PART Part 29 TAXES - Taxes

Authority:40 U.S.C. 121(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 4 and 10 U.S.C. chapter 137 legacy provisions (see 10 U.S.C. 3016); and 51 U.S.C. 20113.
29.000 Scope of part.

Source: 48 FR 42293, Sept. 19, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

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29.402-3 Tax on certain foreign procurements.

29.000 Scope of part.

This part prescribes provides policies and procedures for (a) using tax clauses in contracts (including foreign contracts), (b) asserting laiming immunity or exemption from taxes, and (e) obtaining getting tax refunds. It explains Federal, State, and local taxes on certain supplies and services acquired bythat executive agencies buy and the applicability of such taxes how these taxes apply to the Federal Government. It is for the This information is general information of guidance for Government personnel and does not present the full scope of the cover all tax laws and regulations.

29,001 Definitions.

As used in this part—

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Forces means the Members of the Force, Members of the Civilian Component, NATO Personnel and all property, equipment, and materiel of NATO, NATO Member States, and Operational Partners present in the territory of Afghanistan.

U.S. Forces means the entity comprising the members of the force and of the civilian component, and all property, equipment, and material of the United States Armed Forces present in the territory of Afghanistan.

[85 FR 67625, Oct. 23, 2020]

Subpart 29.1— = General

29.101 Resolving tax problems.

(a) Contract tax problems are <u>essentially primarily</u> legal <u>in nature issues</u> and vary widely. Specific tax questions must be resolved by reference to the applicable contract terms and to the pertinent tax laws and regulations. Therefore, when tax questions arise, contracting officers should request assistance from the agency designated Contracting officers must consult the agency's legal counsel-

when tax issues arise, especially (b) To keep treatment within an agency consistent, contracting officers or other authorized personnel shall consult the agency-designated counsel before negotiating with any taxing authority for the purpose of.

(1) determining whether or not a tax is valid or applicable or

- (2) obtaining exemption from, or refund of, a tax.
- (c) When the constitutional immunity of the Government from State or local taxation may reasonably be at issue, contractors should be discouraged from negotiating independently with taxing authorities if the contract involved is either
 - (1) a cost-reimbursement contract or
 - (2) a fixed-price contract containing a tax escalation clause.
- (d) Before purchasing goods or services from a foreign source, the contracting officer should consult the agency-designated counsel
 - (1) for information on foreign tax treaties and agreements in force and on the implementation of any foreign-tax-relief programs and
 - (2) to resolve any other tax questions affecting the prospective contract.

Subpart 29.2— Federal Excise Taxes

29.201 General.

- (a) Federal excise taxes are levied taxes on the sale or use of particular specific supplies or services. Subtitle D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, Miscellaneous Excise Taxes, 26 U.S.C. 4041 et seq 26 U.S.C.4041, etseq., and its implementing regulations, 26 CFR parts 40 (26 CFR parts 40 through 299,299) cover miscellaneous federal Federal excise tax requirements. Questions arising Direct questions in this area should be directed to the agency designated to legal counsel. The most common excise taxes are—
 - (1) Manufacturers' excise taxes imposed on certain motor-vehicle articles, tires and inner tubes, gasoline, lubricating oils, coal, fishing equipment, firearms, shells, and cartridges sold by manufacturers, producers, or importers; and
 - (2) Special-fuels excise taxes <u>imposed charged</u> at <u>the retail level</u> on diesel fuel and special motor fuels.
- (b) Sometimes Executive agencies must take advantage of available Federal excise tax exemptions. When the law exempts the Federal Government from these taxes. Contracting officers should solicit prices, the contracting officer must, unless inappropriate for the circumstances, request offers on a tax-exclusive basis when it is known that the Government is exempt from these taxes, and. When no exemption exists, request offers on a tax-inclusive basis when no exemption exists.
- (c) Executive agencies shall take maximum advantage of available Federal excise tax exemptions.

