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~~PART~~ Part 48 — ~~VALUE ENGINEERING~~ - Value Engineering

~~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.

~~Source:~~ 48 FR 42443, Sept. 19, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

~~48.000 Scope of part.~~

~~This part prescribes policies and procedures for using and administering value engineering techniques in contracts.~~

48.001 Definitions.

Subpart 48.1 - Policies and Procedures

48.101 General.

48.102 Policies.

Subpart 48.2 - Contract Clauses

48.201 Clauses for supply or service contracts.

48.202 Clause for construction contracts.

48.001 Definitions.

As used in this ~~subpart~~part—

Acquisition savings means savings resulting from the application of a value engineering change proposal (VECP) to contracts awarded by the same contracting office of its successor for essentially the same unit. Acquisition savings include—

- (1) Instant contract savings, that are the net cost reductions on the contract under which the VECP is submitted and accepted, and that are equal to the instant unit cost reduction multiplied by the number of instant contract units affected by the VECP, less the ~~contractor's~~contractor's allowable development and implementation costs;
- (2) Concurrent contract savings, that are net reductions in the prices of other contracts that are definitized and ongoing at the time the VECP is accepted; and
- (3) Future contract savings, that are the product of the future unit cost reduction multiplied by the number of future contract units in the sharing base. On an instant contract, future contract savings include savings on increases in quantities after VECP acceptance that are due to

contract modifications, exercise of options, additional orders, and funding of subsequent year requirements on a multiyear contract.

Collateral costs means agency costs of operation, maintenance, logistic support, or Government-furnished property.

Collateral savings means those measurable net reductions resulting from a VECP in the ~~agency's~~agency's overall projected collateral costs, exclusive of acquisition savings, whether or not the acquisition cost changes.

Contracting office includes any contracting office that the acquisition is transferred to, such as another branch of the agency or another ~~agency's~~agency's office that is performing a joint acquisition action.

~~Contractor's~~Contractor's *development and implementation costs* means those costs the contractor incurs on a VECP specifically in developing, testing, preparing, and submitting the VECP, as well as those costs the contractor incurs to make the contractual changes required by Government acceptance of a VECP.

Future unit cost reduction means the instant unit cost reduction adjusted as the contracting officer considers necessary for projected learning or changes in quantity during the sharing period. It is calculated at the time the VECP is accepted and applies either==

- (1) throughout the sharing period, unless the contracting officer decides that recalculation is necessary because conditions are significantly different from those previously anticipated, or
- (2) to the calculation of a lump-sum payment, that cannot later be revised.

~~*Government costs* means those agency costs that result directly from developing and implementing the VECP, such as any net increases in the cost of testing, operations, maintenance, and logistics support. The term does not include the normal administrative costs of processing the VECP or any increase in instant contract cost or price resulting from negative instant contract savings, except that for use in 52.248-3, see the definition at 52.248-3(b).~~

Instant contract means the contract under which the VECP is submitted. It does not include increases in quantities after acceptance of the VECP that are due to contract modifications, exercise of options, or additional orders. If the contract is a multiyear contract, the term does not include quantities funded after VECP acceptance. In a fixed-price contract with prospective price redetermination, the term refers to the period for which firm prices have been established.

Instant unit cost reduction means the amount of the decrease in unit cost of performance (without deducting any ~~contractor's~~contractor's development or implementation costs) resulting from using the VECP on the instant contract. In service contracts, the instant unit cost reduction is normally equal to the number of hours per line-item task saved by using the VECP on the instant contract, multiplied by the appropriate contract labor rate.

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~~*Negative instant contract savings* means the increase in the instant contract cost or price when the acceptance of a VECP results in an excess of the contractor's allowable development and implementation costs over the product of the instant unit cost reduction multiplied by the number of instant contract units affected.~~

~~*Net acquisition savings* means total acquisition savings, including instant, concurrent, and future contract savings, less Government costs.~~

Sharing base means the number of affected end items on contracts of the contracting office accepting the VECP.

