

Part 31 - Contract Cost Principles and Procedures

[31.000 Scope of part.](#)

[31.001 Applicability.](#)

[31.002 Definitions.](#)

[31.003 Availability of accounting guide.](#)

[31.004 Deviations.](#)

[Subpart 31.1 - Applicability](#)

[31.100 Scope of subpart.](#)

[31.101 \[Reserved\]](#)

[31.102 Fixed-price contracts.](#)

[31.103 Contracts with commercial organizations.](#)

[31.104 Contracts with educational institutions.](#)

[31.105 Construction and architect-engineer contracts.](#)

[31.106 \[Reserved\]](#)

[31.107 Contracts with State, local, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments.](#)

[31.108 Contracts with nonprofit organizations.](#)

[31.109 Indirect cost rate certification and penalties on unallowable costs.](#)

[31.110 Advance agreements.](#)

[Subpart 31.2 - Contracts with Commercial Organizations](#)

[31.201 General.](#)

[31.201-1 Composition of total cost.](#)

[31.201-2 Determining allowability.](#)

[31.201-3 Determining reasonableness.](#)

[31.201-4 Determining allocability.](#)

[31.201-5 Credits.](#)

[31.201-6 Accounting for unallowable costs.](#)

[31.201-7 Construction and architect-engineer contracts.](#)

[31.202 Direct costs.](#)

[31.203 Indirect costs.](#)

[31.204 Application of principles and procedures.](#)

[31.205 Selected costs.](#)

[31.205-1 Public relations and advertising costs.](#)

[31.205-2 \[Reserved\]](#)

[31.205-3 Bad debts.](#)

[31.205-4 Bonding costs.](#)

[31.205-5 \[Reserved\]](#)

[31.205-6 Compensation for personal services.](#)

[31.205-7 Contingencies.](#)

[31.205-8 Contributions or donations.](#)

[31.205-9 \[Reserved\]](#)

[31.205-10 Cost of money.](#)

[31.205-11 Depreciation.](#)

[31.205-12 Economic planning costs.](#)

[31.205-13 Employee morale, health, welfare, food service, and dormitory costs and credits.](#)

[31.205-14 Entertainment costs.](#)

[31.205-15 Fines, penalties, and mischarging costs.](#)

[31.205-16 Gains and losses on disposition or impairment of depreciable property or other capital assets.](#)

[31.205-17 Idle facilities and idle capacity costs.](#)

[31.205-18 Independent research and development and bid and proposal costs.](#)

[31.205-19 Insurance and indemnification.](#)

[31.205-20 Interest and other financial costs.](#)

[31.205-21 Labor relations costs.](#)

[31.205-22 Lobbying and political activity costs.](#)

[31.205-23 Losses on other contracts.](#)

[31.205-24 \[Reserved\]](#)

[31.205-25 Manufacturing and production engineering costs.](#)

[31.205-26 Material costs.](#)

[31.205-27 Organization costs.](#)

[31.205-28 Other business expenses.](#)

[31.205-29 Plant protection costs.](#)

[31.205-30 Patent costs.](#)

[31.205-31 Plant reconversion costs.](#)

[31.205-32 Precontract costs.](#)

[31.205-33 Professional and consultant service costs.](#)

[31.205-34 Recruitment costs.](#)

[31.205-35 Relocation costs.](#)

[31.205-36 Rental costs.](#)

[31.205-37 Royalties and other costs for use of patents.](#)

[31.205-38 Selling costs.](#)

[31.205-39 Service and warranty costs.](#)

[31.205-40 Special tooling and special test equipment costs.](#)

[31.205-41 Taxes.](#)

[31.205-42 Termination costs.](#)

[31.205-43 Trade, business, technical and professional activity costs.](#)

[31.205-44 Training and education costs.](#)

[31.205-45 \[Reserved\]](#)

[31.205-46 Travel costs.](#)

[31.205-47 Costs related to legal and other proceedings.](#)

[31.205-48 Research and development costs.](#)

[31.205-49 Goodwill.](#)

[31.205-50 \[Reserved\]](#)

[31.205-51 Costs of alcoholic beverages.](#)

[31.205-52 Asset valuations resulting from business combinations.](#)

[Subpart 31.3 - Contracts with Educational Institutions](#)

[31.301 Purpose.](#)

[31.302 General.](#)

[31.303 Requirements.](#)

[Subpart 31.4 - \[Reserved\]](#)

[Subpart 31.5 - \[Reserved\]](#)

[Subpart 31.6 - Contracts with State, Local, and Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments](#)

[31.601 Purpose.](#)

[31.602 General.](#)

[31.603 Requirements.](#)

[Subpart 31.7 - Contracts with Nonprofit Organizations](#)

[31.701 Definition.](#)

[31.702 General.](#)

[31.703 Requirements.](#)

31.000 Scope of part.

This part contains cost principles and procedures for—

(a) The pricing of contracts, subcontracts, and modifications to contracts and subcontracts whenever cost analysis is performed (see 15.404-1(c)); and

(b) The determination, negotiation, or allowance of costs when required by a contract clause.

31.001 Applicability.

The cost principles and procedures in this part apply to contracts with—

- (a) Commercial organizations;
- (b) Educational institutions;
- (c) Construction and architect-engineering;
- (d) State, local, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments; and
- (e) Nonprofit organizations.

31.002 Definitions.

As used in this part—

Accrued benefit cost method means an actuarial cost method under which units of benefits are assigned to each cost accounting period and are valued as they accrue; i.e., based on the services performed by each employee in the period involved. The measure of normal cost under this method for each cost accounting period is the present value of the units of benefit deemed to be credited to employees for service in that period. The measure of the actuarial accrued liability at a plan's inception date is the present value of the units of benefit credited to employees for service prior to that date. (This method is also known as the unit credit cost method without salary projection.)

Actual costs means (except for subpart 31.6) amounts determined on the basis of costs incurred, as distinguished from forecasted costs. Actual costs include standard costs properly adjusted for applicable variances.

Actuarial accrued liability means pension cost attributable, under the actuarial cost method in use, to years prior to the current period considered by a particular actuarial valuation. As of such date, the actuarial accrued liability represents the excess of the present value of future benefits and administrative expenses over the present value of future normal costs for all plan participants and beneficiaries. The excess of the actuarial accrued liability over the actuarial value of the assets of a pension plan is the unfunded actuarial liability. The excess of the actuarial value of the assets of a pension plan over the actuarial accrued liability is an actuarial surplus and is treated as a negative unfunded actuarial liability.

Actuarial assumption means an estimate of future conditions affecting pension cost; e.g., mortality rate, employee turnover, compensation levels, earnings on pension plan assets, and changes in values of pension plan assets.

Actuarial cost method means a technique which uses actuarial assumptions to measure the present value of future pension benefits and pension plan administrative expenses, and that assigns the cost of such benefits and expenses to cost accounting periods. The actuarial cost method includes the asset valuation method used to determine the actuarial value of the assets of a pension plan.

Actuarial gain and loss means the effect on pension cost resulting from differences between actuarial assumptions and actual experience.

Actuarial valuation means the determination, as of a specified date, of the normal cost, actuarial accrued liability, actuarial value of the assets of a pension plan, and other relevant values for the pension plan.

Allocate means to assign an item of cost, or a group of items of cost, to one or more cost objectives. This term includes both direct assignment of cost and the reassignment of a share from an indirect cost pool.

Compensation for personal services means all remuneration paid currently or accrued, in whatever form and whether paid immediately or deferred, for services rendered by employees to the contractor.

Cost input means the cost, except general and administrative (G&A) expenses, which for contract costing purposes is allocable to the production of goods and services during a cost accounting period.

Cost objective means (except for subpart 31.6) a function, organizational subdivision, contract, or other work unit for which cost data are desired and for which provision is made to accumulate and measure the cost of processes, products, jobs, capitalized projects, etc.

Deferred compensation means an award made by an employer to compensate an employee in a future cost accounting period or periods for services rendered in one or more cost accounting periods before the date of the receipt of compensation by the employee. This definition must not include the amount of year end accruals for salaries, wages, or bonuses that are to be paid within a reasonable period of time after the end of a cost accounting period.

Defined-benefit pension plan means a pension plan in which the benefits to be paid, or the basis for determining such benefits, are established in advance and the contributions are intended to provide the stated benefits.

Defined-contribution pension plan means a pension plan in which the contributions to be made are established in advance and the benefits are determined thereby.

Directly associated cost means any cost which is generated solely as a result of the incurrence of another cost, and which would not have been incurred had the other cost not been incurred.

Estimating costs means the process of forecasting a future result in terms of cost, based upon information available at the time.

Expressly unallowable cost means a particular item or type of cost which, under the express provisions of an applicable law, regulation, or contract, is specifically named and stated to be unallowable.

Final cost objective means (except for subparts 31.3 and 31.6) a cost objective that has allocated to it both direct and indirect costs and, in the contractor's accumulation system, is one of the final accumulation points.

Fiscal year means the accounting period for which annual financial statements are regularly prepared, generally a period of 12 months, 52 weeks, or 53 weeks.

Funded in regard to a pension cost means the portion of pension cost for a current or prior cost accounting period that has been paid to a funding agency.

Home office means an office responsible for directing or managing two or more, but not necessarily all, segments of an organization. It typically establishes policy for, and provides guidance to, the segments in their operations. It usually performs management, supervisory, or administrative functions, and may also perform service functions in support of the operations of the various segments. An organization which has intermediate levels, such as groups, may have several home offices which report to a common home office. An intermediate organization may be both a segment and a home office.

Immediate-gain actuarial cost method means any of the several actuarial cost methods under which actuarial gains and losses are included as part of the unfunded actuarial liability of the pension plan, rather than as part of the normal cost of the plan.

Independent research and development (IR&D) cost means the cost of effort which is neither sponsored by a grant, nor required in performing a contract, and which falls within any of the following four areas-

- (a) Basic research,
- (b) Applied research,
- (c) Development, and
- (d) Systems and other concept formulation studies.

Indirect cost pools means (except for [subparts 31.3](#) and [31.6](#)) groupings of incurred costs identified with two or more cost objectives but not identified specifically with any final cost objective.

Insurance administration expenses means the contractor's costs of administering an insurance program; e.g., the costs of operating an insurance or risk-management department, processing claims, actuarial fees, and service fees paid to insurance companies, trustees, or technical consultants.

Intangible capital asset means an asset that has no physical substance, has more than minimal value, and is expected to be held by an enterprise for continued use or possession beyond the current accounting period for the benefits it yields.

Job means a homogeneous cluster of work tasks, the completion of which serves an enduring purpose for the organization. Taken as a whole, the collection of tasks, duties, and responsibilities constitutes the assignment for one or more individuals whose work is of the same nature and is performed at the same skill/responsibility level-as opposed to a position, which is a collection of tasks assigned to a specific individual. Within a job, there may be pay categories which are dependent on the degree of supervision required by the employee while performing assigned tasks which are performed by all persons with the same job.

Job class of employees means employees performing in positions within the same job.

Nonqualified pension plan means any pension plan other than a qualified pension plan as defined in this part.

Normal cost means the annual cost attributable, under the actuarial cost method in use, to current and future years as of a particular valuation date excluding any payment in respect of an unfunded actuarial liability.

Pay-as-you-go cost method means a method of recognizing pension cost only when benefits are paid to retired employees or their beneficiaries.

Pension plan means a deferred compensation plan established and maintained by one or more employers to provide systematically for the payment of benefits to plan participants

after their retirements, provided that the benefits are paid for life or are payable for life at the option of the employees. Additional benefits such as permanent and total disability and death payments, and survivorship payments to beneficiaries of deceased employees, may be an integral part of a pension plan.

Pension plan participant means any employee or former employee of an employer or any member or former member of an employee organization, who is or may become eligible to receive a benefit from a pension plan which covers employees of such employer or members of such organization who have satisfied the plan's participation requirements, or whose beneficiaries are receiving or may be eligible to receive any such benefit. A participant whose employment status with the employer has not been terminated is an active participant of the employer's pension plan.

Profit center means (except for [subparts 31.3](#) and [31.6](#)) the smallest organizationally independent segment of a company charged by management with profit and loss responsibilities.

Projected benefit cost method means either-

- (1) Any of the several actuarial cost methods that distribute the estimated total cost of all of the employees' prospective benefits over a period of years, usually their working careers; or
- (2) A modification of the accrued benefit cost method that considers projected compensation levels.

Proposal means any offer or other submission used as a basis for pricing a contract, contract modification, or termination settlement or for securing payments thereunder.

Qualified pension plan means a pension plan comprising a definite written program communicated to and for the exclusive benefit of employees that meets the criteria deemed essential by the Internal Revenue Service as set forth in the Internal Revenue Code for preferential tax treatment regarding contributions, investments, and distributions. Any other plan is a nonqualified pension plan.

Self-insurance charge means a cost which represents the projected average loss under a self-insurance plan.

Service life means the period of usefulness of a tangible capital asset (or group of assets) to its current owner. The period may be expressed in units of time or output. The estimated service life of a tangible capital asset (or group of assets) is a current forecast of its service life and is the period over which depreciation cost is to be assigned.

Spread-gain actuarial cost method means any of the several projected benefit actuarial cost methods under which actuarial gains and losses are included as part of the current and future normal costs of the pension plan.

Standard cost means any cost computed with the use of preestablished measures.

Tangible capital asset means an asset that has physical substance, more than minimal value, and is expected to be held by an enterprise for continued use or possession beyond the current accounting period for the services it yields.

Variance means the difference between a preestablished measure and an actual measure.

Welfare benefit fund means a trust or organization which receives and accumulates assets to be used either for the payment of postretirement benefits, or for the purchase of such benefits, provided such accumulated assets form a part of a postretirement benefit plan.

31.003 Availability of accounting guide.

Contractors needing assistance in developing or improving their accounting systems and procedures may request a copy of the Defense Contract Audit Agency Pamphlet No. 7641.90, Information for Contractors at <http://www.dcaa.mil>.

31.004 Deviations.

(a) *Civilian agencies.*

(1) Individual deviations from the cost principles in this part require approval by the agency head.

(2) Class deviations from the cost principles in this part require approval by the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council.

(b) *DoD and NASA.* See agency supplements for the approval of deviations from the cost principles in this part.

Subpart 31.1 - Applicability

31.100 Scope of subpart.

(a) This subpart describes the applicability of cost principles and procedures to various types of contracts and subcontracts and are grouped by organization type (e.g., commercial, nonprofit, and educational institutions).

(b) This subpart also describes advance agreements, the requirement for certification of indirect cost rates, and penalties on certain unallowable costs.

31.101 [Reserved]

31.102 Fixed-price contracts.

(a) The applicable subparts of part 31 must be used in the pricing of fixed-price contracts, subcontracts, and modifications to contracts and subcontracts whenever—

(1) Cost analysis is performed, or

(2) A fixed-price contract clause requires the determination or negotiation of costs.

(b)

(1) The application of cost principles to fixed-price contracts and subcontracts must not be construed as a requirement to negotiate agreements on individual elements of cost in arriving at agreement on the total price.

(2) The final price accepted by the parties reflects agreement only on the total price.

31.103 Contracts with commercial organizations.

This category includes contracts, subcontracts, and modifications to contracts and subcontracts negotiated with organizations other than educational institutions (see 31.104), construction and architect-engineer contracts (see 31.105), State and local governments (see 31.107) and nonprofit organizations (see 31.108) on the basis of cost.

(a) The cost principles and procedures in subpart 31.2 must be used in pricing negotiated contracts and contract modifications with commercial organizations whenever cost analysis is performed as required by 15.404-1(c).

(b) The contracting officer must incorporate the cost principles and procedures in subpart 31.2 by reference in contracts with commercial organizations as the basis for—

(1) Determining reimbursable costs under—

(i) Cost-reimbursement contracts and cost-reimbursement subcontracts under contracts performed by commercial organizations; and

(ii) The cost-reimbursement portion of time-and-materials contracts except when material is priced on a basis other than at cost (see 16.601(c)(3));

(2) Negotiating indirect cost rates (see subpart 42.7);

(3) Proposing, negotiating, or determining costs under terminated contracts (see 49.103 and 49.113);

(4) Price revision of fixed-price incentive contracts (see 16.204 and 16.403);

- (5) Price redetermination of price redetermination contracts (see 16.205 and 16.206); and
- (6) Pricing changes and other contract modifications.

31.104 Contracts with educational institutions.

This category includes contracts, subcontracts, and modifications to contracts and subcontracts performed by educational institutions (defined as institutions of higher education in the OMB Uniform Guidance at [2 CFR part 200, subpart A](#), and [20 U.S.C. 1001](#)).

(a) The contracting officer must incorporate the cost principles and procedures in subpart 31.3 by reference in cost-reimbursement contracts with educational institutions as the basis for—

(1) Determining reimbursable costs under cost-reimbursement contracts and cost-reimbursement subcontracts performed by educational institutions;

(2) Negotiating indirect cost rates; and

(3) Settling costs of cost-reimbursement terminated contracts (see subpart 49.3 and 49.109-7).

(b) The cost principles in this subpart are to be used as a guide in evaluating costs in connection with negotiating fixed-price contracts and termination settlements.

31.106 [Reserved]

31.105 Construction and architect-engineer contracts.

(a) This category includes all contracts and contract modifications negotiated on the basis of cost with organizations other than educational institutions (see 31.104), State and local governments (see 31.107), and nonprofit organizations except those exempted under OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200, appendix VIII (see 31.108) for construction management or construction, alteration or repair of buildings, bridges, roads, or other kinds of real property. It also includes architect-engineer contracts related to construction projects. It does not include contracts for vessels, aircraft, or other kinds of personal property.

(c) Except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section, the cost principles and procedures in subpart 31.2 must be used in the pricing of contracts and contract modifications in this category if cost analysis is performed as required by 15.404-1(c).

(d) The contracting officer must incorporate by reference the cost principles and procedures in subpart 31.2 (as modified by paragraph (d) of this section) in contracts in this category as the basis for—

(1) Determining reimbursable costs under cost-reimbursement contracts and subcontracts;

(2) Negotiating indirect cost rates;

(3) Proposing, negotiating, or determining costs under terminated contracts;

(4) Price revision of fixed-price incentive contracts; and

(5) Pricing changes and other contract modifications.

(e)

(1) The allowability of costs for construction and architect-engineer contracts must be determined in accordance with subpart 31.2 except as follows:

(i) When an advance agreement is used to address costs, such as home office overhead, partner's compensation, employment of consultants, and equipment usage costs due to varying factors of construction projects (see 31.110).

(ii) Allowable ownership and operating costs of construction equipment must be determined as follows:

(A) Actual cost data must be used when such data can be determined for both ownership and operating costs for each piece of equipment, or groups of similar serial or series equipment, from the contractor's accounting records.