https://www.eefr.gov/current/title-48/chapter-1/subchapter-E/part-29https://www.acquisition.gov/far-overhaul/far-part-deviation-guide/far-overhaul-part-29 (copied 2025.7.17)
[48 FR 42293, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 55 FR 52793, Dec. 21, 1990]

29.202 General exemptions.

No Federal manufacturers' or special-fuels excise taxes are imposed do not apply in many contracting situations as, for example, when the This includes supplies are for any of the following purposes:

- (a) The exclusive use of any State or political subdivision, including the District of Columbia (26 U.S.C. 4041 26 U.S.C. 4041 and 42214221).
- (b) <u>Shipment for export Export shipment</u> to a foreign country or an outlying area of the United States. Shipment must occur within 6 months <u>of the timeafter</u> title passes to the Government. When <u>theclaiming this</u> exemption <u>is claimed</u>, the words <u>""for export" must appear on the contract or purchase document, and the <u>The</u> contracting officer must <u>furnishgive</u> the seller proof of export (see <u>26 CFR 48.4221-326 CFR 48.4221-3</u>).</u>
- (c) Further manufacture, or resale for further manufacture (this exemption does not include tires and inner tubes) (26 CFR 48.4221-226 CFR 48.4221-2).
- (d) Use as fuel supplies, ships or sea stores, or legitimate equipment on vessels of war, including
 - (1) aircraft Aircraft owned by the United States and constituting a part of the armed forces; and
 - (2) <u>guidedGuided</u> missiles and pilotless aircraft owned or chartered by the United States. When <u>claiming</u> this exemption is to be claimed, <u>make</u> the purchase <u>should</u> be made on a tax-exclusive basis. The contracting officer <u>shall furnishmust give</u> the seller an exemption certificate for Supplies for Vessels of War (an example is given in 26 CFR 48.4221-4(d)(2); the appears in 26 CFR 48.4221-4(d)(2). The IRS will accept one certificate covering all orders under a single contract for a specified period of up to 12 calendar quarters) (26 U.S.C. 404126 U.S.C. 4041 and 42214221).
- (e) A nonprofit educational organization (26 U.S.C. 4041 and 4221).
- (f) Emergency vehicles (26 U.S.C. 4053 and 4064(b)(1)(c)).

[48 FR 42293, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 53 FR 662, Jan. 11, 1988; 68 FR 28083, May 22, 2003]

29.203 Other Federal tax exemptions.

(a) Pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 429326 U.S.C.4293, the Secretary of the Treasury has exempted the United States from the communications excise tax imposed in 26 U.S.C. 425126 U.S.C.4251, when the supplies and services are for the exclusive use of the

United States. (Secretarial Authorization, June 20, 194720,1947, Internal Revenue Cumulative Bulletin,1947-1, 205.)

(b) Pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 4483(b), the Secretary of the Treasury has exempted the United States from the federal highway vehicle users tax imposed in 26 U.S.C. 4481. The exemption applies whether the vehicle is owned or leased by the United States owns or leases the vehicle. (Secretarial Authorization, Internal Revenue Cumulative Bulletin, 1956-2, 1369.)

[53 FR 662, Jan. 11, 1988]

29.204 Federal excise tax on specific foreign contract payments.

- (a) Title 26 U.S.C. 5000C and its implementing regulations at 26 CFR 1.5000C-126 CFR 1.5000C-1 through 1.5000C-71.5000C-7 require acquiring agencies to collect this excise tax via(section 5000C tax) through withholding on applicable contract payments (see 29.402-3, 31.205-41(b)(8)). Agencies merely withhold the tax (section 5000C tax) for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). All substantive issues regarding the underlying section 5000C tax, e.g., such as the imposition of, and or exemption from the tax, are matters under the IRS jurisdiction of the IRS. The contracting officer will refer all. For questions relating to the interpretation of the about interpreting IRS regulations, refer to https://www.irs.gov/help/tax-law-questions.
- (b) In accordance with the According to clause 52.229-12, Tax on Certain Foreign Procurements, contractors that are subject to the section 5000C tax will complete IRS Form W-14, Certificate of Foreign Contracting Party Receiving Federal Procurement Payments, and submit this form with each voucher or invoice. In the absence of If a completed IRS Form W-14 accompanying is not submitted with a payment request, the default withholding percentage is 2 percent for the section 5000C withholding for that payment request. Information about IRS Form W-14 is available via the internet at www.irs.gov/w14.

