



**Department of Energy
Acquisition Regulation**

**No. 2008-06
Date 02/19/08**

ACQUISITION LETTER

This Acquisition Letter is issued under the authority of the DOE and NNSA Procurement Executives.

Subject: Domestic and Foreign Procurement Preference Requirements

References:

FAR Part 25 – Foreign Acquisition
DEAR Part 925 – Foreign Acquisition
Buy American Act, 41 U.S.C. 10a
Miller Act, 40 U.S.C. 3131 *et seq*
Trade Agreements Act, 19 U.S.C. 2512

When is this Acquisition Letter (AL) Effective?

This AL is effective upon issuance.

When Does this AL Expire?

This AL remains in effect until superseded or canceled.

Who is the Point of Contact?

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What is the Purpose of this AL?

This AL replaces AL 2002-06, dated 08/14/02, entitled *Domestic and Foreign Procurement Preference Rules*, which is hereby canceled. AL 2002-06 disseminated deviations to FAR provisions and clauses relating to foreign acquisition for use by Department of Energy (DOE), National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), and Power Marketing Administration (PMA) contracting activities. This new AL provides updated deviations to the FAR provisions and clauses for use by DOE, NNSA, and PMA contracting activities in conducting foreign acquisitions.

Contracting Officers are cautioned that the various international trade agreements that impact foreign acquisitions are revised frequently, including the various procurement dollar thresholds. Therefore, whenever there is a reasonable possibility that foreign entities may submit offers in response to a DOE, NNSA, or PMA solicitation, Contracting Officers should consult with appropriate Legal Counsel to determine applicability of FAR and DEAR provisions discussed in this AL.

What is the Background?

Numerous statutes, regulations, international agreements, and policies address the procurement of domestic and foreign supplies, construction material, and services by Federal agencies. FAR Part 25 and agency supplemental regulations implement these rules.

FAR Subparts 25.1 and 25.2 address the Buy American Act (BAA) requirements. The BAA establishes a preference for offers of “domestic end products” and “domestic construction material” as compared to offers of “foreign end products” and “foreign construction material” (see FAR 25.003 for definitions) in Federal procurements. The BAA applies to supplies acquired for use in the United States, including supplies acquired under contracts set aside for small business concerns, if: (1) the supply contract exceeds the micro-purchase threshold; (2) the supply portion of a contract for services involving the furnishing of supplies (*e.g.*, lease) exceeds the micro-purchase threshold; or, (3) the contract is for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work in the United States. The BAA does not apply to services. Exceptions to the application of the BAA are set forth in FAR 25.103 and FAR 25.202. Also, FAR 25.104 identifies articles that have been determined to be nonavailable from domestic sources, which are therefore exempt from BAA requirements.

In addition, FAR Subpart 25.4 sets forth policies and procedures that apply to acquisitions that are covered by various trade agreements, including the World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement (WTO GPA), numerous Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), the Caribbean Basin Trade Initiative, and the Israeli Trade Act (ITA). FAR 25.401 identifies several exceptions to the Trade Agreements policies and procedures.

In general, the Trade Agreements Act (TAA) gives the President the authority to waive the BAA’s discriminatory provisions for eligible products from countries that have signed an international trade agreement with the United States. The President has delegated this waiver authority to the U. S. Trade Representative (USTR), who has waived the BAA procedures in acquisitions for eligible products covered by the WTO GPA, FTA, or the ITA. The end result is that foreign offers of eligible products would then receive equal consideration with domestic offers. The value of the acquisition is a determining factor in the applicability of trade agreements and FAR 25.402 sets forth the various dollar thresholds, which are revised by the USTR regularly, and published in the Federal Register. Contracting activities with specific dollar-denominated procurement thresholds are responsible for monitoring those thresholds when making purchases at, or near, those levels.

What is the Guidance Provided by this AL?

DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs are not subject to the Israeli Trade Act (FAR 25.406), or the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (FAR 25.401), which provide for non-discriminatory treatment of end products or construction materials from Israel, and certain Caribbean Basin countries. However, DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs must continue to waive the restrictions of the BAA to end products from Israel and Caribbean Basin countries listed as “designated countries” in accordance with section 205.405 of the TAA.

The attached deviations to the applicable FAR provisions and clauses reflect these exceptions, which are unique to DOE. Additionally, pursuant to Annex IV of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the PMAs may not waive the BAA requirements for offers of supplies or construction from Canada. The attached FAR deviations also reflect this exception which is unique to the PMAs.

The attached deviations to FAR provisions and clauses have been approved by the DOE and NNSA Procurement Executives. These versions of the FAR provisions and clauses should be used in accordance with the relevant FAR prescriptions contained in FAR Subpart 25.11.

Attachments

1. Redline/Strikeout versions of FAR Clause and Provision Deviations
2. Conformed versions of FAR Clause and Provision Deviations
3. Class Deviation for FAR 52.225-3, -4, -5, -6, -11, and -12

AUTHORIZED DEVIATIONS TO FAR CLAUSES AND SOLICITATION PROVISIONS

A. DOE Redline/Strikeout Versions

1. FAR 52.225-3 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreement (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)
2. FAR 52.225-4 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)
3. FAR 52.225-5 Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)
4. FAR 52.225-6 Trade Agreements Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)
5. FAR 52.225-11 Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)
6. 52.225-12 Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)

B. Power Marketing Administration Redline/Strikeout Versions

1. FAR 52.225-3 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreement (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)
2. FAR 52.225-4 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements Certificate (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)
3. FAR 52.225-5 Trade Agreements (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)
4. FAR 52.225-6 Trade Agreements Certificate (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)
5. FAR 52.225-11 Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)
6. 52.225-12 Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)

**52.225-3 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act.
(Aug 2007) (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)**

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

“Bahrainian or Moroccan end product” means an article that—

- (1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Bahrain or Morocco ; or
- (2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Bahrain or Morocco into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

“Component” means an article, material, or supply incorporated directly into an end product.

“Cost of components” means—

(3) For components purchased by the Contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the end product (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or

(4) For components manufactured by the Contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the end product.

“Domestic end product” means—

- (1) An unmanufactured end product mined or produced in the United States; or
- (2) An end product manufactured in the United States, if the cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components. Components of foreign origin of the same class or kind as those that the agency determines are not mined, produced, or manufactured in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality are treated as domestic. Scrap generated, collected, and prepared for processing in the United States is considered domestic.

“End product” means those articles, materials, and supplies to be acquired under the contract for public use.

“Foreign end product” means an end product other than a domestic end product.

“Free Trade Agreement country” means Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, or Singapore.

“Free Trade Agreement country end product” means an article that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement country; or

(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a Free Trade Agreement country into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

~~“Israeli end product” means an article that—~~

~~(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Israel; or~~

~~(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Israel into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed.~~

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

(b) Components of foreign origin. Offerors may obtain from the Contracting Officer a list of foreign articles that the Contracting Officer will treat as domestic for this contract.

(c) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that FTAs (except the Bahrain and Morocco FTAs) ~~and the Israeli Trade Act~~ apply to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, these trade agreements apply to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only domestic end products except to the extent that, in its offer, it specified delivery of foreign end products in the provision entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act~~ Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).” If the Contractor specified in its offer that the Contractor would supply a Free Trade Agreement country end product (other than a Bahrainian or Moroccan end product) ~~or an Israeli end product~~, then the Contractor shall supply a Free Trade Agreement country end product (other than a Bahrainian or Moroccan end product), ~~an Israeli end product~~ or, at the Contractor’s option, a domestic end product.

