



ACQUISITION,  
TECHNOLOGY AND  
LOGISTICS

**OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE**  
**3000 DEFENSE PENTAGON**  
**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301 - 3000**

April 29 2004



DPAP(DAR)

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTORS OF DEFENSE AGENCIES  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
(POLICY AND PROCUREMENT), ASA(ALT)  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
(ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT), ASN(RDA)  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE  
(CONTRACTING), SAF/AQC  
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ACQUISITION, TECHNOLOGY AND  
SUPPLY DIRECTORATE (DLA)

SUBJECT: Class Deviation—Commercial Item Omnibus Clauses for Acquisitions Using the Standard Procurement System

When using the Standard Procurement System (SPS) to contract for commercial items, all Department of Defense contracting activities may deviate from the requirements in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 12.301(b)(4), the clause at FAR 52.212-5, Defense FAR Supplements (DFARS) 212.301(f)(iii), and the clause at DFARS 252.212-7001.

The clauses at FAR 52.212-5 and DFARS 252.212-7001 require the contracting officer to “check a box” to identify the clauses that are applicable to the specific acquisition of commercial items. Rather than requiring the contracting officers to “check the applicable clauses,” SPS has a clause logic capability that automatically selects the clauses under FAR 52.212-5 and DFARS 252.212-7001.

Contracting officers may use the SPS clause logic capability to automatically select the clauses that are applicable to the specific solicitation and contract. Contracting officers must ensure that the attached deviation clauses are incorporated into these solicitations and contracts because these deviation clauses fulfill the statutory requirements on auditing and subcontract clauses applicable to commercial items. The deviation also authorizes adjustments to these deviation clauses required by future changes to the clauses at 52.212-5 or 252.212-7001 that are published in the FAR or DFARS. This class deviation is effective on May 1, 2004, and remains in effect until April 30, 2009, or until otherwise rescinded.

Director, Defense Procurement  
and Acquisition Policy

Attachment:  
As stated

cc: DSMC, Ft. Belvoir



**Editor's note:** To view the attachment, visit the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy Web site at <<http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/>>.



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MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTORS, DEFENSE AGENCIES  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
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DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
(ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT), ASN(RDA)  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE  
(CONTRACTING), SAF/AQC  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR LOGISTICS OPERATIONS,  
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)  
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT  
DIRECTOR, ARMY CONTRACTING AGENCY

SUBJECT: Wage Determinations On-Line (WDOL)

Wage Determinations On-Line (WDOL), a project within the Federal eGov Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) initiative, recently launched a website (<http://www.dwol.gov>) to provide contracting officers with "one-stop" access for Service Contract Act (SCA) and Davis-Bacon Act (DBA) wage determinations (WDs) and related contract labor information. WDOL is the result of collaboration by the Military Departments, Department of Labor, Office of Management and Budget, General Services Administration, Department of Energy, and Department of Commerce (National Technical Information Systems). Members of DoD's Acquisition Domain provided substantial effort in the design and functional engineering of the new website. The new program is expected to significantly speed procurement processes involving contract labor standards and enable federal agencies to be more consistent in the application of these laws.

A WDOL briefing dated October 2003 is available on the DoD Acquisition Domain website, <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/ebiz/index.htm>, under the "Federal-wide Programs" section. It provides a brief description of the new WDOL website and its features. Please ensure that all contracting personnel receive a copy of this notice and access the briefing. I expect the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and the Department of Labor's Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations to be revised in the near future to implement WDOL processes.

My action officer regarding the electronic business implications of this subject is Ms. Lisa Romney, 703-614-3883, [lisa.romney@osd.mil](mailto:lisa.romney@osd.mil). Contact your Military Department Labor Advisor for questions regarding WDOL associated usage. Contact information for those individuals is available on both the WDOL and Acquisition Domain websites referenced above.

Deidre A. Lee  
Director, Defense Procurement  
and Acquisition Policy



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May 03 2004

DPAP/EB

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR, ARMY CONTRACTING AGENCY  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
(ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT, ASN(RDA))  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR  
FORCE (CONTRACTING), SAF/AQC  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR LOGISTICS OPERATIONS (DLA)

SUBJECT: DOD DEPLOYMENT AND TEST OF PAST PERFORMANCE RETRIEVAL INFORMATION  
SYSTEM—STATISTICAL REPORTING (PPIRS-SR) PROTOTYPE

