

Part 30 - Cost Accounting Standards Administration

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30.000 Scope of part.

This part describes policies and procedures for applying the Cost Accounting Standards Board (CASB) rules and regulations (48 CFR Chapter 99) to negotiated contracts and subcontracts.

30.001 Definitions.

As used in this part-

Affected CAS-covered contract or subcontract means a contract or subcontract subject to Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) rules and regulations for which a contractor or subcontractor-

- (1) Used one cost accounting practice to estimate costs and a changed cost accounting practice to accumulate and report costs under the contract or subcontract; or
- (2) Used a noncompliant practice for purposes of estimating or accumulating and reporting costs under the contract or subcontract.

Cognizant Federal agency official (CFAO) means the contracting officer assigned by the cognizant Federal agency to administer the CAS.

Desirable change means a compliant change to a contractor's established or disclosed cost accounting practices that the CFAO finds is desirable and not detrimental to the Government and is, therefore, not subject to the no increased cost prohibition provisions of CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts affected by the change.

Fixed-price contracts and subcontracts means-

- (1) The following fixed-price contracts and subcontracts—
 - (i) Firm-fixed price contracts;
 - (ii) Fixed-price contracts with economic price adjustment (except when price adjustments are based on actual costs of labor or material); and
 - (iii) Firm-fixed-price, level-of-effort contracts.
- (2) Fixed-price incentive contracts and subcontracts where the price is not adjusted based on actual costs incurred (part 16);

(3) Orders issued under indefinite-delivery contracts and subcontracts where final payment is not based on actual costs incurred (part 16); and

(4) The fixed-hourly rate portion of time-and-materials and labor-hours contracts and subcontracts (part 16).

Flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts means-

(1) The following types of fixed-price contracts and subcontracts—

(i) Fixed-price contracts with economic price adjustment based on actual costs of labor or material;

(ii) Fixed-price incentive contract;

(iii) Fixed-price contracts with prospective price redetermination.; and

(iv) Fixed-ceiling-price contracts with retroactive price redetermination.

(2) Cost-reimbursement contracts and subcontracts;

(3) Incentive contracts and subcontracts where the price may be adjusted based on actual costs incurred;

(4) Orders issued under indefinite-delivery contracts and subcontracts where final payment is based on actual costs incurred; and

(5) The materials portion of time-and-materials contracts and subcontracts.

Noncompliance means a failure in estimating, accumulating, or reporting costs to-

(1) Comply with applicable CAS; or

(2) Consistently follow disclosed or established cost accounting practices.

Required change means-

(1) A change in cost accounting practice that a contractor is required to make in order to comply with applicable Standards, modifications or interpretations thereto, that subsequently becomes applicable to an existing CAS-covered contract or subcontract due to the receipt of another CAS-covered contract or subcontract; or

(2) A prospective change to a disclosed or established cost accounting practice when the CFAO determines that the former practice was in compliance with applicable CAS and the change is necessary for the contractor to remain in compliance.

Unilateral change means a change in cost accounting practice from one compliant practice to another compliant practice that a contractor with a CAS-covered contract(s) or subcontract(s) elects to make that has not been deemed a desirable change by the CFAO and for which the Government will pay no aggregate increased costs.

Subpart 30.1 - General

30.101 Cost Accounting Standards.

(a) [41 U.S.C. chapter 15](#), Cost Accounting Standards, requires certain contractors and subcontractors to comply with Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) and to disclose in writing and follow consistently their cost accounting practices.

(b) Contracts that refer to part 30 for the purpose of applying the policies, procedures, standards, and regulations promulgated by the CASB pursuant to 41 U.S.C. chapter 15, must be deemed to refer to the CAS, and any other regulations promulgated by the CASB (see 48 CFR chapter 99, <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-48/chapter-99>), all of which are hereby incorporated in this part 30.

(c)

(1) See 48 CFR 9903.201-7 for cognizant Federal agency responsibilities.

(2) The CFAO is responsible for issuing determinations of adequacy and compliance of the Disclosure Statement

(d)

(1) See 48 CFR 9903.202-1 to 9903.202-7 for disclosure requirements.

(2) The cognizant auditor is responsible for conducting reviews of Disclosure Statements for adequacy and compliance.

(e) See 48 CFR 9903.3 for CAS rules and regulations.

(f) See 48 CFR 9904 for cost accounting standards.

(g) See 48 CFR 9905 for cost accounting standards for educational institutions.

Subpart 30.2 - Presolicitation

30.201 Applicability.

During acquisition planning the contracting officer must determine if the contract will be a CAS covered contract.

(a) Rules for determining applicability of CAS are found at 48 CFR 9903.201-1.

(b) CAS-covered contracts may be subject to either full or modified coverage. See 48 CFR 9903.201-2 for guidance on determining whether full or modified coverage applies.

(c) Negotiated contracts must be subject to CAS, unless exempt in accordance with 48 CFR 9903.201-1(b).

(d) In accordance with 41 U.S.C. 1502(b)(1)(B), the threshold for determining the tentative applicability of CAS at the contract level is the amount set forth in 10 U.S.C. 3702(a)(1)(A), as adjusted for inflation in accordance with 41 U.S.C. 1908. (See 48 CFR 9903.201-1)

30.202 Waiver.

(a) The head of the agency-

(1) May waive the applicability of CAS for a particular contract or subcontract under the conditions listed in paragraph (b) below; and

(2) Must not delegate this waiver authority to any official in the agency below the senior contract policymaking level.

(b) The head of the agency may grant a waiver when one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The contract or subcontract value is less than 15 million, and the head of the agency determines, in writing, that the segment of the contractor or subcontractor that will perform the contract or subcontract-

(i) Is primarily engaged in the sale of commercial products or commercial services; and

(ii) Has no contracts or subcontracts that are subject to CAS.

(2) The head of the agency determines that exceptional circumstances exist whereby a waiver of CAS is necessary to meet the needs of the agency. Exceptional circumstances exist only when the benefits to be derived from waiving the CAS outweigh the risk associated with the waiver. The determination that exceptional circumstances exist must-

(i) Be in writing; and

(ii) Include a statement of the specific circumstances that justify granting the waiver.

(c) When one of the conditions in paragraph (b) of this section exists, the request for waiver must include the following:

(1) The amount of the proposed award.

(2) The contract or subcontract type.

(3) Whether the segment(s) that will perform the contract or subcontract has CAS-covered contracts or subcontracts.

(4) A description of the item(s) being procured.

(5) A statement why the contractor or subcontractor will not accept the contract or subcontract if CAS applies.

(6) Whether certified cost or pricing data will be obtained, and if so, a discussion of how the data will be used in negotiating the contract or subcontract price.

(7) The benefits to the Government of waiving CAS.

(8) The potential risk to the Government of waiving CAS.

(9) The date by which the waiver is needed.

(10) Any other information that may be useful in evaluating the request.

(d) When neither of the conditions in paragraph (b) of this section exists, the waiver request must be prepared in accordance with 48 CFR 9903.201-5(e) and submitted to the CAS Board.

(e) Each agency must report any waivers granted under paragraph (a) of this subsection to the CAS Board, on a fiscal year basis, not later than 90 days after the close of the Government's fiscal year.

30.203 Exemption.

This part does not apply to sealed bid contracts or to contracts with a small business concern (see 48 CFR 9903.201-1(b) for these and other exemptions).

30.204 Solicitation provisions.

(a) Insert the provision at 52.230-1, Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification, in solicitations for proposed contracts subject to CAS as specified in 48 CFR 9903.201.

(b) Insert the provision at 52.230-7, Proposal Disclosure—Cost Accounting Practice Changes, in solicitations for contracts subject to CAS as specified in 48 CFR 9903.201.

30.205 Contract clauses.

(a) Cost Accounting Standards.

(1) Insert the clause at 52.230-2, Cost Accounting Standards, in negotiated contracts, unless the contract is exempted (see 48 CFR 9903.201-1), the contract is subject to modified coverage (see 48 CFR 9903.201-2), or the clause prescribed in paragraph (c) of this subsection is used.

(2) The clause at 52.230-2 requires the contractor to comply with all CAS specified in 48 CFR part 9904, to disclose actual cost accounting practices (applicable to CAS-covered contracts only), and to follow disclosed and established cost accounting practices consistently.

(b) Disclosure and consistency of cost accounting practices.

(1) Insert the clause at 52.230-3, Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices, in negotiated contracts when the contract amount is over \$2.5 million but less than \$50 million, and the offeror certifies it is eligible for and elects to use modified CAS coverage (see 48 CFR 9903.201-2), unless the clause prescribed in paragraph (c) of this subsection is used.

(2) The clause at 52.230-3 requires the contractor to comply with 48 CFR 9904.401, 9904.402, 9904.405, and 9904.406 to disclose (if it meets certain requirements) actual cost accounting practices, and to follow consistently its established cost accounting practices.

(c) Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices—Foreign Concerns.

(1) Insert the clause at 52.230-4, Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices—Foreign Concerns, in negotiated contracts with foreign concerns, unless the contract is otherwise exempt from CAS (see 48 CFR 9903.201-1). Foreign concerns do not include foreign governments or their agents or instrumentalities.

(2) The clause at 52.230-4 requires the contractor to comply with 48 CFR 9904.401 and 48 CFR 9904.402 to disclose (if it meets certain requirements) actual cost accounting

practices, and to follow consistently its disclosed and established cost accounting practices.

(d) Administration of Cost Accounting Standards.

(1) Insert the clause at 52.230-6, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards, in contracts containing any of the clauses prescribed in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this subsection.

(2) The clause at 52.230-6 specifies rules for administering CAS requirements and procedures to be followed in cases of failure to comply.

(e) Cost Accounting Standards—Educational Institutions.

