

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMISSION OF A CONTRACT PRICING PROPOSAL

1. SF 1411 provides a vehicle for the offeror to submit to the Government a pricing proposal of estimated and/or incurred costs by contract line item with supporting information, adequately cross-referenced, suitable for detailed analysis. A cost element breakdown, using the applicable format prescribed in 7A, B, or C below, shall be attached for each proposed line item and must reflect any specific requirements established by the contracting officer. Supporting breakdowns must be furnished for each cost element, consistent with offeror's cost accounting system.

When more than one contract line item is proposed, summary total amounts covering all line items must be furnished for each cost element. If agreement has been reached with Government representatives on use of forward pricing rates/factors, identify the agreement, include a copy, and describe its nature. Depending on offeror's system, breakdowns shall be provided for the following basic elements of cost, as applicable:

Materials—Provide a consolidated priced summary of individual material quantities included in the various tasks, orders, or contract line items being proposed and the basis for pricing (vendor quotes, invoice prices, etc.). Include raw materials, parts, components, assemblies, and services to be produced or performed by others. For all items proposed, identify the item and show the source, quantity, and price.

Competitive Methods—For those acquisitions (e.g., subcontracts, purchase orders, material orders, etc.) over \$100,000 priced on a competitive basis, also provide data showing degree of competition, and the basis for establishing the source and reasonableness of price. For interorganizational transfers priced at other than cost of the comparable competitive commercial work of the division, subsidiary, or affiliate of the contractor, explain the pricing method (see 31.205-26(e)).

Established Catalog or Market Prices/Prices Set by Law or Regulation—When an exemption from the requirement to submit cost or pricing data is claimed, whether the item was produced by others or by the offeror, provide justification for the exemption as required by 15.804-3(e).

Noncompetitive Methods—For those acquisitions (e.g., subcontracts, purchase orders, material orders, etc.) over \$100,000 priced on a noncompetitive basis, also provide data showing the basis for establishing source and reasonableness of price. For standard commercial items fabricated by the offeror that are generally stocked in inventory, provide a separate cost breakdown if priced based on cost. For interorganizational transfers priced at cost, provide a separate breakdown of cost by elements. As required by 15.806-2(a), provide a copy of cost or pricing data submitted by the prospective source in support of each subcontract, or purchase order that is either: (i) \$1,000,000 or more, or (ii) both more than \$100,000 and more than 10 percent of the prime contractor's proposed price. The contracting officer may require submission of cost or pricing data in support of proposals in lower amounts. Submit the results of the analysis of the prospective source's proposal as required by 15.806. When the submission of a prospective source's cost or pricing data is required as described above, it shall be included as part of the offeror's initial pricing proposal.

Direct Labor—Provide a time-phased (e.g., monthly, quarterly, etc.) breakdown of labor hours, rates, and cost by appropriate category, and furnish bases for estimates.

Indirect Costs—Indicate how offeror has computed and applied offeror's indirect costs, including cost breakdowns, and showing trends and budgetary data, to provide a basis for evaluating the reasonableness of proposed rates. Indicate the rates used and provide an appropriate explanation.

Other Costs—List all other costs not otherwise included in the categories described above (e.g., special tooling, travel, computer and consultant services, preservation, packaging and packing, spoilage and rework, and Federal excise tax on finished articles) and provide bases for pricing.

Royalties—If more than \$250, provide the following information on a separate page for each separate royalty or license fee: name and address of licensor; date of license agreement; patent numbers, patent application serial numbers, or other basis on which the royalty is payable; brief description (including any part or model numbers of each contract item or component on which the royalty is payable); percentage or dollar rate of royalty per unit; unit price of contract item; number of units; and total dollar amount of royalties. In addition, if specifically requested by the contracting officer, provide a copy of the current license agreement and identification of applicable claims of specific patents. (See FAR 27.204 and 31.205-37.)

Facilities Capital Cost of Money—When the offeror elects to claim facilities capital cost of money as an allowable cost, the offeror must submit Form CASB-CMF and show the calculation of the proposed amount (see FAR 31.205-10).

2. As part of the specific information required, the offeror must submit with offeror's proposal, and clearly identify as such, cost or pricing data (that is, data that are verifiable and factual and otherwise as defined at FAR 15.801). In addition, submit with offeror's proposal any information reasonably required to explain offeror's estimating process, including—

a. The judgmental factors applied and the mathematical or other methods used in the estimate, including those used in projecting from known data; and

b. The nature and amount of any contingencies included in the proposed price.