Sharing period means the period beginning with acceptance of the first unit incorporating the VECP and ending at a calendar date or event determined by the contracting officer for each VECP.

Unit means the item or task to which the contracting officer and the contractor agree the VECP applies.

Value engineering proposal means, in connection with an A-E contract, a change proposal developed by employees of the Federal Government or contractor value engineering personnel under contract to an agency to provide value engineering services for the contract or program.

~~[48 FR 42443, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 5057, Jan. 31, 1989; 55 FR 3887, Feb. 5, 1990; 61 FR 39220, July 26, 1996; 64 FR 51847, Sept. 24, 1999; 66 FR 2134, Jan. 10, 2001]~~

Subpart 48.1 — Policies and Procedures

48.101 General.

~~(a) Value engineering is the formal technique by which contractors may~~

Value engineering is a formal technique where contractors may (1) voluntarily suggest more economical methods ~~for performing more economically~~ and share ~~in any~~ resulting savings or

(2) be required to ~~establish a program~~ create programs to identify and submit more economical methods to the Government ~~methods for performing more economically. Value engineering attempts to eliminate, without impairing essential functions or characteristics, anything that increases acquisition, operation, or support costs.~~

~~(b) There are two value engineering approaches:~~

~~(1) The first is an incentive approach in which contractor participation is voluntary and the contractor uses its own resources to develop and submit any value engineering change proposals (VECP's). The contract provides for sharing of savings and for payment of the~~

~~contractor's allowable development and implementation costs only if a VECP is accepted. This voluntary approach should not in itself increase costs to the Government.~~

~~(2) The second approach is a mandatory program in which the Government requires and pays for a specific value engineering program effort. The contractor must perform value engineering of the scope and level of effort required by the Government's program plan and included as a separately priced item of work in the contract Schedule. No value engineering (VE) sharing is permitted in architect-engineer contracts. All other contracts with a program clause share in savings on accepted VECP's, but at a lower percentage rate than under the voluntary approach. The objective of this value engineering program requirement is to ensure that the contractor's value engineering effort is applied to areas of the contract that offer opportunities for considerable savings consistent with the functional requirements of the end item of the contract.~~

~~[48 FR 42443, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 5057, Jan. 31, 1989]~~

48.102 Policies.

(a) As ~~required by~~ 41 U.S.C. 1711 requires, agencies ~~shall establish~~must create and maintain cost-effective value engineering procedures ~~and processes~~. Agencies ~~shall provide~~must offer contractors ~~a substantial financial~~ incentiveincentives to develop and submit ~~VECP's~~VECPs. Contracting ~~activities will~~offices must include value engineering provisions in appropriate supply, service, architect-engineer and construction contracts as ~~prescribed by~~sections 48.201 and 48.202 direct, except ~~where exemptions are granted on a case by case basis, or for specific classes of contracts, by~~when the agency head grants exemptions for specific cases or contract classes.

~~(b) Agencies shall:~~

~~(1) establish guidelines for processing VECP's;~~

~~(2) process VECP's objectively and expeditiously; and~~

~~(3) provide contractors a fair share of the savings on accepted VECP's.~~

~~(c) Agencies shall consider requiring incorporation of value engineering clauses in appropriate subcontracts.~~

~~(d)~~

~~(1b) Agencies other than the Department~~Non-Department of Defense ~~shall~~agencies must use the value engineering program requirement clause (52.248-1, Alternates I or II) in initial production contracts for major systems ~~programs (see definition of major system in 34.001)~~ and for contracts forand for major systems research and development ~~except where~~contracts.

Exceptions apply when the contracting officer determines and documents ~~the file to reflect~~ that such use is ~~not appropriate~~inappropriate.

(2c) ~~In~~ Department of Defense contracts, must include the VE program requirement clause (52.248-1, Alternates I or II), ~~shall be placed~~ in initial production solicitations and contracts (first and second ~~production~~ buys) for major system ~~acquisition programs as defined~~ in acquisitions under DoD Directive 5000.1, ~~except as specified in subdivisions (d)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. A program requirement clause may be included in initial production contracts for less than major systems acquisition programs if there is a potential for savings. The contracting officer is not required to include a program requirement clause in initial production contracts—~~ Exceptions include:

(i1) ~~Where, in the judgment of the contracting officer,~~ Cases where the prime contractor has ~~demonstrated an~~ proven effective VE ~~program during either~~ work in earlier ~~program~~ phases, ~~or during other recent comparable~~ similar production contracts.