(1) Insert the clause at 52.230-5, Cost Accounting Standards—Educational Institution, in negotiated contracts awarded to educational institutions, unless the contract is exempted (see 48 CFR 9903.201-1), the contract is to be performed by an FFRDC (see 48 CFR 9903.201-2(c)(5)), or the provision at 48 CFR 9903.201-2(c)(6) applies.

(2) The clause at 52.230-5 requires the educational institution to comply with all CAS specified in 48 CFR part 9905, to disclose actual cost accounting practices as required by 48 CFR 9903.202-1(f), and to follow disclosed and established cost accounting practices consistently.

Subpart 30.3 - Evaluation and Award

30.301 Contractor disclosure statements.

Prior to awarding a CAS covered contract, the contracting officer must—

(a) Ensure that the offeror has made the required solicitation certifications and that the required Disclosure Statements are submitted (also see 48 CFR 9903.201-3 and 9903.202); and

(b) Have received from the CFAO a written determination that the submitted Disclosure Statement is adequate, subject to the exception below.

(1) In order to protect the Government's interest, the head of the agency, without power of delegation, may authorize proceeding with award prior to receiving submission of the required Disclosure Statement (see 48 CFR 9903.202-2).

(2) In this event, the contracting officer must ensure the contractor submits the required Disclosure Statement and the CFAO must make a determination of adequacy as soon as possible after the award.

30.302 Changes to disclosed or established cost accounting practices.

30.302-1 Required changes.

(a) General. Offerors must state whether or not the award of a contract would require a change to an established cost accounting practice affecting existing contracts and subcontracts (see 52.230-1). The contracting officer must notify the CFAO if the offeror states that a change in cost accounting practice would be required.

(b) CFAO responsibilities. Prior to making an equitable adjustment under the applicable paragraph(s) that address a required change at 52.230-2, Cost Accounting Standards; 52.230-3, Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices; or 52.230-5, Cost Accounting Standards—Educational Institution, the CFAO must determine that—

(1) The cost accounting practice change is required to comply with a CAS, or a modification or interpretation thereof, that subsequently became applicable to one or more contracts or subcontracts; or

(2) The former cost accounting practice was in compliance with applicable CAS and the change is necessary to remain in compliance.

(c) Notice and proposal preparation.

(1) When the award of a contract would require a change to an established cost accounting practice, the provision at 52.230-7, Proposal Disclosure—Cost Accounting Practice Changes, requires the offeror to—

(i) Prepare the contract pricing proposal in response to the solicitation using the changed cost accounting practice for the period of performance for which the practice will be used; and

(ii) Submit a description of the changed cost accounting practice to the contracting officer and the CFAO as pricing support for the proposal.

(2) When a change is required to remain in compliance (for reasons other than a contract award) or to comply with a new or modified standard, the clause at 52.230-6, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards, requires the contractor to—

(i) Submit a description of the change to the CFAO not less than 60 days (or other mutually agreeable date) before implementation of the change; and

(ii) Submit rationale to support any contractor written statement that the cost impact of the change is immaterial.

(d) Equitable adjustments for new or modified standards.

(1) Required changes made to comply with new or modified standards may require equitable adjustments, but only to those contracts awarded before the effective date of the new or modified standard (see 52.230-2, 52.230-3, or 52.230-5).

(2) When a contractor elects to implement a required change to comply with a new or modified standard prior to the applicability date of the standard, the CFAO must administer the change as a unilateral change (see 30.302-2). Contractors must not receive an equitable adjustment that will result in increased costs in the aggregate to the Government prior to the applicability date unless the CFAO determines that the unilateral change is a desirable change.

30.302-2 Unilateral and desirable changes.

(a) Unilateral changes.

(1) The contractor may unilaterally change its disclosed or established cost accounting practices, but the Government must not pay any increased cost, in the aggregate, as a result of the unilateral change.

(2) Prior to making any contract price or cost adjustments under the applicable paragraph(s) addressing a unilateral change at 52.230-2, 52.230-3, or 52.230-5, the CFAO must determine that—

(i) The contemplated contract price or cost adjustments will protect the Government from the payment of the estimated increased costs, in the aggregate; and

(ii) The net effect of the contemplated adjustments will not result in the recovery of more than the increased costs to the Government, in the aggregate.

(b) Desirable changes.

(1) Prior to taking action under the applicable paragraph(s) addressing a desirable change at 52.230-2, 52.230-3, or 52.230-5, the CFAO must determine the change is a desirable change and not detrimental to the interests of the Government.

(2) Until the CFAO has determined a change to a cost accounting practice is a desirable change, the change is a unilateral change.

(3) Some factors to consider in determining if a change is desirable include, but are not limited to, whether—

(i) The contractor must change the cost accounting practices it uses for Government contract and subcontract costing purposes to remain in compliance with the provisions of part 31;

(ii) The contractor is initiating management actions directly associated with the change that will result in cost savings for segments with CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts over a period for which forward pricing rates are developed or 5 years, whichever is shorter, and the cost savings are reflected in the forward pricing rates; and

(iii) Funds are available if the determination would necessitate an upward adjustment of contract cost or price.

(c) Notice and proposal preparation.

(1) When a contractor makes a unilateral change, the clause at 52.230-6, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards, requires the contractor to—

(i) Submit a description of the change to the CFAO not less than 60 days (or other mutually agreeable date) before implementation of the change; and

(ii) Submit rationale to support any contractor written statement that the cost impact of the change is immaterial.

(2) If a contractor implements the change in cost accounting practice without submitting the notice as required in paragraph (c)(1) of this subsection, the CFAO may determine the change a failure to follow a cost accounting practice consistently and process it as a noncompliance in accordance with 30.404.

(d) Retroactive changes.

(1) If a contractor requests that a unilateral change be retroactive, the contractor must submit supporting rationale.

(2) The CFAO must promptly evaluate the contractor's request and must, as soon as practical, notify the contractor in writing whether the request is or is not approved.

(3) The CFAO must not approve a date for the retroactive change that is before the beginning of the contractor's fiscal year in which the request is made.

(e) Contractor accounting changes due to external restructuring activities. The requirements for contract price and cost adjustments do not apply to compliant cost accounting practice changes that are directly associated with external restructuring activities that are subject to and meet the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 3761. However, the disclosure requirements in 52.230-6(b) must be followed.

30.302-3 Processing changes to disclosed or established cost accounting practices.

(a) Scope. This section applies to required, unilateral, and desirable changes in cost accounting practices.

(b) Procedures. Upon receipt of the contractor's notification and description of the change in cost accounting practice, the CFAO should review the proposed change concurrently for adequacy and compliance. The CFAO must—

(1) If the description of the change is both adequate and compliant, notify the contractor in writing and—

(i) For required or unilateral changes (except those requested to be determined desirable changes), request the contractor submit a general dollar magnitude (GDM) proposal by a specified date, unless the CFAO determines the cost impact is immaterial; or

(ii) For unilateral changes that the contractor requests to be determined desirable changes, inform the contractor that the request must include supporting rationale and—

(A) For any request based on the criteria in 30.302-2(b)(3)(ii), the data necessary to demonstrate the required cost savings; or

(B) For any request other than those based on the criteria in 30.302-2(b)(3)(ii), a GDM proposal and any other

(2) If the description of the change is inadequate, request a revised description of the new cost accounting practice; and

(3) If the disclosed practice is noncompliant, notify the contractor in writing that, if implemented, the CFAO will determine the cost accounting practice to be noncompliant and process it accordingly.

(c) Evaluating requests for desirable changes.

(1) When a contractor requests a unilateral change be determined a desirable change, the CFAO must promptly evaluate the contractor's request and, as soon as practical, notify the contractor in writing whether the change is a desirable change or the request is denied.

(2) If the CFAO determines the change is a desirable change, the CFAO must negotiate any cost or price adjustments that may be needed to resolve the cost impact (see 30.405).

(3) If the request is denied, the change is a unilateral change and must be processed accordingly.

Subpart 30.4 - Postaward

30.401 CAS administration.

(a) The CFAO must perform CAS administration for all contracts and subcontracts in a business unit, even when the contracting officer retains other administration functions. The CFAO must make all CAS-related required determinations and findings for all CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts, including—

(1) Whether a change in cost accounting practice or noncompliance has occurred; and

(2) If a change in cost accounting practice or noncompliance has occurred, how any resulting cost impacts are resolved.

(b) Within 30 days after the award of any new contract subject to CAS, the contracting officer making the award must request the CFAO to perform administration for CAS matters (see

subpart 42). For subcontract awards, the contractor awarding the subcontract must follow the procedures at 52.230-6(l), (m), and (n).

(c) In performing CAS administration, the CFAO must request and consider the advice of the auditor as appropriate.

30.402 Materiality.

(a) In determining materiality, the CFAO shall use the criteria in 48 CFR 9903.305.

(b) A CFAO determination of materiality—

(1) May be made before or after a general dollar magnitude proposal has been submitted, depending on the particular facts and circumstances; and

(2) Shall be based on adequate documentation.

(c) When the CFAO determines the cost impact is immaterial, the CFAO shall-

(1) Make no contract adjustments and conclude the cost impact process;

(2) Document the rationale for the determination; and

(3) In the case of noncompliance issues, inform the contractor that—

(i) The noncompliance should be corrected; and

(ii) If the noncompliance is not corrected, the Government reserves the right to make appropriate contract adjustments should the cost impact become material in the future.

(d) For required, unilateral, and desirable changes, and CAS noncompliances, when the amount involved is material, the CFAO must follow the applicable provisions in this part.

30.403 Changes to disclosed or established cost accounting practices.

(a) See subpart 30.3 above for required, unilateral, and desirable changes.

(b) GDM proposal.