Alternate I ~~(FEB 2004)~~ (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(1)(ii), add the following definition to paragraph (a) of the basic clause, and substitute the following paragraph (c) for paragraph (c) of the basic clause:

“Canadian end product” means an article that—

- (1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada; or
- (2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Canada into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

(c) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that NAFTA applies to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, NAFTA applies to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only domestic end products except to the extent that, in its offer, it specified delivery of foreign end products in the provision entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).” If the Contractor specified in its offer that the Contractor would supply a Canadian end product, then the Contractor shall supply a Canadian end product or, at the Contractor's option, a domestic end product.

Alternate II (~~FEB-2004~~) (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(1)(iii), add the following definition to paragraph (a) of the basic clause, and substitute the following paragraph (c) for paragraph (c) of the basic clause:

“Canadian end product” means an article that—

- (1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada; or
- (2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Canada into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

(c) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that NAFTA and the Israeli Trade Act apply applies to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, these this trade agreements apply applies to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only domestic end products except to the

extent that, in its offer, it specified delivery of foreign end products in the provision entitled "Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act~~ Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)." If the Contractor specified in its offer that the Contractor would supply a Canadian end product ~~or an Israeli end product~~, then the Contractor shall supply a Canadian end product, ~~an Israeli end product~~ or, at the Contractor's option, a domestic end product.

**52.225-4 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act~~
Certificate. ~~(Aug 2007)~~ (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)**

(a) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (b) or (c) of this provision, is a domestic end product and that the offeror has considered components of unknown origin to have been mined, produced, or manufactured outside the United States. The terms “Bahrainian or Moroccan end product,” “component,” “domestic end product,” “end product,” “foreign end product,” “Free Trade Agreement country,” “Free Trade Agreement country end product,” ~~“Israeli end product,”~~ and “United States” are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act~~ (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)”

(b) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Free Trade Agreement country end products (other than Bahrainian or Moroccan end products) ~~or Israeli end products~~ as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act~~ (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)”:

Free Trade Agreement Country End Products (Other than Bahrainian or Moroccan End Products) ~~or Israeli End Products~~:

LINE ITEM NO. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

[List as necessary]

(c) The offeror shall list those supplies that are foreign end products (other than those listed in paragraph (b) of this provision) as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act~~ (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).” The offeror shall list as other foreign end products those end products manufactured in the United States that do not qualify as domestic end products.

Other Foreign End Products:

LINE ITEM NO. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

[List as necessary]

(d) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of Part 25 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(End of provision)

Alternate I (~~FEB 2004~~) (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(2)(ii), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:

(b) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Canadian end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act~~ (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)":

Canadian End Products:

LINE ITEM NO.

[List as necessary]

Alternate II (~~FEB 2004~~) (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(2)(iii), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:

(b) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Canadian end products ~~or Israeli end products~~ as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act~~ (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)":

CANADIAN ~~OR ISRAELI~~ END PRODUCTS:

LINE ITEM NO. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

[List as necessary]

52.225-5 Trade Agreements (Aug 2007) (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

~~“Caribbean Basin country end product”—~~

~~(1) Means an article that—~~

~~(i)(A) Is wholly the growth, pro~~

~~duct, or manufacture of a Caribbean Basin country; or~~

~~(B) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a Caribbean Basin country into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed; and~~

~~(ii) Is not excluded from duty free treatment for Caribbean countries under 19 U.S.C. 2703(b).~~

~~(A) For this reason, the following articles are not Caribbean Basin country end products:~~

~~(1) Tuna, prepared or preserved in any manner in airtight containers;~~

~~(2) Petroleum, or any product derived from petroleum;~~

~~(3) Watches and watch parts (including cases, bracelets, and straps) of whatever type including, but not limited to, mechanical, quartz digital, or quartz analog, if such watches or watch parts contain any material that is the product of any country to which the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) column 2 rates of duty apply (i.e., Afghanistan, Cuba, Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam); and~~

~~(4) Certain of the following: textiles and apparel articles; footwear, handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves, and leather wearing apparel; or handloomed, handmade, and folklore articles;~~

~~(B) Access to the HTSUS to determine duty free status of articles of these types is available at <http://www.customs.ustreas.gov/impexpo/impexpo.htm>. In particular, see the following:~~

~~(1) General Note 3(c), Products Eligible for Special Tariff treatment.~~

~~(2) General Note 17, Products of Countries Designated as Beneficiary Countries under the United States Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act of 2000.~~

~~(3) Section XXII, Chapter 98, Subchapter II, Articles Exported and Returned, Advanced or Improved Abroad, U.S. Note 7(b).~~

~~(4) Section XXII, Chapter 98, Subchapter XX, Goods Eligible for Special Tariff Benefits under the United States Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act; and~~

~~(2) Refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the acquisition, includes services (except~~

transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

“Designated country” means any of the following countries:

(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, or United Kingdom);

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

(3) A least developed country (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, 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); or.

~~(4) A Caribbean Basin country (Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago).~~

“Designated country end product” means a WTO GPA country end product, an FTA country end product, or a least developed country end product, ~~or a Caribbean Basin country end product.~~

“End product” means those articles, materials, and supplies to be acquired under the contract for public use.

“Free Trade Agreement country end product” means an article that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) country; or

(2) In the case of an article 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 article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

“Least developed country end product” means an article that—

- (1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a least developed country; or
- (2) In the case of an article 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 article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product, includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

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

“U.S.-made end product” means an article that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States or that is substantially transformed in the United States into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed.

“WTO GPA country end product” means an article that—

- (1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a WTO GPA country; or
- (2) In the case of an article 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 article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services, (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

(b) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and FTAs apply to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, these trade agreements apply to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only U.S.-made or designated country end products except to the extent that, in its offer, it specified delivery of other end products in the provision entitled “Trade Agreements Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).”

(End of clause)

52.225-6 Trade Agreements Certificate (~~Jan 2005~~) (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (b) of this provision, is a U.S.-made or designated country end product, as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)."

(b) The offeror shall list as other end products those supplies that are not U.S.-made or designated country end products.

Other End Products:

LINE ITEM NO. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

[List as necessary]

(c) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of Part 25 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation. For line items covered by the WTO GPA, the Government will evaluate offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act. The Government will consider for award only offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products unless the Contracting Officer determines that there are no offers for such products or that the offers for those products are insufficient to fulfill the requirements of this solicitation.

(End of provision)

**52.225-11 Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements
(Aug-2007) (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).**

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

~~“Caribbean Basin country construction material” means a construction material that—~~

~~(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Caribbean Basin 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 Caribbean Basin country into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.~~

“Component” means an article, material, or supply incorporated directly into a construction material.

“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.

“Cost of components” means—

(1) For components purchased by the Contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the construction material (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or

(2) For components manufactured by the Contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the construction material.

“Designated country” means any of the following countries:

(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, or United Kingdom);

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

(3) A least developed country (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, 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); or

~~(4) A Caribbean Basin country (Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago).~~

“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, ~~or a Caribbean Basin country 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, if the cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components. Components of foreign origin of the same class or kind for which nonavailability determinations have been made are treated as domestic.

