### October 2003

Duty	Determine and recover debts from contractors.
Conditions	Given the terms of a contract and set of circumstances that may require a collection of debt from the contractor.
Overall Standard(s)	Recover money due the Government with minimum delay using available contractual and legal means. Avoid actual monetary loss to Government.

October 2003

#### **Policies**

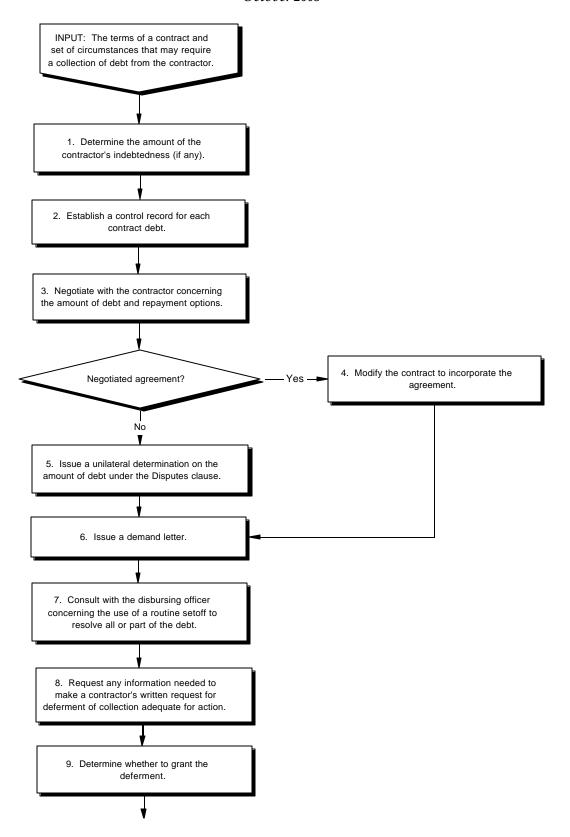
FAR	Agency Suppl.	Subject
32.6		Contract debts.
52.223-1		Disputes.
[Reserved]		
52.232-17		Interest.

#### Other KSAs

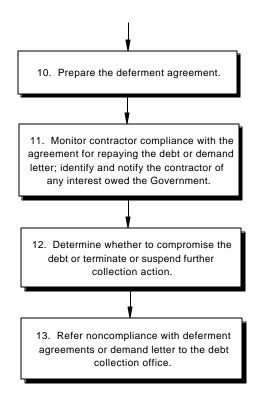
- 1. Knowledge of business finance, organization and management, commercial law, and quantitative analysis.
- 2. Knowledge of typical reasons for contractor indebtedness.
- 3. Knowledge of options or methods of debt collection and the potential impact on the contractor.
- 4. Ability to select and apply the quantitative methods required to calculate contractor debt, including interest.
- 5. Ability to demonstrate tact and empathy in collecting contractor debt.
- 6. Ability to communicate orally and in writing with the contractor and Government personnel involved in determining the amount of contractor debt and how that debt will be collected.
- 7. Ability to conscientiously complete the detailed process of debt collection.
- 8. Ability to make sound, well-informed, and objective decisions, including, when appropriate, the decision to terminate or suspend debt collection efforts.
- 9. Ability to maintain the honesty and integrity of the acquisition process.

#### Other Policies and References (Annotate As Necessary):

#### October 2003



October 2003



October 2003

### **Tasks**

1. Determine the amount of the contractor's indebtedness (if any).	Follow FAR, agency policy, or other applicable guidelines in calculating the contractor's debt to the Government. Fairly consider both the Government's claim and any contract claims by the contractor against the Government.
	<ul> <li>Typical reasons for indebtedness include:</li> <li>Damages or excess costs related to defaults in performance;</li> <li>Breach of contract obligations concerning progress payments, advance payments, or Government furnished property or material;</li> <li>Government expense for correcting defects;</li> <li>Overpayments related to quantity, billing, or quality deficiencies;</li> <li>Retroactive price reductions resulting from contract terms for price redetermination or for determination of prices under incentive contracts;</li> <li>Overpayments disclosed by quarterly statements required under price fixed-price</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>redetermination or incentive contracts;</li> <li>Delinquency in contractor payments due under agreements or arrangements for deferral or postponement; and</li> <li>Notification by another Government agency (if for tax debts, IRS furnishes instructions on debt collection).</li> </ul>