(1) The GDM proposal—

(i) Provides information to the CFAO on the estimated overall impact of a change in cost accounting practice on affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts that were awarded based on the previous cost accounting practice;

(ii) Assists the CFAO in determining whether individual contract price or cost adjustments are required;

(iii) The contractor may submit a detailed cost-impact (DCI) proposal in lieu of a GDM proposal provided the DCI proposal is in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section;

(iv) Must calculate the cost impact in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section;

(v) May use one or more of the following methods to determine the increase or decrease in cost accumulations:

(A) A representative sample of affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts.

(B) The change in indirect rates multiplied by the total estimated base computed for each of the following groups:

(1) Fixed-price contracts and subcontracts.

(2) Flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts.

(C) Any other method that provides a reasonable approximation of the total increase or decrease in cost accumulations for all affected fixed-price and flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts.

(vi) May be in any format acceptable to the CFAO but, as a minimum, must include the following data: and

(A) A GDM estimate of the total increase or decrease in cost accumulations by Executive agency, including any impact the change may have on contract and subcontract incentives, fees, and profits, for each of the following groups:

(1) Fixed-price contracts and subcontracts.

(2) Flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts.

(B) For unilateral changes, the increased or decreased costs to the Government for each of the following groups:

(1) Fixed-price contracts and subcontracts.

(2) Flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts.

(vii) When requested by the CFAO, must identify all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts.

(c) GDM proposal evaluation. The CFAO must promptly evaluate the GDM proposal. If the cost impact is immaterial, the CFAO must notify the contractor in writing and conclude the cost-impact process with no contract adjustments. Otherwise, the CFAO must—

(1) Negotiate and resolve the cost impact (see 30.405). If necessary, the CFAO may request that the contractor submit a revised GDM proposal by a specified date with specific additional data needed to resolve the cost impact; or

(2) Request that the contractor submit a DCI proposal by a specified date if the CFAO determines that the GDM proposal is not sufficient to resolve the cost impact.

(d) Detailed cost-impact proposal. If the contractor is required to submit a DCI proposal, the CFAO must promptly evaluate the DCI proposal and follow the procedures at 30.405 to negotiate and resolve the cost impact. The DCI proposal—

(1) Must calculate the cost impact in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section;

(2) Must show the estimated increase or decrease in cost accumulations for each affected CAS-covered contract and subcontract unless the CFAO and contractor agree to—

(i) Include only those affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts exceeding a specified amount; and

(ii) Estimate the total increase or decrease in cost accumulations for all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts.

(3) May be in any format acceptable to the CFAO but, as a minimum, must include the requirements at paragraphs (b)(1)(vi) of this section; and

(4) When requested by the CFAO, must identify all affected contracts and subcontracts.

(e) Calculating cost impacts. The cost impact calculation must—

(1) Include all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts regardless of their status or the fiscal year(s) in which the costs are incurred;

(2) Combine the cost impact for all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts for all segments if the effect of a change results in costs flowing between those segments;

(3) For unilateral changes—

(i) Determine the increased or decreased cost to the Government for flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts as follows:

(A) When the estimated cost to complete using the changed practice exceeds the estimated cost to complete using the current practice, the difference is increased cost to the Government.

(B) When the estimated costs to complete using the changed practice is less than the estimated cost to complete using the current practice, the difference is decreased cost to the Government.

(ii) Determine the increased or decreased cost to the Government for fixed-price contracts and subcontracts as follows:

(A) When the estimated cost to complete using the changed practice is less than the estimated cost to complete using the current practice, the difference is increased cost to the Government.

(B) When the estimated cost to complete using the changed practice exceeds the estimated cost to complete using the current practice, the difference is decreased cost to the Government.

(iii) Calculate the total increase or decrease in contract and subcontract incentives, fees, and profits associated with the increased or decreased cost to the Government in accordance with 48 CFR 9903.306(c). The associated increase or decrease is based on the difference between the negotiated incentives, fees, and profits and the amounts that would have been negotiated had the cost impact been known at the time the contracts and subcontracts were negotiated; and

(iv) Calculate the increased cost to the Government in the aggregate.

(4) For required or desirable changes, negotiate an equitable adjustment as provided in the Changes clause of the contract.

(f) Remedies. If the contractor does not submit the accounting change description or the proposals required in paragraph (b) or (d) of this section within the specified time, or any extension granted by the CFAO, the CFAO must—

(1) Estimate the GDM of the cost impact on affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts; and

(2) Take one or both of the following actions:

(i) Withhold an amount not to exceed 10 percent of each subsequent payment related to the contractor's CAS-covered contracts (up to the estimated GDM of the cost impact), until the contractor furnishes the required information.

(ii) Issue a final decision in accordance with part 33 and unilaterally adjust the contract(s) by the estimated amount of the cost impact.

30.404 Processing noncompliances.

(a) General. Prior to making any contract price or cost adjustments under the applicable paragraph(s) addressing noncompliance at 52.230-2, 52.230-3, or 52.230-5, the CFAO must determine that—

(1) The contemplated contract price or cost adjustments will protect the Government from the payment of increased costs, in the aggregate;

(2) The net effect of the contemplated contract price or cost adjustments will not result in the recovery of more than the increased costs to the Government, in the aggregate;

(3) The net effect of any invoice adjustments made to correct an estimating noncompliance will not result in the recovery of more than the increased costs paid by the Government, in the aggregate; and

(4) The net effect of any interim and final voucher billing adjustments made to correct a cost accumulation noncompliance will not result in the recovery of more than the increased cost paid by the Government, in the aggregate.

(b) Notice and determination.

(1) Within 15 days of receiving a report of alleged noncompliance from the auditor, the CFAO must—

(i) Notify the auditor that the CFAO disagrees with the alleged noncompliance; or

(ii) Issue a notice of potential noncompliance to the contractor and provide a copy to the auditor.

(2) The notice of potential noncompliance must—

(i) Notify the contractor in writing of the exact nature of the noncompliance; and

(ii) Allow the contractor 60 days or other mutually agreeable date to-

(A) Agree or submit reasons why the contractor considers the existing practices to be in compliance; and

(B) Submit rationale to support any written statement that the cost impact of the noncompliance is immaterial.

(3) The CFAO must—

(i) If applicable, review the reasons why the contractor considers the existing practices to be compliant or the cost impact to be immaterial;

(ii) Make a determination of compliance or noncompliance consistent with part 1; and

(iii) Notify the contractor and the auditor in writing of the determination of compliance or noncompliance and the basis for the determination.

(4) If the CFAO makes a determination of noncompliance, the CFAO must follow the procedures in paragraphs (c) through (h) of this section, as appropriate, unless the CFAO also determines the cost impact is immaterial. If immaterial, the CFAO must—

(i) Inform the contractor in writing that-

(A) The noncompliance should be corrected; and

(B) If the noncompliance is not corrected, the Government reserves the right to make appropriate contract adjustments should the noncompliance become material in the future; and

(ii) Conclude the cost-impact process with no contract adjustments.

(c) Correcting noncompliances.

(1) The clause at [52.230-6](#) requires the contractor to submit a description of any cost accounting practice change needed to correct a noncompliance within 60 days after the earlier of-

- (i) Agreement with the CFAO that there is a noncompliance; or
- (ii) Notification by the CFAO of a determination of noncompliance.

(2) The CFAO should review the proposed change to correct the noncompliance concurrently for adequacy and compliance. The CFAO must—

- (i) When the description of the change is both adequate and compliant-

- (A) Notify the contractor in writing;

- (B) Request that the contractor submit by a specified date a GDM proposal, unless the CFAO determines the cost impact is immaterial; and

- (C) Follow the procedures at paragraph (b)(4) of this section if the CFAO determines the cost impact is immaterial.

- (ii) If the description of the change is inadequate, request a revised description of the new cost accounting practice; or

- (iii) If the disclosed practice is noncompliant, notify the contractor in writing that, if implemented, the CFAO will determine the cost accounting practice to be noncompliant and process it accordingly.

(d) GDM proposal content. The GDM proposal-

- (1) Must calculate the cost impact in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section;

- (2) May use one or more of the following methods to determine the increase or decrease in contract and subcontract price or cost accumulations, as applicable:

- (i) A representative sample of affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts affected by the noncompliance.

- (ii) When the noncompliance involves cost accumulation, the change in indirect rates multiplied by the applicable base for flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts.

- (iii) Any other method that provides a reasonable approximation of the total increase or decrease in contract and subcontract prices and cost accumulations.

(3) The contractor may submit a DCI proposal in lieu of a GDM proposal provided the DCI proposal is in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section;

(4) May be in any format acceptable to the CFAO but, as a minimum, must include the following data: and

(i) The total increase or decrease in contract and subcontract prices and cost accumulations, as applicable, by Executive agency, including any impact the noncompliance may have on contract and subcontract incentives, fees, and profits, for each of the following groups:

(A) Fixed-price contracts and subcontracts.

(B) Flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts.

(ii) The increased or decreased costs to the Government for each of the following groups:

(A) Fixed-price contracts and subcontracts.

(B) Flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts.

(iii) The total overpayments and underpayments for fixed-price and flexibly-priced contracts made by the Government during the period of noncompliance.

(5) When requested by the CFAO, must identify all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts.

(e) GDM proposal evaluation. The CFAO must promptly evaluate the GDM proposal. If the cost impact is immaterial, the CFAO must follow the requirements in paragraph (b)(4) of this section. Otherwise, the CFAO must—

(1) Negotiate and resolve the cost impact (see 30.405). If necessary, the CFAO may request the contractor submit a revised GDM proposal by a specified date, with specific additional data needed to resolve the cost impact; or

(2) Request that the contractor submit a DCI proposal by a specified date if the CFAO determines that the GDM proposal is not sufficient to resolve the cost impact.