(B) When actual cost data cannot be determined, the contracting officer may specify the use of a particular schedule of predetermined rates or any part thereof to determine ownership and operating costs of construction equipment.

(C) Costs otherwise unallowable under this part must not become allowable through the use of an advance agreement (see 31.110(c)) (e.g., schedules need to be adjusted for Government contract costing purposes if they are based on replacement cost, include unallowable interest costs, or use improper cost of money rates or computations).

(D) Contracting officers should review the computations and factors included within the specified schedule and ensure that unallowable or unacceptably computed factors are not allowed in cost submissions.

(E) Predetermined schedules of construction equipment use rates (e.g., the Construction Equipment Ownership and Operating Expense Schedule published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, industry sponsored construction equipment cost guides, or commercially published schedules of construction equipment use cost) provide average ownership and operating rates for construction equipment.

(1) The allowance for ownership costs should include the cost of depreciation and may include facilities capital cost of money.

(2) The allowance for operating costs may include costs for such items as fuel, filters, oil, and grease; servicing, repairs, and maintenance; and tire wear and repair.

(3) Costs of labor, mobilization, demobilization, overhead, and profit are generally not reflected in schedules, and separate consideration may be necessary.

(F) When a schedule of predetermined use rates for construction equipment is used to determine direct costs, all costs of equipment that are included in the cost allowances provided by the schedule must be identified and eliminated from the contractor's other direct and indirect costs charged to the contract.

(1) If the contractor's accounting system provides for site or home office overhead allocations, all costs which are included in the equipment allowances may need to be included in any cost input base before computing the contractor's overhead rate.

(2) In periods of suspension of work pursuant to a contract clause, the allowance for equipment ownership must not exceed an amount for standby cost as determined by the schedule or contract provision.

(iii) The following costs of renting construction equipment must be treated as follows:

(A) Costs, such as maintenance and minor or running repairs incident to operating such rented equipment, that are not included in the rental rate are allowable.

(B) Costs incident to major repair and overhaul of rental equipment are unallowable.

(C) The allowability of charges for construction equipment rented from any division, subsidiary, or organization under common control, will be determined in accordance with 31.205-36(b)(3) and (b)(4).

(2) Costs incurred, at the job site, in performance of the work, such as the cost of superintendence, timekeeping and clerical work, engineering, utility costs, supplies, material handling, restoration and cleanup, etc., are allowable as direct or indirect costs, provided the accounting practice used is in accordance with the contractor's established and consistently followed cost accounting practices for all work.

(3) Rental and any other costs, less any applicable credits, incurred in acquiring the temporary use of land, structures, and facilities are allowable.

(4) Costs, less any applicable credits, incurred in constructing or fabricating structures and facilities of a temporary nature are allowable.

31.107 Contracts with State, local, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments.

(a) Subpart 31.6 provides principles and standards for determining costs applicable to contracts, subcontracts, and modifications to contracts and subcontracts with State, local, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments. They apply to contracts with State, local, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments, except contracts with—

(1) Publicly financed educational institutions subject to subpart 31.3; and

(2) Publicly owned hospitals and other providers of medical care subject to requirements promulgated by the sponsoring Government agencies.

(b) The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will approve any other exceptions in particular cases when adequate justification is presented.

31.108 Contracts with nonprofit organizations.

Subpart 31.7 provides principles and standards for determining costs applicable to contracts and contract modifications with nonprofit organizations other than educational institutions (see subpart 31.3), State and local governments (see subpart 31.6), and those nonprofit organizations exempted under the OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200, appendix VIII (see subpart 31.2 for the cost principles applicable to nonprofit organizations exempt from the cost principles in the OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200).

31.109 Indirect cost rate certification and penalties on unallowable costs.

(a) Certain contracts require certification of the indirect cost rates proposed for final payment purposes (see 42.703-2).

(b) If unallowable costs are included in final indirect cost settlement proposals, penalties may be assessed (see 42.703-2 and 42.709).

31.110 Advance agreements.

(a) To avoid possible subsequent disallowance or dispute based on reasonableness, allocability, or allowability of costs under the specific cost principles at subparts 31.2, 31.3, 31.6, and 31.7, contracting officers should seek an advance agreement on the treatment of special or unusual costs and on statistical sampling methodologies at 31.201-6(c).

(b) Advance agreements may be useful for—

(1) Compensation for personal services, including but not limited to allowances for off-site pay, incentive pay, location allowances, hardship pay, cost of living differential, and termination of defined benefit pension plans;

(2) Use charges for fully depreciated assets;

(3) Deferred maintenance costs;

(4) Precontract costs;

(5) Independent research and development and bid and proposal costs;

(6) Royalties and other costs for use of patents;

(7) Selling and distribution costs;

(8) Travel and relocation costs, as related to special or mass personnel movements, as related to travel via contractor-owned, -leased, or -chartered aircraft, or as related to maximum per diem rates;

(9) Costs of idle facilities and idle capacity;

(10) Severance pay to employees on support service contracts;

(11) Plant reconversion;

(12) Professional services (e.g., legal, accounting, and engineering);

(13) General and administrative costs (e.g., corporate, division, or branch allocations) attributable to the general management, supervision, and conduct of the contractor's business as a whole. These costs are particularly significant in construction, jobsite, architect-engineer, facilities, and Government-owned contractor operated (GOCO) plant contracts (see 31.203(h));

(14) Costs of construction plant and equipment (see 31.105(c));

(15) Costs of public relations and advertising; and

(16) Statistical sampling methods (see 31.201-6(c)(4)).

(c) The contracting officer is not authorized to agree to a treatment of costs inconsistent with this part. For example, an advance agreement may not provide that, notwithstanding 31.205-20, interest is allowable.

(d) Advance agreements may be negotiated before or after contract award but should be negotiated before the contractor incurs costs associated with the advance agreement.

(e) The cognizant ACO, or other contracting officer established in part 42, must negotiate advance agreements when—

(1) Negotiation authority is delegated to the administrative contracting officer (ACO); or

(2) The advance agreement affects more than one contracting office or more than one agency.

(f) The ACO must coordinate the proposed agreement with the contracting officer before executing the advance agreement.

(g) Unless delegated to the ACO, the contracting officer may negotiate an advance agreement affecting one or more contracts for a single contracting office.

(h) Before negotiating an advance agreement—

(1) Determine if other contracting offices have a significant unliquidated dollar balance in contracts with the same contractor;

(2) Inform any such office or agency of the matters under consideration for negotiation; and

(3) As appropriate, invite the office or agency and the responsible audit agency to participate in prenegotiation discussions and/or subsequent negotiations.

(i) Advance agreements must be in writing, include a statement regarding applicability and duration and be—

(1) Bilateral; and

(2) Incorporated into the applicable current and future contract(s).

(j) Advance agreements and a memorandum providing the information specified in 15.406-3 must be distributed to the cognizant audit agency, ACO, and other contracting officers, as applicable.

Subpart 31.2 - Contracts with Commercial Organizations

31.201 General.

31.201-1 Composition of total cost.

(a)

(1) The total cost, including standard costs properly adjusted for applicable variances, of a contract is the sum of the direct and indirect costs allocable to the contract, incurred or to be incurred, plus any allocable cost of money pursuant to 31.205-10, less any allocable credits.

(2) In determining what constitutes a cost, any generally accepted method of determining or estimating costs that is equitable and consistently applied may be used.

(b) While the total cost of a contract includes all costs properly allocable to the contract, the allowable costs to the Government are limited to those allocable costs that are allowable pursuant to this part.

31.201-2 Determining allowability.

(a) A cost is allowable only when the cost complies with all of the following requirements:

(1) Reasonableness.

(2) Allocability.

(3) Standards promulgated by the Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) Board, if applicable, otherwise, generally accepted accounting principles and practices appropriate to the circumstances.

(4) Terms of the contract.

(5) Any limitations set forth in this subpart.

(b)

(1) Certain cost principles in this subpart incorporate the measurement, assignment, and allocability rules of selected CAS and limit the allowability of costs to the amounts determined using the criteria in those selected standards.

(2) Only those CAS or portions of standards specifically made applicable by the cost principles in this subpart are mandatory unless the contract is CAS-covered (see 48 CFR chapter 99).

(3) Business units that are not otherwise subject to these standards under a CAS clause are subject to the selected standards only for the purpose of determining allowability of costs on Government contracts.

(4) Including the selected standards in the cost principles does not subject the business unit to any other CAS regulations.

(5) The applicability of the CAS regulations is determined by the CAS clause, if any, in the contract and the requirements of the standards themselves.

(c) When contractor accounting practices are inconsistent with subpart 31.2, costs resulting from such inconsistent practices that exceed the amount that would have resulted from using practices consistent with this subpart are unallowable.

(d)

(1) A contractor is responsible for accounting for costs appropriately and for maintaining records, including supporting documentation, adequate to demonstrate that costs claimed have been incurred, are allocable to the contract, and comply with applicable cost principles in this subpart.

(2) The contracting officer may disallow all or part of a claimed cost that is inadequately supported.

31.201-3 Determining reasonableness.

(a) A cost is reasonable if, in its nature and amount, it does not exceed that which would be incurred by a reasonable person in the conduct of competitive business.

(1) No presumption of reasonableness must be attached to the incurrence of costs.

(2) If the contracting officer, or the contracting officer's representative, challenges a specific cost, the burden of proof is on the contractor to prove that the cost is reasonable.

(b) Determining cost reasonableness depends on a number of factors, including—

(1) Whether it is the type of cost generally recognized as ordinary and necessary for the conduct of the contractor's business or contract performance;

(2) Generally accepted sound business practices, arm's length bargaining, and Federal and State laws and regulations;

(3) The contractor's responsibilities to the Government, other customers, the owners of the business, employees, and the public at large; and

(4) Any significant deviations from the contractor's established practices.

(c) Reasonableness of specific costs must be examined with particular care in connection with firms or their separate divisions that may not be subject to effective competitive restraints.

31.201-4 Determining allocability.

A cost is allocable to a Government contract if it—

- (a) Is assignable or chargeable to one or more cost objectives on the basis of relative benefits received or other equitable relationship;
- (b) Is incurred specifically for the contract;
- (c) Benefits both the contract and other work, and can be distributed to them in reasonable proportion to the benefits received; or
- (d) Is necessary to the overall operation of the business, although a direct relationship to any particular cost objective cannot be shown.

31.201-5 Credits.

- (a) A credit (e.g., income, rebate, or allowance) relating to an allowable cost under a cost contract, received by or accruing to the contractor, must be credited to the Government.
- (b) The credit must be a cost reduction to the contract or a cash refund. (See 31.105-6(i)(3) for pension adjustments and asset reversions).

31.201-6 Accounting for unallowable costs.

- (a) Expressly unallowable costs or mutually agreed to be unallowable costs (including mutually agreed to be unallowable directly associated costs) must be identified and excluded from any billing, claim, or proposal applicable to a Government contract.
 - (1) A directly associated cost is any cost that is generated solely as a result of incurring another cost, and that would not have been incurred had the other cost not been incurred.
 - (2) When an unallowable cost is incurred, its directly associated costs are also unallowable.
- (b)
 - (1) Costs that specifically become designated as unallowable or as unallowable directly associated costs of unallowable costs as a result of a written decision furnished by a contracting officer must be identified if included in or used in computing any billing, claim, or proposal applicable to a Government contract.
 - (2) This identification requirement also applies to any costs incurred for the same purpose under like circumstances as the costs specifically identified as unallowable under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.
- (c)

(1) The practices for accounting for and the presentation of unallowable costs must be in accordance with those described in 48 CFR 9904.405.

(2) Statistical sampling is an acceptable practice for contractors to follow in accounting for and presenting unallowable costs, provided the following criteria are met:

(i) The statistical sampling results in an unbiased sample that is a reasonable representation of the sampling universe.

(ii) Any large dollar value or high risk transaction is separately reviewed for unallowable costs and excluded from the sampling process.

(iii) The statistical sampling permits audit verification.

(3) For any indirect cost in the selected sample that is subject to the penalty provisions at 42.709, the amount projected to the sampling universe from that sampled cost is also subject to the same penalty provisions.

(4) Use of statistical sampling methods for identifying and segregating unallowable costs should be the subject of an advance agreement (see 31.110).

(i) The advance agreement should specify the basic characteristics of the sampling process.

(ii) The cognizant administrative contracting officer (ACO) or Federal official must request input from the cognizant auditor before entering into any such agreements.

(5) In the absence of an advance agreement, if an initial review of the facts results in a challenge of the statistical sampling methods by the contracting officer or the contracting officer's representative, the burden of proof must be on the contractor to establish that such a method meets the criteria in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(d) If a directly associated cost is included in a cost pool that is allocated over a base that includes the unallowable cost with which it is associated, the directly associated cost must remain in the cost pool.

(1) Since the unallowable costs will attract their allocable share of costs from the cost pool, no further action is required to assure disallowance of the directly associated costs.

(2) In all other cases, the directly associated costs, if material in amount, must be purged from the cost pool as unallowable costs.

(e)

(1) In determining the materiality of a directly associated cost, consideration should be given to the significance of the—

- (i) The actual dollar amount,
- (ii) The cumulative effect of all directly associated costs in a cost pool, and
- (iii) The ultimate effect on the cost of Government contracts.

(2) Salary expenses of employees who participate in activities that generate unallowable costs must be treated as directly associated costs to the extent of the time spent on the proscribed activity, provided the costs are material in accordance with paragraph (e)(1) of this section (except when such salary expenses are unallowable).

- (i) The time spent on proscribed activities should be compared to total time spent on company activities to determine if the costs are material.
- (ii) Time spent by employees outside the normal working hours should not be considered except when it is evident that an employee engages so frequently in company activities during periods outside normal working hours as to indicate that such activities are a part of the employee's regular duties.

(3) When a selected item of cost at 31.205 provides that directly associated costs be unallowable, such directly associated costs are unallowable only if determined to be material in amount in accordance with the criteria provided in paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section, except in those situations where allowance of any of the directly associated costs involved would be considered to be contrary to public policy.

31.201-7 Construction and architect-engineer contracts.

Specific principles and procedures for evaluating and determining costs in connection with contracts and subcontracts for construction and architect-engineer contracts related to construction projects are in 31.105.

31.202 Direct costs.

(a)

(1) No final cost objective must have allocated to it as a direct cost any cost, if other costs incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances have been included in any indirect cost pool to be allocated to that or any other final cost objective.

(2) Direct costs of the contract must be charged directly to the contract.

(3) All costs specifically identified with other final cost objectives of the contractor are direct costs of those cost objectives and are not to be charged to the contract directly or indirectly.

(b) For reasons of practicality, the contractor may treat any direct cost of a minor dollar amount as an indirect cost if the accounting treatment—

(1) Is consistently applied to all final cost objectives; and

(2) Produces substantially the same results as treating the cost as a direct cost.

31.203 Indirect costs.

(a)

(1) For contracts subject to full CAS coverage, allocation of indirect costs must be based on the applicable CAS regulations.

(2) For all other contracts, paragraphs (b) through (h) of this section apply.

(b)

(1) After direct costs have been determined and charged directly to the contract or other work, indirect costs are those remaining to be allocated to intermediate or two or more final cost objectives.

(2) No final cost objective must have allocated to it as an indirect cost any cost, if other costs incurred for the same purpose, in like circumstances, have been included as a direct cost of that or any other final cost objective.

(c)

(1) The contractor must accumulate indirect costs by logical cost groupings with due consideration of the reasons for incurring such costs.

(2) The contractor must determine each grouping so as to permit use of an allocation base that is common to all cost objectives to which the grouping is to be allocated.

(3) The base selected must allocate the grouping on the basis of the benefits accruing to intermediate and final cost objectives.

(4) When substantially the same results can be achieved through less precise methods, the number and composition of cost groupings should be governed by practical considerations and should not unduly complicate the allocation.

(d)

- (1) Once an appropriate base for allocating indirect costs has been accepted, the contractor must not fragment the base by removing individual elements.
- (2) All items properly includable in an indirect cost base must bear a pro rata share of indirect costs irrespective of their acceptance as Government contract costs (e.g., when a cost input base is used for the allocation of general and administrative (G&A) costs, the contractor must include in the base all items that would properly be part of the cost input base, whether allowable or unallowable, and these items must bear their pro rata share of G&A costs).
- (e) The method of allocating indirect costs may require revision when there is a significant change in the nature of the business, the extent of subcontracting, fixed-asset improvement programs, inventories, the volume of sales and production, manufacturing processes, the contractor's products, or other relevant circumstances.
- (f) Separate cost groupings for costs allocable to offsite locations may be necessary to permit equitable distribution of costs on the basis of the benefits accruing to the several cost objectives.
- (g) A base period for allocating indirect costs is the cost accounting period during which such costs are incurred and accumulated for allocation to work performed in that period.
- (1) For contracts subject to full or modified CAS coverage, the contractor shall follow the criteria and guidance in 48 CFR 9904.406 for selecting the cost accounting periods to be used in allocating indirect costs.
- (2) The base period for allocating indirect costs must be the contractor's fiscal year used for financial reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
- (3) The fiscal year will normally be 12 months, but a different period may be appropriate (e.g., when a change in fiscal year occurs due to a business combination or other circumstances).
- (h) Special care should be exercised in applying the principles of paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section when Government-owned contractor-operated (GOCO) plants are involved. The distribution of corporate, division or branch office G&A expenses to such plants operating with little or no dependence on corporate administrative activities may require more precise cost groupings, detailed accounts screening, and carefully developed distribution bases.
- (i) Indirect costs that meet the definition of excessive pass-through charge in 52.215-23, are unallowable.

31.204 Application of principles and procedures.

(a) Costs are allowable to the extent they are reasonable, allocable, and determined to be allowable under 31.201, 31.202, 31.203, 31.205.

(b)

(1) For the following subcontract types, costs incurred as reimbursements or payments to a subcontractor are allowable to the extent the reimbursements or payments are for costs incurred by the subcontractor that are consistent with this part:

(i) Cost-reimbursement.

(ii) Fixed-price incentive.

(iii) Price redeterminable (*i.e.*, fixed-price contracts with prospective price redetermination and fixed-ceiling-price contracts with retroactive price redetermination).

(2) The requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section apply to any tier above the first firm-fixed-price subcontract or fixed-price subcontract with economic price adjustment provisions.

(c) Costs incurred as payments under firm-fixed-price subcontracts or fixed-price subcontracts with economic price adjustment provisions or modifications, for which subcontract cost analysis was performed are allowable if the price was negotiated in accordance with 31.102.

(d) Section 31.205 does not cover every element of cost.