In July 2002, the Past Performance Information Retrieval System (PPIRS) became the single, authorized application providing past performance reports to the entire Federal acquisition community as a part of the President's e-Government Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) initiative. Building on the existing capability and furthering the initiative, the PPIRS Program is ready to test a complementary application for eventual Federal-wide use. This new effort expands functionality of the current PPIRS (<http://www.ppirs.gov/>). The new function, PPIRS-Statistical Reporting (PPIRS-SR), will collect contractor performance data on lower dollar threshold contracts. The DoD Guide to Collection and Use of Past Performance Information (May 2003) (accessible at [http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/Docs/PPI\\_Guide\\_2003\\_final.pdf](http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/Docs/PPI_Guide_2003_final.pdf)) contains guidance for the collection and use of contractor past performance information as required by the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) parts 15 and 42. Implementation of PPIRS-SR will provide past performance information related to delivery and quality data on contracts under the threshold established in the existing PPIRS report card function.

We are soliciting your participation in the test of PPIRS-SR. Attachments to this memo provide background on PPIRS web application and information regarding the sources of data for PPIRS-SR, an action plan for transfer of data from existing legacy collection systems, actions for designated test sites and the application host (Naval Sea Logistics Center Detachment Portsmouth), and a contract provision to be utilized during the test. Please identify one site each to use and evaluate PPIRS-SR in source selection and best value procurements for a one-year period, and provide feedback and recommendations on its suitability and usability. Suggested sites based on prior involvement in past performance capability development are listed in Attachment 2 to this memo. The information provided via PPIRS-SR should be used in the evaluation of past performance during bid/offer evaluations at these sites.



Please provide your proposed test site and the name of your point of contact by May 14, 2004, to Stanley A. Dubowski, PPIRS Program Manager, 703-882-2188, [DubowskS@ncr.disa.mil](mailto:DubowskS@ncr.disa.mil). A meeting with the points of contact will be held shortly thereafter to further delineate the planned test. My action officers for DoD's participation in the IAE initiative and past performance requirements are Lisa Romney, 703-614-3883, [lisa.romney@osd.mil](mailto:lisa.romney@osd.mil), and Mike Canales, 703-695-8571, [michael.canales@osd.mil](mailto:michael.canales@osd.mil), respectively.



Deidre A. Lee  
Director, Defense Procurement  
and Acquisition Policy

Attachments:  
As stated

**Editor's note:** To view the attachments, visit the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy Web site at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/>.



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May 20, 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTORS, DEFENSE AGENCIES  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
(POLICY AND PROCUREMENT), ASA(ALT)  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
(ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT), ASN(RDA)  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR  
FORCE (CONTRACTING), SAF/AQC  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ACQUISITION, TECHNOLOGY  
AND SUPPLY DIRECTORATE (DLA)

SUBJECT: Emergency Procurement Flexibilities

Existing laws and regulations provide considerable flexibility for acquisitions that support urgent situations and national security requirements. To ensure timely contracting support, the acquisition community needs to be aware of the options and apply the flexibilities that are most appropriate for meeting a given requirement. To that end, I would like to highlight some of the flexibilities.

A combined synopsis and solicitation can be used to reduce the time required to solicit and award contracts for commercial items. Contracting officers may treat any acquisition as an acquisition of commercial items if the supplies or services are used to facilitate defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack. Acquisitions issued using the "Unusual and Compelling Urgency exemption under the Competition in Contracting Act are generally exempt from synopsis requirements if the Government would be seriously injured by the standard synopsis timeline. In addition, the supporting justification can be made and approved after contract award when preparation and approval prior to award would unreasonably delay the acquisition. Finally, newly enacted provisions increase both the micro-purchase threshold and the simplified acquisition threshold for acquisition that are used in support of a contingency operation or to facilitate defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack. Links to additional examples of acquisition flexibilities and a matrix outlining the special emergency procurement authority are contained in the attachment.

If existing provisions preclude you from taking actions you determine necessary, I expect you to support, authorize and seek appropriate deviations, as well as provide me feedback..

My point of contact for this action is Robin Schulze. She can be reached at 703-614-1509 or [robin.schulze@osd.mil](mailto:robin.schulze@osd.mil).

Deidre A. Lee  
Director, Defense Procurement  
and Acquisition Policy

Attachment:  
As stated

**Editor's note:** To view the attachment, visit the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy Web site at <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/>.

### FEDERAL ACQUISITION CIRCULAR 2001-24 (JUNE 18, 2004)

This document summarizes the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) rules agreed to by the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council in Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC) 2001-24.