(f) Detailed cost-impact proposal. If the contractor is required to submit a DCI proposal, the CFAO must promptly evaluate the DCI proposal and follow the procedures at 30.405 to negotiate and resolve the cost impact. The DCI proposal—

(1) Must calculate the cost impact in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section; and

(2) Must show the increase or decrease in price and cost accumulations, as applicable for each affected CAS-covered contract and subcontract unless the CFAO and contractor agree to—

(i) Include only those affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts having-

(A) Contract and subcontract values exceeding a specified amount when the noncompliance involves estimating costs; and

(B) Incurred costs exceeding a specified amount when the noncompliance involves accumulating costs; and

(ii) Estimate the total increase or decrease in price and cost accumulations for all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts using the results in paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section;

(3) May be in any format acceptable to the CFAO but, at a minimum, must include the information in paragraph (d)(4) of this section; and

(4) When requested by the CFAO, must identify all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts.

(g) Interest. The CFAO must—

(1) Separately identify interest on any increased cost paid, in the aggregate, as a result of the noncompliance;

(2) Compute interest from the date of overpayment to the date of repayment using the rate specified in [26 U.S.C. 6621\(a\)\(2\)](#).

(h) Calculating cost impacts. The cost impact calculation must—

(1) Include all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts regardless of their status or the fiscal year in which the costs are incurred;

(2) Combine the cost impact for all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts for all segments if the effect of a change results in costs flowing between those segments;

(3) For noncompliances that involve estimating costs, determine the increased or decreased cost to the Government for fixed-price contracts and subcontracts as follows:

(i) When the negotiated contract or subcontract price exceeds what the negotiated price would have been had the contractor used a compliant practice, the difference is increased cost to the Government.

(ii) When the negotiated contract or subcontract price is less than what the negotiated price would have been had the contractor used a compliant practice, the difference is decreased cost to the Government.

(4) For noncompliances that involve accumulating costs, determine the increased or decreased cost to the Government for flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts as follows:

(i) Determine when the noncompliant practice was first implemented.

(ii) Determine when the noncompliant practice was replaced with a compliant practice.

(iii) Calculate the cost using the compliant practice for the same time period.

(iv) Calculate the difference between the noncompliant practice costs and the calculated compliant practice costs.

(5) Calculate the total increase or decrease in contract and subcontract incentives, fees, and profits associated with the increased or decreased costs to the Government in accordance with 48 CFR 9903.306(c). The associated increase or decrease is based on the difference between the negotiated incentives, fees, and profits and the amounts that would have been negotiated had the contractor used a compliant practice;

(6) Determine the cost impact of each noncompliance that affects both cost estimating and cost accumulation by combining the cost impacts in paragraphs (h)(3), (h)(4), and (h)(5) of this section;

(7) Calculate the increased cost to the Government in the aggregate; and

(8) If the contractor does not correct the noncompliance or submit the proposal required in paragraph (d) or (f) of this section within the specified time, or any extension granted by the CFAO, the CFAO must follow the procedures at section 30.302-3.

30.405 Resolving cost impacts.

(a) General.

(1) The CFAO must coordinate with the affected contracting officers before negotiating and resolving the cost impact when the estimated cost impact is at least \$100,000. The CFAO has the sole authority for negotiating and resolving the cost impact.

(2) The CFAO may resolve a cost impact attributed to a change in cost accounting practice or a noncompliance by adjusting a contract, some contracts, all contracts, or by any other allowed method.

(3) In resolving the cost impact, the CFAO—

(i) Must not combine the cost impacts of any of the following:

- (A) A required change and a unilateral change.
- (B) A required change and a noncompliance.
- (C) A desirable change and a unilateral change.
- (D) A desirable change and a noncompliance.

(ii) Must not combine the cost impacts of any of the following unless all of the cost impacts are increased costs to Government:

- (A) One or more unilateral changes.
- (B) One or more noncompliances.
- (C) Unilateral changes and nonconformances.

(iii) May consider the cost impacts of a unilateral change affecting two or more segments to be a single change if—

- (A) The change affects the flow of costs between segments; or
- (B) It implements a common cost accounting practice for two or more segments.

(4) For desirable changes, the CFAO should consider the estimated cost impact of associated management actions on contract costs in resolving the cost impact.

(b) Negotiations. The CFAO must—

(1) Negotiate and resolve the cost impact on behalf of all Government agencies; and

(2) At the conclusion of negotiations, prepare a negotiation memorandum and send copies to the auditor and affected contracting officers.

(c) Contract adjustments.

(1) The CFAO may adjust some or all contracts with a material cost impact, subject to the provisions in paragraphs (c)(2) through (c)(6) of this section.

(2) In selecting the contract or contracts to be adjusted, the CFAO should assure, to the maximum extent practical and subject to the provisions in paragraphs (c)(3) through (c)(6) of this section, that the adjustments reflect a pro rata share of the cost impact based on the ratio of the cost impact of each Executive agency to the total cost impact.

(3) For unilateral changes and noncompliances, the CFAO must—

(i) To the maximum extent practical, not adjust the price upward for fixed-price contracts;

(ii) If contract adjustments are made, prevent payment of aggregate increased costs by taking one or both of the following actions:

(A) Reduce the contract price on fixed-price contracts.

(B) Disallow costs on flexibly-priced contracts.

(iii) The CFAO may, after coordination with the affected contracting officers, increase or decrease individual contract prices, including contract cost ceilings or target costs on flexibly-priced contracts. In such cases, the CFAO must limit any upward contract price adjustments on affected contracts to the amount of downward price adjustments to other affected contracts (48 CFR 9903.201-6(b)).

(4) For noncompliances that involve estimating costs, the CFAO-

(i) Must, to the maximum extent practical, not adjust the price upward for fixed-price contracts;

(ii) Must, if contract adjustments are made, prevent payment of aggregate increased costs by reducing the contract price on fixed-price contracts;

(iii) May, after coordination with the affected contracting officers, increase or decrease individual contract prices, including cost ceilings or target costs on flexibly-priced contracts. In such cases, the CFAO must limit any upward contract price adjustments to affected contracts to the amount of downward price adjustments to other affected contracts, (48 CFR 9903.201-6(d));

(iv) Must require the contractor to correct the noncompliance, i.e., ensure that compliant cost accounting practices will now be utilized to estimate proposed contract costs; and

(v) Must require the contractor to adjust any invoices that were paid based on noncompliant contract prices to reflect the adjusted contract prices, after any contract price adjustments are made to resolve the noncompliance.

(5) For noncompliances that involve cost accumulation, the CFAO—

(i) Must require the contractor to—

(A) Correct noncompliant contract cost accumulations in the contractor's cost accounting records for affected contracts to reflect compliant contract cost accumulations; and

(B) Adjust interim payment requests and final vouchers to reflect the difference between the costs paid using the noncompliant practice and the costs that should have been paid using the compliant practice.

(ii) Must adjust contract prices. In adjusting contract prices, the CFAO must prevent payment of aggregate increased costs by disallowing costs on flexibly-priced contracts.

(A) The CFAO may, after coordination with the affected contracting officers, increase or decrease individual contract prices, including cost ceilings or target costs on flexibly-priced contracts. In such cases, the CFAO must limit any upward contract price adjustments to affected contracts to the amount of downward price adjustments to other affected contracts (48 CFR 9903.201-6(d)).

(B) Must require the contractor to—

(1) Correct contract cost accumulations in the contractor's cost accounting records to reflect the contract price adjustments; and

(2) Adjust interim payment requests and final vouchers to reflect the contract price adjustments.

(6) When contract adjustments are made, the CFAO must—

(i) Execute the bilateral modifications if the CFAO and contractor agree on the amount of the cost impact and the adjustments (see part 42); or

(ii) When the CFAO and contractor do not agree on the amount of the cost impact or the contract adjustments, issue a final decision in accordance with part 33 and unilaterally adjust the contract(s).

(d) Alternate methods.

(1) The CFAO may use an alternate method instead of adjusting contracts to resolve the cost impact if the Government and contractor agree on the use of an alternate method.

(2) The CFAO may not use an alternate method when application of the alternate method would result in—

(i) The Government paying more, in the aggregate, than would be paid if the CFAO did not use the alternate method;

(ii) An under recovery of monies by the Government; or

(iii) Distortions of incentive provisions and relationships between target costs, ceiling costs, and actual costs for incentive type contracts.

(3) When using an alternate method that excludes the costs from an indirect cost pool, the CFAO must—

(i) Apply such exclusion only to the determination of final indirect cost rates (see part 42); and

(ii) Adjust the exclusion to reflect the Government participation rate for flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts.

30.406 Subcontract administration.

When a negotiated CAS price adjustment or a determination of noncompliance is required at the subcontract level, the CFAO for the subcontractor must furnish a copy of the negotiation memorandum or the determination to the CFAO for the contractor of the next higher-tier subcontractor. The CFAO of the contractor or the next higher-tier subcontractor is not permitted to change such negotiation memorandum or determination. If the subcontractor refuses to submit a GDM or DCI proposal, contract remedies are made at the prime contractor level.

Part 52 - Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

[52.230 \[Reserved\]](#)

[52.230-1 Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification.](#)

[52.230-2 Cost Accounting Standards.](#)

[52.230-3 Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices.](#)

[52.230-4 Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices-Foreign Concerns.](#)

[52.230-5 Cost Accounting Standards-Educational Institution.](#)

[52.230-6 Administration of Cost Accounting Standards.](#)

[52.230-7 Proposal Disclosure-Cost Accounting Practice Changes.](#)

52.230 [Reserved]

52.230-1 Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification.