(1) Failure to include any item of cost does not imply that it is either allowable or unallowable.

(2) The determination of allowability must be based on the principles and standards in this subpart and the treatment of similar or related selected items.

(3) When more than one section in 31.205 is relevant to a contractor cost, the cost must be apportioned among the applicable sections, and the determination of allowability of each portion must be based on the guidance contained in the applicable section.

(4) When a cost to which more than one section in 31.205 is relevant and cannot be apportioned, the determination of allowability must be based on the guidance contained in the section that addresses the specific cost.

31.205 Selected costs.

31.205-1 Public relations and advertising costs.

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

Public relations means all functions and activities dedicated to-

- (1) Maintaining, protecting, and enhancing the image of a concern or its products; or
- (2) Maintaining or promoting reciprocal understanding and favorable relations with the public at large, or any segment of the public. Public relations includes activities associated with areas such as advertising, customer relations, etc.

Advertising means the use of media to promote the sale of products or services and to accomplish the activities referred to in paragraph (d) of this section, regardless of the medium employed, when the advertiser has control over the form and content of what will appear, the media in which it will appear, and when it will appear. Advertising media include but are not limited to conventions, exhibits, free goods, samples, magazines, newspapers, trade papers, direct mail, dealer cards, window displays, outdoor advertising, radio, and television.

(b) Public relations and advertising costs include the costs of media time and space, purchased services performed by outside organizations, as well as the applicable portion of salaries, travel, and fringe benefits of employees engaged in the functions and activities of public relations and advertising.

(c) The only allowable advertising costs are those that are—

(1) Specifically required by contract, or that arise from requirements of Government contracts, and that are exclusively for—

(i) Acquiring scarce items for contract performance; or

(ii) Disposing of scrap or surplus materials acquired for contract performance;

(2) Costs of activities to promote sales of products normally sold to the Government, including trade shows, which contain a significant effort to promote exports from the United States. Such costs are allowable, notwithstanding paragraphs (e)(1), (e)(3), (e)(4)(ii), and (e)(5) of this section. However, such costs do not include the costs of memorabilia (e.g., models, gifts, and souvenirs), alcoholic beverages, entertainment, and physical facilities that are used primarily for entertainment rather than product promotion; or

(3) Allowable in accordance with 31.205-34.

(d) Allowable public relations costs include the following:

(1) Costs specifically required by contract.

(2) Costs of—

- (i) Responding to inquiries on company policies and activities;
- (ii) Communicating with the public, press, stockholders, creditors, and customers; and
- (iii) Conducting general liaison with news media and Government public relations officers, to the extent that such activities are limited to communication and liaison necessary to keep the public informed on matters of public concern such as notice of contract awards, plant closings or openings, employee layoffs or rehires, financial information, etc.

(3) Costs of participation in community service activities (e.g., blood bank drives, charity drives, savings bond drives, and disaster assistance)(except see paragraph (e)(8) of this section.)

(4) Costs of plant tours and open houses (except see paragraph (e)(5) of this section).

(5) Costs of keel laying, ship launching, commissioning, and roll-out ceremonies, to the extent specifically provided for by contract.

(e) Unallowable public relations and advertising costs include the following:

(1) All public relations and advertising costs whose primary purpose is to promote the sale of products or services by stimulating interest in a product or product line (except for those costs made allowable under 31.205-38(b)(5)), or by disseminating messages calling favorable attention to the contractor for purposes of enhancing the company image to sell the company's products or services.

(2) All costs of trade shows and other special events which do not contain a significant effort to promote the export sales of products normally sold to the U.S. Government.

(3) Costs of sponsoring meetings, conventions, symposia, seminars, and other special events when the principal purpose of the event is other than dissemination of technical information or stimulation of production.

(4) Costs of ceremonies such as corporate celebrations and new product announcements.

(5) Costs of promotional material, motion pictures, videotapes, brochures, handouts, magazines, and other media that are designed to call favorable attention to the contractor and its activities.

(6) Costs of souvenirs, models, imprinted clothing, buttons, and other mementos provided to customers or the public.

(7) Costs of memberships in civic and community organizations.

(8) Costs associated with the donation of excess food to nonprofit organizations in accordance with the 42 U.S.C. 1792 (see subpart 26.4).

31.205-2 [Reserved]

31.205-3 Bad debts.

Bad debts, including actual or estimated losses arising from uncollectible accounts receivable due from customers and other claims, and any directly associated costs such as collection costs, and legal costs are unallowable.

31.205-4 Bonding costs.

(a) Bonding costs arise when the Government requires assurance against financial loss to itself or others by reason of the act or default of the contractor or where the contractor requires similar assurance.

(b) Government and contractor assurance includes such bonds as bid, performance, payment, advance payment, infringement, and fidelity bonds.

(c) Costs of bonding required pursuant to the terms of the contract are allowable.

(d) Costs of bonding required by the contractor in the general conduct of its business are allowable to the extent that such bonding is in accordance with sound business practice and the rates and premiums are reasonable under the circumstances.

31.205-5 [Reserved]

31.205-6 Compensation for personal services.

(a) *General.* Compensation for personal services is allowable subject to the requirements of this cost principle in this section and the following:

(1) Compensation for personal services must be for work performed by the employee in the current year and must not represent a retroactive adjustment of prior years' salaries or wages (except see paragraphs (f), (g), (i), (j), (l), and (n) of this section).

(2) The total compensation for individual employees or job classes of employees must be reasonable for the work performed (except as otherwise specified in this section).

(3) The compensation must be based upon and conform to the terms and conditions of the contractor's established compensation plan or practice followed so consistently as to imply, in effect, an agreement to make the payment.

(4) No presumption of allowability will exist where the contractor introduces major revisions of existing compensation plans or new plans and the contractor has not provided

the cognizant administrative contracting officer, either before implementation or within a reasonable period after it, an opportunity to review the allowability of the changes.

(5) Costs that are unallowable under other paragraphs of subpart 31.2 are not allowable under this section solely on the basis that they constitute compensation for personal services.

(6)

(i) Compensation costs for certain individuals require special consideration, such individuals include—

(A) Owners of closely held corporations, members of limited liability companies, partners, sole proprietors, or members of their immediate families; and

(B) Persons who are contractually committed to acquire a substantial financial interest in the contractor's enterprise.

(ii) For these individuals, compensation must—

(A) Be reasonable for the personal services rendered; and

(B) Not be a distribution of profits (which is not an allowable contract cost).

(iii) For owners of closely held companies, compensation in excess of the costs that are deductible as compensation under the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.) and regulations under it is unallowable.

(b) *Reasonableness.*

(1) *Compensation pursuant to labor-management agreements.* Costs of compensation established under arm's length labor-management agreements negotiated under the terms of the National Labor Relations Act or similar state statutes are allowable and reasonable unless the costs are unwarranted by the character and circumstances of the work or discriminatory against the Government.

(i) The terms of a labor-management agreement designed to apply to a given set of circumstances and conditions of employment (e.g., work involving extremely hazardous activities or work not requiring recurrent use of overtime) is unwarranted when applied to a Government contract involving significantly different circumstances and conditions of employment (e.g., work involving less hazardous activities or work continually requiring use of overtime).

(ii) A cost is discriminatory against the Government if it results in employee compensation, in whatever form, in excess of that being paid for similar non-Government work under comparable circumstances.

(2) Compensation not covered by labor-management agreements.

(i) Compensation for each employee or job class of employees must be reasonable for the work performed. Compensation is reasonable if the aggregate of each measurable and allowable element amounts to a reasonable total. In determining the reasonableness of total compensation, consider only allowable individual elements of compensation.

(ii) In addition to the requirements of section 31.201-3, in determining the reasonableness of compensation for particular employees or job classes of employees, consider factors that may be relevant including, but not limited to, conformity with compensation practices of other firms—

(A) Of the same size;

(B) In the same industry;

(C) In the same geographic area; and

(D) Engaged in similar non-Government work under comparable circumstances.

(c) Form of payment.

(1) Compensation for personal services includes compensation paid, or to be paid, to employees in the form of—

(i) Cash;

(ii) Corporate securities, such as stocks, bonds, and other financial instruments (see paragraph (c)(2) of this section regarding valuation); or

(iii) Other assets, products, or services.

(2) When compensation is paid with securities of the contractor or of an affiliate, the following additional restrictions apply:

(i) Valuation placed on the securities is the fair market value on the first date the number of shares awarded is known, determined upon the most objective basis available.

(ii) Accruals for the cost of securities before issuing the securities to the employees are subject to adjustment according to the possibilities that the employees will not receive the securities and that their interest in the accruals will be forfeited.

(d) *Income tax differential pay.*

(1) Differential allowances for additional income taxes resulting from foreign assignments are allowable.

(2) Differential allowances for additional income taxes resulting from domestic assignments are unallowable.

(3) Payments for increased employee income or Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes incident to allowable reimbursed relocation costs are allowable under 31.205-35(a)(10).

(e) *Bonuses and incentive compensation.*

(1) Bonuses and incentive compensation are allowable if the—

(i) Awards are paid or accrued under an agreement entered into in good faith between the contractor and the employees before the services are rendered or pursuant to an established plan or policy followed by the contractor so consistently as to imply an agreement to make such payment; and

(ii) Basis for the award is supported.

(2) When the bonus and incentive compensation payments are deferred, the costs are subject to the requirements of paragraphs (e)(1) and (j) of this section.

(f) *Severance pay.*

(1) Severance pay is a payment, in addition to regular salaries and wages, by contractors to workers whose employment is being involuntarily terminated. (See paragraph (i)(6) of this section for payments for early retirement incentive plans).

(2) Severance pay is allowable only if it is required by—

(i) Law;

(ii) Employer-employee agreement;

(iii) Established policy that constitutes an implied agreement on the contractor's part; or

(iv) Circumstances of the particular employment.

(3) Payments made in the event of employment with a replacement contractor where continuity of employment with credit for prior length of service is preserved under substantially equal conditions of employment, or continued employment by the contractor at another facility, subsidiary, affiliate, or parent company of the contractor are not severance pay and are unallowable.

(4)

(i) Actual normal turnover severance payments must be allocated to all work performed in the contractor's plant.

(ii) If the contractor uses the accrual method to account for normal turnover severance payments, that method will be acceptable if the amount of the accrual is—

(A) Reasonable in light of payments actually made for normal severances over a representative past period; and

(B) Allocated to all work performed in the contractor's plant.

(5) Abnormal or mass severance pay is of such a hypothetical nature that accruals for this purpose are not allowable; however, the Government will consider allowability on a case-by-case basis.

(6)

(i) In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 3744(a)(13) and 41 U.S.C. 4304(a)(13) the costs of severance payments to foreign nationals employed under a service contract performed outside the United States are unallowable to the extent that such payments exceed amounts typically paid to employees providing similar services in the same industry in the United States. Further, in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 3744(a)(14), 41 U.S.C. 4304(a)(14) and 10 U.S.C. 1592, all such costs of severance payments that are otherwise allowable are unallowable if the termination of employment of the foreign national is the result of the closing of, or the curtailment of activities at, a United States facility in that country at the request of the government of that country; this does not apply if the closing of a facility or curtailment of activities is made pursuant to a status-of-forces or other country-to-country agreement.

(ii) 10 U.S.C. 3744(b) and 41 U.S.C. 4304(b) permit the head of the agency to waive these cost allowability limitations under certain circumstances (see 37.113 and the solicitation provision at 52.237-8).

(g) *Backpay*. Backpay is a retroactive adjustment of prior years' salaries or wages and is unallowable except for the following:

(1) Employees resulting from underpaid work actually performed are allowable, if required by a negotiated settlement, order, or court decree.

(2) Union employees for the difference in their past and current wage rates for working without a contract or labor agreement during labor management negotiation are allowable.

(3) Nonunion employees based upon results of union agreement negotiation are allowable only if—

(i) A formal agreement or understanding exists between management and the employees concerning these payments; or

(ii) An established policy or practice exists and is followed by the contractor so consistently as to imply an agreement to make such payments.

(h) Compensation based on changes in the prices of corporate securities or corporate security ownership, such as stock options, stock appreciation rights, phantom stock plans, and junior stock conversions is unallowable as follows:

(1) Any compensation which is calculated, or valued, based on changes in the price of corporate securities.

(2) Any compensation represented by dividend payments or which is calculated based on dividend payments.

(3) Contractor payments to an employee in lieu of the employee receiving or exercising a right, option, or benefit that would have been unallowable under this paragraph (h).

(i) *Pension costs.*

(1) Pension plans are normally segregated into two types of plans: defined-benefit and defined-contribution pension plans.

(i) The contractor must measure, assign, and allocate the costs of defined-benefit pension plans and the costs of defined-contribution pension plans in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.412 and 48 CFR 9904.413.

(ii) Pension costs are allowable subject to the referenced standards and the cost limitations and exclusions in this section.

(A) Except for nonqualified pension plans using the pay-as-you-go cost method, to be allowable in the current year, the contractor must fund pension costs by the time set for filing of the Federal income tax return or any extension. Pension costs assigned to the current year, but not funded by the tax return time, are not allowable in any subsequent year. For nonqualified pension plans using the pay-as-you-go method, to be allowable in the current year, the contractor must allocate pension costs in the cost accounting period that the pension costs are assigned.

(B) Pension payments must be paid pursuant to an agreement entered into in good faith between the contractor and employees before the work or services are performed and to

the terms and conditions of the established plan. The cost of changes in pension plans are not allowable if the changes are discriminatory to the Government or are not intended to be applied consistently for all employees under similar circumstances in the future.

(C) Except as provided for early retirement benefits in paragraph (i)(6) of this section, one-time-only pension supplements not available to all participants of the basic plan are not allowable as pension costs, unless the supplemental benefits represent a separate pension plan and the benefits are payable for life at the option of the employee.

(D) Increases in payments to previously retired plan participants covering cost-of-living adjustments are allowable if paid in accordance with a policy or practice consistently followed.

(2) *Defined-benefit pension plans.* The cost limitations and exclusions pertaining to defined-benefit plans are as follows:

(i)

(A)

(1) Except for nonqualified pension plans, pension costs (see 48 CFR 9904.412-40(a)(1)) assigned to the current accounting period, but not funded during it, are not allowable in subsequent years (except that a payment made to a fund by the time set for filing the Federal income tax return or any extension thereof is considered to have been made during such taxable year).

(2) Any portion of pension costs computed for a cost accounting period, that exceeds the amount required to be funded pursuant to a waiver granted under the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) (Chapter 18 of title 29, U.S.C.), will be allowable in those future accounting periods in which the funding of such excess amounts occurs (see 48 CFR 9904.412-50(c)(5)).

(B) For nonqualified pension plans, except those using the pay-as-you-go cost method, allowable costs are limited to the amount allocable in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.412-50(d)(2).

(C) For nonqualified pension plans using the pay-as-you-go cost method, allowable costs are limited to the amounts allocable in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.412-50(d)(3).

(ii)

(A) Any amount funded in excess of the pension cost assigned to a cost accounting period is not allowable in that period and must be accounted for as set forth at 48 CFR 9904.412-50(a)(4).

(B) The excess amount is allowable in the future period to which it is assigned, to the extent it is not otherwise unallowable.

(iii)

(A) Increased pension costs are unallowable if the increase is caused by a delay in funding beyond 30 days after each quarter of the year to which they are assignable.

(B) If a composite rate is used for allocating pension costs between the segments of a company and if, because of differences in the timing of the funding by the segments, an inequity exists, allowable pension costs for each segment will be limited to that particular segment's calculation of pension costs as provided for in 48 CFR 9904.413-50(c).

(C) The contractor must make determinations of unallowable costs in accordance with the actuarial method used in calculating pension costs.

(iv)

(A) The contracting officer will consider the allowability of the cost of indemnifying the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) under ERISA section 4062 or 4064 arising from terminating an employee deferred compensation plan on a case-by-case basis if—

(1) Insurance was required by the PBGC under ERISA section 4023; and

(2) It was obtained and the indemnification payment is not recoverable under the insurance.

(B) Consideration will be primarily for the purpose of appraising the extent to which the indemnification payment is allocable to Government work.

(C) If a beneficial or other equitable relationship exists, the Government will participate, despite the requirements of 31.205-19(c)(3) and (d)(3), in the indemnification payment to the extent of its fair share.

(v)

(A) Increased pension costs resulting from the withdrawal of assets from a pension fund and the transfer of those assets to another employee benefit plan fund (or the transfer of those assets to another account within the same fund) are unallowable except to the extent authorized by an advance agreement (see paragraph (i)(3) if the withdrawal of assets from a pension fund is a plan termination under ERISA).

(B) The advance agreement must—

(1) State the amount of the Government's equitable share in the gross amount withdrawn or transferred; and

(2) Provide that the Government receives a credit equal to the amount of the Government's equitable share of the gross withdrawal or transfer.

(3) *Pension adjustments and asset reversions.*

(i) For segment closings, pension plan terminations, or curtailment of benefits, the amount of the adjustment must be—

(A) For contracts and subcontracts that are subject to full CAS coverage, the amount measured, assigned, and allocated in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.413-50(c)(12); and

(B) For contracts and subcontracts that are not subject to full CAS coverage, the amount measured, assigned, and allocated in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.413-50(c)(12), except the numerator of the fraction at 48 CFR 9904.413-50(c)(12)(vi) is the sum of the pension plan costs allocated to all non-CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts that are subject to subpart 31.2 or for which certified cost or pricing data were submitted.

(ii)

(A) For all other situations where assets revert to the contractor, or such assets are constructively received by it for any reason, the contractor must, at the Government's option, make a refund or give a credit to the Government for its equitable share of the gross amount withdrawn.

(B) The Government's equitable share must reflect the Government's participation in pension costs through those contracts for which certified cost or pricing data were submitted or that are subject to subpart 31.2.

(C) Excise taxes on pension plan asset reversions or withdrawals under this paragraph (i)(3)(ii) are unallowable in accordance with 31.205-41(c)(6).

(4) *Defined-contribution pension plans.* In addition to defined-contribution pension plans, this paragraph also covers profit sharing, savings plans, and other such plans, provided the plans fall within the definition of a pension plan.

(i)

(A) Allowable pension cost is limited to the net contribution required to be made for a cost accounting period after taking into account dividends and other credits, where applicable.

(B) Any portion of pension cost computed for a cost accounting period that exceeds the amount required to be funded pursuant to a waiver granted under the provisions of ERISA

will be allowable in those future accounting periods in which the funding of such excess amounts occurs (see 48 CFR 9904.412-50(c)(5)).

(ii) The provisions of paragraphs (i)(2)(ii) and (i)(2)(iv) of this section apply to defined-contribution plans.