(ii2) ~~Which are~~ Contracts awarded ~~on the basis of~~ through competition.

(e) ~~Value engineering incentive payments do not constitute profit or fee within the limitations imposed by 10 U.S.C. 3322(b) and 41 U.S.C. 3905 (see 15.404-4(e)(4)(i)).~~

(f) ~~Generally, profit or fee on the instant contract should not be adjusted downward as a result of acceptance of a VECP. Profit or fee shall be excluded when calculating instant or future contract savings.~~

(g) ~~The contracting officer determines the sharing periods and sharing rates on a case by case basis using the guidelines in 48.104-1 and 48.104-2, respectively. In establishing a sharing period and sharing rate, the contracting officer must consider the following, as appropriate, and must insert supporting rationale in the contract file:~~

~~(1) Extent of the change.~~

~~(2) Complexity of the change.~~

~~(3) Development risk (e.g., contractor's financial risk).~~

~~(4) Development cost.~~

~~(5) Performance and/or reliability impact.~~

~~(6) Production period remaining at the time of VECP acceptance.~~

~~(7) Number of units affected.~~

~~(h) Contracts for architect-engineer services must require a mandatory value engineering program to reduce total ownership cost in accordance with 48.101(b)(2). However, there must be no sharing of value engineering savings in contracts for architect-engineer services.~~

~~(i) Agencies shall establish procedures for funding and payment of the contractor's share of collateral savings and future contract savings.~~

~~[48 FR 42443, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 51 FR 2666, Jan. 17, 1986; 54 FR 5057, Jan. 31, 1989; 55 FR 3887, Feb. 5, 1990; 61 FR 39221, July 26, 1996; 62 FR 51271, Sept. 30, 1997; 64 FR 51847, Sept. 24, 1999; 79 FR 24214, Apr. 29, 2014; 87 FR 73901, Dec. 1, 2022]~~

~~48.103 Processing value engineering change proposals.~~

~~(a) Instructions to the contractor for preparing a VECP and submitting it to the Government are included in paragraphs (c) and (d) of the value engineering clauses prescribed in subpart 48.2. Upon receiving a VECP, the contracting officer or other designated official shall promptly process and objectively evaluate the VECP in accordance with agency procedures and shall document the contract file with the rationale for accepting or rejecting the VECP.~~

~~(b) The contracting officer is responsible for accepting or rejecting the VECP within 45 days from its receipt by the Government. If the Government will need more time to evaluate the VECP, the contracting officer shall notify the contractor promptly in writing giving the reasons and the anticipated decision date. The contractor may withdraw, in whole or in part, any VECP not accepted by the Government within the period specified in the VECP. Any VECP may be approved, in whole or in part, by a contract modification incorporating the VECP. Until the effective date of the contract modification, the contractor shall perform in accordance with the existing contract. If the Government accepts the VECP, but properly rejects units subsequently delivered or does not receive units on which a savings share was paid, the contractor shall reimburse the Government for the proportionate share of these payments. If the VECP is not accepted, the contracting officer shall provide the contractor with prompt written notification, explaining the reasons for rejection.~~

~~(c) The following Government decisions are unilateral decisions made solely at the discretion of the Government:~~

~~(1) The decision to accept or reject a VECP.~~

~~(2) The determination of collateral costs or collateral savings.~~

~~(3) The decision as to which of the sharing rates applies when *Alternate II* of the clause at 52.248-1, Value Engineering, is used.~~

~~(4) The contracting officer's determination of the duration of the sharing period and the contractor's sharing rate.~~

~~[48 FR 42443, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 5057, Jan. 31, 1989; 64 FR 72449, Dec. 27, 1999]~~