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

“Free Trade Agreement country construction material” means a construction material that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement (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 a 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.

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

“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) This clause implements the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d) by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In addition, the Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) apply to this acquisition. Therefore, the Buy American Act restrictions are waived for designated country construction materials.

(2) The Contractor shall use only domestic or 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 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. The cost of a particular domestic construction material subject to the restrictions of the Buy American Act is unreasonable when the cost of such material exceeds the cost of foreign material by more than 6 percent;

(ii) The application of the restriction of the Buy American Act to a particular construction material would be impracticable or inconsistent with the public interest; or

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

(c) Request for determination of inapplicability of 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) Price;
- (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)(3) of this clause.

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

(iii) The price of construction material shall include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free certificate may be issued).

(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 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 price 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 Buy American Act applies, use of foreign construction material is noncompliant with 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 PRICE COMPARISON

Construction Material Description	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Price (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 and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued).]

(End of clause)

Alternate I (~~Aug-2007~~) (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1102(c)(3), add the following definition of “Bahrainian or Mexican 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 or Mexican construction material” means a construction material that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Bahrain or Mexico; 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 or Mexico into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

(b) Construction materials. (1) This clause implements the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a - 10d) by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In addition, the Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and all the Free Trade Agreements except NAFTA apply to this acquisition. Therefore, the Buy American Act restrictions are waived for designated country construction materials other than Bahrainian or Mexican construction materials.

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

52.225-12 Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (JAN 2005) (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) Definitions. “Construction material,” “designated country construction material,” “domestic construction material,” and “foreign construction material,” as used in this provision, are defined in ~~the~~ clause 52.225-11 of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Construction Materials Under Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)” ~~(Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.225-11).~~

(b) Requests for determination of inapplicability. An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of 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 52.225-11 in the request. If an offeror has not requested a determination regarding the inapplicability of 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) The Government will evaluate an offer requesting exception to the requirements of the Buy American Act, based on claimed unreasonable cost of domestic construction materials, by adding to the offered price the appropriate percentage of the cost of such foreign construction material, as specified in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of ~~FAR~~ clause 52.225-11.

(2) If evaluation results in a tie between an offeror that requested the substitution of foreign construction material based on unreasonable cost and an offeror that did not request an exception, the Contracting Officer will award to the offeror that did not request an exception based on unreasonable cost.

(d) Alternate offers.

(1) When an offer includes foreign construction material, other than designated country construction material, that is not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(3) of ~~FAR~~ clause 52.225-11, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic or 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 price comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of ~~FAR~~ clause 52.225-11 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 52.225-11 does not apply, the Government will

evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic or designated country construction material, and the offeror shall be required to furnish such domestic or 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 (~~May 2002~~) (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1102(d)(2), 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 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 52.225-11.

Alternate II (~~Nov 2006~~) (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1102(d)(3), add the definitions of “Bahrainian construction material” and “Mexican 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 designated country other than Bahrain or Mexico, that is not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(3) of FAR clause 52.225-11, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic or designated country construction material other than Bahrainian or Mexican 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 price comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of FAR clause 52.225-11 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 52.225-11 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic or designated country construction material other than Bahrainian or Mexican 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.

52.225-3 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act.~~
(~~Aug 2007~~) (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

“Bahrainian or Moroccan end product” means an article that—

- (1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Bahrain or Morocco ; or
- (2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Bahrain or Morocco into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

“Component” means an article, material, or supply incorporated directly into an end product.

“Cost of components” means—

(3) For components purchased by the Contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the end product (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or

(4) For components manufactured by the Contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the end product.

“Domestic end product” means—

- (1) An unmanufactured end product mined or produced in the United States; or
- (2) An end product manufactured in the United States, if the cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components. Components of foreign origin of the same class or kind as those that the agency determines are not mined, produced, or manufactured in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality are treated as domestic. Scrap generated, collected, and prepared for processing in the United States is considered domestic.

“End product” means those articles, materials, and supplies to be acquired under the contract for public use.

“Foreign end product” means an end product other than a domestic end product.

“Free Trade Agreement country” means Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, or Singapore.

“Free Trade Agreement country end product” means an article that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement country; or

(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a Free Trade Agreement country into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

~~“Israeli end product” means an article that—~~

~~(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Israel; or~~

~~(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Israel into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed.~~

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

(b) Components of foreign origin. Offerors may obtain from the Contracting Officer a list of foreign articles that the Contracting Officer will treat as domestic for this contract.

(c) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that FTAs (except the Bahrain and Morocco FTAs) ~~and the Israeli Trade Act~~ apply to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, these trade agreements apply to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only domestic end products except to the extent that, in its offer, it specified delivery of foreign end products in the provision entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act~~ Certificate (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).” If the Contractor specified in its offer that the Contractor would supply a Free Trade Agreement country end product (other than a Bahrainian or Moroccan end product) ~~or an Israeli end product~~, then the Contractor shall supply a Free Trade Agreement country end product (other than a Bahrainian or Moroccan end product), ~~an Israeli end product~~ or, at the Contractor’s option, a domestic end product.

~~Alternate I (FEB 2004). As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(1)(ii), add the following definition to paragraph (a) of the basic clause, and substitute the following paragraph (c) for paragraph (c) of the basic clause:~~

~~“Canadian end product” means an article that—~~

~~(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada; or~~

~~(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Canada into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.~~

~~(c) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that NAFTA applies to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, NAFTA applies to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only domestic end products except to the extent that, in its offer, it specified delivery of foreign end products in the provision entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act Certificate.” If the Contractor specified in its offer that the Contractor would supply a Canadian end product, then the Contractor shall supply a Canadian end product or, at the Contractor's option, a domestic end product.~~

~~Alternate II (FEB 2004). As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(1)(iii), add the following definition to paragraph (a) of the basic clause, and substitute the following paragraph (c) for paragraph (c) of the basic clause:~~

~~“Canadian end product” means an article that—~~

~~(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada; or~~

~~(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Canada into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.~~

~~(c) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that NAFTA and the Israeli Trade Act apply to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, these trade agreements apply to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only domestic end products except to the extent that,~~

~~in its offer, it specified delivery of foreign end products in the provision entitled "Buy American Act — Free Trade Agreements — Israeli Trade Act Certificate." If the Contractor specified in its offer that the Contractor would supply a Canadian end product or an Israeli end product, then the Contractor shall supply a Canadian end product, an Israeli end product or, at the Contractor's option, a domestic end product.~~

**52.225-4 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act~~
Certificate. ~~(Aug 2007)~~ (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)**

(a) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (b) or (c) of this provision, is a domestic end product and that the offeror has considered components of unknown origin to have been mined, produced, or manufactured outside the United States. The terms “Bahrainian or Moroccan end product,” “component,” “domestic end product,” “end product,” “foreign end product,” “Free Trade Agreement country,” “Free Trade Agreement country end product,” ~~“Israeli end product,”~~ and “United States” are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act~~ (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)”.

(b) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Free Trade Agreement country end products (other than Bahrainian or Moroccan end products) ~~or Israeli end products~~ as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act~~ (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)”:

Free Trade Agreement Country End Products (Other than Bahrainian or Moroccan End Products) ~~or Israeli End Products~~:

LINE ITEM NO. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

[List as necessary]

(c) The offeror shall list those supplies that are foreign end products (other than those listed in paragraph (b) of this provision) as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—~~Israeli Trade Act~~ (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).” The offeror shall list as other foreign end products those end products manufactured in the United States that do not qualify as domestic end products.