(5) *Pension plans using the pay-as-you-go cost method.*

(i) Pension costs for a pension plan using the pay-as-you-go cost method are allowable to the extent they are not otherwise unallowable.

(ii) When using the pay-as-you-go cost method, the contractor must measure, assign, and allocate the cost of pension plans in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.412 and 9904.413.

(6) *Early retirement incentives.*

(i) An early retirement incentive is an incentive given to an employee to retire early.

(ii)

(A) For contract costing purposes, costs of early retirement incentives are allowable subject to the pension cost criteria in paragraphs (i)(2)(i) through (i)(2)(iv) of this section if the—

(1) Contractor measures, assigns, and allocates the costs in accordance with the contractor's accounting practices for pension costs;

(2) Incentives are in accordance with the terms and conditions of an early retirement incentive plan; and

(3) Contractor applies the plan only to active employees (i.e., the cost of extending the plan to employees who retired or were terminated before the adoption of the plan is unallowable).

(B) The present value of the total incentives given to any employee in excess of the amount of the employee's annual salary for the previous fiscal year before the employee's retirement is unallowable.

(1) The contractor must compute the present value in accordance with its accounting practices for pension costs.

(2) The contractor must account for any unallowable costs in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.412-50(a)(2).

(j) *Deferred compensation other than pensions.* The costs of deferred compensation awards are allowable subject to the following:

(1) The costs must be measured, assigned, and allocated in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.415.

(2) The costs of deferred compensation awards are unallowable if the awards are made in periods subsequent to the period when the work being remunerated was performed.

(k) *Compensation incidental to business acquisitions.* The following costs are unallowable:

(1) Payments to employees under agreements in which they receive special compensation, in excess of the contractor's normal severance pay practice, if their employment terminates following a change in the management control over, or ownership of, the contractor or a substantial portion of its assets.

(2) Payments to employees under plans introduced in connection with a change, whether actual or prospective, in the management control over, or ownership of, the contractor or a substantial portion of its assets in which those employees receive special compensation, which is contingent upon the employee remaining with the contractor for a specified period of time.

(l) *Fringe benefits.*

(1) Fringe benefits are in addition to regular wages and salaries and are allowances and services provided by the contractor to its employees as compensation (e.g., the cost of vacations, sick leave, holidays, military leave, employee insurance, and supplemental unemployment benefit plans).

(2) Except as provided in subpart 31.2, the costs of fringe benefits are allowable if they are reasonable and required by law, employer-employee agreement, or an established policy of the contractor.

(m) *Employee rebate and purchase discount plans.* Rebates and purchase discounts provided to employees on products or services produced by the contractor or affiliates are unallowable.

(n) *Postretirement benefits (PRB) other than pensions .*

(1) PRB covers all benefits, other than cash benefits and life insurance benefits paid by pension plans, provided to employees, their beneficiaries, and covered dependents during the period following the employees' retirement (e.g., postretirement health care; life insurance provided outside a pension plan; and other welfare benefits, such as tuition assistance, day care, legal services, and housing subsidies provided after retirement).

(2) To be allowable, PRB costs must be incurred pursuant to law, employer-employee agreement, or an established policy of the contractor, and must comply with the following:

(i) *Pay-as-you-go*. PRB costs are not accrued during the working lives of employees. Costs are assigned to the period in which—

(A) Benefits are actually provided; or

(B) The costs are paid to an insurer, provider, or other recipient for current year benefits or premiums.

(ii) *Terminal funding*. PRB costs are not accrued during the working lives of the employees.

(A) Terminal funding occurs when the entire PRB liability is paid in a lump sum upon the termination of employees (or upon conversion to such a terminal-funded plan) to an insurer or trustee to establish and maintain a fund or reserve for the sole purpose of providing PRB to retirees.

(B) Terminal funded costs must be amortized over a period of 15 years.

(iii) *Accrual basis*. PRB costs are accrued during the working lives of employees. Accrued PRB costs must—

(A) Be measured and assigned in accordance with one of the following two methods:

(1) Generally accepted accounting principles. However, transitions from the pay-as-you-go method to the accrual accounting method must be handled in accordance with the following:

(i) In the year of transition from the pay-as-you-go method to accrual accounting for purposes of Government contract cost accounting, the transition obligation must be the excess of the accumulated PRB obligation over the fair value of plan assets determined in accordance with paragraph (n)(2)(iii)(E) of this section; the fair value must be reduced by the prepayment credit as determined in accordance with paragraph (n)(2)(iii)(F) of this section.

(ii) PRB cost attributable to the transition obligation assigned to the current year that is in excess of the amount assignable to accounting periods on the basis of a straight line amortization of the transition obligation over the average remaining working lives of active employees covered by the PRB plan or a 20-year period, whichever period is longer, is unallowable. However, if the plan is comprised of inactive participants only, the PRB cost attributable to the transition obligation assigned to the current year that is in excess of the amount assignable to accounting periods on a straight line amortization of the transition obligation over the average future life expectancy of the participants is unallowable.

(iii) For a plan that transitioned from pay-as-you-go to accrual accounting for Government contract cost accounting prior to July 22, 2013, the unallowable amount of PRB cost

attributable to the transition obligation amortization must continue to be based on the cost principle in effect at the time of the transition until the original transition obligation schedule is fully amortized.

(2) Contributions to a welfare benefit fund determined in accordance with applicable Internal Revenue Code. Allowable PRB costs based on such contributions must—

(i) Be measured using reasonable actuarial assumptions, which must include a health care inflation assumption unless prohibited by the Internal Revenue Code provisions governing welfare benefit funds;

(ii) Be assigned to accounting periods on the basis of the average working lives of active employees covered by the PRB plan or a 15-year period, whichever period is longer. However, if the plan is comprised of inactive participants only, the cost must be spread over the average future life expectancy of the participants; and

(iii) Exclude Federal income taxes, whether incurred by the fund or the contractor (including any increase in PRB costs associated with such taxes), unless the fund holding the plan assets is tax-exempt under the provisions of 26 U.S.C. 501(c).

(B) Be paid to an insurer or trustee to establish and maintain a fund or reserve for the sole purpose of providing PRB to retirees. The assets must be segregated in the trust, or otherwise effectively restricted, so that they cannot be used by the employer for other purposes.

(C) Be calculated in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices as promulgated by the Actuarial Standards Board.

(D) Eliminate from costs of current and future periods the accumulated value of any prior period costs that were unallowable in accordance with paragraph (n)(3) of this section, adjusted for interest under paragraph (n)(4) of this section.

(E) Calculate the unfunded actuarial liability (unfunded accumulated postretirement benefit obligation) using the market (fair) value of assets that have been accumulated by funding costs assigned to prior periods for contract accounting purposes.

(F) Recognize as a prepayment credit the fair market value of assets that were accumulated by deposits or contributions that were not used to fund costs assigned to previous periods for contract accounting purposes.

(G) Comply with the following when changing from one accrual accounting method to another: the contractor must—

- (1) Treat the change in the unfunded actuarial liability (unfunded accumulated postretirement benefit obligation) as a gain or loss; and
- (2) Present an analysis demonstrating that all costs assigned to prior periods have been accounted for in accordance with paragraphs (n)(2)(iii)(D), (E), and (F) of this section to ensure that no duplicate recovery of costs exists. Any duplicate recovery of costs due to the change from one method to another is unallowable. The analysis and new accrual accounting method may be a subject appropriate for an advance agreement in accordance with 31.110.
- (3) To be allowable, PRB costs must be funded by the time set for filing the Federal income tax return or any extension thereof, or paid to an insurer, provider, or other recipient by the time set for filing the Federal income tax return or extension thereof. PRB costs assigned to the current year, but not funded, paid or otherwise liquidated by the tax return due date as extended are not allowable in any subsequent year.
- (4) Increased PRB costs caused by delay in funding beyond 30 days after each quarter of the year to which they are assignable are unallowable.
- (5) The Government must receive an equitable share of any amount of previously funded PRB costs which revert or inure to the contractor. Such equitable share must reflect the Government's previous participation in PRB costs through those contracts for which certified cost or pricing data were required or which were subject to subpart 31.2.
- (o) *Limitation on allowability of compensation.*

Contract Award Date	Applicable Agencies	Covered Employees	31.205-6
Before June 24, 2014	Executive Agencies Other than DoD, NASA and Coast Guard	Senior Executive	(o)(2)
Before December 31, 2011	DoD, NASA and Coast Guard	Senior Executive	(o)(2)

Contract Award Date	Applicable Agencies	Covered Employees	31.205-6
On/after December 31, 2011, and before June 24, 2014	DoD, NASA, and Coast Guard	All Employees	(o)(3)
On/after June 24, 2014	All Executive Agencies	All Employees	(o)(4)

Employee Compensation Limits

(1) *Definitions.* As used in this paragraph (o)—

Compensation means the total amount of wages, salary, bonuses, deferred compensation (see paragraph (j) of this section), and employer contributions to defined contribution pension plans (see paragraphs (i)(4) and (q) of this section), for the fiscal year, whether paid, earned, or otherwise accruing, as recorded in the contractor's cost accounting records for the fiscal year.

Senior executive means—

(A) Prior to January 2, 1999—

(1) The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or any individual acting in a similar capacity at the contractor's headquarters;

(2) The four most highly compensated employees in management positions at the contractor's headquarters, other than the CEO; and

(3) If the contractor has intermediate home offices or segments that report directly to the contractor's headquarters, the five most highly compensated employees in management positions at each such intermediate home office or segment.

(B) Effective January 2, 1999, the five most highly compensated employees in management positions at each home office and each segment of the contractor, whether or not the home office or segment reports directly to the contractor's headquarters.

Fiscal year means the fiscal year established by the contractor for accounting purposes.

Contractor's headquarters means the highest organizational level from which executive compensation costs are allocated to Government contracts.

(2) Senior executive compensation limit for contracts awarded before June 24, 2014.

(i) Applicability. This paragraph (o)(2) applies to the following:

(A) To all executive agencies, other than DoD, NASA and the Coast Guard, for contracts awarded before June 24, 2014;

(B) To DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard for contracts awarded before December 31, 2011;

(ii) Costs incurred after January 1, 1998, for the compensation of a senior executive in excess of the benchmark compensation amount determined applicable for the contractor fiscal year by the Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), under 41 U.S.C. 1127 as in effect prior to June 24, 2014, are unallowable (10 U.S.C. 3744(a)(16) and 41 U.S.C. 4304(a)(16), as in effect prior to June 24, 2014). This limitation is the sole statutory limitation on allowable senior executive compensation costs incurred after January 1, 1998, under contracts awarded before June 24, 2014, and applies whether or not the affected contracts were previously subject to a statutory limitation on such costs.

(Note that pursuant to section 804 of Pub. L. 105-261, the definition of senior executive in paragraph (o)(1) of this section changed for compensation costs incurred after January 1, 1999.) See <https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/ContractorCompensationCapContractsAwardedBeforeJune24.pdf>.

(3) All employee compensation limit for contracts awarded before June 24, 2014.

(i) Applicability. This paragraph (o)(3) applies to DOD, NASA, and the Coast Guard for contracts awarded on or after December 31, 2011, and before June 24, 2014.

(ii) Costs incurred after January 1, 2012, for the compensation of any contractor employee in excess of the benchmark compensation amount, determined applicable for the contractor fiscal year by the Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) under 41 U.S.C. 1127 as in effect prior to June 24, 2014, are unallowable (10 U.S.C. 3744(a)(16) as in effect prior to June 24, 2014.) This limitation is the sole statutory limitation on allowable employee compensation costs incurred after January 1, 2012, under contracts awarded on or after December 31, 2011, and before June 24, 2014. (Note that pursuant to section 803 of Pub. L. 112-81, 10 U.S.C. 3744, Allowable costs under defense contracts, was amended by striking “senior executives” and inserting “any contractor employee”, making unallowable the excess compensation costs incurred after January 1, 2012, under affected contracts.) See <https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/wp->

[content/uploads/2017/11/ContractorCompensationCapContractsAwardedBeforeJune24.pdf](#).

(4) All employee compensation limit for contracts awarded on or after June 24, 2014.

(i) *Applicability*. This paragraph (o)(4) applies to executive agency contracts awarded on or after June 24, 2014, and any subcontracts thereunder.

(ii) Costs incurred on or after June 24, 2014, for the compensation of employees in excess of the benchmark compensation amount determined applicable for the contractor fiscal year by the Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) are unallowable under 10 U.S.C. 3744(a)(16) and 41 U.S.C. 4304(a)(16), as in effect on or after June 24, 2014, pursuant to section 702 of Public Law 113-67. This limitation is the sole statutory limitation on allowable employee compensation costs incurred on or after June 24, 2014, under contracts awarded on or after June 24, 2014. See <https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/ContractorCompensationCapContractsAwardedBeforeJune24.pdf>.

(iii) *Exceptions*. An agency head may establish one or more narrowly targeted exceptions for scientists, engineers, or other specialists upon a determination that such exceptions are needed to ensure that the executive agency has continued access to needed skills and capabilities. In making such a determination, the agency must consider, at a minimum, for each contractor employee in a narrowly targeted excepted position—

(A) The amount of taxpayer funded compensation to be received by each employee; and

(B) The duties and services performed by each employee.

(p) Employee stock ownership plans (ESOP).

(1) An ESOP is a stock bonus plan designed to invest primarily in the stock of the employer corporation.

(2) The contractor's contributions to an Employee Stock Ownership Trust (ESOT) may be in the form of cash, stock, or property.

(3) Costs of ESOPs are allowable subject to the following conditions:

(i) The contractor measures, assigns, and allocates costs in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.415.

(ii) Contributions by the contractor in any one year that exceed the deductibility limits of the Internal Revenue Code for that year are unallowable.

(iii) When the contribution is in the form of stock, the value of the stock contribution is limited to the fair market value of the stock on the date that title is effectively transferred to the trust.

(iv) When the contribution is in the form of cash-

(A) Stock purchases by the ESOT in excess of fair market value are unallowable; and

(B) When stock purchases are in excess of fair market value, the contractor must credit the amount of the excess to the same indirect cost pools that were charged for the ESOP contributions in the year in which the stock purchase occurs. However, when the trust purchases the stock with borrowed funds which will be repaid over a period of years by cash contributions from the contractor to the trust, the contractor must credit the excess price over fair market value to the indirect cost pools pro rata over the period of years during which the contractor contributes the cash used by the trust to repay the loan.

(v) When the fair market value of unissued stock or stock of a closely held corporation is not readily determinable, the valuation will be made on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration the guidelines for valuation used by the IRS.

31.205-7 Contingencies.

(a) *Definition.*

Contingency, as used in this subpart, means a possible future event or condition arising from presently known or unknown causes, the outcome of which is indeterminable at the present time.

(b)

(1) Costs for contingencies are generally unallowable for historical costing purposes because such costing deals with costs incurred and recorded on the contractor's books.

(2) A contingency factor may be recognized when it is applicable to a past period to give recognition to minor unsettled factors in the interest of expediting settlement (e.g., terminations).

(c) In connection with estimates of future costs, contingencies fall into two categories:

(1) Those that may arise from presently known and existing conditions, the effects of which are foreseeable within reasonable limits of accuracy; e.g., anticipated costs of rejects and defective work). Contingencies of this category are to be included in the estimates of future costs so as to provide the best estimate of performance cost.

(2) Those that may arise from presently known or unknown conditions, the effect of which cannot be measured so precisely as to provide equitable results to the contractor and to the Government (e.g., results of pending litigation). Contingencies of this category are to be excluded from cost estimates under the several items of cost but should be disclosed separately (including the basis upon which the contingency is computed) to facilitate the negotiation of appropriate contractual coverage. (See 31.205-6(f) and 31.205-19.)

31.205-8 Contributions or donations.

Contributions or donations, including cash, property and services, regardless of recipient, are unallowable (except see 31.205-1(d)(3)).

31.205-9 [Reserved]

31.205-10 Cost of money.

(a) Cost of money-

(1) Is an imputed cost that is not a form of interest on borrowings (see 31.205-20);

(2) Is an incurred cost for—

(i) Cost-reimbursement purposes under applicable cost-reimbursement contracts; and

(ii) Progress payment purposes under fixed-price contracts; and

(3) Refers to—

(i) Facilities capital cost of money (see 48 CFR 9904.414); and

(ii) Cost of money as an element of the cost of capital assets under construction (see 48 CFR 9904.417).

(b) Cost of money is allowable when—

(1) It is measured, assigned, and allocated to contracts in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.414 or measured and added to the cost of capital assets under construction in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.417, as applicable;

(2) The requirements of 31.205-52, which limit the allowability of cost of money, are followed; and

(3) The estimated facilities capital cost of money is specifically identified and proposed in cost proposals relating to the contract under which the cost is to be claimed.

(c) Actual interest cost in lieu of the calculated imputed cost of money is unallowable.

31.205-11 Depreciation.

(a)

(1) Depreciation on a contractor's plant, equipment, and other capital facilities is an allowable contract cost, subject to the limitations in this cost principle.

(2) For tangible personal property, only estimated residual values that exceed 10 percent of the capitalized cost of the asset need to be used in establishing depreciable costs.

(i) Where either the declining balance method of depreciation or the class life asset depreciation range system is used, the residual value does not need to be deducted from capitalized cost to determine depreciable costs.

(ii) Depreciation cost that would significantly reduce the book value of a tangible capital asset below its residual value is unallowable.

(b)

(1) Contractors with contracts subject to 48 CFR 9904.409 must adhere to the requirement of that standard for all fully CAS-covered contracts and may elect to adopt the standard for all other contracts.

(2) All requirements of 48 CFR 9904.409 are applicable if the election in paragraph (b)(1) of this section is made, and contractors must continue to follow it until notification of final acceptance of all deliverable items under negotiated Government contracts.

(c) For contracts that are not subject to 48 CFR 9904.409, allowable depreciation must not exceed the amount used for financial accounting purposes and must be determined in a manner consistent with the depreciation policies and procedures followed in the same segment on non-Government business (except see paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section).

(d) Depreciation, rental, or use charges are unallowable on property acquired from the Government at no cost to the contractor or any division, subsidiary, or affiliate of the contractor under common control.

(e) The depreciation on an item that meets the criteria for allowance at price under 31.205-26(f) may be based on that price, provided the same policies and procedures are used for costing all business of the using division, subsidiary, or organization under common control.

(f)

(1) No depreciation or rental is allowed on property that is fully depreciated by the contractor or by any division, subsidiary, or affiliate of the contractor under common control.

(2) A reasonable charge for using fully depreciated property may be agreed upon and allowed (except see 31.110(b)(2)).

(3) In determining the charge, consideration must be given to cost, total estimated useful life at the time of negotiations, effect of any increased maintenance charges or decreased efficiency due to age, and the amount of depreciation previously charged to Government contracts or subcontracts.