~~48.104 Sharing arrangements.~~

~~48.104-1 Determining sharing period.~~

~~(a) Contracting officers must determine discrete sharing periods for each VECP. If more than one VECP is incorporated into a contract, the sharing period for each VECP need not be identical.~~

~~(b) The sharing period begins with acceptance of the first unit incorporating the VECP. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the end of the sharing period is a specific calendar date that is the later of—~~

~~(1) 36 to 60 consecutive months (set at the discretion of the contracting officer for each VECP) after the first unit affected by the VECP is accepted; or~~

~~(2) The last scheduled delivery date of an item affected by the VECP under the instant contract delivery schedule in effect at the time the VECP is accepted.~~

~~(c) For engineering development contracts and contracts containing low rate initial production or early production units, the end of the sharing period is based not on a calendar date, but on acceptance of a specified quantity of future contract units. This quantity is the number of units affected by the VECP that are scheduled to be delivered over a period of between 36 and 60 consecutive months (set at the discretion of the contracting officer for each VECP) that spans the highest planned production, based on planning and programming or production documentation at the time the VECP is accepted. The specified quantity begins with the first future contract unit affected by the VECP and continues over consecutive deliveries until the sharing period ends at acceptance of the last of the specified quantity of units.~~

~~(d) For contracts (other than those in paragraph (c) of this subsection) for items requiring a prolonged production schedule (e.g., ship construction, major system acquisition), the end of the sharing period is determined according to paragraph (b) of this subsection. Agencies may prescribe sharing of future contract savings on all future contract units to be delivered under contracts awarded within the sharing period for essentially the same item, even if the scheduled delivery date is outside the sharing period.~~

~~[64 FR 51847, Sept. 24, 1999]~~

~~48.104-2 Sharing acquisition savings.~~

~~(a) *Supply or service contracts.*~~

(1) The sharing base for acquisition savings is the number of affected end items on contracts of the contracting office accepting the VECP. The sharing rates (Government/contractor) for net acquisition savings for supplies and services are based on the type of contract, the value engineering clause or alternate used, and the type of savings, as follows:

Government/Contractor Shares of Net Acquisition Savings				
[Figures in percent]				
Contract type	Sharing arrangement			
	Incentive (voluntary)		Program requirement (mandatory)	
	Instant contract rate	Concurrent and future contract rate	Instant contract rate	Concurrent and future contract rate
Fixed-price (includes fixed-price award fee; excludes other fixed-price incentive contracts)	¹ 50/50	¹ 50/50	75/25	75/25
Incentive (fixed-price or cost) (other than award fee)	(²)	¹ 50/50	(²)	75/25
Cost reimbursement (includes cost plus award fee; excludes other cost-type incentive contracts)	³ 75/25	³ 75/25	85/15	85/15
¹ The contracting officer may increase the contractor's sharing rate to as high as 75 percent for each VECP. (See 48.102(g) (1) through (7).)				
² Same sharing arrangement as the contract's profit or fee adjustment formula.				
³ The contracting officer may increase the contractor's sharing rate to as high as 50 percent for each VECP. (See 48.102(g) (1) through (7).)				

(2) Acquisition savings may be realized on the instant contract, concurrent contracts, and future contracts. The contractor is entitled to a percentage share (see paragraph (a)(1) of this section) of any net acquisition savings. Net acquisition savings result when the total of acquisition savings becomes greater than the total of Government costs and any negative instant contract savings. This may occur on the instant contract or it may not occur until reductions have been negotiated on concurrent contracts or until future contract savings are calculated, either through lump-sum payment or as each future contract is awarded.

(i) When the instant contract is not an incentive contract, the contractor's share of net acquisition savings is calculated and paid each time such savings are realized. This may occur once, several times, or, in rare cases, not at all.