Other Foreign End Products:

LINE ITEM NO. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

[List as necessary]

(d) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of Part 25 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(End of provision)

~~Alternate I (Jan 2004). As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(2)(ii), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:~~

~~(b) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Canadian end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act":~~

~~Canadian End Products:~~

~~| LINE ITEM NO. |
|---------------|
| |
| |
| |
| |~~

~~{List as necessary}~~

~~Alternate II (Jan 2004). As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(2)(iii), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:~~

~~(b) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Canadian end products or Israeli end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Israeli Trade Act":~~

~~CANADIAN OR ISRAELI END PRODUCTS:~~

~~| LINE ITEM NO. | COUNTRY OF ORIGIN |
|---------------|-------------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |~~

~~{List as necessary}~~

52.225-5 Trade Agreements (Aug 2007) (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

~~“Caribbean Basin country end product”~~

~~(1) Means an article that—~~

~~(i)(A) Is wholly the growth, pro~~

~~duct, or manufacture of a Caribbean Basin country; or~~

~~(B) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a Caribbean Basin country into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed; and~~

~~(ii) Is not excluded from duty free treatment for Caribbean countries under 19 U.S.C. 2703(b).~~

~~(A) For this reason, the following articles are not Caribbean Basin country end products:~~

~~(1) Tuna, prepared or preserved in any manner in airtight containers;~~

~~(2) Petroleum, or any product derived from petroleum;~~

~~(3) Watches and watch parts (including cases, bracelets, and straps) of whatever type including, but not limited to, mechanical, quartz digital, or quartz analog, if such watches or watch parts contain any material that is the product of any country to which the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) column 2 rates of duty apply (i.e., Afghanistan, Cuba, Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam); and~~

~~(4) Certain of the following: textiles and apparel articles; footwear, handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves, and leather wearing apparel; or handloomed, handmade, and folklore articles;~~

~~(B) Access to the HTSUS to determine duty free status of articles of these types is available at <http://www.customs.ustreas.gov/impexpo/impexpo.htm>. In particular, see the following:~~

~~(1) General Note 3(c), Products Eligible for Special Tariff treatment.~~

~~(2) General Note 17, Products of Countries Designated as Beneficiary Countries under the United States Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act of 2000.~~

~~(3) Section XXII, Chapter 98, Subchapter II, Articles Exported and Returned, Advanced or Improved Abroad, U.S. Note 7(b).~~

~~(4) Section XXII, Chapter 98, Subchapter XX, Goods Eligible for Special Tariff Benefits under the United States Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act; and~~

~~(2) Refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the acquisition, includes services (except~~

transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

“Designated country” means any of the following countries:

(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, or United Kingdom);

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

(3) A least developed country (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, 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); or

~~(4) A Caribbean Basin country (Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago).~~

“Designated country end product” means a WTO GPA country end product, an FTA country end product, or a least developed country end product, ~~or a Caribbean Basin country end product.~~

“End product” means those articles, materials, and supplies to be acquired under the contract for public use.

“Free Trade Agreement country end product” means an article that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) country; or

(2) In the case of an article 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 article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

“Least developed country end product” means an article that—

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

(2) In the case of an article 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 article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product, includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

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

“U.S.-made end product” means an article that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States or that is substantially transformed in the United States into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed.

“WTO GPA country end product” means an article that—

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

(2) In the case of an article 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 article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services, (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

(b) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and FTAs apply to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, these trade agreements apply to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only U.S.-made or designated country end products except to the extent that, in its offer, it specified delivery of other end products in the provision entitled “Trade Agreements Certificate (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).”

(End of clause)

52.225-6 Trade Agreements Certificate (~~Jan 2005~~) (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (b) of this provision, is a U.S.-made or designated country end product, as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Trade Agreements (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)."

(b) The offeror shall list as other end products those supplies that are not U.S.-made or designated country end products.

Other End Products:

LINE ITEM NO.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

[List as necessary]

(c) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of Part 25 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation. For line items covered by the WTO GPA, the Government will evaluate offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act. The Government will consider for award only offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products unless the Contracting Officer determines that there are no offers for such products or that the offers for those products are insufficient to fulfill the requirements of this solicitation.

(End of provision)

**52.225-11 Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements
(~~Aug 2007~~) (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).**

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

~~“Caribbean Basin country construction material” means a construction material that—~~

~~(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Caribbean Basin 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 Caribbean Basin country into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.~~

“Component” means an article, material, or supply incorporated directly into a construction material.

“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.

“Cost of components” means—

(1) For components purchased by the Contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the construction material (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or

(2) For components manufactured by the Contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the construction material.

“Designated country” means any of the following countries:

(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, or United Kingdom);

(2) A Free Trade Agreement country (Australia, Bahrain, ~~Canada~~, Chile, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, or Singapore); or

(3) A least developed country (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, 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); or

(4) ~~A Caribbean Basin country (Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Costa Rica, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, or Trinidad and Tobago).~~

“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, ~~or a Caribbean Basin country 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, if the cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components. Components of foreign origin of the same class or kind for which nonavailability determinations have been made are treated as domestic.

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

“Free Trade Agreement country construction material” means a construction material that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement (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 a 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.

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

“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) This clause implements the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d) by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In addition, the Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) apply to this acquisition. Therefore, the Buy American Act restrictions are waived for designated country construction materials.

(2) The Contractor shall use only domestic or 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 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. The cost of a particular domestic construction material subject to the restrictions of the Buy American Act is unreasonable when the cost of such material exceeds the cost of foreign material by more than 6 percent;

(ii) The application of the restriction of the Buy American Act to a particular construction material would be impracticable or inconsistent with the public interest; or

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

(c) Request for determination of inapplicability of 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) Price;
- (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)(3) of this clause.

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

(iii) The price of construction material shall include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free certificate may be issued).

(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 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 price 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 Buy American Act applies, use of foreign construction material is noncompliant with 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 PRICE COMPARISON

Construction Material Description	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Price (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 and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued).]

(End of clause)

Alternate I (~~Aug 2007~~) (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1102(c)(3), add the following definition of “Bahrainian or Mexican 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 or Mexican construction material” means a construction material that—

- (1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Bahrain or Mexico; 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 or Mexico into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

(b) Construction materials. (1) This clause implements the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a - 10d) by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In addition, the Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and all the Free Trade Agreements except NAFTA apply to this acquisition. Therefore, the Buy American Act restrictions are waived for designated country construction materials other than Bahrainian or Mexican construction materials.

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

52.225-12 Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (JAN 2005) (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) Definitions. “Construction material,” “designated country construction material,” “domestic construction material,” and “foreign construction material,” as used in this provision, are defined in ~~the~~ clause 52.225-11 of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Construction Materials Under Trade Agreements (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)” ~~(Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.225-11).~~

(b) Requests for determination of inapplicability. An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of 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 52.225-11 in the request. If an offeror has not requested a determination regarding the inapplicability of 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) The Government will evaluate an offer requesting exception to the requirements of the Buy American Act, based on claimed unreasonable cost of domestic construction materials, by adding to the offered price the appropriate percentage of the cost of such foreign construction material, as specified in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of ~~FAR~~ clause 52.225-11.

