contract quality requirements.**

(c) *Criticality.* Acquisitions of critical items, whether peculiar or common, shall have contract quality requirements.

### **Subpart 246.3—Contract Clauses**

#### **246.370 Material inspection and receiving report.**

(a) Use the clause at 252.246-7000, Material Inspection and Receiving Report, in solicitations and contracts when there will be separate and distinct

deliverables, even if the deliverables are not separately priced.

(b) When contract administration is retained by the contracting office, the clause at 252.246-7000, Material Inspection and Receiving Report, is not required for—

(1) Contracts awarded using simplified acquisition procedures;

(2) Negotiated subsistence contracts;

(3) Contracts for fresh milk and related fresh dairy products;

(4) Contracts for which the deliverable is a scientific or technical report;

(5) Research and development contracts not requiring the delivery of separately priced end items;

(6) Base, post, camp, or station contracts;

(7) Contracts in overseas areas when the preparation and distribution of the DD Form 250, Material Inspection and Receiving Report, by the contractor would not be practicable. In these cases, arrange for the contractor to provide the information necessary for the contracting office to prepare the DD Form 250;

(8) Contracts for services when hardware is not acquired as an item in the contract; and

(9) Indefinite delivery type contracts placed by central contracting offices which authorize only base, post, camp, or station activities to issue orders.

[56 FR 36460, July 31, 1991, as amended at 64 FR 2598, Jan. 15, 1999]

### Subpart 246.4—Government Contract Quality Assurance

#### 246.406 Foreign governments.

(1) *Quality assurance among North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries.* (i) NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 4107, Mutual Acceptance of Government Quality Assurance and Usage of the Allied Quality Assurance Publications—

(A) Contains the processes, procedures, terms, and conditions under which one NATO member nation will perform quality assurance for another NATO member nation or NATO organization;

(B) Standardizes the development, updating, and application of the Allied Quality Assurance Publications; and

(C) Has been ratified by the United States and other nations in NATO with certain reservations identified in STANAG 4107.

(ii) Departments and agencies shall follow STANAG 4107 when—

(A) Asking a NATO member nation to perform quality assurance; or

(B) Performing quality assurance when requested by a NATO member nation or NATO organization.

(2) *International military sales (non-NATO).* Departments and agencies shall—

(i) Perform quality assurance services on international military sales contracts or in accordance with existing agreements;

(ii) Ensure conformance to the technical and quality requirements of international military sales contracts;

(iii) Inform host or U.S. Government personnel and contractors on the use of quality assurance publications;

(iv) Specify appropriate quality requirements in contracts awarded to other countries; and

(v) Delegate quality assurance to the host government when satisfactory services are available.

(3) *Reciprocal quality assurance agreements.* A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with a foreign country may contain an annex that provides for the reciprocal performance of quality assurance services. MOUs should be checked to determine whether such an annex exists for the country where a defense contract will be performed. (See subpart 225.8 for more information about MOUs.)

[56 FR 36460, July 31, 1991, as amended at 63 FR 43890, Aug. 17, 1998; 63 FR 47439, Sept. 8, 1998]

#### 246.407 Nonconforming supplies or services.

(f) If nonconforming material or services are discovered after acceptance, the defect appears to be the fault of the contractor, any warranty has expired, and there are no other contractual remedies, the contracting officer—

(i) Shall notify the contractor in writing of the nonconforming material or service;

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(ii) Shall request that the contractor repair or replace the material, or perform the service, at no cost to the Government; and

(iii) May accept consideration if offered. For guidance on solicitation of a refund, see subpart 242.71.

[56 FR 36460, July 31, 1991, as amended at 67 FR 4208, Jan. 29, 2002]

### **246.408 Single-agency assignments of Government contract quality assurance.**

#### **246.408-70 Subsistence.**

(a) The Surgeons General of the military departments are responsible for—

- (1) Acceptance criteria;
- (2) Technical requirements; and
- (3) Inspection procedures needed to assure wholesomeness of foods.

(b) The contracting office may designate any Federal activity, capable of assuring wholesomeness and quality in food, to perform quality assurance for subsistence contract items. The designation may—

- (1) Include medical service personnel of the military departments; and
- (2) Be on a reimbursable basis.