(c)

- (1) Exemptions from the withholding in the IRS regulations at 26 CFR 1.5000C-1(d)(1)26 CFR 1.5000C-1(d)(1) through (4) are captured under the provision(4) are covered in the prescription at 29.402-3(a) (i.e., which means the contracting officer will not include the provision when one of the 29.402-3(a) exceptions applies).
- (2) The exemptions at 26 CFR 1.5000C-1(d)(5) through (7) must be claimed by the offeror when it submits will claim exemptions under 26 CFR 1.5000C-1(d)(5) through (7) by submitting an IRS Form W-14 with the their offer. If not submitted with the offer, exemptions will not be applied apply to the contract.

- (3) Any exemption claimed and self-certified on the IRS Form W-14 is subject to IRS audit by the IRS. Any disputes regarding the imposition and collection of about imposing and collecting the section 5000C tax are adjudicated handled by the IRS as the section 5000C tax because this is a tax matter, not a contract issue.
- (d) The exemptions in 29.201 through 29.30229.301 do not apply to this section 5000C tax.
- (e) Additional information about this excise tax on specific foreign contract payments is available via the internet at https://www.irs.gov/government-entities/excise-tax-on-specified-federal-foreign-procurement-payments.

[85 FR 27099, May 6, 2020]

Subpart 29.3 __ State and Local Taxes

29.300 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes provides the policies and procedures regarding the exemption or immunity of Federal Government purchases and property from State and local taxation.

29.301 [Reserved]

29.30229.301 Application of State and local taxes to the Government.

- (a) Generally, purchases and leases made by the Federal Government are immune from State and local taxation. Whether any However, whether a specific purchase or lease is immune, however, is a legal question requiring advice and assistance of the agency designated from the agency's legal counsel.
- (b) When it is economically feasible to do so, executive agencies shallmust take maximumfull advantage of all exemptions from State and local taxation that may be available. If. When appropriate, the contracting officer shallmust provide a Standard Form 1094, U.S. Tax Exemption Form (see part 53), or other evidence listed in 29.30529.304(a) to establish that the Government is making the purchase is being made by the Government.

[48 FR 42293, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 62 FR 237, Jan. 2, 1997]

29.30329.302 Application of State and local taxes to Government contractors and subcontractors.

(a) Prime The Government does not normally designate prime contractors and subcontractors shall not normally be designated as agents of the Government for the purpose of claiming immunity from State or local sales or use taxes. Before any activity

contends claims that a contractor is an a Government agent of the Government, refer the matter shall be referred to the agency head for review. The referral shall include all pertinent data on which the contention is based, together with Include all relevant data and a thorough analysis of all relevant legal precedents with the referral.

- (b) When purchases are not-made by the Government itself, but by a prime contractor or by a subcontractor under a prime contractrather than directly by the Government, the right to an exemption of the transaction from a sales or use tax may not restdepend on the Government's immunity from direct taxation by States and localities. It Instead, it may rest insteaddepend on provisions of the particular specific State or local law involved, or; in some cases, the transaction may not in fact be expressly exempt from the tax.

 The Protect the Government's interest shall be protected by using following the procedures in 29.101.
- (c) Frequently Often, property owned by the Government (including property acquired under the progress payments elause of fixed-price contracts or the Government property clause of cost reimbursement contracts) owned by the Government is in the is in a contractor's or subcontractor's possession of a contractor or subcontractor. Situations may arise in which. States or localities assertmay claim the right to tax Government property directly or to tax the contractor's or subcontractor's possession of, interest in, or use of that property. In such cases, the contracting officer shallmust seek review and advice from the agency designated agency's legal counsel on the appropriate course of action.