~~(ii) When the instant contract is an incentive contract, the contractor shares in instant contract savings through the contract's incentive structure. In calculating acquisition savings under incentive contracts, the contracting officer shall add any negative instant contract savings to the target cost or to the target price and ceiling price and then offset these negative instant contract savings and any Government costs against concurrent and future contract savings.~~

~~(3) The contractor shares in the savings on all affected units scheduled for delivery during the sharing period. The contractor is responsible for maintaining, for 3 years after final payment on the contract under which the VECP was accepted, records adequate to identify the first delivered unit incorporating the applicable VECP.~~

~~(4) Contractor shares of savings are paid through the contract under which the VECP was accepted. On incentive contracts, the contractor's share of concurrent and future contract savings and of collateral savings shall be paid as a separate firm fixed price line item on the instant contract.~~

~~(5) Within 3 months after concurrent contracts have been modified to reflect price reductions attributable to use of the VECP, the contracting officer shall modify the instant contract to provide the contractor's share of savings.~~

~~(6) The contractor's share of future contract savings may be paid as subsequent contracts are awarded or in a lump sum payment at the time the VECP is accepted. The lump sum method may be used only if the contracting officer has established that this is the best way to proceed and the contractor agrees. The contracting officer ordinarily shall make calculations as future contracts are awarded and, within 3 months after their award, modify the instant contract to provide the contractor's share of savings. For future contract savings calculated under the optional lump sum method, the sharing base is an estimate of the number of items that the contracting office will purchase for delivery during the sharing period. In deciding whether or not to use the more convenient lump sum method for an individual VECP, the contracting officer shall consider—~~

~~(i) The accuracy with which the number of items to be delivered during the sharing period can be estimated and the probability of actual production of the projected quantity;~~

~~(ii) The availability of funds for a lump sum payment; and~~

~~(iii) The administrative expense of amending the instant contract as future contracts are awarded.~~

~~(b) **Construction contracts.** Sharing on construction contracts applies only to savings on the instant contract and to collateral savings. The Government's share of savings is determined by subtracting Government costs from instant contract savings and multiplying the result by (1) 45 percent for fixed price contracts; or (2) 75 percent for cost reimbursement contracts. Value engineering sharing does not apply to incentive construction contracts.~~

[48 FR 42443, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 5057, Jan. 31, 1989; 55 FR 3887, Feb. 5, 1990; 59 FR 11387, Mar. 10, 1994. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 51847, 51848, Sept. 24, 1999; 82 FR 4714, Jan. 13, 2017]

~~48.104-3 Sharing collateral savings.~~

- ~~(a) The Government shares collateral savings with the contractor, unless the head of the contracting activity has determined that the cost of calculating and tracking collateral savings will exceed the benefits to be derived (see 48.201(e)).~~
- ~~(b) The contractor's share of collateral savings may range from 20 to 100 percent of the estimated savings to be realized during a typical year of use but must not exceed the greater of—~~
- ~~(1) The contract's firm fixed price, target price, target cost, or estimated cost, at the time the VECP is accepted; or~~
 - ~~(2) \$100,000.~~
- ~~(c) The contracting officer must determine the sharing rate for each VECP.~~
- ~~(d) In determining collateral savings, the contracting officer must consider any degradation of performance, service life, or capability.~~

[64 FR 51848, Sept. 24, 1999]

~~48.104-4 Sharing alternative—no cost settlement method.~~

~~In selecting an appropriate mechanism for incorporating a VECP into a contract, the contracting officer shall analyze the different approaches available to determine which one would be in the Government's best interest. Contracting officers should balance the administrative costs of negotiating a settlement against the anticipated savings. A no cost settlement may be used if, in the contracting officer's judgment, reliance on other VECP approaches likely would not be more cost effective, and the no cost settlement would provide adequate consideration to the Government. Under this method of settlement, the contractor would keep all of the savings on the instant contract, and all savings on its concurrent contracts only. The Government would keep all savings resulting from concurrent contracts placed with other sources, savings from all future contracts, and all collateral savings. Use of this method must be by mutual agreement of both parties for individual VECPs.~~

[63 FR 34079, June 22, 1998. Redesignated at 64 FR 51847, Sept. 24, 1999]

