

VOLUME 16, CHAPTER 5: “COLLECTION OF DEBTS OWED BY CONTRACTORS”**SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES**

Changes are identified in this table and also denoted by [blue font](#).

Substantive revisions are denoted by an asterisk (*) symbol preceding the section, paragraph, table, or figure that includes the revision.

Unless otherwise noted, chapters referenced are contained in this volume.

Hyperlinks are denoted by [***bold, italic, blue, and underlined font***](#).

The previous version dated [July 2023](#) is archived.

PARAGRAPH	EXPLANATION OF CHANGE/REVISION	PURPOSE
All	Updated hyperlinks and formatting to comply with administrative instructions.	Revision
5.2.1	Clarified the language surrounding when to transfer a delinquent debt to the Debt Management Office based on the clarified definition of delinquent debt in Chapter 7.	Revision

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CHAPTER 5

COLLECTION OF DEBTS OWED BY CONTRACTORS

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 Overview

1.1.1. This chapter provides policy on the collection of contract debts established by the contracting officer as well as the establishment and collection of payment office debts.

1.1.2. Policy in this chapter is not applicable to debts owed by the DoD. Policy in this chapter also does not apply to the settlement of commercial transportation payment overcharges since the Director of the General Services Administration has the authority to audit and settle all transportation accounts (Title 31, United States Code, section 3726 ([31 U.S.C. § 3726](#))) as further discussed in Volume 10, Chapter 13. Refer to Volume 5, Chapter 12 for policies for handling indebtedness associated with fraud.

1.1.3. This chapter does not contain policy for contracting officers regarding their responsibility to make debt determinations pursuant to Federal Acquisition Regulation ([FAR](#)) *subpart 32.6*.

1.1.4. The term Debt Collection Office (DCO), as used in this chapter, refers to vendor pay offices, contracting offices, and any other office that processes contractor debts. The DCO does not refer to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Debt Management Office (DMO).

1.1.5. This chapter does not contain policy on the disposition of amounts collected during Payment Recapture Audits (PRA). For information on PRA, refer to Volume 10, Chapter 22.

1.1.6. This chapter does not contain policy on the disposition, recording, and reporting of accounts receivable. Refer to Volume 4, Chapter 3 for receivables policy.

1.2 Purpose

This chapter contains debt collection policy for debts that are owed to the DoD by contractors, which also refers to vendors, assignees, universities, non-profits, and other business entities.

1.3 Authoritative Guidance

Policies in this chapter are consistent with the policies established in the FAR 32.6 and the [Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement \(DFARS\), subpart 232.6](#). Additionally, pursuant to U.S. Department of Treasury (Treasury) requirements, DoD is required to aggressively collect debts in accordance with the following statutes and regulations:

1.3.1. Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 ([Public Law 104-134](#), Chapter 10, section 31001);

1.3.2. Debt Collection Act of 1982 ([Public Law 97-365](#));

1.3.3. Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966 (codified at [31 U.S.C. § 3701](#) et seq; [5 U.S.C. § 5514](#); and [37 U.S.C. § 1007](#));

1.3.4. Contract Disputes Act (CDA) of 1978 ([41 U.S.C. § 7101 et seq.](#));

1.3.5. Internal Revenue Code provisions regarding the authority to make credits or refunds ([26 U.S.C. § 6402](#));

1.3.6. Federal Claims Collection Standards (Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations ([CFR](#)), [parts 900-904](#));

1.3.7. Regulations for collection by offset from indebted government employees ([5 CFR, part 550, subpart K](#));

1.3.8. Regulations for the collection of past-due support by administrative offset ([31 CFR 285.1](#)); and

1.3.9. Additional statutes and regulations listed by Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service ([Fiscal Service](#)).

2.0 COLLECTION ACTIONS

2.1 Contract Debts

Contract debts result from amounts that have been paid to the contractor, to which the contractor is not entitled under the terms and conditions of the contract, or amounts otherwise due from the contractor. Contractor debts include, but are not limited to:

2.1.1. Damages or excess costs related to defaults in performance;

2.1.2. Breach of contract obligations concerning progress payments, performance-based payments, advance payments, commercial item financing, or Government-furnished property;

2.1.3. Government expenses of correcting defects;

2.1.4. Duplicate or erroneous payments;

2.1.5. Billing and price reductions resulting from contract terms for price adjustment or a determination of prices under incentive type contracts;

