

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CALCULATION OF SELF-PERFORMED WORK IAW
“Limitations on Subcontracting” (VAAR 852.219-10)**

Offeror's are to identify self-performance IAW CFR **Title 13: Business Credit and Assistance**

[PART 125—GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING PROGRAMS](#)

§ 125.6 Prime contractor performance requirements (limitations on subcontracting).

<http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&sid=049065558050903f90f10b47f00267e7&rgn=div8&view=text&node=13:1.0.1.1.19.0.293.6&idno=13>

OFFEROR'S SELF PERFORMED ESTIMATED CALCULATIONS

Offeror's are required to complete for each contract for which they compete.

- a) Offeror's total proposed price \$ _____
- b) Subtract profit or fees \$ _____
- c) Subtract cost of materials \$ _____
- d) Offeror's total estimated cost of contract performance for personnel (a-b-c =d) \$ _____
- e) Offeror's total estimated self-performed cost of contract performance incurred for personnel on the concern's employees or the employees of other SDVOSBC's (Self-Performed) \$ _____
- f) Offeror's percentage of estimated self-performed work ($d/e \times 100 = \%$) _____ %

OFFEROR'S SELF PERFORMED CALCULATIONS

(At completion of contract, prime contractor shall submit calculations for actual achieved.)

- a) Offeror's total proposed price \$ _____
- b) Subtract profit or fees \$ _____
- c) Subtract cost of materials \$ _____
- d) Offeror's total estimated cost of contract performance for personnel (a-b-c=d) \$ _____
- e) Offeror's total estimated self-performed cost of contract performance incurred for personnel on the concern's employees or the employees of other SDVO SBC's (Self-Performed) \$ _____
- f) Offeror's percentage of self-performed work ($d/e \times 100 = \%$) _____ %

Definitions: (from 13 CFR 125.6)

Cost of the contract. All allowable direct and indirect costs allocable to the contract, excluding profit or fees.

Cost of contract performance incurred for personnel. Direct labor costs and any overhead which has only direct labor as its base, plus the concern's General and Administrative rate multiplied by the labor cost.

Cost of materials. Includes costs of the items purchased, handling and associated shipping costs for the purchased items (which includes raw materials), off-the-shelf items (and similar proportionately high-cost common supply items requiring additional manufacturing or incorporation to become end items), special tooling, special testing equipment, and construction equipment purchased for and required to perform on the contract. In the case of a supply contract, the acquisition of services or products from outside sources following normal commercial practices within the industry are also included.

Personnel. Individuals who are "employees" under §121.106 of this chapter except for purposes of the HUBZone program, where the definition of "employee" is found in §126.103 of this chapter.

Subcontracting. That portion of the contract performed by a firm, other than the concern awarded the contract, under a second contract, purchase order, or agreement for any parts, supplies, components, or subassemblies which are not available off-the-shelf, and which are manufactured in accordance with drawings, specifications, or designs furnished by the contractor, or by the government as a portion of the solicitation. Raw castings, forgings, and moldings are considered as materials, not as subcontracting costs. Where the prime contractor has been directed by the Government to use any specific source for parts, supplies, components subassemblies or services, the costs associated with those purchases will be considered as part of the cost of materials, not subcontracting costs.