(g) Whether or not the contract is subject to CAS, the following apply:

(1) The requirements of 31.205-52.

(2) In the event of a write-down from carrying value to fair value as a result of impairments caused by events or changes in circumstances, allowable depreciation of the impaired assets is limited to the amounts that would have been allowed had the assets not been written down (see 31.205-16(g)). However, this does not preclude a change in depreciation resulting from other causes such as permissible changes in estimates of service life, consumption of services, or residual value.

(3)

(i) In the event the contractor reacquires property involved in a sale and leaseback arrangement, allowable depreciation of reacquired property must be based on the net book value of the asset as of the date the contractor originally became a lessee of the property in the sale and leaseback arrangement—

(A) Adjusted for any allowable gain or loss determined in accordance with 31.205-16(b); and

(B) Less any amount of depreciation expense included in the calculation of the amount that would have been allowed had the contractor retained title under 31.205-11(h)(1) and 31.205-36(b)(2).

(ii) As used in this paragraph (g)(3), reacquired property is property that generated either any depreciation expense or any cost of money considered in the calculation of the limitations under 31.205-11(h)(1) and 31.205-36(b)(2) during the most recent accounting period prior to the date of reacquisition.

(h) A finance lease, as defined in Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC) 842, Leases, is subject to the requirements of this cost principle. (See 31.205-36 for Operating Leases.)

(1) Lease costs under a sale and leaseback arrangement are allowable only up to the amount that would be allowed if the contractor retained title, computed based on the net book value of the asset on the date the contractor becomes a lessee of the property adjusted for any gain or loss recognized in accordance with 31.205-16(b); and

(2) If it is determined that the terms of the finance lease have been significantly affected by the fact that the lessee and lessor are related, depreciation charges are not allowable in excess of those that would have occurred if the lease contained terms consistent with those found in a lease between unrelated parties.

31.205-12 Economic planning costs.

(a) Economic planning costs are the costs of general long-range management planning that is concerned with the future overall development of the contractor's business and that may take into account the eventual possibility of economic dislocations or fundamental alterations in those markets in which the contractor currently does business.

(b) Economic planning costs do not include organization or reorganization costs covered by 31.205-27. (See 31.205-38 for market planning costs other than economic planning costs.)

(c) Economic planning costs are allowable.

31.205-13 Employee morale, health, welfare, food service, and dormitory costs and credits.

(a) Aggregate costs incurred on activities designed to improve working conditions, employer-employee relations, employee morale, and employee performance (less income generated by these activities) are allowable, subject to the limitations in this section. Examples of allowable activities are—

(1) House publications;

(2) Health clinics;

(3) Wellness/fitness centers;

(4) Employee counseling services; and

(5) Food and dormitory services for the contractor's employees at or near the contractor's facilities, including—

(i) Operating or furnishing facilities for cafeterias, dining rooms, canteens, lunch wagons, vending machines, living accommodations; and

(ii) Similar types of services.

(b)

(1) Costs of gifts are unallowable.

(2) Gifts do not include awards for performance made pursuant to 31.205-6(e) or awards made in recognition of employee achievements pursuant to an established contractor plan or policy.)

(c) Costs of recreation are unallowable, except for the costs of employees' participation in company sponsored sports teams or employee organizations designed to improve company loyalty, teamwork, or physical fitness.

(d)

(1) The allowability of food and dormitory losses are determined by the following:

(i) Losses from operating food and dormitory services are allowable only if the contractor's objective is to operate such services on a break-even basis.

(ii) Losses sustained because food services or lodging accommodations are furnished without charge or at prices or rates that would not be conducive to the accomplishment of the objective in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section are not allowable, except as described in paragraph (d)(1)(iii) of this section.

(iii) A loss may be allowed if the contractor can demonstrate that unusual circumstances exist such that even with efficient management, operating the services on a break-even basis would require charging inordinately high prices, or prices or rates higher than those charged by commercial establishments offering the same services in the same geographical areas. The following are examples of unusual circumstances:

(A) The contractor must provide food or dormitory services at remote locations where adequate commercial facilities are not reasonably available.

(B) The contractor's charged, but unproductive, labor costs would be excessive if the services were not available.

(C) If termination or reduction of food or dormitory operations will not otherwise yield net cost savings.

(2) Costs of food and dormitory services must include an allocable share of indirect expenses pertaining to these activities.

(e) When the contractor has an arrangement authorizing an employee association to provide or operate a service, such as vending machines in the contractor's plant, and retain the profits, such profits must be treated in the same manner as if the contractor were providing the service (except see paragraph (f) of this section).

(f) Contributions by the contractor to an employee organization, including funds from vending machine receipts or similar sources, are allowable only to the extent that the contractor demonstrates that an equivalent amount of the costs incurred by the employee organization would be allowable if directly incurred by the contractor.

31.205-14 Entertainment costs.

(a) Costs of amusement, diversions, social activities, and any directly associated costs, such as tickets to shows or sporting events, meals, lodging, rentals, transportation, and gratuities are unallowable.

(b) Costs of membership in social, dining, country clubs, or other organizations having the same purposes are also unallowable, regardless of whether the cost is reported as taxable income to the employees.

(c) Costs made specifically unallowable under this cost principle are not allowable under any other cost principle.

31.205-15 Fines, penalties, and mischarging costs.

(a) Costs of fines and penalties resulting from violations of, or failure of the contractor to comply with, Federal, State, local, or foreign laws and regulations, are unallowable except when incurred as a result of compliance with specific terms and conditions of the contract or written instructions from the contracting officer.

(b) Costs incurred in connection with, or related to, the mischarging of costs on Government contracts are unallowable when the costs are caused by, or result from, alteration or destruction of records, or other false or improper charging or recording of costs. Such costs include those incurred to measure or otherwise determine the magnitude of the improper charging, and costs incurred to remedy or correct the mischarging, such as costs to rescreen and reconstruct records.

31.205-16 Gains and losses on disposition or impairment of depreciable property or other capital assets.

(a)

(1) Gains and losses from the sale, retirement, or other disposition (except see 31.205-19) of depreciable property must be included in the year in which they occur as credits or charges to the cost grouping(s) in which the depreciation or amortization applicable to those assets was included (except see paragraph (e) of this section).

(2) No gain or loss must be recognized as a result of the transfer of assets in a business combination (see 31.205-52).

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (c) of this section, when costs of depreciable property are subject to the sale and leaseback limitations in 31.205-11(h)(1) or 31.205-36(b)(2)—

(1) The gain or loss is the difference between the net amount realized and the undepreciated balance of the asset on the date the contractor becomes a lessee; and

(2) When the application of paragraph (b)(1) of this section results in a loss—

(i) The allowable portion of the loss is zero if the fair market value exceeds the undepreciated balance of the asset on the date the contractor becomes a lessee; and

(ii) The allowable portion of the loss is limited to the difference between the fair market value and the undepreciated balance of the asset on the date the contractor becomes a lessee if the fair market value is less than the undepreciated balance of the asset on the date the contractor becomes a lessee.

(c)

(1) Gains and losses on disposition of tangible capital assets, including those acquired under capital leases (also known as a finance lease) (see 31.205-11(h)), must be considered as adjustments of depreciation costs previously recognized.

(2) The gain or loss for each asset disposed of is the difference between the net amount realized, including insurance proceeds from involuntary conversions, and its undepreciated balance.

(d) The gain recognized for contract costing purposes must be limited to the difference between the acquisition cost (or for assets acquired under a finance lease, the value at which the leased asset is capitalized) of the asset and its undepreciated balance, except see paragraph (e) of this section,

(e) Special considerations apply to an involuntary conversion occurs when a contractor's property is destroyed by events that are out of the owner's control, such as fire, windstorm, flood, accident, theft, etc., and an insurance award is recovered. The following apply to involuntary conversions:

(1) When there is an insurance award and the converted asset is not replaced, gain or loss must be recognized in the period of disposition. The gain recognized for contract costing purposes must be limited to the difference between the acquisition cost of the asset and its undepreciated balance.

(2) When the converted asset is replaced, the contractor must either—

(i) Adjust the depreciable basis of the new asset by the amount of the total realized gain or loss; or

(ii) Recognize the gain or loss in the period of disposition, in which case the Government must participate to the same extent as outlined in paragraph (f)(1) of this section.

(f) Gains and losses on the disposition of depreciable property must not be recognized as a separate charge or credit when—

(1) Gains and losses are processed through the depreciation reserve account and reflected in the depreciation allowable under 31.205-11; or

(2) The property is exchanged as part of the purchase price of a similar item, and the gain or loss is taken into consideration in the depreciation cost basis of the new item.

(g) Gains and losses arising from mass or extraordinary sales, retirements, or other disposition other than through business combinations must be considered on a case-by-case basis.

(h) Gains and losses of any nature arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets other than depreciable property must be excluded in computing contract costs.

(1) With respect to long-lived tangible and identifiable intangible assets held for use, no loss must be allowed for a write-down from carrying value to fair value as a result of impairments caused by events or changes in circumstances (e.g., environmental damage, idle facilities arising from a declining business base, etc.).

(2) If depreciable property or other capital assets have been written down from carrying value to fair value due to impairments, gains or losses upon disposition must be the amounts that would have been allowed had the assets not been written down.

31.205-17 Idle facilities and idle capacity costs.

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

Costs of idle facilities or idle capacity means costs such as maintenance, repair, housing, rent, and other related costs (e.g., property taxes, insurance, and depreciation).

Facilities means plant or any portion thereof (including land integral to the operation), equipment, individually or collectively, or any other tangible capital asset, wherever located, and whether owned or leased by the contractor.

Idle capacity means the unused capacity of partially used facilities. It is the difference between that which a facility could achieve under 100 percent operating time on a one-shift basis, less operating interruptions resulting from time lost for repairs, setups, unsatisfactory materials, and other normal delays, and the extent to which the facility was actually used to meet demands during the accounting period. A multiple-shift basis may be used in the calculation instead of a one-shift basis if it can be shown that this amount of usage could normally be expected for the type of facility involved.

Idle facilities means completely unused facilities that are excess to the contractor's current needs.

(b) The costs of idle facilities are unallowable unless the facilities—

(1) Are necessary to meet fluctuations in workload; or

(2) Were necessary when acquired and are now idle because of changes in requirements, production economies, reorganization, termination, or other causes that could not have been reasonably foreseen. (Costs of idle facilities are allowable for a reasonable period, ordinarily not to exceed one year, depending upon the initiative taken to use, lease, or dispose of the idle facilities (except see 31.205-42)).

(c) Costs of idle capacity are costs of doing business and are a factor in the normal fluctuations of usage or overhead rates from period to period. Such costs are allowable when the capacity is necessary or was originally reasonable and is not subject to reduction or elimination by subletting, renting, or sale, in accordance with sound business, economics, or security practices. Widespread idle capacity throughout an entire plant or among a group of assets having substantially the same function may be idle facilities.

(d) Any costs to be paid directly by the Government for idle facilities, or idle capacity reserved for defense mobilization production must be the subject of a separate agreement (see 31.110(b)(9)).

31.205-18 Independent research and development and bid and proposal costs.

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

Applied research means effort that—

(1) Normally follows basic research, but may not be severable from the related basic research;

(2) Attempts to determine and exploit the potential of scientific discoveries or improvements in technology, materials, processes, methods, devices, or techniques; and

(3) Attempts to advance the state of the art. Applied research does not include efforts whose principal aim is design, development, or test of specific items or services to be considered for sale; these efforts are within the definition of the term development, defined in this section.

Bid and proposal (B&P) costs means the costs incurred in preparing, submitting, and supporting bids and proposals (whether or not solicited) on potential Government or non-Government contracts. The term does not include the costs of effort sponsored by a grant or cooperative agreement or required in the performance of a contract.

Company means all divisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates of the contractor under common control.

Development means the systematic use, under whatever name, of scientific and technical knowledge in the design, development, test, or evaluation of a potential new product or service (or of an improvement in an existing product or service) for the purpose of meeting specific performance requirements or objectives. Development includes the functions of design engineering, prototyping, and engineering testing, but excludes—

(1) Subcontracted technical effort that is for the sole purpose of developing an additional source for an existing product; and

(2) Development effort for manufacturing or production materials, systems, processes, methods, equipment, tools, and techniques not intended for sale.

Independent research and development (IR&D) means a contractor's IR&D cost that consists of projects falling within the four following areas:

(1) Basic research,

(2) Applied research,

(3) Development, and

(4) Systems and other concept formulation studies. The term does not include the costs of effort sponsored by a grant or required in the performance of a contract. IR&D effort must not include technical effort expended in developing and preparing technical data specifically to support submitting a bid or proposal.

Systems and other concept formulation studies means analyses and study efforts either related to specific IR&D efforts or directed toward identifying desirable new systems,

equipment or components, or modifications and improvements to existing systems, equipment, or components.

(b) *Composition and allocation of costs.* The requirements of 48 CFR 9904.420 are incorporated in their entirety and must apply as follows—

(1) *Fully-CAS-covered contracts.* Contracts that are fully-CAS-covered must be subject to all requirements of 48 CFR 9904.420.

(2) *Modified CAS-covered and non-CAS-covered contracts.*

(i) Non-CAS-covered contracts or contracts that contain terms or conditions requiring modified CAS coverage must be subject to all requirements of 48 CFR 9904.420 except 48 CFR 9904.420-50(e)(2) and 48 CFR 9904.420-50(f)(2).

(ii) Non-CAS-covered contracts or modified CAS-covered contracts awarded when the contractor has CAS-covered contracts requiring compliance with 48 CFR 9904.420, must be subject to all the requirements of 48 CFR 9904.420.

(iii) When the requirements of 48 CFR 9904.420-50(e)(2) and 48 CFR 9904.420-50(f)(2) are not applicable, the following apply:

(A)

(1) IR&D and B&P costs must be allocated to final cost objectives on the same basis of allocation used for the general and administrative (G&A) expense grouping of the profit center (see 31.002) in which the costs are incurred.

(2) When IR&D and B&P costs clearly benefit other profit centers or benefit the entire company, those costs must be allocated through the G&A of the other profit centers or through the corporate G&A, as appropriate.

(B) If allocations of IR&D or B&P through the G&A base do not provide equitable cost allocation, the contracting officer may approve use of a different base.

(c) *Allowability.* Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, costs for IR&D and B&P are allowable as indirect expenses on contracts if those costs are allocable and reasonable.

(d) *Deferred IR&D costs.*

(1) IR&D costs incurred in previous accounting periods are unallowable, except when a contractor has developed a specific product at its own risk in anticipation of recovering the development costs in the sale price of the product and—

- (i) The total amount of IR&D costs applicable to the product can be identified;
- (ii) The proration of such costs to sales of the product is reasonable;
- (iii) The contractor had no Government business during the time that the costs were incurred or did not allocate IR&D costs to Government contracts except to prorate the cost of developing a specific product to the sales of that product; and
- (iv) No costs of current IR&D programs are allocated to Government work except to prorate the costs of developing a specific product to the sales of that product.

(2)

- (i) When deferred costs are recognized, the contract (except firm-fixed-price and fixed-price with economic price adjustment contracts) will include a specific provision setting forth the amount of deferred IR&D costs that are allocable to the contract.
- (ii) The contracting officer must document the circumstances and reason for accepting the deferred costs in the negotiation memorandum.

(e) *Cooperative arrangements.*

(1) IR&D costs may be incurred by contractors working jointly with one or more non-Federal entities pursuant to a cooperative arrangement (e.g., joint ventures, limited partnerships, teaming arrangements, and collaboration and consortium arrangements).

(2) IR&D costs may include costs contributed by contractors in performing cooperative research and development agreements, or similar arrangements, entered into under—

- (i) 15 U.S.C. 3710(a);
- (ii) 51 U.S.C. 20113(e) for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;
- (iii) 10 U.S.C. 4021 for DoD; or
- (iv) Other equivalent authority.

(3) IR&D costs incurred by a contractor pursuant to these types of cooperative arrangements should be considered as allowable IR&D costs if the work performed would have been allowed as contractor IR&D had there been no cooperative arrangement.

(4) Costs incurred in preparing, submitting, and supporting offers on potential cooperative arrangements are allowable if they are allocable, reasonable, and not otherwise unallowable.

31.205-19 Insurance and indemnification.

(a) Insurance by purchase or by self-insuring includes—

(1) Coverage the contractor is required to carry or to have approved, under the terms of the contract; and

(2) Any other coverage the contractor maintains in connection with the general conduct of its business.

(b)

(1) For purposes of applying the provisions of this section, the Government considers insurance provided by captive insurers (*i.e.*, insurers owned by or under control of the contractor) as self-insurance.

(2) If the captive insurer also sells insurance to the general public in substantial quantities and it can be demonstrated that the charge to the contractor is based on competition, the Government will consider the insurance as purchased insurance.

(c) Whether or not the contract is subject to CAS, self-insurance charges are allowable subject to paragraph (e) of this section and the following limitations:

(1) The contractor must measure, assign, and allocate costs in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.416.

(2) The contractor must comply with part 28; however, approval of a contractor's insurance program in accordance with part 28 does not constitute a determination as to the allowability of the program's cost.

(3) If purchased insurance is available, any self-insurance charge plus insurance administration expenses in excess of the cost of comparable purchased insurance plus associated insurance administration expenses is unallowable.

(4) Self-insurance charges for risks of catastrophic losses are unallowable (see 28.308(e)).

(d) Purchased insurance costs are allowable, subject to paragraph (e) of this section and the following limitations:

(1) For contracts subject to full CAS coverage, the contractor must measure, assign, and allocate costs in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.416.

(2) For all contracts, premiums for insurance purchased from fronting insurance companies (insurance companies not related to the contractor but who reinsure with a captive insurer of the contractor) are unallowable to the extent they exceed the sum of—

(i) The amount that would have been allowed had the contractor insured directly with the captive insurer; and

(ii) Reasonable fronting company charges for services rendered.

(3) Actual losses are unallowable unless expressly provided for in the contract, except-

(i) Losses incurred under the nominal deductible provisions of purchased insurance, in keeping with sound business practice, are allowable; and

(ii) Minor losses, such as spoilage, breakage, and disappearance of small hand tools that occur in the ordinary course of business and that are not covered by insurance, are allowable.

(e) Self-insurance and purchased insurance costs are subject to the following cost limitations:

(1) Costs of insurance required or approved pursuant to the contract are allowable.

(2) Costs of insurance maintained by the contractor in connection with the general conduct of its business are allowable subject to the following limitations:

(i) Types and extent of coverage must follow sound business practice, and the rates and premiums must be reasonable.

(ii) Costs allowed for business interruption or other similar insurance must be limited to exclude coverage of profit.