As prescribed in 30.204(a), insert the following provision:

COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOTICES AND CERTIFICATION (DEVIATION NOV 2025)

Note: This notice does not apply to small businesses or foreign governments. This notice is in three parts, identified by Roman numerals I through III.

Offerors shall examine each part and provide the requested information in order to determine Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) requirements applicable to any resultant contract.

If the offeror is an educational institution, part II does not apply unless the contemplated contract will be subject to full or modified CAS coverage pursuant to 48 CFR 9903.201-2(c)(5) or 9903.201-2(c)(6), respectively.

I. DISCLOSURE STATEMENT-COST ACCOUNTING PRACTICES AND CERTIFICATION

(a) Any contract in excess of the lower CAS threshold specified in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 30.205(b) resulting from this solicitation will be subject to the requirements of the

Cost Accounting Standards Board ([48 CFR chapter 99](#)), except for those contracts which are exempt as specified in 48 CFR 9903.201-1.

(b) Any offeror submitting a proposal which, if accepted, will result in a contract subject to the requirements of [48 CFR chapter 99](#) must, as a condition of contracting, submit a Disclosure Statement as required by 48 CFR 9903.202. When required, the Disclosure Statement must be submitted as a part of the offeror's proposal under this solicitation unless the offeror has already submitted a Disclosure Statement disclosing the practices used in connection with the pricing of this proposal. If an applicable Disclosure Statement has already been submitted, the offeror may satisfy the requirement for submission by providing the information requested in paragraph (c) of part I of this provision.

Caution: In the absence of specific regulations or agreement, a practice disclosed in a Disclosure Statement shall not, by virtue of such disclosure, be deemed to be a proper, approved, or agreed-to practice for pricing proposals or accumulating and reporting contract performance cost data.

(c) Check the appropriate box below:

(1) ☐ Certificate of Concurrent Submission of Disclosure Statement. The offeror hereby certifies that, as a part of the offer, copies of the Disclosure Statement have been submitted as follows:

(i) Original and one copy to the cognizant Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) or cognizant Federal agency official authorized to act in that capacity (Federal official), as applicable; and

(ii) One copy to the cognizant Federal auditor.

(Disclosure must be on Form No. CASB DS-1 or CASB DS-2, as applicable. Forms may be obtained from the cognizant ACO or Federal official.)

Date of Disclosure Statement: _____ Name and
Address of Cognizant ACO or Federal Official Where
Filed: _____

The offeror further certifies that the practices used in estimating costs in pricing this proposal are consistent with the cost accounting practices disclosed in the Disclosure Statement.

(2) ☐ Certificate of Previously Submitted Disclosure Statement. The offeror hereby certifies that the required Disclosure Statement was filed as follows:

Date of Disclosure Statement: _____ Name and Address of
Cognizant ACO or Federal Official Where Filed: _____

The offeror further certifies that the practices used in estimating costs in pricing this proposal are consistent with the cost accounting practices disclosed in the applicable Disclosure Statement.

(3) ☐ Certificate of Monetary Exemption. The offeror hereby certifies that the offeror, together with all divisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates under common control, did not receive net awards of negotiated prime contracts and subcontracts subject to CAS totaling \$50 million or more in the cost accounting period immediately preceding the period in which this proposal was submitted. The offeror further certifies that if such status changes before an award resulting from this proposal, the offeror will advise the Contracting Officer immediately.

(4) ☐ Certificate of Interim Exemption. The offeror hereby certifies that (i) the offeror first exceeded the monetary exemption for disclosure, as defined in (3) of this subsection, in the cost accounting period immediately preceding the period in which this offer was submitted and (ii) in accordance with 48 CFR 9903.202-1, the offeror is not yet required to submit a Disclosure Statement. The offeror further certifies that if an award resulting from this proposal has not been made within 90 days after the end of that period, the offeror will immediately submit a revised certificate to the Contracting Officer, in the form specified under paragraph (c)(1) or (c)(2) of part I of this provision, as appropriate, to verify submission of a completed Disclosure Statement.

Caution: Offerors currently required to disclose because they were awarded a CAS-covered prime contract or subcontract of \$50 million or more in the current cost accounting period may not claim this exemption (4). Further, the exemption applies only in connection with proposals submitted before expiration of the 90-day period following the cost accounting period in which the monetary exemption was exceeded.

II. Cost Accounting Standards-Eligibility for Modified Contract Coverage

If the offeror is eligible to use the modified provisions of 48 CFR 9903.201-2(b) and elects to do so, the offeror shall indicate by checking the box below. Checking the box below shall mean that the resultant contract is subject to the Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices clause in lieu of the Cost Accounting Standards clause.

☐ The offeror hereby claims an exemption from the Cost Accounting Standards clause under the provisions of 48 CFR 9903.201-2(b) and certifies that the offeror is eligible

for use of the Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices clause because during the cost accounting period immediately preceding the period in which this proposal was submitted, the offeror received less than \$50 million in awards of CAS-covered prime contracts and subcontracts. The offeror further certifies that if such status changes before an award resulting from this proposal, the offeror will advise the Contracting Officer immediately.

Caution: An offeror may not claim the above eligibility for modified contract coverage if this proposal is expected to result in the award of a CAS-covered contract of \$50 million or more or if, during its current cost accounting period, the offeror has been awarded a single CAS-covered prime contract or subcontract of \$50 million or more.

III. Additional Cost Accounting Standards Applicable to Existing Contracts

The offeror shall indicate below whether award of the contemplated contract would, in accordance with paragraph (a)(3) of the Cost Accounting Standards clause, require a change in established cost accounting practices affecting existing contracts and subcontracts.

☐ Yes ☐ No

(End of provision)

52.230-2 Cost Accounting Standards.

As prescribed in 30.205(a)(1), insert the following clause:

COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (DEVIATION NOV 2025)

(a) Unless the contract is exempt under 48 CFR 9903.201-1 and 9903.201-2, the provisions of 48 CFR Part 9903 are incorporated herein by reference and the Contractor, in connection with this contract, shall-

(1) (CAS-covered Contracts Only) By submission of a Disclosure Statement, disclose in writing the Contractor's cost accounting practices as required by 48 CFR 9903.202-1 through 9903.202-5, including methods of distinguishing direct costs from indirect costs and the basis used for allocating indirect costs. The practices disclosed for this contract shall be the same as the practices currently disclosed and applied on all other contracts and subcontracts being performed by the Contractor and which contain a Cost

Accounting Standards (CAS) clause. If the Contractor has notified the Contracting Officer that the Disclosure Statement contains trade secrets and commercial or financial information which is privileged and confidential, the Disclosure Statement shall be protected and shall not be released outside of the Government.

(2) Follow consistently the Contractor's cost accounting practices in accumulating and reporting contract performance cost data concerning this contract. If any change in cost accounting practices is made for the purposes of any contract or subcontract subject to CAS requirements, the change must be applied prospectively to this contract and the Disclosure Statement must be amended accordingly. If the contract price or cost allowance of this contract is affected by such changes, adjustment shall be made in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) or (a)(5) of this clause, as appropriate.

(3) Comply with all CAS, including any modifications and interpretations indicated thereto contained in 48 CFR Part 9904, in effect on the date of award of this contract or, if the Contractor has submitted certified cost or pricing data, on the date of final agreement on price as shown on the Contractor's signed certificate of current cost or pricing data. The Contractor shall also comply with any CAS (or modifications to CAS) which hereafter become applicable to a contract or subcontract of the Contractor. Such compliance shall be required prospectively from the date of applicability to such contract or subcontract.

(4)

(i) Agree to an equitable adjustment as provided in the Changes clause of this contract if the contract cost is affected by a change which, pursuant to paragraph (a)(3) of this clause, the Contractor is required to make to the Contractor's established cost accounting practices.

(ii) Negotiate with the Contracting Officer to determine the terms and conditions under which a change may be made to a cost accounting practice, other than a change made under other provisions of paragraph (a)(4) of this clause; provided that no agreement may be made under this provision that will increase costs paid by the United States.

(iii) When the parties agree to a change to a cost accounting practice, other than a change under subdivision (a)(4)(i) of this clause, negotiate an equitable adjustment as provided in the Changes clause of this contract.

(5) Agree to an adjustment of the contract price or cost allowance, as appropriate, if the Contractor or a subcontractor fails to comply with an applicable Cost Accounting

Standard, or to follow any cost accounting practice consistently and such failure results in any increased costs paid by the United States. Such adjustment shall provide for recovery of the increased costs to the United States, together with interest thereon computed at the annual rate established under section 6621(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ([26 U.S.C. 6621\(a\)\(2\)](#)) for such period, from the time the payment by the United States was made to the time the adjustment is effected. In no case shall the Government recover costs greater than the increased cost to the Government, in the aggregate, on the relevant contracts subject to the price adjustment, unless the Contractor made a change in its cost accounting practices of which it was aware or should have been aware at the time of price negotiations and which it failed to disclose to the Government.

(b) If the parties fail to agree whether the Contractor or a subcontractor has complied with an applicable CAS in 48 CFR 9904 or a CAS rule or regulation in 48 CFR 9903 and as to any cost adjustment demanded by the United States, such failure to agree will constitute a dispute under [41 U.S.C. chapter 71](#), Contract Disputes.

(c) The Contractor shall permit any authorized representatives of the Government to examine and make copies of any documents, papers, or records relating to compliance with the requirements of this clause.

(d) The Contractor shall include in all negotiated subcontracts which the Contractor enters into, the substance of this clause, except paragraph (b), and shall require such inclusion in all other subcontracts, of any tier, including the obligation to comply with all CAS in effect on the subcontractor's award date or if the subcontractor has submitted certified cost or pricing data, on the date of final agreement on price as shown on the subcontractor's signed Certificate of Current Cost or Pricing Data. If the subcontract is awarded to a business unit which pursuant to 48 CFR 9903.201-2 is subject to other types of CAS coverage, the substance of the applicable clause set forth in subsection 30.205 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) shall be inserted. This requirement shall apply only to negotiated subcontracts in excess of the lower CAS threshold specified in FAR 30.205(b) on the date of subcontract award, except that the requirement shall not apply to negotiated subcontracts otherwise exempt from the requirement to include a CAS clause as specified in 48 CFR 9903.201-1.