3. There is a clear distinction between submitting cost or pricing data and merely making available books, records, and other documents without identification. The requirement for submission of cost or pricing data is met when all accurate cost or pricing data reasonably available to the offeror have been submitted, either actually or by specific identification, to the contracting officer or an authorized representative. As later information comes into the offeror's possession, it should be promptly submitted to the contracting officer. The requirement for submission of cost or pricing data continues up to the time of final agreement on price.

4. In submitting offeror's proposal, offeror must include an index, appropriately referenced, of all the cost or pricing data and information accompanying or identified in the proposal. In addition, any future additions and/or revisions, up to the date of agreement on price, must be annotated on a supplemental index.

5. By submitting offeror's proposal, the offeror, if selected for negotiation, grants the contracting officer or an authorized representative the right to examine, at any time before award, those books, records, documents, and other types of factual information, regardless of form or whether such supporting information is specifically referenced or included in the proposal as the basis for pricing, that will permit an adequate evaluation of the proposed price.

6. As soon as practicable after final agreement on price, but before the award resulting from the proposal, the offeror shall, under the conditions stated in FAR 15.804-4, submit a Certificate of Current Cost or Pricing Data.

7. HEADINGS FOR SUBMISSION OF LINE-ITEM SUMMARIES:

A. New Contracts (including Letter contracts).

COST ELEMENTS	PROPOSED CONTRACT ESTIMATE—TOTAL COST	PROPOSED CONTRACT ESTIMATE—UNIT COST	REFERENCE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Under Column (1)—Enter appropriate cost elements.

Under Column (2)—Enter those necessary and reasonable costs that in offeror's judgment will properly be incurred in efficient contract performance. When any of the costs in this column have already been incurred (e.g., under a letter contract or unpriced order), describe them on an attached supporting schedule. When preproduction or startup costs are significant, or when specifically requested to do so by the contracting officer, provide a full identification and explanation of them.

Under Column (3)—Optional, unless required by the contracting officer.

Under Column (4)—Identify the attachment in which the information supporting the specific cost element may be found. Attach separate pages as necessary.

B. Change Orders (modifications).

COST ELEMENTS	ESTIMATED COST OF ALL WORK DELETED	COST OF DELETED WORK ALREADY PERFORMED	NET COST TO BE DELETED	COST OF WORK ADDED	NET COST OF CHANGE	REFERENCE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Under Column (1)—Enter appropriate cost elements.

Under Column (2)—Include (i) current estimates of what the cost would have been to complete deleted work not yet performed, and (ii) the cost of deleted work already performed.

Under Column (3)—Include the incurred cost of deleted work already performed, actually computed if possible, or estimated in the contractor's accounting records. Attach a detailed inventory of work, materials, parts, components, and hardware already purchased, manufactured, or performed and deleted by the change, indicating the cost and proposed disposition of each line item. Also, if offeror desires to retain these items or any portion of them, indicate the amount offered for them.

Under Column (4)—Enter the net cost to be deleted which is the estimated cost of all deleted work less the cost of deleted work already performed. Column (2) less Column (3) = Column (4).

Under Column (5)—Enter the offeror's estimate for cost of work added by the change. When nonrecurring costs are significant, or when specifically requested to do so by the contracting officer, provide a full identification and explanation of them.

Under Column (6)—Enter the net cost of change which is the cost of work added, less the net cost to be deleted. When this result is negative, place the amount in parentheses. Column (4) less Column (5) = Column (6).

Under Column (7)—Identify the attachment in which the information supporting the specific cost element may be found. Attach separate pages as necessary.

C. Price Revision/Redetermination.

CUTOFF DATE	NUMBER OF UNITS COMPLETED	NUMBER OF UNITS TO BE COMPLETED	CONTRACT AMOUNT	REDETERMINATION PROPOSAL AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

COST ELEMENTS	INCURRED COST—PREPRODUCTION	INCURRED COST—COMPLETED UNITS	INCURRED COST—WORK IN PROCESS	TOTAL INCURRED COST	ESTIMATED COST TO COMPLETE	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	REFERENCE
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

Under Column (1)—Enter the cut off date required by the contract, if applicable.

Under Column (2)—Enter the number of units completed during the period for which experienced costs of production are being submitted.

Under Column (3)—Enter the number of units remaining to be completed under the contract.

