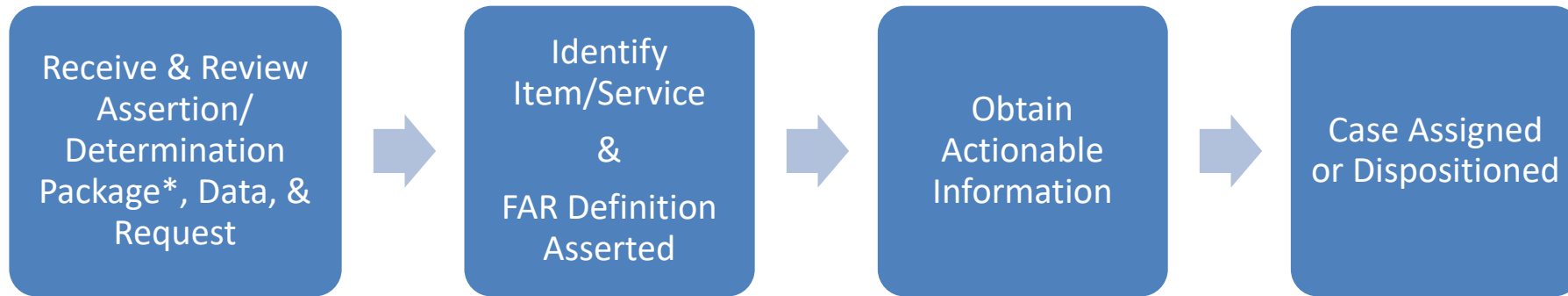


CIIG Standardized Review Process

- Approach to equitable review of commercial item determination requests.

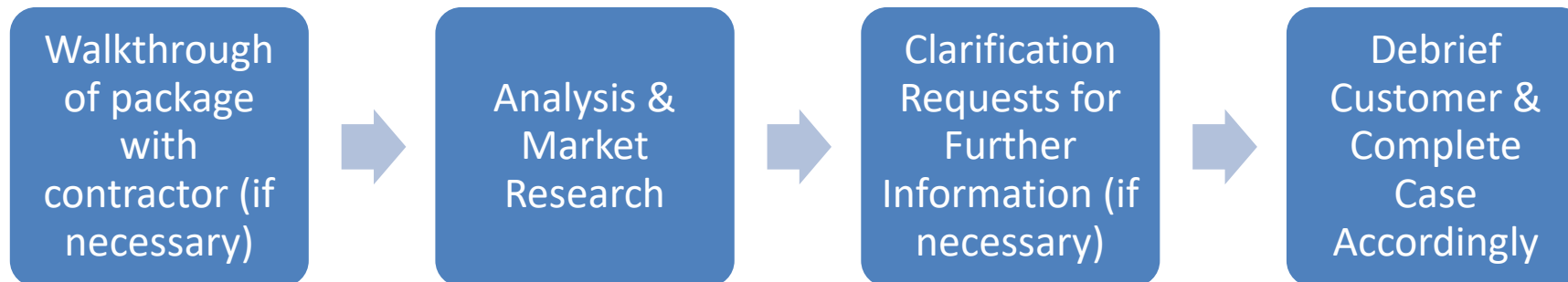
Current requests are only accepted from Government Customers

Vetting Process (Pre-Case Acceptance/Assignment)



*See next slide for list of helpful types of information

Analysis Process (Post-Case Acceptance/Assignment)



Go-Backs & Debriefs
Coordinate with the requestor

Helpful Types of Information to Include to Support CIG Analysis of Commercial Item Determinations.

List of helpful items/documents that may assist the CIG's analysis for contractors to consider including in commercial item justification/determination assertion packages. (Submitting these items/documents does not guarantee the asserted item/service will be determined commercial).