~~48.105 Relationship to other incentives.~~

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~~Contractors should be offered the fullest possible range of motivation, yet the benefits of an accepted VECP should not be rewarded both as value engineering shares and under performance, design-to-cost, or similar incentives of the contract. To that end, when performance, design-to-cost, or similar targets are set and incentivized, the targets of such incentives affected by the VECP are not to be adjusted because of the acceptance of the VECP. Only those benefits of an accepted VECP not rewardable under other incentives are rewarded under a value engineering clause.~~

[48 FR 42443, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 5057, Jan. 31, 1989]

Subpart 48.2 — Contract Clauses

48.201 Clauses for supply or service contracts.

(a) *General.* The contracting officer ~~shall insert~~must add a value engineering clause ~~into~~into solicitations and contracts ~~when the contract amount is expected to exceed~~exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold, except as ~~specified in subparagraphs noted in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) and in paragraph (f) below. A value engineering clause may be included in contracts of lesser value if the contracting officer sees a potential for significant savings. Unless, Without approval from~~ the chief of the contracting office ~~authorizes its inclusion, the contracting officer shall not include,~~ a value engineering clause must not be included in solicitations and contracts — for:

- (1) ~~For research~~Research and development ~~other than~~except full-scale development;
- (2) ~~For engineering~~Engineering services from ~~not for profit or~~ nonprofit organizations;
- (3) ~~For personal~~Personal services (see ~~subpart 37.1~~part 37);
- (4) ~~Providing for product~~Product or component improvement, unless the value engineering incentive ~~application is restricted~~applies only to areas not covered by improvement provisions ~~for product or component improvement~~;
- (5) ~~For commercial~~Commercial products (~~see part 11~~) ~~that do not involve~~without special packaging ~~specifications or other special requirements or specifications~~; or
- (6) ~~When~~Contracts exempted by the agency head ~~has exempted the contract (or a class of contracts) from the requirements of~~from part 48 requirements.

(b) *Value engineering incentive.* To ~~provide~~create a value engineering incentive, the contracting officer ~~shall insert the~~must add clause ~~at 52.248-1, Value Engineering,~~ into solicitations and contracts ~~except as provided~~with exceptions noted in paragraph (a) ~~above (but see subparagraph~~and considerations in paragraph (e)(1) ~~below).~~of this section.

(c) *Value engineering program requirement.*

(1) ~~If a~~For mandatory value engineering ~~effort is appropriate (i.e., if the contracting officer considers that efforts (when~~ substantial government savings ~~to the Government~~ may result from ~~a sustained value engineering, specified~~ effort ~~of a specified level~~levels), the contracting officer ~~shall~~must use the clause with ~~its~~ Alternate I ~~(but see subparagraph, noting considerations in paragraph (e)(2) below) of this section.~~

(2) The government may specify the value engineering program requirement ~~may be specified by the Government in the solicitation or, in the case of. In~~ negotiated ~~contracting, proposed by the contractor as part of its offer and included as a subject for negotiation~~contracts, contractors may propose it in their offers as a negotiation topic. The program requirement ~~shall be shown as a separately priced~~must appear as a separate line item in the contract Schedule.

(d) *Value engineering incentive and program requirement.*

(1) ~~If~~When both a value engineering incentive and ~~a mandatory~~ program requirement are appropriate, the contracting officer ~~shall~~must use the clause with ~~its~~ Alternate II ~~(but see subparagraph, noting considerations in paragraph (e)(3) below) of this section.~~

(2) The contract ~~shall restrict~~must limit the value engineering program ~~requirement to well-defined areas of performance designated to clearly defined performance areas listed~~ by line item ~~in the contract Schedule.~~ Alternate II applies a value engineering program to ~~the~~those specified areas and a value engineering incentive to ~~the remaining~~all other contract areas ~~of the contract.~~

(e) ~~Collateral~~When calculating collateral savings ~~computation not cost effective. If costs more than the benefits,~~ the head of the contracting activity ~~determines for a contract or class of contracts that the cost of computing and tracking collateral savings will exceed the benefits to be derived,~~may determine the contracting officer ~~shall~~must use the clause with ~~its~~—:

(1) Alternate III ~~if a~~for value engineering ~~incentive is involved~~incentives;

(2) Alternate III and Alternate I ~~if a~~for value engineering program ~~requirement is involved~~requirements; or

(3) Alternate III and Alternate II ~~if both an incentive and a~~for combined incentives and program ~~requirement are involved~~requirements.