October 2003

### **Tasks**

2. Establish a control record for each con-	Include, at least, the following information:
tract debt.	The name and address of the contractor.
	The contract number, if any.
	A description of the debt.
	The amount of debt and the appropriation to
	be credited.
	The date the debt was determined.
	The date of demand for payment.
	The amounts and dates of collections, as they
	occur.
	The date of any appeal filed or action brought
	in the Court of Claims under the Disputes
	clause.
	• The status of collections, for example:
	<ul> <li>Actions reported to the disbursing officer</li> </ul>
	(name, location, and date);
	<ul> <li>Funds requested to be withheld by the disbursing officer;</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Funds requested to be withheld by other</li></ul>
	offices (date and office);
	<ul> <li>Deferment or installment payment arrangement requested;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Deferment or installment request reviewed;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Supplemental information requested to</li> </ul>
	support deferment requests; or
	<ul> <li>Actions transferred to the contract financing</li> </ul>
	office.

October 2003

### **Tasks**

3. Negotiate with the contractor	Approach negotiations as the quickest most
concerning the amount of debt and	amicable method of collecting the debt.
repayment options.	Schedule negotiations.
	Develop a negotiation strategy.
	Conduct negotiations covering such
	considerations as:
	<ul><li>Validity of the debt;</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Amount of the debt;</li></ul>
	<ul> <li>Recognition of tax credit under Section</li> <li>1481 of the Internal Revenue Code; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Repayment options.</li> </ul>
	If a refund to the Government is agreed upon
	in negotiations under a price revision type of
	contract, promptly write a memorandum to
	document the agreement and the contract debt.
	<ul> <li>Negotiators for the Government and the</li> </ul>
	contractor must sign the agreement.
	- If the procedures of either party require
	approval of the negotiation results, write the memorandum without prejudice to final pricing.
	Compute the amount of refund promptly,
	without waiting for itemization of adjustment
	of past billings, accounting adjustments, or the
	adjusted invoices.
4. Modify the contract to incorporate the	Execute a bilateral contract modification without
agreement.	delay. Assure that the modification clearly
	establishes the:
	• Amount of debt;
	Method of payment; and
	• Payment terms, such as:
	- Cash payment;
	– Setoff; or
	– Deferment.

October 2003

### **Tasks**

5. Issue a unilateral determination on the	If consistent with the contract, make a unilateral
amount of debt under the Disputes clause.	determination if the contractor is delinquent in:
	• Furnishing pertinent information;
	Negotiating expeditiously;
	Entering into an agreement on a fair and rea-
	sonable price revision;
	• Signing the interim memorandum evidencing a negotiated pricing agreement for the refund;
	or
	Executing a bilateral contract modification
	reflecting negotiation results.
	The unilateral debt determination of amount must:
	Be proper based on the merits of the case;
	Not exceed the amount that would have been
	considered acceptable in a negotiated
	agreement; and
	Be consistent with the contract terms.
	Distribute the determination to the contractor and
	the appropriate finance office.

October 2003

### **Tasks**

6. Issue a demand letter.	Make the demand for payment as soon as the responsible official has computed the amount of refund due.
	<ul> <li>The demand letter must include the following:</li> <li>A description of the debt, including the debt amount.</li> <li>Notification of applicable interest in accordance with FAR 32.610(b)(2).</li> <li>A notification that the contractor may submit a proposal for deferment of collection if immediate payment is not practicable or if the amount is disputed.</li> <li>Identification of the responsible official designated for determining the amount of the debt and for its collection.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The demand letter may also include other relevant information, such as the following:</li> <li>Any deadline or other instructions on submitting payment.</li> <li>Future efforts to collect debt (e.g., withholding and offset on future invoices).</li> <li>Appeal rights.</li> <li>If FAR 52.232-17(b)(3) applies, the demand letter</li> </ul>
	must accompany or be included in the transmittal mentioned in the clause.

October 2003

### **Tasks**

7. Consult with the disbursing officer	If a disbursing officer is notified of the debt and
concerning the use of a routine setoff to	has contractor invoices on hand for payment, the
resolve all or part of the debt.	disbursing officer must:
	Make an appropriate setoff; and
	Give the contractor an explanation of the setoff.
	However, during the 30 days following the
	issuance of a demand letter, consider the advisability of withholding and setoff based on the circumstances of the individual case.  • If payment is not completed within 30 days,
	and deferment is not completed within 30 days, and deferment is not requested, withholding of principal and interest must be initiated immediately.
	• In the event the contract is assigned under the
	Assignment of Claims Act of 1940,
	scrupulously respect the rights of the assignee.
	Withholding of payments must be consistent with those rights.