29.304 Matters requiring special consideration.

The imposition of State and local taxes may result in special contract considerations including the following:

- (a) With coordination of the agency-designated counsel, a contract may
 - (1) state that the contract price includes or excludes a specified tax or
 - (2) require that the contractor take certain actions with regard to payment, nonpayment, refund, protest, or other treatment of a specified tax. Such special treatment may be appropriate when there is doubt as to the applicability or allocability of the tax, or when the applicability of the tax is being litigated.
- (b) The applicability of State and local taxes to purchases by the Federal Government may depend on the place and terms of delivery. When the contract price will be substantial, alternative places and terms of delivery should be considered in light of possible tax consequences.
 - (ed) Indefinite-delivery contracts for equipment rental may require the contractor to furnishprovide equipment in any of the States. Since leased equipment remains the contractor's property, state. States and local governments impose a wide variety of property, use, or other various taxes on equipment leased to the Government. The amount

of these taxes can vary considerably from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. See 29.401-1 for the prescription of the contract clause to be included in contracts when delivery points are not known at time of contracting., and the tax amounts can vary significantly among jurisdictions.

(d) The 29.303 North Carolina State Sales and local sales and use tax Use Tax Act.

<u>The imposition of State and local taxes may result in special contract considerations including the following:</u>

- (1a) The North Carolina Sales and Use Tax Act authorizes allows counties and incorporated cities and towns to obtain each year receive an annual refund from the Commissioner Secretary of Revenue of the State of North Carolina a refund of sales and use taxes indirectly paid on building materials, supplies, fixtures, and equipment that become a part of or are annexed attached to any building or structure erected built, altered, or repaired for such these counties and incorporated cities and towns in North Carolina. In United States v. Clayton, 250 F. Supp. 827 (1965), it was held the court ruled that the United States is entitled to the benefit of the refund, but must follow the Act's refund procedure of the Act and the regulations to recover what it is due.
- (2b) The Act provides that, to To receive the refund, the Act requires claimants must to file, a written request within 6 months after the elaimant's end of their fiscal year eloses, a written request substantiated by such, supported by records, receipts, and information as the Commissioner of Revenue may require. No refund will be made on an application not filed within the time allowed and in such manner as the Commissioner may require. The requirements of the Commissioner are set forth in regulations that provide that, to substantiate athat the Secretary of Revenue requires. Claimants will not receive a refund for applications filed late or not meeting the Secretary of Revenue's requirements. These requirements appear in regulations stating that to support a refund claim for sales or use taxes paid on purchases of building materials, supplies, fixtures, or equipment by a contractor, the Government must secureget certified statements from the contractor certified statements setting forthshowing the cost of the property purchased from each vendor and the amount of sales or use taxes paid. In the event the If a contractor makes several purchases from the same vendor, the certified statement must indicates how the invoice numbers, the inclusive invoice dates of the invoices, the, total invoice amount of the invoices, and the sales and use taxes paid. The statement must also include the cost of any tangible personal property withdrawn from the contractor's the contractor took from warehouse stock and the amount of sales or use tax paid by the contractor. Similar certified statements by subcontractors must be obtained by the. The general contractor must obtain and furnished provide to the claimant. Any similar certified statements from subcontractors. The contractor's statement must show any local sales or use taxes included in the contractor's statement must be shown separately from the State sales or use taxes.
- (3c) The clause prescribed at 29.401-2 requires contractors to submit to contracting officers by November 30 of each year a certified statement disclosing North Carolina State and local sales and use taxes paid during the 12-month period that ended

the precedingending the previous September 30 to contracting officers by November 30 each year. The contracting officer shallmust ensure that contractors comply with this requirement and shall obtain the annual refund to which the Government may be entitled. The refund application for refund must be filed each year annually before March 31 and in the manner and form required by the Commissioner Secretary of Revenue requires. Copies Get copies of the form may be obtained from the

State of North Carolina, Department of Revenue, P.O.