#### **246.408-71 Aircraft.**

(a) The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has certain responsibilities and prerogatives in connection with some commercial aircraft and of aircraft equipment and accessories (Pub. L. 85-726 (72 Stat 776, 49 U.S.C. 1423)). This includes the issuance of various certificates applicable to design, manufacture, and airworthiness.

(b) FAA evaluations are not a substitute for normal DoD evaluations of the contractor's quality assurance measures. Actual records of FAA evaluations may be of use to the contract administration office (CAO) and should be used to their maximum advantage.

(c) The CAO shall ensure that—

- (1) The supplies and services conform to the terms of the contract; and
- (2) The contractor possesses any required FAA certificates and approvals prior to acceptance.

#### **246.408-72 Construction projects.**

(a) The department or agency responsible for the construction of a building

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or other structure is normally responsible for on-site inspection.

(b) The contract administration office performs quality assurance for construction materials and supplies acquired for military and civil works projects.

(c) The offices responsible for on-site inspection and for quality assurance of materials and supplies must coordinate their efforts to ensure the compatibility of buildings and structures and installed equipment.

### **246.470 Government contract quality assurance actions.**

#### **246.470-1 Planning.**

In systematically planning Government contract quality assurance actions used to determine a contractor's compliance with contract quality requirements, consider—

- (a) The relative importance of the product; and
- (b) The variety of tasks required of the available resources.

#### **246.470-2 Evidence of conformance.**

Use objective evidence of quality to determine conformance to contract quality requirements.

#### **246.470-3 Assessment of additional costs.**

(a) Under the clause at FAR 52.246-2, Inspection of Supplies—Fixed-Price, the Government may charge the contractor for additional costs incurred by the Government due to delays in tests or inspections caused by the contractor, or due to the necessity for reinspection or retest. This action may be necessary when—

- (1) Supplies are not ready at the time such inspection and test are requested by the contractor; or
- (2) Reinspection or retest is necessitated by prior rejection.

(b) After considering the factors in paragraph (d) of this subsection, the quality assurance representative (QAR) may believe that the assessment of additional costs is warranted. If so, the representative shall recommend that

the contracting officer take the necessary action and provide a recommendation as to the amount of additional costs. Costs are based on the applicable Federal agency, foreign military sale, or public rate in effect at the time of the delay, reinspection, or retest.

(c) If the contracting officer agrees with the QAR, the contracting officer shall—

(1) Notify the contractor, in writing, of the determination to exercise the Government's right under the clause at FAR 52.246-2, Inspection of Supplies—Fixed Price; and

(2) Demand payment of the costs in accordance with the collection procedures contained in FAR subpart 32.6.

(d) In making a determination to assess additional costs, the contracting officer shall consider—

(1) The frequency of delays, reinspection, or retest under both current and prior contracts;

(2) The cause of such delay, reinspection, or retest; and

(3) The expense of recovering the additional costs.

#### **246.470-4 Maintenance of Government records.**

The contract administration office shall maintain suitable records of the quality assurance performance of contractors.

#### **246.470-5 Quality evaluation data.**

The contract administration office shall establish a system that provides, as a minimum, for the collection, evaluation, and use of—

(a) Quality data developed by the contractor during performance;

(b) Data developed by the Government through contract quality assurance actions; and

(c) Reports by users and customers.

#### **246.471 Authorizing shipment of supplies.**

(a) *General.* (1) Ordinarily, a representative of the contract administration office signs or stamps the shipping papers that accompany Government source-inspected supplies to release them for shipment. This is done for both prime and subcontracts.

(2) An alternative procedure (see paragraph (b) of this section) permits the contractor to assume the responsibility for releasing the supplies for shipment.

(3) The alternative procedure may include prime contractor release of supplies inspected at a subcontractor's facility.

(4) The use of the alternative procedure releases DoD manpower to perform technical functions by eliminating routine signing or stamping of the papers accompanying each shipment.

(b) *Alternative Procedures—Contract Release for Shipment.* (1) The contract administration office may authorize, in writing, the contractor to release supplies for shipment when—

(i) The stamping or signing of the shipping papers by a representative of the contract administration office interferes with the operation of the Government contract quality assurance program or takes too much of the Government representative's time;

(ii) There is sufficient continuity of production to permit the Government to establish a systematic and continuing evaluation of the contractor's control of quality; and

(iii) The contractor has a record of satisfactory quality, including that pertaining to preparation for shipment.

