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Subpart 5304.8 - GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FILES

Parent topic: [Part 5304 - Administrative Matters](#)

5304.802 (f) Electronic Retention of Contract Files

Contracting offices listed in KT Fileshare (KTFS) shall use it as both the working and official file, per [FAR 4.802\(c\)\(3\)](#). It shall be used to create, modify, store, access, and route documents necessary to manage the acquisition process for review and approval, over the life of the entire acquisition lifecycle, (e.g. requirements development to contract closeout.) Contracting Officers shall ensure that KTFS contains all appropriate contract documents required for the official contract file. If a contract document is maintained within the Procurement Integrated Enterprise Environment (PIEE, <https://wawf.eb.mil/>), within Electronic Document Access (EDA), the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS), or the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS), then that system is the official system of record; contracting officers are not required to duplicate the document in KTFS, unless the contracting office determines an exception applies to ensure ready accessibility to principal users (e.g., clearance reviewers, auditors) per [FAR 4.802\(c\)\(2\)](#). Examples of such exceptions, include, but are not limited to, Award Documents, and copies of Government-Furnished Property (GFP) attachments. However, contracting officers shall add screenshots of system of record documents (Reps/Certs, SAM/FAPIIS, etc.) that are dynamic/overwritten to reflect status at time of contract action. In addition, KTFS shall not be used to store documents that are not required to be part of the contract file such as CDRL submittals and annual CPARS reports.

5304.803 Contents of Contract Files

For contract offices not listed in KTFS and that maintain hard copy official contract files, SCOs may use the Air Force contract file content index templates below, or their own specific contract file content checklist or index to maintain contract files:

[Operational Services and Construction](#)

[Research and Development](#)

[Systems and Logistics](#)

5304.804 Expedite Contract Closeout.

Contracting officers shall use the clause at [DFARS 252.204-7022](#), Expediting Contract Closeout, in all solicitations and contracts, including solicitations and contracts using FAR part 12 procedures for

the acquisition of commercial products and commercial services.

5304.805 Storage, handling, and contract files.

As part of the Financial Improvement and Audit Readiness (FIAR) program, contract files shall be retained for a period of 10 years after the final invoice in accordance with DoD 7000.14-R, Volume 1, Chapter 9.

5304.806 Storage, handling, and contract files.

Prior to disposing of contract and other procurement files under Series 63, Acquisition, or Series 64, Contracting, of the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule, contracting officers shall ensure that all records necessary to support intellectual property rights are transferred to an appropriate Air Force organization with an appropriate system of records, such as research and development (R&D) case files. These records may include, but are not limited to: contracts, especially the solicitation/contract forms, the description/statement of work, and any attached licenses or data rights assertions; the solicitation; market research; the awardee's proposal; preliminary and critical design review slides; the integrated master schedule; and data deliverables such as technical reports or software development plans and other procurement records that may grant the Government licenses to technical data, computer software, and other intellectual property or may be necessary to establish that a given technology was developed with Government funding, . To protect the Government's intellectual property interests, records that support the intellectual property rights may need to be retained for multiple decades following contract closeout. Certain documents evidencing the Government's rights and interests in intellectual property might also need to be recorded with other government entities, such as the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Consult with legal counsel and records managers as necessary.