2.1.6. Overpayments disclosed by quarterly statements required under price redetermination or incentive contracts;

2.1.7. Reimbursement of amounts due under [FAR 33.102\(b\)\(3\)](#) and [FAR 33.104\(h\)\(8\)](#);

2.1.8. Price or cost reductions for defective cost or pricing data;

2.1.9. Financing payments determined to be in excess of the contract limitations in [FAR 52.232-16\(a\)\(7\)](#), [FAR 52.232-32\(d\)\(2\)](#), or any contract clause for commercial item financing;

2.1.10. Increases to financing payment liquidation rates;

2.1.11. Price adjustments resulting from Cost Accounting Standards noncompliance or changes in cost accounting practice;

2.1.12. Re-inspection costs for nonconforming supplies or services;

2.1.13. Delinquency in contractor payments due under agreements or arrangements for deferral or postponement of collections; and

2.1.14. Overpayments related to errors in quantity, billing, or deficiencies in quality.

2.2 Initiating Debt Collection

Once it is determined that a contractor might be indebted to the DoD, the contracting officer, or the payment office, must issue a demand for payment to the contractor, providing opportunity to inspect relevant records, and the opportunity to request a review of the debt as set forth in Chapter 2.

2.2.1. Demand Letters. Demand letters must comply with requirements set forth in Chapter 2. Additionally, notice of indebtedness to a contractor must include a statement that, in accordance with [Office of Management and Budget Circular A-123, Appendix C, Part III](#), high-dollar overpayments may be reported on the Federal Government's improper payment website. Refer to Volume 4, Chapter 14 for the definition of a high-dollar overpayment.

2.2.2. Debt Collection Initiated by Contracting Officers or Designees

2.2.2.1. The contracting officer has primary responsibility for determining the amount of the debt and ensuring collection for most types of contract debts, except for those debts resulting from errors made by the payment office.

2.2.2.2. When a contracting officer or other authorized official requests that a payment office collect a debt and provides a copy of the contract to the payment office, including the payment dates and amounts due from the contractor, the payment office will collect the debt.

2.2.2.3. If the contracting officer or other designated official receives the contractor's payment, then the contracting officer or other designated official must immediately forward the payment to the disbursing office with a request for confirmation of receipt of the payment.

2.2.2.4. The appropriate DoD Component contracting officer, or other designated official, must determine the debt amount and demand repayment for debts pursuant to FAR 32.6 and DFARS 232.6.

2.2.2.5. The contracting officer must send a copy of each demand for payment, as well as documentation that identifies the line of accounting for distribution of the principle amount of the debt to the payment office cited in the contract so the Account Receivable Office (ARO) may apply the funds correctly.

2.2.2.6. The contracting officer must follow up periodically with the DCO, ARO, or supporting accounting office to ensure that contract debts have been collected and credited to the proper appropriations.

2.2.3. Debt Collection Initiated by the Payment Office

2.2.3.1. Payment offices are designated to make payments under a contract and to receive payments for amounts due to DoD. Payment offices are responsible for determining the amount of contract debts that are the result of overpayments or erroneous payments and initiating collection action on those debts (referring debts).

2.2.3.2. The payment office is also responsible for the collection of contractor debts when the amounts due and dates for payment are in the contract, and a copy of the contract has been furnished to the payment office with notice to collect as amounts become due.

2.2.3.3. When a contract modification (downward adjustment) is issued after the date of a disbursement and causes a contract to be in an overpayment status, the result of that modification is not an erroneous payment with respect to this chapter. The payment office must contact the procuring contracting officer or the administrative contracting officer (the individual who issued the modification causing the overpayment) to ensure that a demand letter is sent to the contractor for collection of funds.

2.3 Supporting Documentation

When referring a debt to the DCO or DMO for further collection, the following documentation is required, unless already provided to DFAS:

2.3.1. Dates and amounts of collections/offsets;

2.3.2. Legible copies of the negotiated checks obtained from Treasury for duplicate payments and dual negotiated successor checks;

2.3.3. All demand letters, correspondence, and written documentation of communication between the contracting officer and the debtor or the DCO and the debtor;

2.3.4. Any documents needed to support a recommendation for compromise, discontinuance, or termination;

2.3.5. Tax identification number (TIN);

2.3.6. Telephone number, address, and the name of a point of contact that is knowledgeable of the following:

2.3.6.1. Debtor,

2.3.6.2. Contracting office making the referral,

2.3.6.3. Disbursing office making the referral, and

2.3.6.4. Supporting accounting office;

2.3.7. A copy of the audit or reconciliation report, with sufficient supporting documentation to explain the conclusions in the case of a determination of debt(s) resulting from an audit or contract reconciliation;