(2) If evaluation results in a tie between an offeror that requested the substitution of foreign construction material based on unreasonable cost and an offeror that did not request an exception, the Contracting Officer will award to the offeror that did not request an exception based on unreasonable cost.

(d) Alternate offers.

(1) When an offer includes foreign construction material, other than designated country construction material, that is not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(3) of ~~FAR~~ clause 52.225-11, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic or 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 price comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of ~~FAR~~ clause 52.225-11 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 52.225-11 does not apply, the Government will

evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic or designated country construction material, and the offeror shall be required to furnish such domestic or 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 (~~May 2002~~) (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1102(d)(2), 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 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 52.225-11.

Alternate II (~~Nov 2006~~) (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1102(d)(3), add the definitions of “Bahrainian construction material” and “Mexican 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 designated country other than Bahrain or Mexico, that is not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(3) of ~~FAR~~ clause 52.225-11, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic or designated country construction material other than Bahrainian or Mexican 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 price comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of ~~FAR~~ clause 52.225-11 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 52.225-11 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic or designated country construction material other than Bahrainian or Mexican 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.

AUTHORIZED DEVIATIONS TO FAR CLAUSES AND SOLICITATION PROVISIONS

A. DOE Conformed Versions

1. FAR 52.225-3 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreement (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)
2. FAR 52.225-4 Buy American Act —Free Trade Agreements Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)
3. FAR 52.225-5 Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)
4. FAR 52.225-6 Trade Agreements Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)
5. FAR 52.225-11 Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)
6. 52.225-12 Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)

B. Power Marketing Administration Conformed Versions

1. FAR 52.225-3 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreement (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)
2. FAR 52.225-4 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements Certificate (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)
3. FAR 52.225-5 Trade Agreements (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)
4. FAR 52.225-6 Trade Agreements Certificate (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)
5. FAR 52.225-11 Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)
6. 52.225-12 Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)

52.225-3 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

“Bahrainian or Moroccan end product” means an article that—

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

(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Bahrain or Morocco into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

“Component” means an article, material, or supply incorporated directly into an end product.

“Cost of components” means—

(3) For components purchased by the Contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the end product (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or

(4) For components manufactured by the Contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the end product.

“Domestic end product” means—

(1) An unmanufactured end product mined or produced in the United States; or

(2) An end product manufactured in the United States, if the cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components. Components of foreign origin of the same class or kind as those that the agency determines are not mined, produced, or manufactured in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality are treated as domestic. Scrap generated, collected, and prepared for processing in the United States is considered domestic.

“End product” means those articles, materials, and supplies to be acquired under the contract for public use.

“Foreign end product” means an end product other than a domestic end product.

“Free Trade Agreement country” means Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, or Singapore.

“Free Trade Agreement country end product” means an article that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement country; or

(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a Free Trade Agreement country into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

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

(b) Components of foreign origin. Offerors may obtain from the Contracting Officer a list of foreign articles that the Contracting Officer will treat as domestic for this contract.

(c) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that FTAs (except the Bahrain and Morocco FTAs) apply to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, these trade agreements apply to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only domestic end products except to the extent that, in its offer, it specified delivery of foreign end products in the provision entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements— Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).” If the Contractor specified in its offer that the Contractor would supply a Free Trade Agreement country end product (other than a Bahrainian or Moroccan end product), then the Contractor shall supply a Free Trade Agreement country end product (other than a Bahrainian or Moroccan end product), or, at the Contractor’s option, a domestic end product.

Alternate I (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(1)(ii), add the following definition to paragraph (a) of the basic clause, and substitute the following paragraph (c) for paragraph (c) of the basic clause:

“Canadian end product” means an article that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada; or

(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Canada into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product

offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

(c) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that NAFTA applies to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, NAFTA applies to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only domestic end products except to the extent that, in its offer, it specified delivery of foreign end products in the provision entitled "Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements— Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)." If the Contractor specified in its offer that the Contractor would supply a Canadian end product, then the Contractor shall supply a Canadian end product or, at the Contractor's option, a domestic end product.

Alternate II (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(1)(iii), add the following definition to paragraph (a) of the basic clause, and substitute the following paragraph (c) for paragraph (c) of the basic clause:

"Canadian end product" means an article that—

- (1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada; or
- (2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Canada into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

(c) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that NAFTA applies to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, this trade agreement applies to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only domestic end products except to the extent that, in its offer, it specified delivery of foreign end products in the provision entitled "Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements— Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)." If the Contractor specified in its offer that the Contractor would supply a Canadian end product, then the Contractor shall supply a Canadian end product, or, at the Contractor's option, a domestic end product.

52.225-4 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)

(a) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (b) or (c) of this provision, is a domestic end product and that the offeror has considered components of unknown origin to have been mined, produced, or manufactured outside the United States. The terms “Bahrainian or Moroccan end product,” “component,” “domestic end product,” “end product,” “foreign end product,” “Free Trade Agreement country,” “Free Trade Agreement country end product,” and “United States” are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—(DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)”

(b) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Free Trade Agreement country end products (other than Bahrainian or Moroccan end products) as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements— (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)”:

Free Trade Agreement Country End Products (Other than Bahrainian or Moroccan End Products):

LINE ITEM NO. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

[List as necessary]

(c) The offeror shall list those supplies that are foreign end products (other than those listed in paragraph (b) of this provision) as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements— (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).” The offeror shall list as other foreign end products those end products manufactured in the United States that do not qualify as domestic end products.

Other Foreign End Products:

LINE ITEM NO. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

[List as necessary]

(d) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of Part 25 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(End of provision)

Alternate I (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(2)(ii), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:

(b) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Canadian end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—(DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)”:

Canadian End Products:

LINE ITEM NO.

[List as necessary]

Alternate II (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1101(b)(2)(iii), substitute the following paragraph (b) for paragraph (b) of the basic provision:

(b) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Canadian end products as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements— (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)”:

CANADIAN END PRODUCTS:

LINE ITEM NO.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

[List as necessary]

52.225-5 Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

“Designated country” means any of the following countries:

(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, or United Kingdom);

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

(3) A least developed country (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, 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).

“Designated country end product” means a WTO GPA country end product, an FTA country end product, or a least developed country end product.

“End product” means those articles, materials, and supplies to be acquired under the contract for public use.

“Free Trade Agreement country end product” means an article that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) country; or

(2) In the case of an article 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 article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

“Least developed country end product” means an article that—

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

(2) In the case of an article 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 article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product, includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

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

“U.S.-made end product” means an article that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States or that is substantially transformed in the United States into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed.

“WTO GPA country end product” means an article that—

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

(2) In the case of an article 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 article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services, (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

(b) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and FTAs apply to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, these trade agreements apply to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only U.S.-made or designated country end products except to the extent that, in its offer, it specified delivery of other end products in the provision entitled “Trade Agreements Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).”

(End of clause)

52.225-6 Trade Agreements Certificate (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (b) of this provision, is a U.S.-made or designated country end product, as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)."

(b) The offeror shall list as other end products those supplies that are not U.S.-made or designated country end products.

Other End Products:

LINE ITEM NO.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

[List as necessary]

(c) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of Part 25 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation. For line items covered by the WTO GPA, the Government will evaluate offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act. The Government will consider for award only offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products unless the Contracting Officer determines that there are no offers for such products or that the offers for those products are insufficient to fulfill the requirements of this solicitation.