(2) The contract administration office shall withdraw, in writing, the authorization when there is an indication that the conditions in paragraph (b)(1) of this subsection no longer exist.

(3) When the alternative procedure is used, require the contractor to—

(i) Type or stamp, and sign, the following statement on the required copy or copies of the shipping paper(s), or on an attachment—

The supplies in this shipment—

1. Have been subjected to and have passed all examinations and tests required by the contract;

2. Were shipped in accordance with authorized shipping instructions;

3. Conform to the quality, identity, and condition called for by the contract; and

4. Are of the quantity shown on this document.

This shipment was—

1. Released in accordance with section 246.471 of the Defense FAR Supplement; and

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2. Authorized by (name and title of the authorized representative of the contract administration office) in a letter dated (date of authorizing letter). (Signature and title of contractor's designated official.)

(ii) Release and process, in accordance with established instructions, the DD Form 250, Material Inspection and Receiving Report, or other authorized receiving report.

### 246.472 Inspection stamping.

(a) There are two DoD quality inspection approval marking designs (stamps). Both stamps are used—

(1) Only by, or under the direct supervision of, the Government representative; and

(2) For both prime and subcontracts.

(b) The designs of the two stamps and the differences in their uses are—

(1) *Partial (Circle) Inspection Approval Stamp*. (i) This circular stamp is used to identify material inspected for conformance to only a portion of the contract quality requirements.

(ii) Further inspection is to be performed at another time and/or place.

(iii) Material not inspected is so listed on the associated DD Form 250 (Material Inspection and Receiving Report), packing list, or comparable document.

(2) *Complete (Square) Inspection Approval Stamp*. (i) This square stamp is used to identify material completely inspected for all contract quality requirements at source.

(ii) The material satisfies all contract quality requirements and is in complete conformance with all contract quality requirements applicable at the time and place of inspection.

(iii) Complete inspection approval establishes that material which once was partially approved has subsequently been completely approved.

(iv) One imprint of the square stamp voids multiple imprints of the circle stamp.

(c) The marking of each item is neither required nor prohibited. Ordinarily, the stamping of shipping containers, packing lists, or routing tickets serves to adequately indicate the status of the material and to control or facilitate its movement.

(d) Stamping material does not mean that it has been accepted by the Gov-

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ernment. Evidence of acceptance is ordinarily a signed acceptance certificate on the DD Form 250, Material Inspection and Receiving Report.

(e) Policies and procedures regarding the use of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) quality status stamps are contained in NASA publications. When requested by NASA centers, the DoD inspector shall use NASA quality status stamps in accordance with current NASA requirements.

### Subpart 246.6—Material Inspection and Receiving Reports

#### 246.670 General.

(a) Material Inspection and Receiving Reports (MIRRs) are used to document—

(1) Contract quality assurance;

(2) Acceptance of supplies and services; and

(3) Shipments.

(b) MIRRs are used by activities responsible for—

(1) Receiving;

(2) Status control;

(3) Technical requirements;

(4) Contracting;

(5) Inventory control;

(6) Requisitioning; and

(7) Payment.

#### 246.671 Procedures.

See Appendix F, Material Inspection and Receiving Report, for procedures and instructions for the use, preparation, and distribution of—

(a) The Material Inspection and Receiving Report (DD Form 250 series) and;

(b) Supplier's commercial shipping/packing lists used to evidence Government contract quality assurance.

### Subpart 246.7—Warranties

#### 246.701 Definitions.

*Acceptance*, as defined in FAR 46.701 and as used in this subpart and in the warranty clauses at FAR 52.246-17, Warranty of Supplies of a Noncomplex Nature; FAR 52.246-18, Warranty of Supplies of a Complex Nature; FAR 52.246-19, Warranty of Systems and Equipment Under Performance Specifications or Design Criteria; and FAR

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52.246-20, Warranty of Services, includes the execution of an official document (e.g., DD Form 250, Material Inspection and Receiving Report) by an authorized representative of the Government.

*Defect*, as used in this subpart, means any condition or characteristic in any supply or service furnished by the contractor under the contract that is not in compliance with the requirements of the contract.

### 246.702 General.

(c) Departments and agencies shall establish procedures to track and accumulate data on warranty costs.