2.3.8. The accounting classification/appropriation to which the principal portion of the debtor's payments should be deposited;

2.3.9. Copies of documentation that supports debts arising from the sale of goods and services to commercial entities on a reimbursable basis; and

2.3.10. The debtor's Commercial and Government Entity code.

3.0 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFSET

3.1 General

3.1.1. To the extent practicable, debts should be collected, either by voluntary repayment in a lump sum or by administrative offset(s) of payment(s) owed to the contractor by the DoD, unless an installment agreement has been entered into or a deferment of collection has been approved (FAR 32.607). If 30 days have elapsed since the due date in the demand for payment, and no payment has been received, then the DCO must offset a contractor's indebtedness against other monies that are owed the contractor.

3.1.2. FAR 32.606 allows for offsetting contractor payments to liquidate debts owed by the contractor. If additional payments are scheduled under the same contract, then the DCO should administratively offset against those payments first. The DCO must coordinate with the payment office to apply administrative offsets against amounts due the contractor under other contracts if

offsets against the contract that gave rise to the debt cannot be accomplished. The disbursement voucher must be approved and the accounting classification charged for the total amount of the entitlement with no regard for the deduction being applied. DCOs must prominently annotate the face of the voucher, or the electronic equivalent, with the amount withheld and the accounting classification credited to ensure that only the net amount is paid to the contractor. The voucher must adequately inform the payee of the reason(s) for the deduction.

3.1.3. Administrative offsets normally will not be taken when there is a valid assignment of claims, under the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940 ([31 U.S.C. § 3727](#) and [41 U.S.C. § 6305](#)), associated with the contractor. DCO personnel should seek guidance from their legal office, as appropriate, in determining whether an administrative offset may be taken when an assignment of claims exists.

3.1.4. Pursuant to [31 U.S.C. § 3716](#), and in accordance with [31 CFR 901.3\(b\)\(2\)](#), a DCO must process an administrative offset to collect a debt when the name and TIN of a payee matches the name and TIN of a debtor, and all other requirements for administrative offset have been met.

3.2 Credit Invoice

3.2.1. A contractor may request to liquidate a debt against existing unpaid bills due to the contractor. As an exception, DCOs may accept a credit invoice under special circumstances, and only when there is a current payable invoice to which the credit can be applied. The contractor should furnish the DCO, upon request, an invoice number, date, and the amount of the debt to be offset against the invoice, according to the credit invoice.

3.2.2. A contractor may state on an invoice, or on a progress payment request, that the amount of the credit invoice can be deducted from the amount due from the DoD.

3.2.3. If a contractor does not state that the amount of the credit invoice can be deducted from other amounts due, a determination must be made on the most effective manner in which the debt can be collected. In making this determination, DCOs must give consideration both to the relative costs that would be incurred by DoD under various options, and to the method that is expected to result in liquidation of the debt at the earliest date. The latter factor is dependent upon the expected volume and frequency of incoming invoices that are susceptible to administrative offset, and whether this option is more effective and efficient than a credit invoice.

3.2.4. DCOs must acknowledge receipt of the credit invoice and inform the contractor of its disposition. If direct remittance is required, then the acknowledgement must contain a statement, such as, “This is to acknowledge receipt of your credit invoice 14245, dated December 14, 2018. We cannot accept this document as liquidation of your indebtedness, and must ask that you remit a check to the following address: (insert applicable address).” The contractor may identify an invoice to offset instead. If the offset is taken, then the DCO’s letter must contain a statement such as, “This is to acknowledge receipt of your credit invoice 67890, dated June 12, 2018.” Receipt of a credit invoice by the due date (where the demand letter states the due date) does not preclude charging interest and administrative charges.

4.0 INSTALLMENT PAYMENT PLANS

4.1 General

Whenever possible, payment to liquidate a debt, including a deferred payment, must be made in one lump sum. However, when a contractor can establish sufficient justification, the DCO may approve a series of installment payments to liquidate the debt within a reasonable period of time. In accordance with [31 CFR 901.8](#), installment payments should be sufficient in size and frequency to liquidate the debt within 3 years. If the contractor requests a repayment term of more than 3 years, then the DCO must refer the request to the DMO for a determination. See Chapter 2 for additional guidance on installment payment plans.