(End of provision)

52.225-11 Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

“Component” means an article, material, or supply incorporated directly into a construction material.

“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.

“Cost of components” means—

(1) For components purchased by the Contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the construction material (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or

(2) For components manufactured by the Contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the construction material.

“Designated country” means any of the following countries:

(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, or United Kingdom);

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

(3) A least developed country (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad,

Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, 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).

“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.

“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, if the cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components. Components of foreign origin of the same class or kind for which nonavailability determinations have been made are treated as domestic.

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

“Free Trade Agreement country construction material” means a construction material that—

- (1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement (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 a 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.

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

“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) This clause implements the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d) by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In addition, the Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) apply to this acquisition. Therefore, the Buy American Act restrictions are waived for designated country construction materials.

(2) The Contractor shall use only domestic or 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 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. The cost of a particular domestic construction material subject to the restrictions of the Buy American Act is unreasonable when the cost of such material exceeds the cost of foreign material by more than 6 percent;

(ii) The application of the restriction of the Buy American Act to a particular construction material would be impracticable or inconsistent with the public interest; or

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

(c) Request for determination of inapplicability of 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) Price;

(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)(3) of this clause.

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

(iii) The price of construction material shall include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free certificate may be issued).

(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 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 price 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 Buy American Act applies, use of foreign construction material is noncompliant with 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 PRICE COMPARISON

Construction Material Description	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Price (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 and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued).]

(End of clause)

Alternate I (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1102(c)(3), add the following definition of “Bahrainian or Mexican 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 or Mexican construction material” means a construction material that—

- (1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Bahrain or Mexico; 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 or Mexico into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

(b) Construction materials. (1) This clause implements the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a - 10d) by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In addition, the Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and all the Free Trade Agreements except NAFTA apply to this acquisition. Therefore, the Buy American Act restrictions are waived for designated country construction materials other than Bahrainian or Mexican construction materials.

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

52.225-12 Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) Definitions. “Construction material,” “designated country construction material,” “domestic construction material,” and “foreign construction material,” as used in this provision, are defined in clause 52.225-11 of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Construction Materials Under Trade Agreements (DOE Deviation) (FEB 2008)”.

(b) Requests for determination of inapplicability. An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of 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 clause 52.225-11 in the request. If an offeror has not requested a determination regarding the inapplicability of 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) The Government will evaluate an offer requesting exception to the requirements of the Buy American Act, based on claimed unreasonable cost of domestic construction materials, by adding to the offered price the appropriate percentage of the cost of such foreign construction material, as specified in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of clause 52.225-11.

(2) If evaluation results in a tie between an offeror that requested the substitution of foreign construction material based on unreasonable cost and an offeror that did not request an exception, the Contracting Officer will award to the offeror that did not request an exception based on unreasonable cost.

(d) Alternate offers.

(1) When an offer includes foreign construction material, other than designated country construction material, that is not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(3) of clause 52.225-11, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic or 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 price comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of clause 52.225-11 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 clause 52.225-11 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic or designated country construction material, and the offeror shall be required to furnish such domestic or

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 (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1102(d)(2), 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 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 clause 52.225-11.

Alternate II (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1102(d)(3), add the definitions of “Bahrainian construction material” and “Mexican 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 designated country other than Bahrain or Mexico, that is not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(3) of clause 52.225-11, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic or designated country construction material other than Bahrainian or Mexican 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 price comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of clause 52.225-11 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 clause 52.225-11 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic or designated country construction material other than Bahrainian or Mexican 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.

52.225-3 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements— (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

“Bahrainian or Moroccan end product” means an article that—

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

(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in Bahrain or Morocco into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

“Component” means an article, material, or supply incorporated directly into an end product.

“Cost of components” means—

(3) For components purchased by the Contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the end product (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or

(4) For components manufactured by the Contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the end product.

“Domestic end product” means—

(1) An unmanufactured end product mined or produced in the United States; or

(2) An end product manufactured in the United States, if the cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components. Components of foreign origin of the same class or kind as those that the agency determines are not mined, produced, or manufactured in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality are treated as domestic. Scrap generated, collected, and prepared for processing in the United States is considered domestic.

“End product” means those articles, materials, and supplies to be acquired under the contract for public use.

“Foreign end product” means an end product other than a domestic end product.

“Free Trade Agreement country” means Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, or Singapore.

“Free Trade Agreement country end product” means an article that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement country; or

(2) In the case of an article that consists in whole or in part of materials from another country, has been substantially transformed in a Free Trade Agreement country into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

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

(b) Components of foreign origin. Offerors may obtain from the Contracting Officer a list of foreign articles that the Contracting Officer will treat as domestic for this contract.

(c) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that FTAs (except the Bahrain and Morocco FTAs) apply to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, these trade agreements apply to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only domestic end products except to the extent that, in its offer, it specified delivery of foreign end products in the provision entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements—Certificate (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).” If the Contractor specified in its offer that the Contractor would supply a Free Trade Agreement country end product (other than a Bahrainian or Moroccan end product), then the Contractor shall supply a Free Trade Agreement country end product (other than a Bahrainian or Moroccan end product), or, at the Contractor’s option, a domestic end product.

52.225-4 Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements— (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)

(a) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (b) or (c) of this provision, is a domestic end product and that the offeror has considered components of unknown origin to have been mined, produced, or manufactured outside the United States. The terms “ Bahrainian or Moroccan end product,” “component,” “domestic end product,” “end product,” “foreign end product,” “Free Trade Agreement country,” “Free Trade Agreement country end product,” and “United States” are defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements— (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)”.

(b) The offeror certifies that the following supplies are Free Trade Agreement country end products (other than Bahrainian or Moroccan end products) as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements— (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)”:

Free Trade Agreement Country End Products (Other than Bahrainian or Moroccan End Products):

LINE ITEM NO. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

[List as necessary]

(c) The offeror shall list those supplies that are foreign end products (other than those listed in paragraph (b) of this provision) as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Free Trade Agreements— (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).” The offeror shall list as other foreign end products those end products manufactured in the United States that do not qualify as domestic end products.

Other Foreign End Products:

LINE ITEM NO. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

[List as necessary]

(d) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of Part 25 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(End of provision)

52.225-5 Trade Agreements (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

“Designated country” means any of the following countries:

(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, or United Kingdom);

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

(3) A least developed country (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, 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).

“Designated country end product” means a WTO GPA country end product, an FTA country end product, or a least developed country end product.

“End product” means those articles, materials, and supplies to be acquired under the contract for public use.

“Free Trade Agreement country end product” means an article that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) country; or

(2) In the case of an article 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 article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

“Least developed country end product” means an article that—

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

(2) In the case of an article 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 article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product, includes services (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

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

“U.S.-made end product” means an article that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States or that is substantially transformed in the United States into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed.

“WTO GPA country end product” means an article that—

- (1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a WTO GPA country; or
- (2) In the case of an article 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 article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed. The term refers to a product offered for purchase under a supply contract, but for purposes of calculating the value of the end product includes services, (except transportation services) incidental to the article, provided that the value of those incidental services does not exceed that of the article itself.