### INCENTIVES FOR USE OF PERFORMANCE-BASED CONTRACTING FOR SERVICES (FAR CASE 2004-004)

This interim rule amends the FAR to implement Sections 1431 and 1433 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (Public Law 108-136). Section 1431 enacts governmentwide authority to treat performance-based contracts or task orders for services as commercial items if certain conditions are met, and requires agencies to report on performance-based contracts or task orders awarded using this authority. Section 1433 amends the definition of commercial item to add specific performance-based terminology and to conform to the language added by section 1431. Contracting officers will be able to use FAR Part 12, Acquisition of Commercial Items, and Subpart 37.6, Performance-Based Contracting, for non-commercial services and treat these services as commercial services when specific conditions are met. Agencies will be required to report on performance-based contracts or task orders awarded using this authority.

### DEFINITIONS CLAUSE (FAR CASE 2002-013)

This final rule revises FAR 2.201 and the clause at 52.202-1 to clarify the applicability of FAR definitions to solicitation provisions and contract clauses. The list of definitions in 52.202-1 is removed and replaced with policy stating that when a solicitation provision or contract clause uses a word or term that is defined in the FAR, the word or term has the meaning given in FAR 2.101 at the time the solicitation was issued. Certain exceptions to this policy are listed in FAR 52.202-1.

### PROCUREMENT LISTS (FAR CASE 2003-013)

This final rule amends the FAR to clarify that the Javits-Wagner O'Day (JWOD) program becomes a mandatory source of supplies and services when the supplies or services have been added to the Procurement List maintained by the Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

### DETERMINING OFFICIAL FOR EMPLOYMENT PROVISION COMPLIANCE—IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT (INA) (FAR CASE 2004-009)

This final rule amends FAR 9.406-2(b)(2) by revising the responsibility for determining when a contractor is not in compliance with the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to include both the Attorney General of the United States and the Secretary of Homeland Security.

This rule implements Executive Order 13286 published March 5, 2003, which amended Section 4 of Executive Order 12989 published February 15, 1996.

Debarring officials may now debar a contractor based on a determination by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General of the United States.

### FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULES SERVICES AND BLANKET PURCHASE AGREEMENTS (BPA'S) (FAR CASE 1999-603)

This final rule amends the FAR in order to incorporate policies and procedures for services under Federal Supply Schedules. The rule—

- Adds a definitions section
- Adds information regarding the Department of Veterans Affairs delegated authority to establish medical supply schedules
- Adds language to clarify the differences between an Authorized Federal Supply Schedules (FSS) Pricelist and an FSS publication
- Adds additional information regarding e-buy, GSA's electronic quote system for the schedules program
- Clarifies that competition shall not be sought outside the Federal Supply Schedules
- Adds language to make it clear that the contracting officer placing an order on another agency's behalf is responsible for applying that agency's regulatory and statutory requirements; and that the requiring activity is required to provide information on the applicable regulatory and statutory requirements to the contracting officer
- Adds new coverage on use of statements of work when acquiring services from the schedules
- Requires that when an agency awards a task order requiring a statement of work, that if the award is based on other than price (best value), the contracting officer shall provide a brief explanation of the basis for the award decision to any unsuccessful contractor that requests such information
- Adds language stating that the performance period of Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) established under

the schedules program may cross option periods on the base contracts

- Refines guidance regarding the use of governmentwide BPAs
- Adds language to require the ordering activity to document the results of its BPA review
- Adds language that encourages or reminds agencies that they can seek a price reduction at any time, not just when an order exceeds the maximum order threshold
- Adds additional language to allow for consideration of socio-economic status when identifying the potential competitors for an order
- Reinforces documentation requirements generally and adds new guidance addressing the documentation of orders for services and sole source orders
- Adds new coverage to allow agencies to make payment for oral or written orders by any authorized means, including the governmentwide commercial purchase card
- Reserves the ordering procedures for Mandatory Use Schedules section
- Clarifies the procedures for termination for cause and convenience; and
- Reorganizes and revises the subpart text for ease of use.

### DESIGNATED COUNTRIES—NEW EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES MEMBER STATES (FAR CASE 2004-008)

This final rule amends the FAR to implement a determination by the United States Trade Representative (USTR) under the Trade Agreements Act that suppliers from the 10 new member states of the European Communities (EC) (i.e., the European Union) are eligible to participate in U.S. Government procurement under the terms and conditions of the World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement (WTO GPA). This means that in acquisitions subject to the WTO GPA, the contracting officer can accept offers of eligible products from Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Slovenia without application of the Buy American Act evaluation factor.

### BUY AMERICAN ACT—NONAVAILABLE ARTICLES (FAR CASE 2003-007)

This final rule amends FAR 25.104(a) to add certain food and textile items to the list of articles not available from domestic sources in sufficient and reasonably available

commercial quantities of a satisfactory quality. This case is based on extensive market research by the Defense Logistics Agency. Unless the contracting officer learns before the time designated for receipt of bids in sealed bidding or final offers in negotiation that an article on the list is available domestically in sufficient and reasonably available quantities of a satisfactory quality, the Buy American Act does not apply to acquisition of these items as end products, and the contracting officer may treat foreign components of the same class or kind as domestic components.