4.2 Installment Payment Approval Authority

The DMO is the approval authority for a contractor's request for an installment agreement; however, the DMO may not deny a contractor's request for an installment agreement without first obtaining consent from the creditor DoD Component's senior financial manager (FM) or designee. In the latter case, the DMO will send the request to the office of the creditor DoD Component's senior FM or designee within 3 working days from the date the request was received.

4.3 Installment Payment Notification

The DMO will make installment agreements available to the office that referred the debt and to the office of the creditor DoD Component's senior FM or designee.

5.0 REFERRAL OF DELINQUENT DEBTS TO DMO

5.1 Dollar Thresholds for Referral

5.1.1. Dollar thresholds for referring delinquent debts to the DMO are as follows:

5.1.1.1. Debts that amount to \$25 or more and belong to a contractor with a known TIN; or

5.1.1.2. Debts that amount to \$100 or more and belong to a contractor without a known TIN.

5.1.2. Components that have implemented the processes contained in the Delinquent Debt Management Guidance ([DDMG](#)) should refer delinquent debt over \$25 to Fiscal Service, Debt Management Services for further collection action where applicable.

5.1.3. If a contractor has more than one debt, each under the threshold, then the ARO will combine these debts to determine whether the sum of the debts is equal to or greater than the threshold. If so, then the ARO will refer the debts to the DMO in accordance with paragraph 5.2. Refer to Volume 4, Chapter 3 for information on write-off of delinquent debt that is below the referral threshold and cannot be collected.

5.2 Delinquent Debts and Multiple Debts Greater Than the Threshold

* 5.2.1. General. DCOs must refer valid and legally enforceable debts that are equal to or greater than the thresholds in paragraph 5.1, individually or in aggregate, to the DMO no later than 90 days [from the date on the debt notification](#). Debts must be validated by the DCO prior to referral to the DMO. The DMO must annotate acceptance of the debt in the appropriate system, thereby making the information available to the DCO and the supporting accounting office responsible for maintaining the official accounting records. In accordance with Chapter 7, administrative charges may be assessed for the expenses of referring the debt. Delinquent debts incurred under [FAR 51.102](#) may be referred back to the authorizing agency if not satisfied by the contractor.

5.2.2. Supporting Documentation. When referring a debt to the DMO, DCOs must submit the documentation as listed in paragraph 2.3.

5.2.3. Funds Accountability. After referral, the DMO will have full responsibility for collecting the delinquent debt. Accounting and reporting of the debt does not transfer to the DMO, but remains with the servicing accounting office using status information provided by the DMO. The DMO only maintains a memorandum accounts receivable record. Any office other than the DMO that receives a payment after referral of the debt must notify the DMO of the receipt and disposition of the payment within 3 business days. The ARO must notify the FM representative of the cognizant DoD Component when the debt should be closed. In the case of dual negotiated checks, the DMO will also notify the accountable payment office.

5.3 Referral of Debts to Treasury

5.3.1. The DMO will refer valid and legally enforceable debts, which have been delinquent over 120 days, to the Treasury for debt collection and cross-servicing. While a debt is at Treasury, the DMO maintains overall responsibility for tracking and monitoring that debt and must recall any uncollected debts with sufficient time to refer to the Department of Justice for potential recovery via litigation or to write off and close out the debt. See Chapter 2, section 11.0 for additional information regarding referral of delinquent debts to Treasury.

5.3.2. Components that have implemented the processes contained in the DDMG should refer delinquent debt over \$25 directly to Fiscal Service, Debt Management Services for further collection action where applicable.

6.0 DISPUTES AND DEFERMENTS UNDER THE CDA

6.1 Disputes

Under the CDA of 1978 ([41 U.S.C., Chapter 71](#)), a contractor may appeal a decision of indebtedness to the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals (ASBCA) or through the U.S. Courts. Actions filed by contractors under the Disputes Clause will not suspend or delay the collection unless the contractor has been granted a deferment as set forth in paragraph 6.3 or has entered into an Installment Payment Plan as set forth in [section 4.0](#). Further interest, penalties, and fees will continue to accrue on uncollected debts that have been formally disputed.

6.2 Crediting Collections in Dispute

6.2.1. When an amount, including interest and administrative fees, is collected from a contractor, and the contractor formally disputes the debt, the collected amount will not be accounted for as settlement of the debt. The disputed amounts will remain available pending disposition of the contractor's dispute, and interest, penalties, and fees will no longer accrue since the debt has been collected. When making a collection in a disputed situation, the collection must be documented as a disputed contract collection. For example, debts collected by DFAS will be coded as disputed in the Contract Debt System.