(End of clause)

52.230-3 Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices.

As prescribed in 30.205(b)(1), insert the following clause:

DISCLOSURE AND CONSISTENCY OF COST ACCOUNTING PRACTICES (DEVIATION NOV 2025)

(a) The Contractor, in connection with this contract, shall-

(1) Comply with the requirements of 48 CFR 9904.401, Consistency in Estimating, Accumulating, and Reporting Costs; 48 CFR 9904.402, Consistency in Allocating Costs Incurred for the Same Purpose; 48 CFR 9904.405, Accounting for Unallowable Costs; and 48 CFR 9904.406, Cost Accounting Standard-Cost Accounting Period, in effect on the date of award of this contract as indicated in 48 CFR Part 9904.

(2) (CAS-covered Contracts Only) If it is a business unit of a company required to submit a Disclosure Statement, disclose in writing its cost accounting practices as required by 48 CFR 9903.202-1 through 9903.202-5. If the Contractor has notified the Contracting Officer that the Disclosure Statement contains trade secrets and commercial or financial information which is privileged and confidential, the Disclosure Statement shall be protected and shall not be released outside of the Government.

(3)

(i) Follow consistently the Contractor's cost accounting practices. A change to such practices may be proposed, however, by either the Government or the Contractor, and the Contractor agrees to negotiate with the Contracting Officer the terms and conditions under which a change may be made. After the terms and conditions under which the change is to be made have been agreed to, the change must be applied prospectively to this contract, and the Disclosure Statement, if affected, must be amended accordingly.

(ii) The Contractor shall, when the parties agree to a change to a cost accounting practice and the Contracting Officer has made the finding required in 48 CFR 9903.201-6(c), that the change is desirable and not detrimental to the interests of the Government, negotiate an equitable adjustment as provided in the Changes clause of this contract. In the absence of the required finding, no agreement may be made under this contract clause that will increase costs paid by the United States.

(4) Agree to an adjustment of the contract price or cost allowance, as appropriate, if the Contractor or a subcontractor fails to comply with the applicable CAS or to follow any cost accounting practice, and such failure results in any increased costs paid by the United States. Such adjustment shall provide for recovery of the increased costs to the United States together with interest thereon computed at the annual rate established under

section 6621(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ([26 U.S.C. 6621\(a\)\(2\)](#)), from the time the payment by the United States was made to the time the adjustment is effected.

(b) If the parties fail to agree whether the Contractor has complied with an applicable CAS, rule, or regulation as specified in 48 CFR 9903 and 9904 and as to any cost adjustment demanded by the United States, such failure to agree will constitute a dispute under [41 U.S.C. chapter 71](#), Contract Disputes.

(c) The Contractor shall permit any authorized representatives of the Government to examine and make copies of any documents, papers, and records relating to compliance with the requirements of this clause.

(d) The Contractor shall include in all negotiated subcontracts, which the Contractor enters into, the substance of this clause, except paragraph (b), and shall require such inclusion in all other subcontracts of any tier, except that-

(1) If the subcontract is awarded to a business unit which pursuant to 48 CFR 9903.201-2 is subject to other types of CAS coverage, the substance of the applicable clause set forth in section 30.205 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) shall be inserted.

(2) The requirement in this paragraph (d) shall apply only to negotiated subcontracts in excess of the lower CAS threshold specified in FAR 30.205(b) on the date of subcontract award.

(3) The requirement shall not apply to negotiated subcontracts otherwise exempt from the requirement to include a CAS clause as specified in 48 CFR 9903.201-1.

(End of clause)

52.230-4 Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices-Foreign Concerns.

As prescribed in 30.205(c)(1), insert the following clause:

DISCLOSURE AND CONSISTENCY OF COST ACCOUNTING PRACTICES-FOREIGN CONCERNS (DEVIATION NOV 2025)

(a) The Contractor, in connection with this contract, shall-

(1) Comply with the requirements of 48 CFR 9904.401, Consistency in Estimating, Accumulating, and Reporting Costs; and 48 CFR 9904.402, Consistency in Allocating Costs

Incurred for the Same Purpose, in effect on the date of award of this contract, as indicated in 48 CFR 9904.

(2) (Cost Accounting Standard (CAS)-covered Contracts Only). If it is a business unit of a company required to submit a Disclosure Statement, disclose in writing its cost accounting practices as required by 48 CFR 9903.202-1 through 48 CFR 9903.202-5. If the Contractor has notified the Contracting Officer that the Disclosure Statement contains trade secrets and commercial or financial information which is privileged and confidential, the Disclosure Statement shall be protected and shall not be released outside of the U.S. Government.

(3)

(i) Follow consistently the Contractor's cost accounting practices. A change to such practices may be proposed, however, by either the U.S. Government or the Contractor, and the Contractor agrees to negotiate with the Contracting Officer the terms and conditions under which a change may be made. After the terms and conditions under which the change is to be made have been agreed to, the change must be applied prospectively to this contract, and the Disclosure Statement, if affected, must be amended accordingly.

(ii) The Contractor shall, when the parties agree to a change to a cost accounting practice and the Contracting Officer has made the finding required in 48 CFR 9903.201-6(c) that the change is desirable and not detrimental to the interests of the U.S. Government, negotiate an equitable adjustment as provided in the Changes clause of this contract. In the absence of the required finding, no agreement may be made under this contract clause that will increase costs paid by the U.S. Government.

(4) Agree to an adjustment of the contract price or cost allowance, as appropriate, if the Contractor or a subcontractor fails to comply with the applicable CAS or to follow any cost accounting practice, and such failure results in any increased costs paid by the U.S. Government. Such adjustment shall provide for recovery of the increased costs to the U.S. Government, together with interest thereon computed at the annual rate established under section 6621(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ([26 U.S.C. 6621\(a\)\(2\)](#)) for such period, from the time the payment by the U.S. Government was made to the time the adjustment is effected.

(b) If the parties fail to agree whether the Contractor has complied with an applicable CAS rule, or regulation as specified in 48 CFR 9903 and 48 CFR 9904 and as to any cost adjustment demanded by the U.S. Government, such failure to agree will constitute a dispute under [41 U.S.C. chapter 71](#), Contract Disputes.

(c) The Contractor shall permit any authorized representatives of the U.S. Government to examine and make copies of any documents, papers, and records relating to compliance with the requirements of this clause.

(d) The Contractor shall include in all negotiated subcontracts, which the Contractor enters into, the substance of this clause, except paragraph (b), and shall require such inclusion in all other subcontracts of any tier, except that—

(1) If the subcontract is awarded to a business unit which pursuant to 48 CFR 9903.201-2 is subject to other types of CAS coverage, the substance of the applicable clause prescribed in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 30.205 shall be inserted.

(2) The requirement in this paragraph (d) shall apply only to negotiated subcontracts in excess of the lower CAS threshold specified in FAR 30.205(b) on the date of subcontract award.

(3) The requirement shall not apply to negotiated subcontracts otherwise exempt from the requirement to include a CAS clause as specified in 48 CFR 9903.201-1.

(End of clause)

52.230-5 Cost Accounting Standards-Educational Institution.

As prescribed in 30.205(e)(1), insert the following clause:

COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS-EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION (DEVIATION NOV 2025)

(a) Unless the contract is exempt under 48 CFR 9903.201-1 and 9903.201-2, the provisions of 48 CFR 9903 are incorporated herein by reference and the Contractor, in connection with this contract, shall-

(1) (CAS-covered Contracts Only). If a business unit of an educational institution (defined as an institution of higher education in the OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200, subpart A and [20 U.S.C. 1001](#)) is required to submit a Disclosure Statement, disclose in writing the Contractor's cost accounting practices as required by 48 CFR 9903.202-1 through 9903.202-5, including methods of distinguishing direct costs from indirect costs

and the basis used for accumulating and allocating indirect costs. The practices disclosed for this contract shall be the same as the practices currently disclosed and applied on all other contracts and subcontracts being performed by the Contractor and which contain a Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) clause. If the Contractor has notified the Contracting Officer that the Disclosure Statement contains trade secrets, and commercial or financial information which is privileged and confidential, the Disclosure Statement shall be protected and shall not be released outside of the Government.

(2) Follow consistently the Contractor's cost accounting practices in accumulating and reporting contract performance cost data concerning this contract. If any change in cost accounting practices is made for the purposes of any contract or subcontract subject to CAS requirements, the change must be applied prospectively to this contract and the Disclosure Statement, if required, must be amended accordingly. If an accounting principle change mandated under OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200, subpart E and appendix III, requires that a change in the Contractor's cost accounting practices be made after the date of this contract award, the change must be applied prospectively to this contract and the Disclosure Statement, if required, must be amended accordingly. If the contract price or cost allowance of this contract is affected by such changes, adjustment shall be made in accordance with paragraph (a)(4) or (a)(5) of this clause, as appropriate.

(3) Comply with all CAS, including any modifications and interpretations indicated thereto contained in 48 CFR 9905 in effect on the date of award of this contract or, if the Contractor has submitted certified cost or pricing data, on the date of final agreement on price as shown on the Contractor's signed certificate of current cost or pricing data. The Contractor shall also comply with any CAS (or modifications to CAS) which hereafter become applicable to a contract or subcontract of the Contractor. Such compliance shall be required prospectively from the date of applicability to such contract or subcontract.