### 246.703 Criteria for use of warranties.

(b) *Cost*. Contracting officers may include the cost of a warranty as part of an item's price or as a separate contract line item.

[63 FR 6109, Feb. 6, 1998]

### 246.704 Authority for use of warranties.

The chief of the contracting office must approve use of a warranty, except in acquisitions for—

(1) Commercial items (see FAR 46.709);

(2) Technical data, unless the warranty provides for extended liability (see 246.708);

(3) Supplies and services in fixed-price type contracts containing quality assurance provisions that reference higher-level contract quality requirements (see 246.202-4); or

(4) Supplies and services in construction contracts when using the warranties that are contained in Federal, military, or construction guide specifications.

[56 FR 36460, July 31, 1991, as amended at 60 FR 33145, June 27, 1995; 60 FR 61599, Nov. 30, 1995; 63 FR 6109, Feb. 6, 1998]

### 246.705 Limitations.

(a) Warranties in the clause at 252.246-7001, Warranty of Data, are also an exception to the prohibition on use of warranties in cost-reimbursement contracts.

### 246.706 Warranty terms and conditions.

(b)(5) *Markings*. Use MIL Standard 129, Marking for Shipments and Storage, and MIL Standard 130, Identification Marking of U.S. Military Property, when marking warranty items.

### 246.708 Warranties of data.

Obtain warranties on technical data when practicable and cost effective. Consider the factors in FAR 46.703 in deciding whether to obtain warranties of technical data. Consider the following in deciding whether to use extended liability provisions—

(1) The likelihood that correction or replacement of the nonconforming data, or a price adjustment, will not give adequate protection to the Government; and

(2) The effectiveness of the additional remedy as a deterrent against furnishing nonconforming data.

### 246.710 Contract clauses.

(1) Use a clause substantially the same as the clause at 252.246-7001, Warranty of Data, in solicitations and contracts that include the clause at 252.227-7013, Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software, and there is a need for greater protection or period of liability than provided by other contract clauses, such as the clauses at—

(i) FAR 52.246-3, Inspection of Supplies—Cost-Reimbursement;

(ii) FAR 52.246-6, Inspection—Time-and-Material and Labor-Hour;

(iii) FAR 52.246-8, Inspection of Research and Development—Cost-Reimbursement; and

(iv) FAR 52.246-19, Warranty of Systems and Equipment Under Performance Specifications or Design Criteria.

(2) Use the clause at 252.246-7001, Warranty of Data, with its Alternate I when extended liability is desired and a fixed price incentive contract is contemplated.

(3) Use the clause at 252.246-7001, Warranty of Data, with its Alternate II when extended liability is desired and a firm fixed price contract is contemplated.

(4) Use the clause at 252.246-7002, Warranty of Construction (Germany), instead of the clause at FAR 52.246-21,

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Warranty of Construction, in solicitations and contracts for construction when a fixed-price contract will be awarded and contract performance will be in Germany.

[56 FR 36460, July 31, 1991, as amended at 62 FR 34128, June 24, 1997; 64 FR 51077, Sept. 21, 1999]

**PART 247—TRANSPORTATION**

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247.573 Solicitation provision and contract clauses.

AUTHORITY: 41 U.S.C. 421 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

SOURCE: 56 FR 36466, July 31, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

**247.001 Definitions.**

For definitions of “Civil Reserve Air Fleet” and “Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement,” see Joint Pub. 1-02, DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.

[65 FR 50144, Aug. 17, 2000]

**Subpart 247.1—General**

**247.104 Government rate tenders under section 10721 of the Interstate Commerce Act.**

**247.104-5 Citation of Government rate tenders.**

(a) See DoD 4500.9-R, Defense Transportation Regulation, Part II, Chapter 206, for instructions on converting commercial bills of lading to Government bills of lading within CONUS.

[65 FR 50144, Aug. 17, 2000]

**247.105 Transportation assistance.**

(b)(i) Transportation assistance includes all transportation factors, such as—

(A) Rates and prices (for evaluation of bids or routing purposes);

(B) Other transportation costs;

(C) Transit agreements;

(D) Time in transit;

(E) Port handling charges; and

(F) Port capabilities.

(ii) Within CONUS, the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) is responsible for the performance of traffic management functions. These functions include the direction, control,