October 2003

### **Tasks**

8. Request any information needed to	Promptly review the request to see if the
make a contractor's written request for	information included is adequate for action on the
deferment of collection adequate for	request.
action.	Ask the contractor to furnish any needed
	information that was not provided.
	<ul> <li>If there is an appeal or action filed under the</li> </ul>
	Disputes clause of the contract, the
	information with the request for deferment
	may be limited to an explanation of the
	contractor's financial condition.
	<ul> <li>If there is no appeal pending or action filed</li> </ul>
	under the Disputes clause of the contract,
	the following information about the
	contractor should be submitted with the
	request:
	? Financial condition.
	? Contract backlog.
	? Projected cash receipts and requirements.
	? The feasibility of immediate payment of
	the debt.
	? The probable effect on operations of
	immediate payment in full.
	• Suggest any necessary changes to the terms of
	the proposed deferment/installment
	agreement.

October 2003

#### **Tasks**

#### **Related Standards**

official, in the amount of the claim, and approved

by the responsible official.

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9. Determine whether to grant the deferment.	<ul> <li>The responsible official must weigh the benefit of demanding immediate repayment against impact on contract performance and cost. Consider:</li> <li>Deferment for a small business or a financially weak firm based on an evaluation of the need for Government security vs. the loss and undue hardship on the contractor;</li> <li>Deferment for an amount under the dispute to avoid possible over collection; or</li> <li>Deferment/installment payments if the contractor is unable to pay at once in full or the contractor's operations under national defense contracts would be seriously impaired. The arrangement must include appropriate covenants and securities and should be limited to the shortest practicable maturity.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>In making the determination, confer with other members of the Government acquisition team (e.g., the finance officer) as necessary. Evaluate the likely effect:</li> <li>On contractor of requiring immediate payment.</li> <li>On contract performance.</li> <li>Of reprocuring if contract performance would be jeopardized, in terms of cost and lead time.</li> </ul>
	An action filed by a contractor under the Disputes clause must not suspend or delay collection. Until the action is decided, only grant deferments if, within 30 days after the filing of such action, the contractor presents a good and sufficient bond, or other collateral acceptable to the responsible

October 2003

### **Tasks**

10. Prepare the deferment agreement.	The deferment agreement should conform to the
	requirements of FAR 32.613.
	• At a minimum, the deferment agreement must
	contain the following:
	<ul> <li>A description of the debt.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The date of first demand for payment.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Notice of the applicable interest charge.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Identification of the office to which the</li> </ul>
	contractor is to send debt payments.
	<ul> <li>A requirement for the contractor to submit</li> </ul>
	financial information requested by the
	Government and for reasonable access to
	the contractor's records and property by
	Government representatives.
	<ul> <li>Provision for the Government to terminate</li> </ul>
	the deferment agreement and accelerate the
	maturity of the debt if the contractor
	defaults or if bankruptcy or insolvency
	proceedings are instituted by or against the
	contractor.
	- Protective requirements that are considered
	by the Government to be prudent and
	feasible in the specific circumstances.
	• If a contractor appeal of the debt determination is pending, the deferment
	agreement must also include a requirement
	that the contractor:
	<ul><li>Diligently prosecute the appeal; and</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Pay the debt in full when the appeal is</li></ul>
	decided, or when the parties reach
	agreement on the debt amount.
	If the contractor does not plan to appeal the
	debt or file an action under the Disputes clause
	of the contract, the deferment/installment
	agreement must include a specific schedule or
	plan for payment.
	• If desired by the contractor, the deferment
	agreement may provide for the right to make
	prepayments without prejudice, for refund of
	overpayments, and for crediting of interest.

October 2003

### **Tasks**

11. Monitor contractor compliance with	Determine interest debt or credit:
the agreement for repaying the debt or	• In conformance with FAR 32.614 and the
demand letter; identify and notify the	contract Interest clause (FAR 52.232-17); or
contractor of any interest owed the	• In the case of debt arising from a defective
Government.	pricing or a CAS noncompliance
	overpayment, as prescribed by the applicable
	Price Reduction for Defective Cost or Pricing
	Data or CAS clause.
	If the Government delays delivery of the demands
	or notices required by the Interest clause (e.g.,
	undue delay after dating at the originating office
	or delays in the mail), extend the date of the debt
	and accrual of interest to a time that is fair and
	reasonable under the particular circumstances.
12. Determine whether to compromise the	Compromise the debt when the amount is under
debt or terminate or suspend further	\$100,000, excluding interest, and further
collection action.	collection is not practicable or would cost more
	than the amount of recovery.
13. Refer noncompliance with deferment	Take action in accordance with FAR and agency
agreements or demand letter to the debt	guidelines.
collection office.	