(iii) The cost of property insurance premiums for insurance coverage in excess of the acquisition cost of the insured assets is allowable only when the contractor has a formal written policy assuring that in the event the insured property is involuntarily converted, the new asset must be valued at the book value of the replaced asset plus or minus adjustments for differences between insurance proceeds and actual replacement cost. If the contractor does not have such a formal written policy, the cost of premiums for insurance coverage in excess of the acquisition cost of the insured asset is unallowable.

(iv) Costs of insurance for the risk of loss of Government property are allowable to the extent that the—

(A) Contractor is liable for such loss;

(B) Contracting officer has not revoked the Government's assumption of risk (see 45.104(b)); and

(C) Insurance does not cover loss of Government property that results from willful misconduct or lack of good faith on the part of any of the contractor's managerial personnel (see the clause at FAR 52.245-1(h)(1)(ii)).

(v) Costs of insurance on the lives of officers, partners, proprietors, or employees are allowable only to the extent that the insurance represents additional compensation (see 31.205-6).

(3) The cost of insurance to protect the contractor against the costs of correcting its own defects in materials and workmanship is unallowable.

(4) The cost of insurance to cover fortuitous or casualty losses resulting from defects in materials or workmanship are allowable as a normal business expense.

(5) Premiums for retroactive or backdated insurance written to cover known losses that have occurred are unallowable.

(6) The Government is obligated to indemnify the contractor only to the extent authorized by law, as expressly provided for in the contract, except as provided in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

Late premium payment charges related to employee deferred compensation plan insurance incurred pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 1307 or 29 U.S.C. 1323 are unallowable.(7)

31.205-20 Interest and other financial costs.

(a) The following costs are unallowable:

(1) Interest on borrowings, however represented.

(2) Bond discounts.

(3) Costs of financing and refinancing capital (net worth plus long-term liabilities).

(4) Legal and professional fees paid in connection with preparing prospectuses (except see 31.205-28).

(5) Costs of preparing and issuing stock rights (except see 31.205-28).

(b) Interest assessed by State or local taxing authorities under the conditions specified in 31.205-41(b)(3) is allowable.

31.205-21 Labor relations costs.

(a) Costs incurred in maintaining satisfactory relations between the contractor and its employees, including costs of shop stewards, labor management committees, employee publications, and other related activities, are allowable.

(b) As required by Executive Order 13494, Economy in Government Contracting, costs of any activities undertaken to persuade employees of any entity to exercise, or not to exercise, or concerning the manner of exercising, the right to organize and bargain collectively, through representatives of the employees' own choosing are unallowable. Examples of unallowable costs are—

(1) Preparing and distributing materials;

(2) Hiring or consulting legal counsel or consultants;

(3) Meetings (including paying the salaries of the attendees at meetings held for this purpose); and

(4) Planning or conducting activities by managers, supervisors, or union representatives during work hours.

31.205-22 Lobbying and political activity costs.

(a) Costs associated with the following activities are unallowable:

(1) Attempts to influence the outcomes of any Federal, State, or local election, referendum, initiative, or similar procedure, through in-kind or cash contributions, endorsements, publicity, or similar activities.

(2) Establishing, administering, contributing to, or paying the expenses of a political party, campaign, political action committee, or other organization established for the purpose of influencing the outcomes of elections.

(3) Any attempt to influence the introduction of Federal, state, or local legislation, or enactment or modification of any pending Federal, state, or local legislation—

(i) Through communication with any member or employee of the Congress or state legislature including efforts to influence state or local officials to engage in similar lobbying activity, or with any government official or employee in connection with a decision to sign or veto enrolled legislation; or

(ii) By preparing, distributing or using publicity or propaganda, or by urging members of the general public or any segment thereof to contribute to or participate in any mass demonstration, march, rally, fund raising drive, lobbying campaign or letter writing or telephone campaign.

(4) Legislative liaison activities, including attendance at legislative sessions or committee hearings, gathering information regarding legislation, and analyzing the effect of legislation, when such activities are carried on in support of or in knowing preparation for an effort to engage in unallowable activities.

(5) Costs incurred in attempting to improperly influence (see 3.401), either directly or indirectly, an employee or officer of the Executive branch of the Government to give consideration to or act regarding a regulatory or contract matter.

(b) Costs associated with the following activities are excepted from paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) Providing a technical and factual presentation of information on a topic directly related to the performance of a contract through a hearing testimony, statements, or letters to the Congress or a state legislature, or subdivision, member, or cognizant staff member thereof, in response to a documented request (including a Congressional Record notice requesting testimony or statements for the record at a regularly scheduled hearing) made by the recipient member, legislative body, or subdivision, or a cognizant staff member thereof, provided such information is readily obtainable and can be readily put in deliverable form; and provided that costs under this section for transportation, lodging or meals are unallowable unless incurred for the purpose of offering testimony at a regularly scheduled Congressional hearing pursuant to a written request for such presentation made by the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee conducting such hearing.

(2) Any lobbying made unallowable by paragraph (a)(3) of this section to influence state or local legislation in order to directly reduce contract cost, or to avoid material impairment of the contractor's authority to perform the contract.

(3) Any activity specifically authorized by statute to be undertaken with funds from the contract.

(c) When a contractor seeks reimbursement for indirect costs, total lobbying costs must be separately identified in the indirect cost rate proposal, and thereafter treated as other unallowable activity costs.

(d) Contractors must maintain adequate records to demonstrate that the certification of costs as being allowable or unallowable (see 42.703-2) pursuant to this section complies with the requirements of this section.

(e) Existing procedures should be utilized to resolve in advance any significant questions or disagreements concerning the interpretation or application of this section.

31.205-23 Losses on other contracts.

Losses on other contracts, including the contractor's contributed portion under cost-sharing contracts, are unallowable.

31.205-24 [Reserved]

31.205-25 Manufacturing and production engineering costs.

(a) The following costs of manufacturing and production engineering effort are allowable:

(1) Developing and deploying new or improved materials, systems, processes, methods, equipment, tools and techniques that are, or are expected to be, used in producing products or services.

(2) Developing and deploying pilot production lines;

(3) Improving current production functions, such as plant layout, production scheduling and control, methods and job analysis, equipment capabilities and capacities, inspection techniques, and tooling analysis (including tooling design and application improvements).

(4) Material and manufacturing producibility analysis for production suitability and to optimize manufacturing processes, methods, and techniques.

(b) This cost principle does not cover—

(1) Basic and applied research effort related to new technology, materials, systems, processes, methods, equipment, tools and techniques (see 31.205-18); and

(2) Development effort for manufacturing or production materials, systems, processes, methods, equipment, tools and techniques that are intended for sale (see 31.205-18).

(c) Where manufacturing or production development costs are capitalized or required to be capitalized under the contractor's capitalization policies, allowable cost will be determined in accordance with the requirements of 31.205-11.

31.205-26 Material costs.

(a)

(1) Material costs include the costs of items, such as raw materials, parts, subassemblies, components, and manufacturing supplies, whether purchased or manufactured by the contractor, and may include collateral items such as inbound transportation and in-transit insurance.

(2) In computing material costs, the contractor must consider reasonable overruns, spoilage, or defective work (unless otherwise provided in any contract provision relating to inspecting and correcting defective work).

(b) The contractor must—

(1) Adjust the costs of material for income and other credits, including available trade discounts, refunds, rebates, allowances, and cash discounts, and credits for scrap, salvage, and material returned to vendors; and

(2) Credit such income and other credits either directly to the cost of the material or allocate such income and other credits as a credit to indirect costs. When the contractor can demonstrate that failure to take cash discounts was reasonable, the contractor does not need to credit lost discounts.

(c) Reasonable adjustments arising from differences between periodic physical inventories and book inventories may be included in arriving at costs when such adjustments relate to the period of contract performance.

(d)

(1) When materials are purchased specifically for and are identifiable solely with performance under a contract, the actual purchase cost of those materials should be charged to the contract.

(2) If material is issued from stores, any generally recognized method of pricing such material is acceptable if that method is consistently applied and the results are equitable.

(e) Allowance for materials, supplies and services that are sold or transferred between any divisions, subdivisions, subsidiaries, or affiliates of the contractor under a common control—

(1) Must be on the basis of cost incurred in accordance with this subpart; or

(2) May be at price when—

(i) It is the established practice of the transferring organization to price interorganizational transfers at other than cost for commercial work of the contractor or any division, subsidiary or affiliate of the contractor under a common control; and

(ii) The item being transferred qualifies for an exception under 15.403-1(b) and the contracting officer has not determined the price to be unreasonable.

(f) When a commercial product or commercial service under paragraph (e) of this section is sold or transferred at a price based on a catalog or market price, the contractor—

- (1) Should adjust the price to reflect the quantities being acquired; and
- (2) May adjust the price to reflect the actual cost of any modifications necessary because of contract requirements.

31.205-27 Organization costs.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, expenditures in connection with the following are unallowable—

- (i) Planning or executing the organization or reorganization of the corporate structure of a business, including mergers and acquisitions,
- (ii) Resisting or planning to resist the reorganization of the corporate structure of a business or a change in the controlling interest in the ownership of a business, and
- (iii) Raising capital (net worth plus long-term liabilities).

(2) Such expenditures include incorporation fees and costs of attorneys, accountants, brokers, promoters and organizers, management consultants and investment counselors, whether or not employees of the contractor.

(3) Unallowable reorganization costs include the cost of any change in the contractor's financial structure, excluding administrative costs of short-term borrowings for working capital, resulting in alterations in the rights and interests of security holders, whether or not additional capital is raised.

(b) The cost of activities primarily intended to provide compensation will not be considered organizational costs subject to this section but will be governed by 31.205-6. These activities include acquiring stock for—

- (1) Executive bonuses;
- (2) Employee savings plans; and
- (3) Employee stock ownership plans.

31.205-28 Other business expenses.

The following types of recurring costs are allowable:

- (a) Registry and transfer charges resulting from changes in ownership of securities issued by the contractor.
- (b) Cost of shareholders' meetings.
- (c) Normal proxy solicitations.

- (d) Preparing and publishing reports to shareholders.
- (e) Preparing and submitting required reports and forms to taxing and other regulatory bodies.
- (f) Incidental costs of directors' and committee meetings.
- (g) Other similar costs.

31.205-29 Plant protection costs.

Allowable plant protection costs include—

- (a) Wages, uniforms, and equipment of personnel engaged in plant protection;
- (b) Depreciation on plant protection capital assets; and
- (c) Necessary expenses to comply with military requirements.

31.205-30 Patent costs.

(a) The following patent costs are allowable when incurred as a requirement of a Government contract (except see 31.205-33):

- (1) Costs of preparing invention disclosures, reports, and other documents.
 - (2) Costs for searching the art to the extent necessary to make the invention disclosures.
 - (3) Other costs in connection with the filing and prosecution of a United States patent application where title or royalty-free license is to be conveyed to the Government.
- (b) General counseling services relating to patent matters, such as advice on patent laws, regulations, clauses, and employee agreements, are allowable.
- (c) Other than those for general counseling services, patent costs not required by the contract are unallowable (see 31.205-37).

31.205-31 Plant reconversion costs.

- (a) Plant reconversion costs are those incurred in restoring or rehabilitating the contractor's facilities to approximately the same condition that existed immediately prior to the start of the Government contract, with the exception of reasonable wear and tear.
- (b) Reconversion costs are unallowable except for the cost of removing Government property and the restoration or rehabilitation costs caused by such removal.
- (c) In circumstances, where equity so dictates, additional costs may be allowed to the extent agreed upon before costs are incurred. Care should be exercised to avoid

duplication of costs through allowance as contingencies, additional profit or fee, or in other contracts.

31.205-32 Precontract costs.

Precontract costs are costs incurred before the effective date of the contract directly pursuant to the negotiation and in anticipation of the contract award when such incurrence is necessary to comply with the proposed contract delivery schedule. These costs are allowable to the extent that they would have been allowable if incurred after the date of the contract (see 31.110).

31.205-33 Professional and consultant service costs.

(a) Definition.

Professional and consultant services, as used in this section, means services provided by persons who are members of a particular profession or possess a special skill and who are not officers or employees of the contractor (e.g., services acquired by contractors or subcontractors in order to enhance their legal, economic, financial, or technical positions).

(b) Professional and consultant services are generally acquired to obtain information, advice, opinions, alternatives, conclusions, recommendations, training, or direct assistance, such as for studies, analyses, evaluations, liaison with Government officials, or other forms of representation.

(c) Costs of professional and consultant services are allowable subject to this section when reasonable in relation to the services rendered and when not contingent upon recovery of the costs from the Government (except see 31.205-30 and 31.205-47).

(d) Costs of professional and consultant services performed under any of the following circumstances are unallowable:

(1) Services to improperly obtain, distribute, or use information or data protected by law or regulation (e.g., 52.215-1(e), Restriction on Disclosure and Use of Data).

(2) Services that are intended to improperly influence the contents of solicitations, the evaluation of proposals or quotations, or the selection of sources for contract award, whether award is by the Government, or by a prime contractor or subcontractor.

(3) Any other services obtained, performed, or otherwise resulting in violation of any statute or regulation prohibiting improper business practices or conflicts of interest.

(4) Services performed that are inconsistent with the purpose and scope of the services contracted for or otherwise agreed upon.

(e) In determining the allowability of costs (including retainer fees), no single factor or combination of factors is necessarily determinative; therefore, the contracting officer must consider the following factors:

(1) The nature and scope of the service rendered in relation to the service required.

(2) The necessity of contracting for the service, considering the contractor's capability in the particular area.

(3) The past pattern of acquiring such services and their costs, particularly in the years prior to the award of Government contracts.

(4) The impact of Government contracts on the contractor's business.

(5) Whether the proportion of Government work to the contractor's total business is such as to influence the contractor in favor of incurring the cost, particularly when the services rendered are not of a continuing nature and have little relationship to work under Government contracts.

(6) Whether the service can be performed more economically by employment rather than by contracting.

(7) The qualifications of the individual or concern rendering the service, and the customary fee charged, especially on non-Government contracts.

(8) Adequacy of the contractual agreement for the service (e.g., description of the service, estimate of time required, rate of compensation, termination provisions)

(f) Retainer fees are allowable when supported by evidence that—

(1) The services covered by the retainer agreement are necessary and customary;

(2) The level of past services justifies the amount of the retainer fees (if no services were rendered, fees are not automatically unallowable);

(3) The retainer fee is reasonable in comparison with maintaining an in-house capability to perform the covered services, when factors such as cost and level of expertise are considered; and

(4) The actual services performed are documented in accordance with the following—

(i) Fees for services rendered are allowable only when supported by evidence of the nature and scope of the service furnished (see also 31.205-38(c)); and

(ii) Evidence necessary to determine that work performed is proper, does not violate law or regulation, and includes—

- (A) Details of all agreements (e.g., work requirements, rate of compensation, and nature and amount of other expenses, if any) with the individuals or organizations providing the services and details of actual services performed;
- (B) Invoices or billings submitted by consultants, including sufficient detail as to the time expended and nature of the actual services provided; and
- (C) Consultants' work products and related documents, such as trip reports indicating persons visited and subjects discussed, meeting minutes, and collateral memoranda and reports.

31.205-34 Recruitment costs.

(a) The following costs are allowable:

- (1) Costs for employment agencies, not in excess of standard commercial rates.
- (2) Costs of operating an employment office needed to secure and maintain an adequate labor force.
- (3) Costs of operating an aptitude and educational testing program.
- (4) Travel costs of employees engaged in recruiting personnel.
- (5) Travel costs of applicants for interviews.
- (6) Costs of help-wanted advertising.

(b) Help-wanted advertising costs are unallowable if the advertising—

- (1) Does not describe specific positions or classes of positions; or
- (2) Includes material that is not relevant for recruitment purposes, such as extensive illustrations or descriptions of the company's products or capabilities.

31.205-35 Relocation costs.

(a) Relocation costs are costs incident to the permanent change of assigned work location (for a period of 12 months or more) of an existing employee or upon recruitment of a new employee. The following types of relocation costs are allowable:

- (1) Costs of travel of the employee and members of the employee's immediate family (see 31.205-46) and transportation of household items and personal effects to the new location.

(2) Costs of finding a new home, such as advance trips by the employee and/or the spouse, to locate living quarters, and temporary lodging during the transition period for the employee and members of the employee's immediate family.

(3) Closing costs incident to the disposition of the actual residence owned by the employee when notified of the transfer (e.g., brokerage fees, legal fees, appraisal fees, points, and finance charges), except that these costs, when added to the costs described in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, must not exceed 14 percent of the sales price of the property sold.

(4) Continuing costs of ownership of the vacant former actual residence being sold, such as maintenance of building and grounds (exclusive of fixing up expenses), utilities, taxes, property insurance, and mortgage interest, after the settlement date or lease date of a new permanent residence, except that these costs, when added to the costs described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, must not exceed 14 percent of the sales price of the property sold.

(5) The cost of a mortgage title policy is allowable if it is a cost incident to acquiring a home in a new location.

(6) Other necessary and reasonable expenses normally incident to relocation, such as disconnecting and connecting household appliances; automobile registration; driver's license and use taxes; cutting and fitting rugs, draperies, and curtains; forfeited utility fees and deposits; and purchase of insurance against damage to or loss of personal property while in transit.

(7) Costs incident to acquiring a home in the new work location, except that—

(i) These costs are not allowable for existing employees or newly recruited employees who were not homeowners before the relocation; and

(ii) The total costs must not exceed 5 percent of the purchase price of the new home.

(8) Mortgage interest differential payments, except that these costs are not allowable for existing or newly recruited employees who, before the relocation, were not homeowners and the total payments are limited to an amount determined as follows:

(i) The difference between the mortgage interest rates of the old and new residences times the current balance of the old mortgage times 3 years.

(ii) When mortgage differential payments are made on a lump-sum basis and the employee leaves or is transferred again in less than 3 years, the amount initially recognized must be proportionately adjusted to reflect payments only for the actual time of the relocation.

(9) Rental differential payments covering situations where relocated employees retain ownership of a vacated home in the old location and rent at the new location. The rented quarters at the new location must be comparable to those vacated, and the allowable differential payments may not exceed the actual rental costs for the new home, less the fair market rent for the vacated home times 3 years.

(10) Costs of canceling an unexpired lease.

(11) Payments for increased employee income or Federal Insurance Contributions Act (26 U.S.C. chapter 21) taxes incident to allowable reimbursed relocation costs.

(12) Payments for spouse employment assistance.

(b) The costs in paragraph (a) of this section must meet the following criteria to be considered allowable:

(1) The move must be for the benefit of the employer.

(2) Reimbursement must be in accordance with an established policy or practice that is consistently followed by the employer and is designed to motivate employees to relocate promptly and economically.