(4)

(i) Agree to an equitable adjustment as provided in the Changes clause of this contract if the contract cost is affected by a change which, pursuant to paragraph (a)(3) of this clause, the Contractor is required to make to the Contractor's established cost accounting practices.

(ii) Negotiate with the Contracting Officer to determine the terms and conditions under which a change may be made to a cost accounting practice, other than a change made under other provisions of paragraph (a)(4) of this clause;

provided that no agreement may be made under this provision that will increase costs paid by the United States.

(iii) When the parties agree to a change to a cost accounting practice, other than a change under subdivision (a)(4)(i) or (a)(4)(iv) of this clause, negotiate an equitable adjustment as provided in the Changes clause of this contract.

(iv) Agree to an equitable adjustment as provided in the Changes clause of this contract, if the contract cost is materially affected by an accounting principle amendment required under the OMB Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR part 200, subpart E and appendix III, which, on becoming effective after the date of contract award, requires the Contractor to make a change to the Contractor's established cost accounting practices.

(5) Agree to an adjustment of the contract price or cost allowance, as appropriate, if the Contractor or a subcontractor fails to comply with an applicable Cost Accounting Standard, or to follow any cost accounting practice consistently and such failure results in any increased costs paid by the United States. Such adjustment shall provide for recovery of the increased costs to the United States, together with interest thereon computed at the annual rate established under section 6621(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ([26 U.S.C. 6621\(a\)\(2\)](#)) for such period, from the time the payment by the United States was made to the time the adjustment is effected. In no case shall the Government recover costs greater than the increased cost to the Government, in the aggregate, on the relevant contracts subject to the price adjustment, unless the Contractor made a change in its cost accounting practices of which it was aware or should have been aware at the time of price negotiations and which it failed to disclose to the Government.

(b) If the parties fail to agree whether the Contractor or a subcontractor has complied with an applicable CAS or a CAS rule or regulation in 48 CFR 9903 and as to any cost adjustment demanded by the United States, such failure to agree will constitute a dispute under [41 U.S.C. chapter 71](#), Contract Disputes.

(c) The Contractor shall permit any authorized representatives of the Government to examine and make copies of any documents, papers, or records relating to compliance with the requirements of this clause.

(d) The Contractor shall include in all negotiated subcontracts which the Contractor enters into, the substance of this clause, except paragraph (b), and shall require such inclusion in all other subcontracts, of any tier, including the obligation to comply with all applicable CAS in effect

on the subcontractor's award date or, if the subcontractor has submitted certified cost or pricing data, on the date of final agreement on price as shown on the subcontractor's signed Certificate of Current Cost or Pricing Data, except that-

(1) If the subcontract is awarded to a business unit which pursuant to 48 CFR 9903.201-2 is subject to other types of CAS coverage, the substance of the applicable clause set forth in 48 CFR 9903.201-4 shall be inserted;

(2) The requirement in this paragraph (d) shall apply only to negotiated subcontracts in excess of the lower CAS threshold specified in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 30.205(b) on the date of subcontract award; and

(3) The requirement shall not apply to negotiated subcontracts otherwise exempt from the requirement to include a CAS clause as specified in 48 CFR 9903.201-1.

(End of clause)

52.230-6 Administration of Cost Accounting Standards.

As prescribed in 30.205(d)(1), insert the following clause:

ADMINISTRATION OF COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (DEVIATION NOV 2025)

For the purpose of administering the Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) requirements under this contract, the Contractor shall take the steps outlined in paragraphs (b) through (i) and (k) through (n) of this clause:

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause-

Affected CAS-covered contract or subcontract means a contract or subcontract subject to CAS rules and regulations for which a Contractor or subcontractor-

(1) Used one cost accounting practice to estimate costs and a changed cost accounting practice to accumulate and report costs under the contract or subcontract; or

(2) Used a noncompliant practice for purposes of estimating or accumulating and reporting costs under the contract or subcontract.

Cognizant Federal agency official (CFAO) means the Contracting Officer assigned by the cognizant Federal agency to administer the CAS.

Desirable change means a compliant change to a Contractor's established or disclosed cost accounting practices that the CFAO finds is desirable and not detrimental to the Government and

is, therefore, not subject to the no increased cost prohibition provisions of CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts affected by the change.

Fixed-price contracts and subcontracts means—

- (1) The following types of fixed-price contracts and subcontracts—
 - (i) Firm-fixed-price contracts;
 - (ii) Fixed-priced contracts with economic price adjustment (except when price adjustments are based on actual costs of labor or material); and
 - (iii) Firm-fixed-price, level-of-effort term contracts.
- (2) Fixed-price incentive contracts and subcontracts where the price is not adjusted based on actual costs incurred (FAR part 16);
- (3) Orders issued under indefinite-delivery contracts and subcontracts where final payment is not based on actual costs incurred (FAR part 16); and
- (4) The fixed-hourly rate portion of time-and-materials and labor-hours contracts and subcontracts (FAR part 16).

Flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts means—

- (1) The following types of fixed-price contracts and subcontracts—
 - (i) Fixed-price contracts with economic price adjustment based on actual costs of labor or material;
 - (ii) Fixed-price incentive contract;
 - (iii) Fixed-price contracts with prospective price redetermination.; and
 - (iv) Fixed-ceiling-price contracts with retroactive price redetermination.
- (2) Cost-reimbursement contracts and subcontracts (FAR part 16);
- (3) Incentive contracts and subcontracts where the price may be adjusted based on actual costs incurred (FAR part 16);
- (4) Orders issued under indefinite-delivery contracts and subcontracts where final payment is based on actual costs incurred (FAR part 16); and
- (5) The materials portion of time-and-materials contracts and subcontracts (FAR part 16).

Noncompliance means a failure in estimating, accumulating, or reporting costs to-

- (1) Comply with applicable CAS; or
- (2) Consistently follow disclosed or established cost accounting practices.

Required change means-

- (1) A change in cost accounting practice that a Contractor is required to make in order to comply with applicable Standards, modifications or interpretations thereto, that subsequently become applicable to existing CAS-covered contracts or subcontracts due to the receipt of another CAS-covered contract or subcontract; or
- (2) A prospective change to a disclosed or established cost accounting practice when the CFAO determines that the former practice was in compliance with applicable CAS and the change is necessary for the Contractor to remain in compliance.

Unilateral change means a change in cost accounting practice from one compliant practice to another compliant practice that a Contractor with a CAS-covered contract(s) or subcontract(s) elects to make that has not been deemed a desirable change by the CFAO and for which the Government will pay no aggregate increased costs.

(b) Submit to the CFAO a description of any cost accounting practice change as outlined in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this clause (including revisions to the Disclosure Statement, if applicable), and any written statement that the cost impact of the change is immaterial. If a change in cost accounting practice is implemented without submitting the notice required by this paragraph, the CFAO may determine the change to be a failure to follow paragraph (a)(2) of the clause at FAR 52.230-2, Cost Accounting Standards; paragraph (a)(4) of the clause at FAR 52.230-3, Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices; paragraph (a)(4) of the clause at FAR 52.230-4, Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices–Foreign Concerns; or paragraph (a)(2) of the clause at FAR 52.230-5, Cost Accounting Standards–Educational Institution.

(1) When a description has been submitted for a change in cost accounting practice that is dependent on a contract award and that contract is subsequently awarded, notify the CFAO within 15 days after such award.

(2) For any change in cost accounting practice not covered by (b)(1) of this clause that is required in accordance with paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4)(i) of the clause at FAR 52.230-2; or paragraphs (a)(3), (a)(4)(i), or (a)(4)(iv) of the clause at FAR 52.230-5; submit a description of the change to the CFAO not less than 60 days (or such other date as may be mutually agreed to by the CFAO and the Contractor) before implementation of the change.

(3) For any change in cost accounting practices proposed in accordance with paragraph (a)(4)(ii) or (iii) of the clauses at FAR 52.230-2 and FAR 52.230-5; or with paragraph (a)(3) of the clauses at FAR 52.230-3 and FAR 52.230-4, submit a description of the change not less than 60 days (or such other date as may be mutually agreed to by the CFAO and the Contractor) before implementation of the change. If the change includes a proposed retroactive date submit supporting rationale.

(4) Submit a description of the change necessary to correct a failure to comply with an applicable CAS or to follow a disclosed practice (as contemplated by paragraph (a)(5) of the clause at FAR 52.230-2 and FAR 52.230-5; or by paragraph (a)(4) of the clauses at FAR 52.230-3 and FAR 52.230-4)-

(i) Within 60 days (or such other date as may be mutually agreed to by the CFAO and the Contractor) after the date of agreement with the CFAO that there is a noncompliance; or

(ii) In the event of Contractor disagreement, within 60 days after the CFAO notifies the Contractor of the determination of noncompliance.

(c) When requested by the CFAO, submit on or before a date specified by the CFAO-

(1) A general dollar magnitude (GDM) proposal in accordance with paragraph (d) or (g) of this clause. The Contractor may submit a detailed cost-impact (DCI) proposal in lieu of the requested GDM proposal provided the DCI proposal is in accordance with paragraph (e) or (h) of this clause;

(2) A detailed cost-impact (DCI) proposal in accordance with paragraph (e) or (h) of this clause;

(3) For any request for a desirable change that is based on the criteria in FAR 30.302-2(b)(3)(ii), the data necessary to demonstrate the required cost savings; and

(4) For any request for a desirable change that is based on criteria other than that in FAR 30.302-2(b)(3)(ii), a GDM proposal and any other data necessary for the CFAO to determine if the change is a desirable change.

(d) For any change in cost accounting practice subject to paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this clause, the GDM proposal shall-

(1) Calculate the cost impact in accordance with paragraph (f) of this clause;

(2) Use one or more of the following methods to determine the increase or decrease in cost accumulations:

(i) A representative sample of affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts.