(b) Delivery of end products. The Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and FTAs apply to this acquisition. Unless otherwise specified, these trade agreements apply to all items in the Schedule. The Contractor shall deliver under this contract only U.S.-made or designated country end products except to the extent that, in its offer, it specified delivery of other end products in the provision entitled “Trade Agreements Certificate (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).”

(End of clause)

52.225-6 Trade Agreements Certificate (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) The offeror certifies that each end product, except those listed in paragraph (b) of this provision, is a U.S.-made or designated country end product, as defined in the clause of this solicitation entitled "Trade Agreements (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)."

(b) The offeror shall list as other end products those supplies that are not U.S.-made or designated country end products.

Other End Products:

LINE ITEM NO.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

[List as necessary]

(c) The Government will evaluate offers in accordance with the policies and procedures of Part 25 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation. For line items covered by the WTO GPA, the Government will evaluate offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products without regard to the restrictions of the Buy American Act. The Government will consider for award only offers of U.S.-made or designated country end products unless the Contracting Officer determines that there are no offers for such products or that the offers for those products are insufficient to fulfill the requirements of this solicitation.

(End of provision)

52.225-11 Buy American Act—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

“Component” means an article, material, or supply incorporated directly into a construction material.

“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.

“Cost of components” means—

(1) For components purchased by the Contractor, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the construction material (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or

(2) For components manufactured by the Contractor, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (1) of this definition, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the construction material.

“Designated country” means any of the following countries:

(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, or United Kingdom);

(2) A Free Trade Agreement country (Australia, Bahrain, Chile, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, or Singapore); or

(3) A least developed country (Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad,

Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, 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).

“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.

“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, if the cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components. Components of foreign origin of the same class or kind for which nonavailability determinations have been made are treated as domestic.

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

“Free Trade Agreement country construction material” means a construction material that—

(1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a Free Trade Agreement (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 a 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.

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

“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) This clause implements the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d) by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In addition, the Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) apply to this acquisition. Therefore, the Buy American Act restrictions are waived for designated country construction materials.

(2) The Contractor shall use only domestic or 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 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. The cost of a particular domestic construction material subject to the restrictions of the Buy American Act is unreasonable when the cost of such material exceeds the cost of foreign material by more than 6 percent;

(ii) The application of the restriction of the Buy American Act to a particular construction material would be impracticable or inconsistent with the public interest; or

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

(c) Request for determination of inapplicability of 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) Price;

(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)(3) of this clause.

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

(iii) The price of construction material shall include all delivery costs to the construction site and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free certificate may be issued).

(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 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 price 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 Buy American Act applies, use of foreign construction material is noncompliant with 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 PRICE COMPARISON

Construction Material Description	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Price (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 and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued).]

(End of clause)

Alternate I (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1102(c)(3), add the following definition of “Bahrainian or Mexican 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 or Mexican construction material” means a construction material that—

- (1) Is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Bahrain or Mexico; 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 or Mexico into a new and different construction material distinct from the materials from which it was transformed.

(b) Construction materials. (1) This clause implements the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a - 10d) by providing a preference for domestic construction material. In addition, the Contracting Officer has determined that the WTO GPA and all the Free Trade Agreements except NAFTA apply to this acquisition. Therefore, the Buy American Act restrictions are waived for designated country construction materials other than Bahrainian or Mexican construction materials.

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

52.225-12 Notice of Buy American Act Requirement—Construction Materials under Trade Agreements (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008).

(a) Definitions. “Construction material,” “designated country construction material,” “domestic construction material,” and “foreign construction material,” as used in this provision, are defined in clause 52.225-11 of this solicitation entitled “Buy American Act—Construction Materials Under Trade Agreements (PMA Deviation) (FEB 2008)”.

(b) Requests for determination of inapplicability. An offeror requesting a determination regarding the inapplicability of 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 clause 52.225-11 in the request. If an offeror has not requested a determination regarding the inapplicability of 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) The Government will evaluate an offer requesting exception to the requirements of the Buy American Act, based on claimed unreasonable cost of domestic construction materials, by adding to the offered price the appropriate percentage of the cost of such foreign construction material, as specified in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of clause 52.225-11.

(2) If evaluation results in a tie between an offeror that requested the substitution of foreign construction material based on unreasonable cost and an offeror that did not request an exception, the Contracting Officer will award to the offeror that did not request an exception based on unreasonable cost.

(d) Alternate offers.

(1) When an offer includes foreign construction material, other than designated country construction material, that is not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(3) of clause 52.225-11, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic or 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 price comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of clause 52.225-11 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 clause 52.225-11 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic or designated country construction material, and the offeror shall be required to furnish such domestic or

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 (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1102(d)(2), 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 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 clause 52.225-11.

Alternate II (FEB 2008). As prescribed in 25.1102(d)(3), add the definitions of “Bahrainian construction material” and “Mexican 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 designated country other than Bahrain or Mexico, that is not listed by the Government in this solicitation in paragraph (b)(3) of clause 52.225-11, the offeror also may submit an alternate offer based on use of equivalent domestic or designated country construction material other than Bahrainian or Mexican 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 price comparison table prepared in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of clause 52.225-11 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 clause 52.225-11 does not apply, the Government will evaluate only those offers based on use of the equivalent domestic or designated country construction material other than Bahrainian or Mexican 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.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
and
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**

DETERMINATION AND FINDINGS

**FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION (FAR) CLASS DEVIATION
REGARDING FAR 52.225-3, -4, -5, -6, -11, and -12**

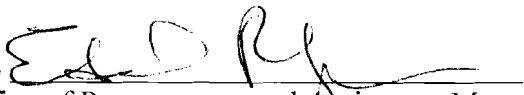
FINDINGS:

1. The statutes, regulations, and policies that govern the actions of Federal agencies regarding foreign acquisition, such as the Buy American Act (BAA), the Trade Agreements Act (TAA), the Israeli Trade Act (ITA), and the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), are stated in FAR Part 25.
2. The Department of Energy (DOE), including the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), and the Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs), have been treated separately in many respects. For instance, DOE, NNSA, and PMAs are not subject to the CBERA or the ITA (FAR 25.406). The PMAs are required by the U.S. Trade Representative not to give preferred treatment under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) or the TAA to Canadian products and construction materials.
3. The clauses and solicitation provisions at FAR 52.225-3, -4, -5, -6, -11, and -12, reflect application of statutes and preferences to which DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs are not subject. In order to accurately reflect the application of those clauses and solicitation provisions for use in DOE, they must be modified to exclude portions that cover the CBERA and the ITA. The portions of those clauses and solicitation provisions that relate to the TAA and Canada must also be modified for use by the PMAs.
4. FAR Subpart 25.11 prescribes the use of the appropriate clauses and solicitation provisions. Those FAR prescriptions do not reflect the special treatment of DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs. The prescriptions are generally based upon dollar thresholds. The U.S. Trade Representative has designated special dollar thresholds for the PMAs. In order to properly use the clauses and solicitation provisions, the FAR prescriptions must be adapted to reflect the obligation of DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs.
5. On July 12, 2002, DOE and NNSA executed a similar Class Deviation for these FAR clauses.