(3) The costs must not be otherwise unallowable under subpart 31.2.

(4) Amounts to be reimbursed must not exceed the employee's actual expenses, except as provided for in paragraphs (b)(5) and (b)(6) of this section.

(5) For miscellaneous costs of the type discussed in paragraph (a)(6) of this subsection, a lump-sum amount, not to exceed \$5,000, may be allowed in lieu of actual costs.

(6)

(i) Reimbursement on a lump-sum basis may be allowed for any of the following relocation costs when adequately supported by data on the individual elements (e.g., transportation, lodging, and meals) comprising the build-up of the lump-sum amount to be paid based on the circumstances of the particular employee's relocation:

(A) Costs of finding a new home, as discussed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(B) Costs of travel to the new location, in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section (but not costs for the transportation of household goods).

(C) Costs of temporary lodging, in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(ii) When reimbursement on a lump-sum basis is used, any adjustments to reflect actual costs are unallowable.

(c) The following types of costs are unallowable:

(1) Loss on the sale of a home.

(2) Costs incident to acquiring a home in the new location as follows:

(i) Real estate brokers' fees and commissions.

(ii) Costs of litigation.

(iii) Real and personal property insurance against damage or loss of property.

(iv) Mortgage life insurance.

(v) Owner's title policy insurance when such insurance was not previously carried by the employee on the old residence.

(vi) Property taxes and operating or maintenance costs.

(3) Continuing mortgage principal payments on a residence being sold.

(4) Costs incident to furnishing equity or nonequity loans to employees or making arrangements with lenders for employees to obtain lower-than-market rate mortgage loans.

(d) If relocation costs for an employee have been allowed as an allocable indirect or direct cost, and the employee resigns within 12 months for reasons within the employee's control, the contractor must refund or credit the relocation costs to the Government.

(e) Subject to the requirements of this section, the costs of family movements and of personnel movements of a special or mass nature are allowable. The cost, however, should be assigned on the basis of work (contracts) or time period benefited.

(f) Relocation costs (both outgoing and return) of employees who are hired for performance on specific contracts or long-term field projects are allowable if the—

(1) Term of employment is 12 months or more;

(2) Employment agreement specifically limits the duration of employment to the time spent on the contract or field project for which the employee is hired;

(3) Employment agreement provides for return relocation to the employee's permanent and principal home immediately prior to the outgoing relocation, or other location of equal or lesser cost; and

(4) Relocation costs are determined in accordance with this section.

(5) The costs to return employees, who are released from employment upon completion of field assignments pursuant to their employment agreements, are not subject to the refund or credit requirement of paragraph (d) of this section.

31.205-36 Rental costs.

(a) This section is applicable to the cost of renting or leasing real or personal property acquired under operating leases as defined in Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC) 842, Leases. (See 31.205-11 for capital leases.)

(b) The following costs are allowable—

(1) Rental costs under operating leases, when the rates are reasonable at the time of the lease decision, after consideration of—

(i) Rental costs of comparable property, if any;

(ii) Market conditions in the area;

(iii) The type, life expectancy, condition, and value of the property leased;

(iv) Alternatives available; and

(v) Other provisions of the agreement.

(2) Rental costs under a sale and leaseback arrangement only up to the amount the contractor would be allowed if the contractor retained title, and the computation of which is based on the net book value of the asset on the date the contractor becomes a lessee of the property adjusted for any gain or loss recognized in accordance with 31.205-16(b).

(3) Charges in the nature of rent for property between any divisions, subsidiaries, or organization under common control—

(i) To the extent that they do not exceed the normal costs of ownership, such as depreciation, taxes, insurance, facilities capital cost of money, and maintenance (excluding interest or other unallowable costs pursuant to part 31); and

(ii) Provided that no part of such costs must duplicate any other allowed cost

(4) Rental cost of personal property leased from any division, subsidiary, or affiliate of the contractor under common control, that has an established practice of leasing the same or similar property to unaffiliated lessees must be allowed in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) The allowability of rental costs under unexpired leases in connection with terminations is subject to 31.205-42(e).

31.205-37 Royalties and other costs for use of patents.

(a) Royalties on a patent or amortization of the cost of purchasing a patent or patent rights necessary for the proper performance of the contract and applicable to contract products or processes are allowable unless—

- (1) The Government has a license or the right to a free use of the patent;
- (2) The patent has been adjudicated to be invalid, or has been administratively determined to be invalid;
- (3) The patent is considered to be unenforceable; or
- (4) The patent is expired.

(b) Care should be exercised in determining reasonableness when the royalties may have been arrived at as a result of less-than-arm's-length bargaining, including royalties—

- (1) Paid to persons, including corporations, affiliated with the contractor;
- (2) Paid to unaffiliated parties, including corporations, under an agreement entered into in contemplation that a Government contract would be awarded; or
- (3) Paid under an agreement entered into after the contract award.

(c) The royalty amount allowed for a patent formerly owned by a contractor should not exceed the cost that would have been allowed had the contractor retained title.

31.205-38 Selling costs.

(a)

(1) Selling encompasses all efforts to market the contractor's products or services, some of which are addressed in other sections of 31.205.

(2) The costs of any selling efforts other than those addressed in this cost principle are unallowable.

(b) Selling activity includes the following broad categories:

(1) *Advertising*. Advertising is defined at 31.205-1(b), and advertising costs are subject to the allowability provisions of 31.205-1(d) and (f).

(2) *Corporate image enhancement.* Corporate image enhancement activities, including broadly targeted sales efforts, other than advertising, are included within the definition of public relations at 31.205-1(a), and the costs of such efforts are subject to the allowability provisions at 31.205-1(e) and (f).

(3) *Bid and proposal costs.* Bid and proposal costs are defined at 31.205-18 and are subject to the allowability provisions of that section.

(4) *Market planning.* Market planning involves market research and analysis and general management planning concerned with development of the contractor's business. Long-range market planning costs are subject to the allowability provisions of 31.205-12. Other market planning costs are allowable.

(5) *Direct selling.* Direct selling efforts are those acts or actions to induce particular customers to purchase particular products or services of the contractor. Direct selling is characterized by person-to-person contact and includes such efforts as familiarizing a potential customer with the contractor's products or services, conditions of sale, service capabilities, etc. It also includes negotiation, liaison between customer and contractor personnel, technical and consulting efforts, individual demonstrations, and any other efforts having as their purpose the application or adaptation of the contractor's products or services for a particular customer's use. The cost of direct selling efforts is allowable.

(c) Notwithstanding any other limitation of this section, seller or agent compensation, fees, commissions, percentages, retainer or brokerage fees, whether or not contingent upon the award of contracts, are allowable only when paid to bona fide employees or established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the contractor for the purpose of securing business.

31.205-39 Service and warranty costs.

(a) Service and warranty costs include those arising from the fulfillment of any contractual obligation of a contractor to provide services, such as installation, training, correcting defects in the products, replacing defective parts, and making refunds in the case of inadequate performance.

(b) When consistent with the terms of the contract, service and warranty costs are allowable. However, care should be exercised to avoid duplication of the allowance as an element of both estimated product cost and risk.

31.205-40 Special tooling and special test equipment costs.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the cost of special tooling and special test equipment used in performing one or more Government contracts is allowable and must be allocated to the specific Government contract or contracts for which it is acquired.

(b) Depreciation or amortization is the only allowable cost for special tooling and special test equipment—

(1) Acquired or replaced by the contractor before the effective date of the contract, whether or not altered or adapted for use in performing the contract; or

(2) Specifically excluded in the contract schedule.

(c) The cost to adapt contractor-owned special tooling or special test equipment for use under a contract is an allowable cost. The cost to return the equipment to its prior configuration is also an allowable cost.

31.205-41 Taxes.

(a) *Definitions.*

Exemption, as used in this section, means freedom from taxation, in whole or in part, and includes a tax abatement or reduction resulting from mode of assessment, method of calculation, or otherwise.

(b) The following types of costs are allowable:

(1) Federal, State, and local taxes (see part 29) that are required to be and are paid or accrued in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(2) Taxes otherwise allowable under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, but upon which a claim of illegality or erroneous assessment exists, are allowable provided the contractor, before paying such taxes—

(i) Promptly requests instructions from the contracting officer concerning such taxes; and

(ii) Takes all action directed by the contracting officer arising out of paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section or an independent decision of the Government as to the existence of a claim of illegality or erroneous assessment, to—

(A) Determine the legality of the assessment; or

(B) Secure a refund of such taxes.

(3) Interest or penalties incurred by the contractor for non-payment of any tax at the direction of the contracting officer or by reason of the failure of the contracting officer to ensure timely direction after a prompt request.

(4) The Environmental Tax, also known as the Superfund Tax, (section 59A of the Internal Revenue Code).

(c) The following types of costs are not allowable:

(1) Federal income and excess profits taxes.

(2) Taxes in connection with financing, refinancing, refunding operations, or reorganizations (see 31.205-20 and 31.205-27).

(3) Taxes from which exemptions are available to the contractor directly, or available to the contractor based on an exemption afforded the Government, except when the contracting officer determines that the administrative burden incident to obtaining the exemption outweighs the corresponding benefits accruing to the Government. When partial exemption from a tax is attributable to Government contract activity, taxes charged to such work in excess of that amount resulting from application of the preferential treatment. These provisions intend that the tax preference attributable to the Government contract activity be realized by the Government.

(4) Special assessments on land that represent capital improvements.

(5) Taxes (including excises) on real or personal property, or on the value, use, possession or sale of such property, which is used solely in connection with work other than on Government contracts.

(6) Any excise tax in subtitle D, Chapter 43 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which includes excise taxes imposed in connection with qualified pension plans, welfare plans, deferred compensation plans, or other similar types of plans.

(7) Income tax accruals designed to account for the tax effects of differences between taxable income and pretax income as reflected by the books of account and financial statements.

(8) Any tax imposed under 26 U.S.C. 5000C.

(d) Taxes on property used solely in connection with non-Government or Government work should be considered directly applicable to the respective category of work unless the amounts involved are insignificant or comparable results would otherwise be obtained, for example—

(1) Taxes on contractor-owned work-in-process that is used solely in connection with non-Government work should be allocated to such work;

(2) Taxes on contractor-owned work-in-process inventory (and Government-owned work-in-process inventory when taxed) used solely in connection with Government work should be charged to such work; and

(3) The cost of taxes incurred on property used in both Government and non-Government work must be apportioned to all such work based upon the use of such property on the respective final cost objectives.

(e) Any taxes, interest, or penalties that were allowed as contract costs and are refunded to the contractor must be credited or paid to the Government as directed by the contracting officer.

(1) If a contractor or subcontractor obtains a foreign tax credit that reduces its Federal income tax return because of the payment of any tax or duty allowed as contract costs, and if those costs were reimbursed by a foreign government, the amount of the reduction must be paid to the United States Treasury at the time the Federal income tax return is filed.

(2) Any interest actually paid or credited to a contractor incident to a refund of tax, interest, or penalty must be paid or credited to the Government only to the extent that such interest accrued over the period during which the contractor had been reimbursed by the Government for the taxes, interest, or penalties.

31.205-42 Termination costs.

The following cost principles apply to contract terminations and are used in conjunction with the other cost principles in this subpart:

(a) *Common items.* The contracting officer should consider the contractor's plans and orders for current and planned production when determining if items can reasonably be used on other work of the contractor.

(1) The costs of items reasonably usable on the contractor's other work must not be allowable unless the contractor submits evidence that the items could not be retained at cost without sustaining a loss.

(2) Contemporaneous purchases of common items by the contractor must be regarded as evidence that such items are reasonably usable on the contractor's other work.

(3) Any acceptance of common items as allocable to the terminated portion of the contract should be limited to the extent that the quantities of such items on hand, in transit, and on order are in excess of the reasonable quantitative requirements of other work.

(b) *Costs continuing after termination.*

(1) Despite all reasonable efforts by the contractor, costs that cannot be discontinued immediately after the effective date of termination are generally allowable.

(2) Costs continuing after the effective date of the termination due to the negligent or willful failure of the contractor to discontinue the costs must be unallowable.

(c) *Initial costs.* Initial costs, including starting load and preparatory costs, are allowable as follows:

(1) Starting load costs, not fully absorbed because of termination, are nonrecurring labor, material, and related overhead costs incurred in the early part of production and result from factors such as—

(i) Excessive spoilage due to inexperienced labor;

(ii) Idle time and subnormal production due to testing and changing production methods;

(iii) Training; and

(iv) Lack of familiarity or experience with the product, materials, or manufacturing processes.

(2) Preparatory costs incurred in preparing to perform the terminated contract include such costs as those incurred for initial plant rearrangement and alterations, management and personnel organization, and production planning. They do not include special machinery and equipment and starting load costs.

(3) When initial costs are included in the settlement proposal as a direct charge, such costs must not be included in overhead. Initial costs attributable to only one contract must not be allocated to other contracts.

(4) If initial costs are claimed and they have not been segregated on the contractor's books, they must be segregated for settlement purposes from cost reports and schedules reflecting that high unit cost incurred during the early stages of the contract.

(5) If the settlement proposal is on the inventory basis, initial costs should normally be allocated on the basis of total end items called for by the contract immediately before termination; however, if the contract includes end items of a diverse nature, some other equitable basis may be used, such as machine or labor hours.

(d) *Loss of useful value.* Loss of useful value of special tooling, and special machinery and equipment is generally allowable, provided the—

(1) Special tooling, or special machinery and equipment is not reasonably capable of use in the other work of the contractor;

(2) Government's interest is protected by transfer of title or by other means deemed appropriate by the contracting officer; and

(3) Loss of useful value for any one terminated contract is limited to that portion of the acquisition cost, which bears the same ratio to the total acquisition cost as the terminated portion of the contract bears to the entire terminated contract, and other Government contracts for which the special tooling, or special machinery and equipment was acquired.

(e) *Rental under unexpired leases.* Rental costs under unexpired leases, less the residual value of such leases, are allowable when reasonably necessary for the performance of the terminated contract, if—

(1) The amount of rental claimed does not exceed the reasonable use value of the property leased for the period of the contract and such further period as may be reasonable; and

(2) The contractor makes all reasonable efforts to terminate, assign, settle, or otherwise reduce the cost of such lease.

(f) *Alterations of leased property.* The cost of alterations and reasonable restorations required by the lease may be allowed when the alterations were necessary for performing the contract.

(g) *Settlement expenses.*

(1) Settlement expenses, including the following, are generally allowable:

(i) Accounting, legal, clerical, and similar costs reasonably necessary for—

(A) The preparation and presentation of settlement claims, including supporting data, to the contracting officer; and

(B) The termination and settlement of subcontracts.

(ii) Reasonable costs for the storage, transportation, protection, and disposition of property acquired or produced for the contract.

(iii) Indirect costs related to salary and wages incurred as settlement expenses in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (g)(1)(ii); normally, such indirect costs must be limited to payroll taxes, fringe benefits, occupancy costs, and immediate supervision costs.

(2) If settlement expenses are significant, a cost account or work order must be established to separately identify and accumulate them.

(h) *Subcontractor claims.* Subcontractor claims, including the allocable portion of the claims common to the contract and to other work of the contractor, are generally

allowable. An appropriate share of the contractor's indirect expense may be allocated to the amount of settlements with subcontractors; provided, that the amount allocated is reasonably proportionate to the relative benefits received and is otherwise consistent with [31.201-4](#) and [31.203](#)(d). The indirect expense so allocated must exclude the same and similar costs claimed directly or indirectly as settlement expenses.

(1) Subcontractor claims, including the allocable portion of the claims common to the contract and to other work of the contractor, are generally allowable.

(2) An appropriate share of the contractor's indirect expense may be allocated to the amount of settlements with subcontractors provided that the amount allocated is reasonably proportionate to the relative benefits received and is otherwise consistent with [31.201-4](#) and [31.203](#)(d). The indirect expense so allocated must exclude the same and similar costs claimed directly or indirectly as settlement expenses.

31.205-43 Trade, business, technical and professional activity costs.

The following types of costs are allowable:

(a) Memberships in trade, business, technical, and professional organizations.

(b) Subscriptions to trade, business, professional, or other technical periodicals.

(c) When the principal purpose of a meeting, convention, conference, symposium, or seminar is the dissemination of trade, business, technical or professional information or the stimulation of production or improved productivity—

(1) Costs of organizing, setting up, and sponsoring the meetings, conventions, symposia, etc., including rental of meeting facilities, transportation, subsistence, and incidental costs;

(2) Costs of attendance by contractor employees, including travel costs (see [31.205-46](#)); and

(3) Costs of attendance by individuals who are not employees of the contractor when—

(i) Such costs are not also reimbursed to the individual by the employing company or organization, and

(ii) The individuals attendance is essential to achieve the purpose of the conference, meeting, convention, symposium, etc.

31.205-44 Training and education costs.

Costs for employee training and education that are related to the field in which the employee works, or may reasonably be expected to work, are allowable except for the following:

- (a) Overtime compensation for training and education is unallowable.
- (b) The cost of salaries for attending undergraduate level classes or part-time graduate level classes during working hours is unallowable, except when unusual circumstances do not permit attendance at such classes outside of working hours.
- (c) Costs of tuition, fees, training materials, textbooks, subsistence, salary, and any other payments in connection with full-time graduate level education, are unallowable for any portion of the program that exceeds two school years or the length of the degree program, whichever is less.
- (d) Grants to educational or training institutions, including the donation of facilities or other properties, scholarships, and fellowships are considered contributions and are unallowable.
- (e) Training or education costs for other than bona fide employees are unallowable, except that the costs incurred for educating employee dependents (primary and secondary level studies) when the employee is working in a foreign country where suitable public education is not available may be included in overseas differential pay.
- (f) Contractor contributions to college savings plans for employee dependents are unallowable.

31.205-45 [Reserved]

31.205-46 Travel costs.

(a) Costs for transportation, lodging, meals, and incidental expenses.

(1) Costs incurred by contractor personnel on official company business are allowable, subject to the limitations contained in this section.

(i) Costs for transportation may be based on mileage rates, actual costs incurred, or on a combination thereof, provided the method used results in a reasonable charge.

(ii) Costs for lodging, meals, and incidental expenses may be based on per diem, actual expenses, or a combination thereof, provided the method used results in a reasonable charge.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, costs incurred for lodging, meals, and incidental expenses, must be considered to be reasonable and allowable only to the

extent that they do not exceed, on a daily basis, the maximum per diem rates in effect at the time of travel as set forth in the—

(i) Federal Travel Regulation (FTR), prescribed by the General Services Administration, for travel in the United States, available at chapters 300 through 304 of title 41 CFR;

(ii) Joint Travel Regulations (JTR), prescribed by the Department of Defense, for the United States and its outlying areas, available at <https://www.travel.dod.mil/Policy-Regulations/Joint-Travel-Regulations/>; or

(iii) Standardized Regulations (Government Civilians, Foreign Areas), section 925, Maximum Travel Per Diem Allowances of Foreign Areas, prescribed by the Department of State, for travel in areas not covered in (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this paragraph, available at https://allowances.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=134&menu_id=75.