Under Column (4)—Enter the cumulative contract amount.

Under Column (5)—Enter the offeror's redetermination proposal amount.

Under Column (6)—Enter the difference between the contract amount and the redetermination proposal amount. When this result is negative, place the amount in parentheses. Column (4) less Column (5) = Column (6).

Under Column (7)—Enter appropriate cost elements. When residual inventory exists, the final costs established under fixed-price-incentive and fixed-price-redeterminable arrangements should be net of the fair market value of such inventory. In support of subcontract costs, submit a listing of all subcontracts subject to repricing action, annotated as to their status.

Under Column (8)—Enter all costs incurred under the contract before starting production and other nonrecurring costs (usually referred to as startup costs) from offeror's books and records as of the cutoff date. These include such costs as preproduction engineering, special plant rearrangement, training program, and any identifiable nonrecurring costs such as initial rework, spoilage, pilot runs, etc. In the event the amounts are not segregated in or otherwise available from offeror's records, enter in this column offeror's best estimates. Explain the basis for each estimate and how the costs are charged on offeror's accounting records (e.g., included in production costs as direct engineering labor, charged to manufacturing overhead, etc.). Also show how the costs would be allocated to the units at their various stages of contract completion.

Under Columns (9) and (10)—Enter in Column (9) the production costs from offeror's books and records (exclusive of preproduction costs reported in Column (8)) of the units completed as of the cutoff date. Enter in Column (10) the costs of work in process as determined from offeror's records or inventories at the cutoff date. When the amounts for work in process are not available in contractor's records but reliable estimates for them can be made, enter the estimated amounts in Column (10) and enter in Column (9) the differences between the total incurred costs (exclusive of preproduction costs) as of the cutoff date and these estimates. Explain the basis for the estimates, including identification of any provision for experienced or anticipated allowances, such as shrinkage, rework, design changes, etc. Furnish experienced unit or lot costs (or labor hours) from inception of contract to the cutoff date, improvement curves, and any other available production cost history pertaining to the item(s) to which offeror's proposal relates.

Under Column (11)—Enter total incurred costs (Total of Columns (8), (9), and (10)).

Under Column (12)—Enter those necessary and reasonable costs that in contractor's judgment will properly be incurred in completing the remaining work to be performed under the contract with respect to the item(s) to which contractor's proposal relates.

Under Column (13)—Enter total estimated cost (Total of Columns (11) and (12)).

Under Column (14)—Identify the attachment in which the information supporting the specific cost element may be found. Attach separate pages as necessary.

12/17/91

BILLING INSTRUCTIONS FOR
FIXED PRICE CONTRACTS

General: The contractor shall prepare vouchers or invoices as prescribed herein. FAILURE TO SUBMIT VOUCHERS/INVOICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS WILL RESULT IN REJECTION OF THE VOUCHER/INVOICES AS IMPROPER.

Form: Claims shall be submitted on the payee's letterhead, voucher/invoices, or on the Government's Standard Form 1034, "Public Voucher for Purchases and Services Other than Personal," and Standard Form 1035, "Public Voucher for Purchases Other than Personal--Continuation Sheet." These forms are available from the US Government Printing Office, 710 North Capitol Street, Washington, DC 20401.

Number of Copies: An original and three copies shall be submitted. Failure to submit all the required copies will result in rejection of the voucher/invoice as improper.

Designated Agency Billing Office: Vouchers/invoices shall be submitted to the following address:

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Division of Contracts and Property Management
Contract Administration Branch, P-902
Washington, DC 20555

HAND-DELIVERY OF VOUCHERS/INVOICES IS DISCOURAGED AND WILL NOT EXPEDITE PROCESSING BY THE NRC. However, should you choose to deliver vouchers/invoices by hand, including delivery by any express mail service or special delivery service which uses a courier or other person to deliver the vouchers/invoices in person to the NRC, such vouchers/invoices must be addressed to the above Designated Agency Billing Office and will only be accepted at the following location.

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
One White Flint North - Mail Room
11555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852

HAND-CARRIED SUBMISSIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED AT OTHER THAN THE ABOVE ADDRESS

Note that the official receipt date for hand-delivered vouchers/invoices will be the date it is received by the official agency billing office in the Division of Contracts and Property Management.

Agency Payment Office: Payment will continue to be made by the office designated in the contract in Block 13 of the Standard Form 26 or Block 25 of the Standard Form 33, whichever is applicable.