Department of Revenue

PO Box 25000,

Raleigh, NC 27640-

[48 FR 42293, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 62 FR 40237, July 25, 1997]

29.30529.304 State and local tax exemptions.

- (a) General. The contract may require the contractor to take specific actions regarding payment, nonpayment, refund, protest, or other handling of a specified tax. Such special treatment may be appropriate when there is doubt about the applicability or allocability of the tax, or when the tax's applicability is being challenged in court.
- (ab) Evidence of exemption. Evidence is needed to establish an exemption from State or local taxes. The type of evidence depends on the grounds for the exemption claimed, the parties to the transactioninvolved, and the requirements of the taxing jurisdiction.

 Such Examples of evidence may include the following: but are not limited to documents that identify a U.S. agency as the buyer, a U.S. tax exemption form (SF 1094), or documents establishing a State or local exemption.
- (1) A copy of the contract or relevant portion.
- (2) Copies of purchase orders, shipping documents, credit-card-imprinted sales slips, paid or acknowledged invoices, or similar documents that identify an agency or instrumentality of the United States as the buyer.
- (3) A U.S. Tax Exemption Form (SF 1094).
- (4) A State or local form indicating that the supplies or services are for the exclusive use of the United States.
- (5) Any other State or locally required document for establishing general or specific exemption.
- (6) Shipping documents indicating that shipments are in interstate or foreign commerce.

- (bc) Furnishing proof of exemption. If there is a reasonable basis to sustain a elaimed claim an exemption exists, provide the seller will be furnished with evidence of exemption, as follows:
 - (1) Under a contract containing the clause at-52.229-3, Federal, State, and Local Taxes, or at if requested by the contractor and there is a reasonable basis to support the exemption.
 - (2) Under a contract containing the clause 52.229-4, Federal, State, and Local Taxes (State and Local Adjustments), in accordance with the terms of those clauses if the contractor requests evidence that applies to a tax excluded from the contract price and there is a reasonable basis to support the exemption.
 - (23) Under a cost-reimbursement contract, if requested by the contractor and approved by the contracting officer or at the contracting officer's discretion of the contracting officer.
 - (34) Under a contract or purchase order that contains with no tax provision, if—
 - (i) Requested by the contractor and approved by the contracting officer or at the <u>contracting officer's</u> discretion—of the contracting officer; and
 - (ii) Either the contract price does not include the tax or, if the transaction or property is tax exempt, the contractor consents agrees to a reduction in the contract price.

[48 FR 42293, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 62 FR 237, Jan. 2, 1997; 68 FR 13205, Mar. 18, 2003]

Subpart 29.4— Contract Clauses

29.401 Domestic contracts.

29.401-1 Indefinite-delivery contracts for leased equipment.

Insert the clause at 52.229-1, State and Local Taxes, in solicitations and contracts for leased equipment when—

- (a) APlanning a fixed-price indefinite-delivery contract is contemplated;
- (b) The contract will be performed wholly or partly in the United States or its outlying areas; and
- (c) The place ordelivery places of delivery are not known at the time of contracting.

[68 FR 28083, May 22, 2003]

29.401-2 Construction contracts performed in North Carolina.

The contracting officer shall insertInsert the clause at 52.229-2, North Carolina State and Local Sales and Use Tax, in solicitations and contracts for construction to be performed in North Carolina. If the requirement is for vessel repair to be performed in North Carolina, use the clause shall be used with its Alternate I.