(3) In unusual situations, actual costs in excess of the maximum per diem rates are allowable provided that such amounts do not exceed the higher amounts authorized for Federal civilian employees as permitted in the regulations referenced in paragraph (a)(2) (i), (ii), or (iii) or this section. For such higher amounts to be allowable, the following conditions must be met:

(i) One of the conditions warranting approval of the actual expense method, as set forth in the regulations referred in paragraph (a)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section, must exist.

(ii) A written justification for use of the higher amounts must be approved by an official of the contractor's organization;

(iii) If it becomes necessary to exercise the authority to use the higher actual expense method repetitively or on a continuing basis in a particular area, the contractor must obtain advance approval from the contracting officer.

(iv) Documentation to support actual costs incurred must be in accordance with the contractor's established practices, subject to paragraph (a)(7) of this section, and a receipt is required for each expenditure of \$75.00 or more. The approved justification required by paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section and, if applicable, paragraph (a)(3)(iii) of this section must be retained.

(4) Paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section do not incorporate the regulations cited in paragraphs (a)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section in their entirety. Only the maximum per diem rates, the definitions of lodging, meals, and incidental expenses, and the regulatory coverage dealing with unusual situations are addressed.

(5) Contracting officers should consider an advance agreement to address compliance with paragraphs (a)(2) and (3) of this section (see 31.110).

(6)

(i) The maximum per diem rates referenced in paragraph (a)(2) of this section generally would not constitute a reasonable daily charge—

(A) When no lodging costs are incurred; and/or

(B) On partial travel days (e.g., day of departure and return).

(ii)

(A) The contractor must make appropriate downward adjustments from the maximum per diem rates under these circumstances.

(B) While these adjustments need not be calculated in accordance with the FTR or JTR, they must result in a reasonable charge.

(7) Costs must be allowable only if the following information is documented-

(i) Date and place (city, town, or other similar designation) of the expenses;

(ii) Purpose of the trip; and

(iii) Name of person on trip and that person's title or relationship to the contractor.

(b) *Excess airfare costs.*

(1) Airfare costs in excess of the lowest priced airfare available to the contractor during normal business hours are unallowable except when the lowest price airfare results in—

(i) Circuitous routing;

(ii) Travel during unreasonable hours;

(iii) Excessively prolonged travel;

(iv) Increased costs that would offset transportation savings;

(v) Unreasonable or inadequate conditions for the physical or medical needs of the traveler; or

(vi) An inability to meet mission requirements.

(2) Airfare costs in excess of the lowest priced airfare that meet the criteria in paragraph (b)(1) of this section are allowable if documented and justified.

(c) *Cost of travel by contractor-owned, -leased, or -chartered aircraft* includes the cost of lease, charter, operation (including personnel), maintenance, depreciation, insurance, and other related costs.

(1) Such costs are limited to the allowable airfare described in paragraph (b) of this section for the flight destination unless this manner of travel is specifically required by the contract or a higher amount is approved by the contracting officer.

(2) A higher amount may be agreed to when the criteria in paragraph (b) of this section are met, or when an advance agreement under paragraph (5) of this section has been executed.

(3) In all cases, travel by contractor-owned, -leased, or -chartered aircraft must be fully documented and justified.

(4) For each contractor-owned, -leased, or -chartered aircraft used for any business purpose which is charged or allocated, directly or indirectly, to a Government contract, the contractor must maintain and make available manifest/logs for all flights on such company aircraft. As a minimum, the manifest/log must indicate—

(i) Date, time, and points of departure;

(ii) Destination, date, and time of arrival;

(iii) Name of each passenger and relationship to the contractor;

(iv) Authorization for trip; and

(v) Purpose of trip.

(5) Where an advance agreement is proposed (see 31.110), consideration may be given to the following:

(i) Whether scheduled commercial airlines or other suitable, less costly, travel accommodations are available at reasonable times, with reasonable frequency, and serve the required destinations conveniently.

(ii) Whether increased flexibility in scheduling results in time savings and more effective use of personnel that would outweigh additional travel costs.

(d)

(1) Costs of contractor-owned or leased automobiles, as used in this paragraph, include the costs of lease, operation (including personnel), maintenance, depreciation, insurance,

etc., and are allowable, if reasonable, to the extent that the automobiles are used for company business.

(2) That portion of the cost of company-furnished automobiles that relates to personal use by employees (including transportation to and from work) is compensation for personal services and is unallowable (see 31.205-6(l)(3)).

31.205-47 Costs related to legal and other proceedings.

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

Costs means costs including administrative and clerical expenses; the costs of legal services, whether performed by in-house or private counsel; the costs of the services of accountants, consultants, or others retained by the contractor to assist it; costs of employees, officers, and directors; and any similar costs incurred before, during, and after commencement of a judicial or administrative proceeding, which bears a direct relationship to the proceedings.

Fraud means acts—

(1) Of fraud or corruption or attempts to defraud the Government or to corrupt its agents;

(2) That constitute a cause for debarment or suspension under 9.406-2(a) and 9.407-2(a); and

(3) That violate the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C., sections 3729-3731, or 41 U.S.C. chapter 87, Kickbacks.

Penalty does not include restitution, reimbursement, or compensatory damages.

Proceeding includes an investigation.

(b) Costs incurred in connection with any proceeding brought by a Federal, State, local, or foreign government for a violation of, or failure to comply with, law or regulation by the contractor (including its agents or employees) (41 U.S.C. 4310 and 10 U.S.C. 3750); a contractor or subcontractor employee submitting a whistleblower complaint of reprisal in accordance with 41 U.S.C. 4712 or 10 U.S.C. 4701; or third party, in the name of the United States under the False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. 3730), are unallowable if the result is—

(1) In a criminal proceeding, a conviction;

(2) In a civil or administrative proceeding, either—

(i) A finding of contractor liability where the proceeding involves an allegation of fraud or similar misconduct; or

(ii) The imposition of a monetary penalty, or an order issued by the agency head to the contractor or subcontractor to take corrective action under 41 U.S.C. 4712 or 10 U.S.C. 4701, where the proceeding does not involve an allegation of fraud or similar misconduct; or

(3) A final decision by an appropriate official of an executive agency to:

(i) Debar or suspend the contractor;

(ii) Rescind or void a contract; or

(iii) Terminate a contract for default by reason of a violation or failure to comply with a law or regulation; or

(4) Disposition of the matter by consent or compromise if the proceeding could have led to any of the outcomes listed in paragraphs (b) (1) through (3) of this section (but see paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section); or

(5) Not covered by paragraphs (b) (1) through (3) of this section, but where the underlying alleged contractor misconduct was the same as that which led to a different proceeding whose costs are unallowable by reason of paragraphs (b) (1) through (3) of this section.

(c)

(1) To the extent costs are not otherwise unallowable, costs incurred in connection with any proceeding commenced by the United States (see paragraph (b) of this section) that is resolved by consent or compromise pursuant to an agreement entered into between the contractor and the United States, and which are unallowable (solely because of paragraph (b) of this section), may be allowed if specifically provided in such agreement.

(2)

(i) In the event of a settlement of any proceeding brought by a third party under the False Claims Act in which the United States did not intervene, reasonable costs incurred by the contractor in connection with such a proceeding that are not otherwise unallowable by regulation or by separate agreement with the United States may be allowed if the contracting officer, in consultation with legal, determines that there was very little likelihood that the third party would have been successful on the merits.

(ii) In the event of disposition, by consent or compromise of a proceeding brought by a whistleblower for alleged reprisal in accordance with 41 U.S.C. 4712 or 10 U.S.C. 4701, reasonable costs incurred by a contractor or subcontractor in connection with such a proceeding that are not otherwise unallowable by regulation, or by agreement with the United States, may be allowed if the contracting officer, in consultation with legal,

determines that there was very little likelihood that the claimant would have been successful on the merits.

(d) To the extent that the costs are not otherwise unallowable, costs incurred in connection with a proceeding under paragraph (b) of this section commenced by a State, local, or foreign government may be allowable when the contracting officer determines that the costs were incurred either as a:

(1) Direct result of a specific term or condition of a Government contract; or

(2) Result of compliance with specific written direction of the contracting officer.

(e) Costs incurred in connection with proceedings described in paragraph (b) of this section which are not made unallowable by that paragraph, may be allowable to the extent that—

(1) The costs are reasonable in relation to the activities required to deal with the proceeding and the underlying cause of action;

(2) The costs are not otherwise recovered from the Government or a third party, either directly as a result of the proceeding; and

(3) The percentage of costs allowed does not exceed the percentage determined to be appropriate considering the complexity of procurement litigation, generally accepted principles governing the award of legal fees in civil actions involving the United States as a party.

(i) Such percentage must not exceed 80 percent of the legal costs incurred.

(ii) Agreements reached under paragraph (c) of this section must be subject to this limitation. If, however, an agreement described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section explicitly states the amount of otherwise allowable incurred legal fees and limits the allowable recovery to 80 percent or less of the stated legal fees, no additional limitation need be applied.

(4) The amount of reimbursement allowed for legal costs in connection with any proceeding described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section must be determined by the contracting officer but must not exceed 80 percent of otherwise allowable legal costs incurred. No additional limitations need be applied.

(f) Costs not covered elsewhere in this section are unallowable if incurred in connection with—

(1) Defense against Government claims or appeals or the prosecution of claims or appeals against the Government;

(2) Organization, reorganization, (including mergers and acquisitions) or resisting mergers and acquisitions (see 31.205-27);

(3) Defense of antitrust suits;

(4) Defense of suits brought by employees or former employees of the contractor under 18 U.S.C. 1031, where the contractor was found liable or settled;

(5) Costs of legal, accounting, and consultant services and directly associated costs incurred in connection with the defense or prosecution of lawsuits or appeals between contractors arising from—

(i) An agreement or contract concerning a teaming arrangement, a joint venture, or similar arrangement of shared interest; or

(ii) Dual sourcing, coproduction, or similar programs, except when incurred as a result of compliance with specific terms and conditions of the contract or subcontract or written instructions from the contracting officer or when agreed to in writing by the contracting officer;

(6) Patent infringement litigation, unless otherwise provided for in the contract.

(7) Representation of, or assistance to, individuals, groups, or legal entities that the contractor is not legally bound to provide arising from an action where the party was convicted of the violation of a law or regulation or was found liable in a civil or administrative proceeding.

(8) Protests of Government solicitations or contract awards, or the defense against protests of such solicitations or contract awards, unless the costs of defending against a protest are incurred pursuant to a written request from the contracting officer.

(9) A Congressional investigation or inquiry into an issue that is the subject matter of a proceeding resulting in a disposition as described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section (see 10 U.S.C. 3744(a)(17)).

(g)

(1) Costs that may be unallowable under 31.205-47, including directly associated costs, must be segregated and accounted for separately by the contractor.

(2) When a proceeding covered by paragraph (b) and paragraphs (f)(4) and (f)(7) of this section is pending—

(i) The contracting officer must withhold payment of such costs; or

(ii) When determined to be in the best interests of the Government, the contracting officer may provide for conditional payment upon provision of adequate security, or other adequate assurance, and agreement by the contractor to repay all unallowable costs, plus interest, if the costs are subsequently determined to be unallowable.

31.205-48 Research and development costs.

(a) *Definition.*

Research and development, as used in this section, means the type of technical effort described in 31.205-18 but sponsored by a grant or required in the performance of a contract.

(b) When costs are incurred in excess of either the price of a contract or amount of a grant for research and development, the excess is unallowable under any other Government contract.

31.205-49 Goodwill.

(a) Goodwill is an unidentifiable intangible asset that originates under the purchase method of accounting for a business combination when the price paid by the acquiring company exceeds the sum of the identifiable individual assets acquired less liabilities assumed, based upon their fair values.

(b) The excess amount paid is commonly referred to as goodwill.

(c) Goodwill may arise from the acquisition of a company as a whole or a portion thereof.

(d) Any costs for amortization, expensing, write-off, or write-down of goodwill are unallowable.

31.205-50 [Reserved]

31.205-51 Costs of alcoholic beverages.

Costs of alcoholic beverages are unallowable.

31.205-52 Asset valuations resulting from business combinations.

(a) For tangible capital assets, when the purchase method of accounting for a business combination is used, whether or not the contract or subcontract is subject to CAS, the allowable depreciation and cost of money must be based on the capitalized asset values measured and assigned in accordance with 48 CFR 9904.404-50(d), if allocable, reasonable, and not otherwise unallowable.

(b) For intangible capital assets, when the purchase method of accounting for a business combination is used, allowable amortization and cost of money must be limited to the total of the amounts that would have been allowed had the combination not taken place.

Subpart 31.3 - Contracts With Educational Institutions

31.301 Purpose.

This subpart provides the principles for determining the cost of work performed by educational institutions under contracts and contract modifications with the Government.

31.302 General.

The OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200, subpart E and appendix III, provides principles for determining the costs applicable to work performed by educational institutions under contracts with the Government.

31.303 Requirements.

(a) Contracts that refer to this subpart for determining allowable costs under contracts with educational institutions must be deemed to refer to and must have the allowability of costs determined by the contracting officer in accordance with, the OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200, subpart E and appendix III, in effect on the date of the contract.

(b) Agencies are not expected to place additional restrictions on individual items of cost.

Subpart 31.4 - [Reserved]

Subpart 31.5 - [Reserved]

Subpart 31.6 - Contracts With State, Local, and Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments

31.601 Purpose.

This subpart provides the principles for determining allowable cost of contracts, subcontracts, and modifications to contracts and subcontracts with State, local, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments.

31.602 General.

The OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200, subpart E and appendices V and VII sets forth the principles for determining the allowable costs of contracts and subcontracts with State, local, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments. These principles are for

cost determination and are not intended to identify the circumstances or dictate the extent of Federal and State or local participation in financing a particular contract.

31.603 Requirements.

(a) Contracts that refer to this subpart for determining allowable costs under contracts with State, local and Indian tribal governments must be deemed to refer to and must have the allowability of costs determined by the contracting officer in accordance with, the OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200, subpart E and appendices V and VII, in effect on the date of the contract.

(b) Agencies are not expected to place additional restrictions on individual items of cost.

(c) In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 3744, 41 U.S.C. 4304, 31 U.S.C. 3730, and 41 U.S.C. 4310, the following are unallowable:

(1) Costs of entertainment, including amusement, diversion, and social activities, and any costs directly associated with such costs (such as tickets to shows or sports events, meals, lodging, rentals, transportation, and gratuities).

(2) Costs incurred to influence (directly or indirectly) legislative action on any matter pending before Congress, a State legislature, or a legislative body of a political subdivision of a State.

(3) Costs incurred in defense of any civil or criminal fraud proceeding or similar proceeding (including filing of any false certification) brought by the United States where the contractor is found liable or has pleaded nolo contendere to a charge of fraud or similar proceeding (including filing of a false certification).

(4) Payments of fines and penalties resulting from violations of, or failure to comply with, Federal, state, local, or foreign laws and regulations, except when incurred as a result of compliance with specific terms and conditions of the contract or specific written instructions from the contracting officer authorizing in advance such payments in accordance with applicable regulations in the FAR or an executive agency supplement to the FAR.

(5) Costs of any membership in any social, dining, or country club or organization.

(6) Costs of alcoholic beverages.

(7) Contributions or donations, regardless of the recipient.

(8) Costs of advertising designed to promote the contractor or its products.

(9) Costs of promotional items and memorabilia, including models, gifts, and souvenirs.

(10) Costs for travel by commercial aircraft which exceed the amount of the standard commercial fare.

(11) Costs incurred in making any payment (commonly known as a golden parachute payment), which is—

(i) In an amount in excess of the normal severance pay paid by the contractor to an employee upon termination of employment; and

(ii) Paid to the employee contingent upon, and following, a change in management control over, or ownership of, the contractor or a substantial portion of the contractor's assets.

(12) Costs of commercial insurance that protects against the costs of the contractor for correction of the contractor's own defects in materials or workmanship.

(13) Costs of severance pay paid by the contractor to a foreign national employed by the contractor under a service contract performed—

(i) Outside the United States, to the extent that the amount of the severance pay paid in any case exceeds the amount paid in industry involved under the customary or prevailing practice for firms in that industry providing similar services in the United States, as determined in accordance with the FAR; or

(ii) In a foreign country, if the termination of the employment of the foreign national is the result of the closing of, or curtailment of activities, at a United States facility in that country at the request of the government of that country.

(i) Unless an exception at 31.205-47(c) or (d) applies, costs incurred by a contractor in connection with any criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings that result in dispositions described at 31.205-47(b)(1) through (5) commenced by:

(A) A Federal, State, local, or foreign government, for a violation of, or failure to comply with, law or regulation by the contractor (including its agents or employees);

(B) A contractor or subcontractor employee submitting a whistleblower complaint of reprisal in accordance with 41 U.S.C. 4712 or 10 U.S.C. 4701; or

(C) A third party in the name of the United States under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. 3730.

(ii) For any proceedings in paragraph (c)(14)(i) of this section that does not result in a disposition described at 31.205-47(b)(1) through (5), or to which exceptions at 31.205-47(c) apply, the cost of that proceeding must be subject to the limitations in 31.205-47(e).

(15) Costs incurred in connection with a Congressional investigation or inquiry into an issue that is the subject matter of a proceeding resulting in a disposition as described at 31.205-47(b)(1) through (5).

Subpart 31.7 - Contracts with Nonprofit Organizations

31.701 Definition.

Nonprofit organization means a business entity organized and operated exclusively for charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, of which no part of the net earnings inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, of which no substantial part of the activities is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation or participating in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office, and which are exempt from federal income taxation under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code.

31.702 General.

The OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200, subpart E and appendix IV, sets forth principles for determining the costs applicable to work performed by nonprofit organizations (as defined in the OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200) under contracts with the Government. See 31.108 for exceptions to the cost principles for nonprofit organizations.

31.703 Requirements.

(a) Contracts that refer to this subpart for determining allowable costs must be deemed to refer to and must have the allowability of costs determined by the contracting officer in accordance with, the OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200, subpart E and appendix IV in effect on the date of the contract.

(b) Agencies are not expected to place additional restrictions on individual items of cost. However, under 10 U.S.C. 3744 and 41 U.S.C. 4304, the costs cited in 31.603(c) are unallowable.