(f) ~~Architect-engineering contracts.~~ The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.248-2, Value Engineering—Architect-Engineer, in solicitations and contracts whenever the Government requires and pays for a Architect-engineer contracts. For contracts requiring specific value engineering effort in architect-engineer ~~contracts. The clause at work, the contracting officer must add clause 52.248-2, Value Engineering Architect-Engineer. Clause 52.248-1, Value Engineering, shall not be used in~~must not appear in architect-engineer solicitations and contracts ~~for architect-engineer services.~~

(g) ~~**Engineering-development solicitations and contracts.**~~ For engineering-development solicitations and contracts, and solicitations and contracts containing low-rate initial production or those with early production units, the contracting officer must modify the clause at 52.248-1, ~~Value Engineering~~, by—:

(1) ~~Revising~~ Replacing the text in paragraph (i)(3)(i) of the clause ~~by substituting “a number equal to the quantity required to be delivered over a period of between 36 and 60 consecutive months (set at the discretion of the Contracting Officer for each VECP) that spans the highest planned production, based on planning and programming or production documentation at the time the VECP is accepted;” for “the number of future contract units scheduled for delivery during the sharing period;” and~~ with language about quantities delivered over 36-60 months during peak production; and

(2) Revising the first sentence ~~under~~ in paragraph (3) of the definition of “acquisition savings” ~~by substituting “a number equal to the quantity to be delivered over a period of between 36 and 60 consecutive months (set at the discretion of the Contracting Officer for each VECP) that spans the highest planned production, based on planning and programming or production documentation at the time the VECP is accepted.” for “the number of future contract units in the sharing base.”~~ with similar language about quantities over 36-60 months during peak production.

(h) ~~**Extended**~~ For extended production ~~**period solicitations and contracts.**~~ In solicitations and contracts for items requiring an extended period for production (e.g., periods (like ship construction; or major ~~system acquisition~~), ~~if~~ systems), when agency procedures ~~prescribe~~ require sharing of future contract savings on all units ~~to be~~ delivered under contracts awarded during the sharing period (see 48.104-1(e)), the contracting officer must modify the clause at 52.248-1, ~~Value Engineering~~, by revising its paragraph (i)(3)(i) ~~of the clause~~ and the first sentence under paragraph (3) of the definition of “acquisition savings” ~~by substituting “under” with language about~~ contracts awarded during the sharing period” ~~for “during the sharing period.”~~

[48 FR 42443, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 5057, Jan. 31, 1989; 55 FR 3887, Feb. 5, 1990; 64 FR 51848, Sept. 24, 1999; 71 FR 57368, Sept. 28, 2006]

48.202 Clause for construction contracts.

~~The contracting officer shall insert~~ Insert the clause at 52.248-3, ~~Value Engineering—Construction~~ Engineering-Construction, in construction solicitations and contracts ~~when the contract amount is estimated to exceed~~ exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold, unless creating an incentive contract ~~is contemplated. The contracting officer may include the clause in contracts of lesser value if the contracting officer sees a potential for significant savings. The contracting officer shall not include the clause. This clause must not appear~~ in incentive-type construction contracts. ~~If~~ When computing and tracking collateral savings costs more than the benefits, as determined by the head of the contracting activity ~~determines that the cost of computing and tracking collateral savings for a contract will exceed the benefits to be derived,~~ the contracting officer ~~shall~~ must use the clause with its Alternate I.

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[~~48 FR 42443, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 71 FR 57368, Sept. 28, 2006~~]

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Table Delete	1
<u>Table moves to</u>	0
Table moves from	0
Embedded Graphics (Visio, ChemDraw, Images etc.)	0
Embedded Excel	0
Format changes	0
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