Frequency: The contractor shall submit a voucher or invoice only after the NRC's final acceptance of services rendered or products delivered in performance of the contract unless otherwise specified in the contract.

Preparation and Itemization of the Voucher/Invoice: The voucher/invoice shall be prepared in ink or by typewriter (without strikeovers). Corrections or erasures must be initialed. To be considered a proper voucher/invoice, all of the following elements must be included:

1. Contract number
2. Sequential voucher/invoice number
3. Date of voucher/invoice
4. Project Officer's name and mail stop as designated in the contract.
5. Payee's name and address. (Show the name of the contractor and its correct address. In addition, when an assignment of funds has been made by the contractor, or a different payee has been designated, include the name and address of the payee.) Indicate the name and telephone number of the individual responsible for answering questions which the NRC may have regarding the voucher/invoice.
6. Description of articles or services, quantity, unit price, and total amount.
7. Weight and zone of shipment, if shipped by parcel post.
8. Charges for freight or express shipments. Attached prepaid bill if shipped by freight or express.
9. Instructions to consignee to notify the Contracting Officer of receipt of shipment.
10. For Indefinite Delivery contracts or contracts under which progress payments are authorized, the final voucher/invoice shall be marked "FINAL VOUCHER" or "FINAL INVOICE."

Currency: Billings may be expressed in the currency normally used by the contractor in maintaining his accounting records and payments will be made in that currency. However, the U.S. dollar equivalent for all vouchers/invoices paid under the contract may not exceed the total US dollars authorized in the contract.

Supersession: These instructions supersede any previous billing instructions.

Wage Determination Registers are not available for the solicitation. They will be incorporated into any resultant contract.

[illegible]

Keyboard Sample of NRC's IBM 5520 System

Lower Case

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 - =
q w e r t y u i o p []
a s d f g h j k l ; ' "
z x c v b n m , . /

Upper Case

! @ # \$ % ^ & * () _ +
Q W E R T Y U I O P []
A S D F G H J K L : " "
Z X C V B N M , . ?

Equation Typing
Sample

Type the following equation:

$$F_1 = 0 = - \frac{1}{2} \frac{K_1 (X_1 - X_0 - dx_0)^2 dx_1}{(X_1 - X_0 - dx_0)^2 + (Y_1 - Y_0 - dy_0)^2 + (Z_1 - Z_0 - dz_0)^2}$$

Each level of indexing is considered an individual line. THIS IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE YOU CANNOT HAVE MORE THAN ONE INDEX UP AND ONE INDEX DOWN FROM THE BASELINE FOR PRINTOUT.

1. Space to the superscript 2, code for symbol keyboard and type the number 2. Code for symbol keyboard for each symbol to be typed.
2. Carrier return and record a 1/2 index up.
3. Space to the correct position for record the line beginning with "K". Leave spaces for the characters which are subscripted to that line.
4. Carrier return and record a 1/2 index up.
5. Space to the correct position for the subscript level beginning with "i" and record this line.
6. Carrier return and record a 1/2 index up.
7. Space to the position where the underscore begins. Begin typing the underscore until the subscripted character "0" is reached. Type the "0", record one required backspace, and continue the underscore.
7. Carrier return and record a 1/2 index up.
8. Record the main line beginning with "F". Leave spaces for any subscripted characters.
9. Carrier return and record a 1/2 index up.
10. Record the subscripts to the "F" line and space over to record the superscripts just under the underscore. These are on the same level.

11. Carrier return and record a 1/2 index up.
12. Space over and record the "(X" line, leaving spaces for any subscripts.
13. Carrier return and record a 1/2 index up.
14. Space over and record the subscripts beginning with "1".
15. Carrier return and record a 1/2 index up.
16. Space over and record the last level of subscripts beginning with "0"

*Note: This method is the easiest to follow as far as knowing at all times on which level you are recording. An error condition almost never results.

However, spacing over may be difficult if working from handwritten copy. If working from handwritten copy, it may be necessary to type all characters which would constitute the longest line (placing slashes where super- or sub-scripted characters would be and asterisks where symbols would be) so that relationships may be easily visualized. Then line delete, so that the "working line" would not be in memory.

For example:

$$F=0 = * (X/-X// -dx//) / + (Y/-Y// -dy//) / + (Z/-Z// -dz//) /$$

Spacing is recommended when positioning characters on lines (rather than tabs) because it is easier to correct if accidentally miscounted.