(ii) The change in indirect rates multiplied by the total estimated base computed for each of the following groups:

(A) Fixed-price contracts and subcontracts.

(B) Flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts.

(iii) Any other method that provides a reasonable approximation of the total increase or decrease in cost accumulations for all affected fixed-price and flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts;

(3) Use a format acceptable to the CFAO but, as a minimum, include the following data:

(i) The estimated increase or decrease in cost accumulations by Executive agency, including any impact the change may have on contract and subcontract incentives, fees, and profits, for each of the following groups:

(A) Fixed-price contracts and subcontracts.

(B) Flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts.

(ii) For unilateral changes, the increased or decreased costs to the Government for each of the following groups:

(A) Fixed-price contracts and subcontracts.

(B) Flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts; and

(4) When requested by the CFAO, identify all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts.

(e) For any change in cost accounting practice subject to paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this clause, the DCI proposal shall-

(1) Show the calculation of the cost impact in accordance with paragraph (f) of this clause;

(2) Show the estimated increase or decrease in cost accumulations for each affected CAS-covered contract and subcontract unless the CFAO and Contractor agree to include-

(i) Only those affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts having an estimate to complete exceeding a specified amount; and

(ii) An estimate of the total increase or decrease in cost accumulations for all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts, using the results in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this clause;

(3) Use a format acceptable to the CFAO but, as a minimum, include the information in paragraph (d)(3) of this clause; and

(4) When requested by the CFAO, identify all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts.

(f) For GDM and DCI proposals that are subject to the requirements of paragraph (d) or (e) of this clause, calculate the cost impact as follows:

(1) The cost impact calculation shall include all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts regardless of their status (i.e., open or closed) or the fiscal year in which the costs were incurred (i.e., whether or not the final indirect rates have been established).

(2) For unilateral changes-

(i) Determine the increased or decreased cost to the Government for flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts as follows:

(A) When the estimated cost to complete using the changed practice exceeds the estimated cost to complete using the current practice, the difference is increased cost to the Government.

(B) When the estimated cost to complete using the changed practice is less than the estimated cost to complete using the current practice, the difference is decreased cost to the Government;

(ii) Determine the increased or decreased cost to the Government for fixed-priced contracts and subcontracts as follows:

(A) When the estimated cost to complete using the changed practice is less than the estimated cost to complete using the current practice, the difference is increased cost to the Government.

(B) When the estimated cost to complete using the changed practice exceeds the estimated cost to complete using the current practice, the difference is decreased cost to the Government;

(iii) Calculate the total increase or decrease in contract and subcontract incentives, fees, and profits associated with the increased or decreased costs to the Government in accordance with 48 CFR 9903.306(c). The associated increase or decrease is based on the difference between the negotiated incentives, fees, and profits and the amounts that would have been negotiated had the cost impact been known at the time the contracts and subcontracts were negotiated; and

(iv) Calculate the increased cost to the Government in the aggregate.

(3) For equitable adjustments for required or desirable changes-

(i) Estimated increased cost accumulations are the basis for increasing contract prices, target prices and cost ceilings; and

(ii) Estimated decreased cost accumulations are the basis for decreasing contract prices, target prices and cost ceilings.

(g) For any noncompliant cost accounting practice subject to paragraph (b)(4) of this clause, prepare the GDM proposal as follows:

(1) Calculate the cost impact in accordance with paragraph (i) of this clause.

(2) Use one or more of the following methods to determine the increase or decrease in contract and subcontract prices or cost accumulations, as applicable:

(i) A representative sample of affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts.

(ii) When the noncompliance involves cost accumulation the change in indirect rates multiplied by the applicable base for only flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts.

(iii) Any other method that provides a reasonable approximation of the total increase or decrease.

(3) Use a format acceptable to the CFAO but, as a minimum, include the following data:

(i) The total increase or decrease in contract and subcontract price and cost accumulations, as applicable, by Executive agency, including any impact the noncompliance may have on contract and subcontract incentives, fees, and profits, for each of the following groups:

(A) Fixed-price contracts and subcontracts.

(B) Flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts.

(ii) The increased or decreased cost to the Government for each of the following groups:

(A) Fixed-price contracts and subcontracts.

(B) Flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts.

(iii) The total overpayments and underpayments made by the Government during the period of noncompliance.

(4) When requested by the CFAO, identify all CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts.

(h) For any noncompliant practice subject to paragraph (b)(4) of this clause, prepare the DCI proposal as follows:

(1) Calculate the cost impact in accordance with paragraph (i) of this clause.

(2) Show the increase or decrease in price and cost accumulations for each affected CAS-covered contract and subcontract unless the CFAO and Contractor agree to-

(i) Include only those affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts having-

(A) Contract and subcontract values exceeding a specified amount when the noncompliance involves estimating costs; and

(B) Incurred costs exceeding a specified amount when the noncompliance involves accumulating costs; and

(ii) Estimate the total increase or decrease in price and cost accumulations for all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts using the results in paragraph (h)(2)(i) of this clause.

(3) Use a format acceptable to the CFAO that, as a minimum, include the information in paragraph (g)(3) of this clause.

(4) When requested by the CFAO, identify all CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts.

(i) For GDM and DCI proposals that are subject to the requirements of paragraph (g) or (h) of this clause, calculate the cost impact as follows:

(1) The cost impact calculation shall include all affected CAS-covered contracts and subcontracts regardless of their status (i.e., open or closed) or the fiscal year in which the costs are incurred (i.e., whether or not the final indirect rates have been established).

(2) For noncompliances that involve estimating costs, determine the increased or decreased cost to the Government for fixed-price contracts and subcontracts as follows:

(i) When the negotiated contract or subcontract price exceeds what the negotiated price would have been had the Contractor used a compliant practice, the difference is increased cost to the Government.

(ii) When the negotiated contract or subcontract price is less than what the negotiated price would have been had the Contractor used a compliant practice, the difference is decreased cost to the Government.

(3) For noncompliances that involve accumulating costs, determine the increased or decreased cost to the Government for flexibly-priced contracts and subcontracts as follows:

(i) When the costs that were accumulated under the noncompliant practice exceed the costs that would have been accumulated using a compliant practice (from the time the noncompliant practice was first implemented until the date the noncompliant practice was replaced with a compliant practice), the difference is increased cost to the Government.

(ii) When the costs that were accumulated under the noncompliant practice are less than the costs that would have been accumulated using a compliant practice (from the time the noncompliant practice was first implemented until the date the noncompliant practice was replaced with a compliant practice), the difference is decreased cost to the Government.

(4) Calculate the total increase or decrease in contract and subcontracts incentives, fees, and profits associated with the increased or decreased cost to the Government in accordance with 48 CFR 9903.306(c). The associated increase or decrease is based on the difference between the negotiated incentives, fees, and profits and the amounts that would have been negotiated had the Contractor used a compliant practice.

(5) Calculate the increased cost to the Government in the aggregate.

(j) If the Contractor does not submit the information required by paragraph (b) or (c) of this clause within the specified time, or any extension granted by the CFAO, the CFAO may take one or both of the following actions:

(1) Withhold an amount not to exceed 10 percent of each subsequent amount payment to the Contractor's affected CAS-covered contracts, (up to the estimated GDM of the cost impact), until such time as the Contractor provides the required information to the CFAO.

(2) Issue a final decision in accordance with FAR part 33 and unilaterally adjust the contract(s) by the estimated amount of the cost impact.

(k) Agree to-

(1) Contract modifications to reflect adjustments required in accordance with paragraph (a)(4)(ii) or (a)(5) of the clauses at FAR 52.230-2 and 52.230-5; or with paragraph (a)(3)(i) or (a)(4) of the clauses at FAR 52.230-3 and FAR 52.230-4; and

(2) Repay the Government for any aggregate increased cost paid to the Contractor.

(l) For all subcontracts subject to the clauses at FAR 52.230-2, 52.230-3, 52.230-4, or 52.230-5-

(1) So state in the body of the subcontract, in the letter of award, or in both (do not use self-deleting clauses);

(2) Include the substance of this clause in all negotiated subcontracts; and

(3) Within 30 days after award of the subcontract, submit the following information to the Contractor's CFAO:

(i) Subcontractor's name and subcontract number.

(ii) Dollar amount and date of award.

(iii) Name of Contractor making the award.

(m) Notify the CFAO in writing of any adjustments required to subcontracts under this contract and agree to an adjustment to this contract price or estimated cost and fee. The Contractor shall-

(1) Provide this notice within 30 days after the Contractor receives the proposed subcontract adjustments; and

(2) Include a proposal for adjusting the higher-tier subcontract or the contract appropriately.

(n) For subcontracts containing the clause or substance of the clause at FAR 52.230-2, FAR 52.230-3, FAR 52.230-4, or FAR 52.230-5, require the subcontractor to comply with all Standards in effect on the date of award or of final agreement on price, as shown on the subcontractor's signed Certificate of Current Cost or Pricing Data, whichever is earlier.

(End of clause)

52.230-7 Proposal Disclosure-Cost Accounting Practice Changes.

As prescribed in 30.204(c), insert the following provision:

PROPOSAL DISCLOSURE-COST ACCOUNTING PRACTICE CHANGES (APR 2005)

The offeror shall check "yes" below if the contract award will result in a required or unilateral change in cost accounting practice, including unilateral changes requested to be desirable changes.

☐ Yes ☐ No

If the offeror checked "Yes" above, the offeror shall-

(1) Prepare the price proposal in response to the solicitation using the changed practice for the period of performance for which the practice will be used; and

(2) Submit a description of the changed cost accounting practice to the Contracting Officer and the Cognizant Federal Agency Official as pricing support for the proposal.

(End of provision)