29.401-3 Federal, State, and local taxes.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) paragraph (b) of this section, insert the clause at 52.229-3, Federal, State, and Local Taxes, in solicitations and contracts if—
 - (1) The contract is to will be performed wholly or partly in the United States or its outlying areas;
 - (2) APlanning a fixed-price contract is contemplated; and
 - (3) The contract is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold.
- (b) In a noncompetitive contract that meets all the conditions in paragraph (a) paragraph (a) of this section, the contracting officer may insert the clause at 52.229-4, Federal, State, and Local Taxes (State and Local Adjustments), instead of the clause at 52.229-3, if the price would otherwise include an inappropriate contingency for potential postaward change(s)changes in State or local taxes.

[68 FR 13205, Mar. 18, 2003, as amended at 68 FR 28083, May 22, 2003]

29.401-4 New Mexico gross receipts and compensating tax.

(a) Definition.

(a) Definition. Services, as used in this subsectionsection, is as defined in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act of the State of New Mexico, Sec. 7-9-3(ks) NM SANMSA 1978, and means all activities engaged in for other persons for a consideration, which activities involve predominatelypredominantly the performance of a service as distinguished from selling or leasing property. Services Service includes activities performed by a person for its members of shareholders. In determining what is a service, the intended use, principal objective, or ultimate objective of the contracting parties shall not be controlling. Services also Service includes construction activities and all tangible personal property that will become an ingredient or component part of a construction project. Such That tangible personal property retains its character as tangible personal property until it is installed as an ingredient or component part of a construction project in New Mexico. However, sales Sales of tangible personal property that will become an ingredient or component part of a construction project to persons engaged in the construction business are sales of tangible personal property.

- (b) Contract clause. The contracting officer shall insert Insert the clause at 52.229-10, State of New Mexico Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax, in solicitations and contracts issued by the agencies identified in paragraph (c) paragraph (c) of this subsection when all three of the following these conditions exist:
 - (1) The contractor will be performing a cost-reimbursement contract.
 - (2) The contract directs or authorizes the contractor to acquire tangible personal property as a direct cost under athe contract and title to such property passes directly to and vests in the United States upon delivery of the property by the vendor.
 - (3) The contract will be for services to be performed in whole or in partwholly or partly within the State of New Mexico.
- (c) Participating agencies.
 - (1) The agencies listed below have entered into an agreement with the State of New Mexico to eliminate the double taxation of Government cost-reimbursement contracts when contractors and their subcontractors purchase tangible personal property to be used in performing services in whole or in part in the State of wholly or partly in New Mexico, and for which when title to such property will pass to the United States upon delivery of the property to the contractor and its subcontractors by the vendor. Therefore, the clause applies only to solicitations and contracts issued by the—

United States Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency;

United States Defense Threat Reduction Agency;

United States Department of Agriculture;

United States Department of the Air Force;

United States Department of the Army;

United States Department of Energy;

United States Department of Health and Human Services;

United States Department of the Interior;

United States Department of Labor;

United States Department of the Navy;

United States Department of Transportation;

United States General Services Administration;

United States Missile Defense Agency; and

United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(2) Any other Federal agency which expects expecting to award cost-reimbursement contracts to be performed in New Mexico should contact the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department to execute a similar agreement.

[53 FR 34228, Sept. 2, 1988, as amended at 55 FR 3883, Feb. 5, 1990; 55 FR 38517, Sept. 18, 1990; 62 FR 64930, Dec. 9, 1997. Redesignated at 68 FR 13205, Mar. 18, 2003; 69 FR 17770, Apr. 5, 2004; 77 FR 44064, July 26, 2012]

29.402 Foreign contracts.

29.402-1 Foreign fixed-price contracts.

- (a) The contracting officer shall insert Insert the clause at 52.229-6, Taxes—Foreign Taxes-Foreign Fixed-Price Contracts, in solicitations and contracts expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold when planning a fixed-price contract is contemplated and the contract is to be performed wholly or partly in a foreign country, unless it is contemplated that the contract will be with a foreign government.
- (b) The contracting officer shall insert Insert the clause at 52.229-7, Taxes—Fixed—Price Taxes—Fixed-Price Contracts Withwith Foreign Governments, in solicitations and contracts that exceed the simplified acquisition threshold when planning a fixed-price contract with a foreign government is contemplated.