1. The Contractor's commercial assertion/determination stating which FAR 2.101 commercial item definition (1-8), or COTS definition the proposed item/service satisfies. The justification/determination should also include supporting documentation justifying how the proposed item/service meets the identified FAR 2.101 definition.
2. Any evidence of the supplies' or services' sale, lease, licenses, or offer for sale, lease or license to, or availability in the commercial market. Evidence may include:
 - A website (navigate DCMA to specific item being referenced) and link reference for evidence of valid offer to general public supporting what is available to the general public;
 - A publicly available catalog or price list; and
 - Commercial sales data establishing a sales history for the proposed item to commercial customers, including:
 - a. Sales reports (item price column may be removed);
 - b. If no sales history exists, then evidence of valid offers to commercial customers, which may include unredacted sales orders, quotes or additional information that demonstrates the similar item is being actively offered in the commercial marketplace.
3. Any existing CID – Either a Prime or Subcontractor determination or justification, or a CID signed by a warranted Government Contracting Officer.
4. If the Contractor cannot show commercial sales for the exact supplies or services required by the Government customer, commercial sales data for supplies or services that the Contractor sells on the commercial marketplace, but asserts that it will modify to meet the Government's technical requirements.
5. The Contractor's comparative technical analysis of the proposed item and any commercial item or service the Contractor asserts is of the same type. This should include a side-by-side comparison of the proposed item vs. the similar commercial item or items, noting any differences and similarities. This comparative technical analysis should also include (but is not limited to) the following:
 - Name of item or service;
 - Description of item/service, including information regarding the assembly, operation and/or maintenance of the item;
 - Pictures of proposed item and of-a-type commercial equivalent;
 - Function(s) to be performed; describe and provide examples of how the applications of the similar items are the same or different as applications for the proposed items and why any different characteristics can be deemed minor or commercially available;
 - Performance characteristics; describe and provide examples of how the applications for the similar items are the same or different as applications for the proposed items;
 - Market research documentation;

- Terms and conditions for items such as warranty, technical data rights and intellectual property;
- Essential physical characteristics;
- Technical Specification Sheets/Drawings and Performance Specification Sheets, data sheet and/or explanation of physical characteristics function and performance characteristics
- Drawings, parts lists, notes lists, and development or product specifications, as applicable; and
- Any other items the contractor or DCMA deems necessary to support comparability between the proposed item(s)/service(s) and the of-a-type item(s)/service(s)

NOTE: For services, the information provided will be tailored to the specific type of services and the definition asserted; terms and conditions, to include pricing structure; ancillary or standalone.

6. Identify any price differences between the item/service identified as commercial, and the comparable type of item/service, and any reason for those price differences.
7. Pricing for any minor modifications of a type not customarily available in the commercial marketplace made to meet Federal Government requirements.
8. Prime Contractor's Proposal and/or Subcontractor's Proposal
9. A price reasonableness evaluation is conducted in parallel to the commerciality evaluation, leading to the Government's need for similar pricing information to that information addressed above.
10. If no evidence of adequate price competition exists, the contractor is encouraged to provide DCMA with an electronic copy (or access to an electronic copy) of the following information:
 - Unfiltered Sales data for the proposed item to include total sales for recent relevant sales to both Government and commercial customers.
 - Unfiltered sales data for any similar items sold in the commercial marketplace to include total sales for recent relevant sales.
 - A publically available catalog with a date, with the appropriate pages for the offered items identified and any discounts offered.
 - Access to view sales contracts and unredacted invoices with item name, quantities and prices of sales in the commercial marketplace.
 - An explanation of the difference in price between what is being proposed versus the similar item being used for comparison, traced to the side by side comparison, including any modifications.
 - Any relevant strategic pricing agreement or arrangement, to include, but not limited to Long Term Agreements (LTAs), relevant Terms and Conditions, or other listings of proposed or similar items that impact price.
 - Data other than certified cost or pricing data, including cost data, as a means to support price reasonableness only in the event the data or techniques described in FAR 15.404-1(b) are insufficient to determine the price is fair and reasonable, and only then in the format in which it is normally maintained.
11. The Contractor's Price Analysis and Price Reasonableness Report for proposed items. ¹
12. A Contractor point of contact to reach in the event questions arise or clarifications are needed.

¹ It is the contractor's responsibility to conduct cost or price analyses to establish the reasonableness of the proposed subcontract prices and include the results of those analyses in the proposal. See FAR 15.404-3(b)(1) & (2).