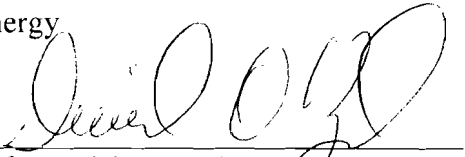
DETERMINATION:

Pursuant to FAR Subparts 1.4 and 1.7, and based upon these findings, I hereby determine that it is necessary to deviate from the clauses and solicitation provisions at FAR 52.225-3, -4, -5, -6, -11, and -12 to accurately specify the obligations of DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs with regard to foreign acquisitions.

In accordance with FAR 1.703, I further determine that it is necessary to deviate from the prescription of the clauses and solicitation provisions at FAR 25.11 in order to properly reflect their use by DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs, under the laws of the United States and direction of the President and the U.S. Trade Representative. This class deviation shall be effective until the DEAR is amended to incorporate the deviations to these FAR clauses.

APPROVAL 
 Director, Office of Procurement and Assistance Management
 Department of Energy

DATE 2/17/08

APPROVAL 
 Director, Office of Acquisition and Supply Management
 National Nuclear Security Administration

DATE 2/19/08

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
and
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**

DETERMINATION AND FINDINGS

**FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION (FAR) CLASS DEVIATION
REGARDING FAR 52.225-3, -4, -5, -6, -11, AND -12**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
and
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**

DETERMINATION AND FINDINGS

**FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION (FAR) CLASS DEVIATION
REGARDING FAR 52.225-3, -4, -5, -6, -11, and -12**


FINDINGS:

1. The statutes, regulations, and policies that govern the actions of Federal agencies regarding foreign acquisition, such as the Buy American Act (BAA), the Trade Agreements Act (TAA), the Israeli Trade Act (ITA), and the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), are stated in FAR Part 25.
2. The Department of Energy (DOE), including the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), and the Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs), have been treated separately in many respects. For instance, DOE, NNSA, and PMAs are not subject to the CBERA or the ITA (FAR 25.406). The PMAs are required by the U.S. Trade Representative not to give preferred treatment under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) or the TAA to Canadian products and construction materials.
3. The clauses and solicitation provisions at FAR 52.225-3, -4, -5, -6, -11, and -12, reflect application of statutes and preferences to which DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs are not subject. In order to accurately reflect the application of those clauses and solicitation provisions for use in DOE, they must be modified to exclude portions that cover the CBERA and the ITA. The portions of those clauses and solicitation provisions that relate to the TAA and Canada must also be modified for use by the PMAs.
4. FAR Subpart 25.11 prescribes the use of the appropriate clauses and solicitation provisions. Those FAR prescriptions do not reflect the special treatment of DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs. The prescriptions are generally based upon dollar thresholds. The U.S. Trade Representative has designated special dollar thresholds for the PMAs. In order to properly use the clauses and solicitation provisions, the FAR prescriptions must be adapted to reflect the obligation of DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs.
5. On July 12, 2002, DOE and NNSA executed a similar Class Deviation for these FAR clauses.

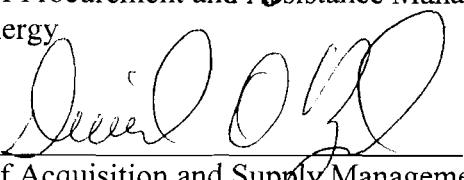
DETERMINATION:

Pursuant to FAR Subparts 1.4 and 1.7, and based upon these findings, I hereby determine that it is necessary to deviate from the clauses and solicitation provisions at FAR 52.225-3, -4, -5, -6, -11, and -12 to accurately specify the obligations of DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs with regard to foreign acquisitions.

In accordance with FAR 1.703, I further determine that it is necessary to deviate from the prescription of the clauses and solicitation provisions at FAR 25.11 in order to properly reflect their use by DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs, under the laws of the United States and direction of the President and the U.S. Trade Representative. This class deviation shall be effective until the DEAR is amended to incorporate the deviations to these FAR clauses.

APPROVAL 
Director, Office of Procurement and Assistance Management
Department of Energy

DATE 2/19/08

APPROVAL 
Director, Office of Acquisition and Supply Management
National Nuclear Security Administration

DATE 2/19/08

Previously Executed Class Deviation
July 12, 2002

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

DETERMINATION AND FINDINGS

FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION (FAR) CLASS DEVIATION
REGARDING FAR 25.11 and 52.225-3, -4, -5, -6, -11, AND -12

FINDINGS:

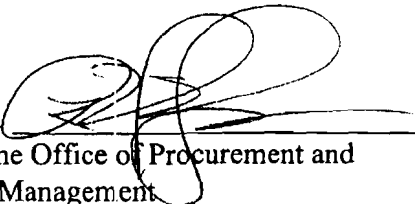
1. The statutes, regulations, and policies that govern the actions of Federal agencies regarding foreign acquisition, such as the Buy American Act, the Balance of Payments Program, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Trade Agreements Act (TAA), the Israeli Trade Act (ITA), and the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), are stated in FAR Part 25.
2. The Department of Energy (DOE), including the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) and the Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs), have been treated separately in many respects. For instance, DOE, NNSA, and PMAs are not subject to the CBERA or the ITA. The PMAs are required by the U.S. Trade Representative not to give preferred treatment under NAFTA or the TAA to Canadian products and construction materials.
3. The clauses and solicitation provisions at FAR 52.225-3, -4, -5, -6, -11, and -12, reflect application of statutes and preferences to which DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs are not subject. In order to accurately reflect the application of those clauses and solicitation provisions for use in DOE, they must be modified to exclude portions that cover the CBERA and the ITA. The portions of those clauses and solicitation provisions that relate to the NAFTA and Canada must also be modified for use by the PMAs.
4. FAR Subpart 25.11 prescribes the use of the appropriate clauses and solicitation provisions. Those prescriptions do not reflect the special treatment of DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs. The prescriptions are generally based upon dollar thresholds. The U.S. Trade Representative has designated special dollar thresholds for the PMAs. In order to properly use the clauses and solicitation provisions, the prescriptions must be adapted to reflect the obligations of DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs. In addition, on February 21, 2002 (67 FR 8057), the Trade Representative altered the dollar thresholds governing application of the various clauses and solicitation provisions, regarding NAFTA and the TAA. Those changes have not yet been implemented in the FAR.

DETERMINATION:

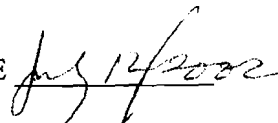
Based upon these findings, I hereby determine that it is necessary to deviate from the clauses and solicitation provisions at FAR 52.225-3, -4, -5, -6, -11, and -12 to properly reflect the obligations of DOE, NNSA, and the PMAs with regard to foreign acquisitions.

I further determine that it is necessary to deviate from the prescription of the clauses and solicitation provisions at FAR 25.11 in order to properly reflect their use by DOE, NNSA and the PMAs, under the laws of the United States and direction of the President and the U.S. Trade Representative. This deviation also reflects the changes in the dollar thresholds for application of the NAFTA and the TAA published by the U.S. Trade Representative at 67 FR 8057, until such time as the FAR System implements that determination of the U.S. Trade Representative.

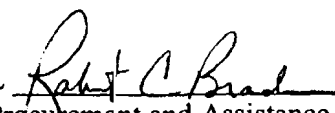
APPROVAL


Director of the Office of Procurement and
Assistance Management
Department of Energy

DATE



APPROVAL


Director of Procurement and Assistance Management
National Nuclear Security Administration

DATE