[48 FR 42293, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 55 FR 52793, Dec. 21, 1990; 61 FR 39198, July 26, 1996]

29.402-2 Foreign cost-reimbursement contracts.

- (a) The contracting officer shall insert Insert the clause at 52.229-8, Taxes—Foreign Taxes-Foreign Cost-Reimbursement Contracts, in solicitations and contracts when planning a cost-reimbursement contract is contemplated and the contract is to be performed wholly or partly in a foreign country, unless it is contemplated that the contract will be with a foreign government.
- (b) The contracting officer shall insert Insert the clause at 52.229-9, Taxes—Cost—Reimbursement Taxes—Cost—Reimbursement Contracts with Foreign Governments, in solicitations and contracts when planning a cost-reimbursement contract with a foreign government is contemplated.

29.402-3 Tax on certain foreign procurements.

- (a) Insert the provision at 52.229-11, Tax on Certain Foreign Procurements—Notice and Representation, in solicitations, including solicitations using part 12 procedures for the acquisition of acquiring commercial products and commercial services, unless one of the following exceptions applies: except for—
 - (1) Acquisitions using simplified acquisition procedures that do not exceed the simplified acquisition threshold (as defined in 2.101).;
 - (2) Emergency acquisitions using the emergency acquisition flexibilities defined in part 18-;
 - (3) Acquisitions using the unusual and compelling urgency authority per 6.302-2.in part 6;
 - (4) Contracts with a single individual for personal services that will not exceed the simplified acquisition threshold on an annual calendar year basis for all years of the contract-; and
 - (5) Acquisitions if the requiring activity identifies that the requirement is as requirements for certain foreign humanitarian assistance contracts which that are payments made by the U.S. Government agencies pursuant to under a contract with a foreign contracting party to obtain goods or services described in or authorized under 7 U.S.C. 1691, et seq., 22 U.S.C. 2151, et seq., 22 U.S.C. 2601 et seq., 22 U.S.C. 5801 et seq., 22 U.S.C. 5401 et seq., 10 U.S.C. 402, 10 U.S.C. 404, 10 U.S.C. 407, 10 U.S.C. 2557, and 10 U.S.C. 25617 U.S.C. 1691, et seq., 22 U.S.C. 5401 et seq., 22 U.S.C. 5801 et seq., 22 U.S.C. 5401 et seq., 22 U.S.C. 5801 et seq., 22 U.S.C. 5401 et seq., 22 U.S.C. 2557, and 10 U.S.C. 2561.
- (b) Insert the clause at 52.229-12, Tax on Certain Foreign Procurements, in—
 - (1) Solicitations that contain the provision at 52.229-11, Tax on Certain Foreign Procurements—Notice and Representation; and
 - (2) Resultant Resulting contracts infor which the contractor has indicated that it was a foreign person in solicitation provision 52.229-11, Tax on Certain Foreign Procurements—Notice and Representation.

[85 FR 27100, May 6, 2020, as amended at 86 FR 61029, Nov. 4, 2021]

29.402-4 Taxes Foreign Contracts in Afghanistan.

(a) Use the clause at 52.229-13, Taxes—Foreign Contracts in Afghanistan, in solicitations and contracts with performance in Afghanistan awarded by or on behalf of U.S. Forces, unless the clause at 52.229-14 is used.

(b) Use the clause at 52.229-14, Taxes—Foreign Contracts in Afghanistan (North Atlantic Treaty Organization Status of Forces Agreement), instead of the clause at 52.229-13, Taxes—Foreign Contracts in Afghanistan, in solicitations and contracts with performance in Afghanistan awarded on behalf of or in support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which are governed by the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA).

[85 FR 67625, Oct. 23, 2020]

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