### APPLICATION OF COST PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES AND ACCOUNTING FOR UNALLOWABLE COSTS (FAR CASE 2002-006)

This final rule amends the FAR by revising FAR 31.204, Application of Principles and Procedures, to improve clarity and structure. The case was initiated as a result of comments and recommendations received from industry and government representatives during a series of public meetings. This rule is of particular interest to contractors and contracting officers who use cost analysis to price contracts and modifications, and who determine or negotiate reasonable costs in accordance with a clause of a contract, e.g., price revision of fixed-price incentive contracts, terminated contracts, or indirect cost rates.

### GAINS AND LOSSES, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR COSTS, AND MATERIAL COSTS (FAR CASE 2002-008)

This final rule amends the FAR by deleting the cost principle at FAR 31.205-24, Maintenance and Repair Costs, because either Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) or Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (GAAP) adequately address these costs. The rule also revises the cost principles at FAR 31.205-7, Contingencies; FAR 31.205-26, Material Costs; and FAR 31.205-44, Training and Education Costs, by improving clarity and structure, and removing unnecessary and duplicative language.

The case was initiated as a result of comments and recommendations received from industry and government representatives during a series of public meetings. This rule is of particular interest to contractors and contracting officers who use cost analysis to price contracts and modifications, and who determine or negotiate reasonable costs in accordance with a clause of a contract, e.g., price revision of fixed-price incentive contracts, terminated contracts, or indirect cost rates.

## STAFFING/COORDINATION OF THE ACQUISITION STRATEGY REPORT (ASR)

A program's acquisition strategy is its business and technical management approach designed to achieve program objectives within the resource constraints imposed. Pursuant to Army Regulation (AR) 70-1, the acquisition strategy is based upon an approved requirement (e.g., Capability Development Document, Capability Production Document). It is the framework for planning, directing, contracting for, and managing a program; providing a master schedule for research, development, test, production, fielding, modification, post-production management (i.e., sustainment), and demilitarization; as well as other activities essential for program success. The acquisition strategy is developed through a coordinated effort with agencies that support the program/project/product manager and those that will use and support the system when it is fielded, including organizations that will provide backup and emergency long-term support.

A primary goal of the acquisition strategy is to minimize the time and cost it takes, consistent with common sense and sound business practices, to satisfy identified, validated needs, and to maximize affordability throughout a program's useful life cycle. Essential to the development of the acquisition strategy, is the need for the program manager to perform detailed market research.

Each program manager must develop and document his or her strategy to guide program execution from initiation through the re-procurement of systems, subsystems, components, spares, and services, beyond the initial production contract award into post-production support. The strategy must address the PM's total life-cycle management responsibility, ending in a consideration of the disposal/demilitarization of the system. Coordination must also occur within the Joint acquisition community when other Services and Joint programs may be affected.

The program manager documents his or her strategy in the Acquisition Strategy Report (ASR). Every program, regardless of its Acquisition Category (ACAT), must have an ASR. Prior to sending ASRs for approval by the program's Milestone Decision Authority (MDA), coordination should occur with the combat developer; training developer; facility developer; testers and independent evaluators; logisticians; life cycle software engineers; environmental, safety, and occupational health staff; human system integrators; joint coordination boards (for Joint programs); and other matrix support organizations.

When the program's MDA is the army acquisition executive (AAE), the defense acquisition executive (DAE) (ACAT ID programs), or the assistant secretary of defense (networks and information integration) (ASD(NII)) (ACAT IAD programs), the ASR will undergo Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) staffing. The AAE will provide Army approval prior to final DAE/ASD(NII) approval.

Typically conducted by the program's Department of the Army systems coordinator (DASC), HQDA staffing includes, but is not limited to:

- Office of the General Counsel
- Director of acquisition and industrial base policy (SAAL-PA)
- Director of procurement policy and support (SAAL-PP)
- Director of plans, programs and resources (SAAL-RI)
- Director of program assessment and analysis (SAAL-RI)
- Deputy assistant secretary of integrated logistics support (SAAL-ZL)
- Director of technology (SAAL-TT)
- Deputy chief of staff (DCS), G-1 manpower integration (MANPRINT) (DAPE-MR)
- DCS, G-2 (when critical program information has been identified)
- DCS, G-3 (DAMO-RQ)
- DCS, G-8 system support officer
- Chief integration officer (CIO) / DCS, G-6 (SAIS-IOQ)

Other agencies through which the DASC should consider staffing the ASR prior to AAE approval include:

- The program's training and doctrine command systems manager or combat developer
- Army Test and Evaluation Command
- Deputy under secretary of the Army (operations research)
- Assistant secretary of the Army (financial management and comptroller) (SAFM-BU)
- Deputy assistant secretary (cost and economics)

If you have never done this before, be advised: this is not a 24-hour-turnaround effort. You should plan on allowing at least two weeks and preferably 30 days for an office to do a legitimate review of your ASR. It is an important document. Better to get it right the first time!

*(Leonard Woody/SAAL-PA/(703) 604-7012/leonard.woody@hqda.army.mil and Debra Dobbins/SAAL-PP/(703) 604-7048/debra.dobbins@hqda.army.mil)*

## POLICY & LEGISLATION

### GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE (GAO) REPORTS, STUDIES, TESTIMONY <<http://www.gao.gov>>

Title	Report Number and Release Date
Defense Space Activities: Continuation of Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle Program's Progress to Date Subject to Some Uncertainty	GAO-04-778R, June 24, 2004
Defense Management: Opportunities Exist to Improve Implementation of DoD's Long-Term Corrosion Strategy	GAO-04-640, June 23, 2004
Defense Logistics: GAO's Observations on Maintenance Aspects of the Navy's Fleet Response Plan	GAO-04-724R, June 18, 2004
Air Force Depot Maintenance: Improved Pricing and Cost Reduction Practices Needed	GAO-04-498, June 17, 2004
Coast Guard: Deepwater Program Acquisition Schedule Update Needed	GAO-04-695, June 14, 2004
Contract Management: Contracting for Iraq Reconstruction and for Global Logistics Support	GAO-04-869T, June 15, 2004
Military Training: DoD Report on Training Ranges Does Not Fully Address Congressional Reporting Requirements	GAO-04-608, June 4, 2004
Military Aircraft: DoD Needs to Determine Its Aerial Refueling Aircraft Requirements	GAO-04-349, June 4, 2004
Highlights of a GAO Forum: Workforce Challenges and Opportunities For 21st Century: Changing Labor Force Dynamics and the Role of Government Polices	GAO-04-845SP, June 1, 2004
Rebuilding Iraq: Fiscal Year 2003 Contract Award Procedures and Management Challenges	GAO-04-605, June 1, 2004
Acquisition/Financial Systems Interface Requirements: Checklist for Reviewing Systems under the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act	GAO-04-650G, June 1, 2004
DoD Operational Ranges: More Reliable Cleanup Cost Estimates and a Proactive Approach to Identifying Contamination Are Needed	GAO-04-601, May 28, 2004
NASA: Lack of Disciplined Cost-Estimating Processes Hinders Effective Program Management	GAO-04-642, May 28, 2004
Transportation Security Administration: High-Level Attention Needed to Strengthen Acquisition Function	GAO-04-544, May 28, 2004
Technology Assessment: Cybersecurity for Critical Infrastructure Protection	GAO-04-321, May 28, 2004
DoD Operational Ranges: More Reliable Cleanup Cost Estimates and a Proactive Approach to Identifying Contamination Are Needed	GAO-04-601, May 28, 2004
Contract Management: Impact of Strategy to Mitigate Effects of Contract Bundling on Small Business is Uncertain	GAO-04-454, May 27, 2004
Defense Acquisitions: Knowledge of Software Suppliers Needed to Manage Risks	GAO-04-678, May 25, 2004
Information Technology: The Federal Enterprise Architecture and Agencies' Enterprise Architectures Are Still Maturing	GAO-04-798T, May 19, 2004
Military Base Closures: Assessment of DoD's 2004 Report on the Need for a Base Realignment and Closure Round	GAO-04-760, May 17, 2004
DoD Business Systems Modernization: Limited Progress in Development of Business Enterprise Architecture and Oversight of Information Technology Investments	GAO-04-731R, May 17, 2004
Uncertainties Remain Concerning the Airborne Laser's Cost and Military Utility	GAO-04-643R, May 17, 2004
Chemical and Biological Defense: DoD Needs to Continue to Collect and Provide Information on Tests and on Potentially Exposed Personnel	GAO-04-410, May 14, 2004
Military Operations: DoD's Fiscal Year 2003 Funding and Reported Obligations in Support of the Global War on Terrorism	GAO-04-668, May 13, 2004
Joint Strike Fighter Acquisition: Observations on the Supplier Base	GAO-04-554, May 3, 2004