6.2.2. The payment office typically handles collection of a debt. In the event another office, including the ARO, supporting accounting offices, the DMO, contracting officers, contract administration officers, or legal offices, receives a payment against an existing debt, the receiving office should forward the payment to the relevant DCO immediately. Accounting for disputed collections is covered in Volume 4, Chapter 3.

6.2.3. The DCO and the responsible payment office must notify the contracting officer, the contract administration officer if applicable, the Service or agency contract finance officer, and/or another authority of any matters affecting the disputed collections. Conversely, these officers or offices must also inform the responsible payment office and the DCO of any actions taken that affect the disputed collection.

6.3 Deferments

6.3.1. Under the CDA of 1978, a contractor may appeal a decision of indebtedness to the ASBCA or through the U.S. court system. In accordance with FAR 32.607, the contractor may request, in writing, deferment of debt repayment until the appeal is decided.

6.3.2. In accordance with FAR 32.607, the contractor must submit the request for deferment to the contracting office.

6.3.3. The contracting office will promptly forward the request to the appropriate DoD Component's senior FM or designee. The DoD Component's senior FM or designee will approve or deny the request and notify the contracting office and the DMO of the decision.

6.3.4. Collection of the debt should continue until the date the deferment is granted. Volume 4, Chapter 3 contains the policy for accounting for collections under the CDA.

7.0 WRITE-OFF AND CLOSE-OUT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

7.1 Write-off and Close-out of Indebtedness

Refer to Volume 4, Chapter 3 for policy on write-off and close-out of delinquent debt.

7.2 Tax Reporting

The DFAS Tax Office will obtain information on all closed-out, uncollected, public contractor debt. In accordance with [26 U.S.C. § 6050P](#), the Tax Office will issue debtors an [Internal Revenue Service Form 1099-C](#), Cancellation of Debt, if the closed, uncollected debt is greater than or equal to \$600 for the calendar year. Tax Office required data elements are contained in Volume 4, Chapter 3.

8.0 BANKRUPTCY

8.1 General

Within DoD, DFAS Office of General Counsel (OGC) will file contractor bankruptcy proof of claims. DFAS-OGC is not responsible for litigating contractor bankruptcies. The litigation function remains the responsibility of the DoD Component. Bankruptcy litigation is accomplished by the Department of Justice through the office of the responsible U.S. Attorney. Pursuant to [FAR subpart 42.9](#), prescribed actions, as detailed in paragraphs 8.1 through 8.6, will be taken when the procuring contracting office or contract administrative office receives notice of bankruptcy from the contractor or another source.

8.1.1. Bankruptcy cases are time sensitive. When the DoD receives a notice of bankruptcy, immediate action is required. Government monetary claims and other rights may be adversely and irrevocably affected if not timely asserted.

8.1.2. When either the procuring contracting office or the contract administrative office learns that bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated, the receiving office will immediately notify DFAS-OGC by writing to Defense Finance and Accounting Service – Office of the General Counsel, ATTN: ACL - Bankruptcy, 8899 East 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249 or by email to dfas.indianapolis-in.hgb.mbx.ogc-bankruptcies@mail.mil.

8.1.3. Notification must occur regardless of whether any contracts have fully been performed, closed, or terminated. The DoD Component must also notify any office within the cognizant department or agency designated to receive this information. This notification must be made within 3 business days of receipt of the notice of bankruptcy, regardless of whether it appears the notice has been received late. Bankruptcy notices must also be sent to the following addresses:

8.1.3.1. Defense Logistics Agency
Office of General Counsel, ATTN: DG
8725 John J. Kingman Road, STOP 2533
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221;

8.1.3.2. Assistant General Counsel (Litigation), Department of the Navy
Office of the General Counsel
720 Kennon Street SE Room 233
Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5013;

8.1.3.3. Air Force Legal Operations Agency
1500 West Perimeter Road, Suite 1780
Joint Base Andrews, MD 20762;

8.1.3.4. U.S. Army Litigation Center
9275 Gunston Road, Suite 3000
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5546; or

8.1.3.5. Defense Contract Management Agency
Office of General Counsel (DCMA-GC)
3901 A Avenue
Building 10500
Ft. Lee, VA 23801-1809.

8.1.4. At a minimum, the notification must include:

8.1.4.1. The name of the contractor,

8.1.4.2. The court in which the bankruptcy petition has been filed,

8.1.4.3. The date of the filing of the bankruptcy petition,

8.1.4.4. The bankruptcy court docket number (if available), and

8.1.4.5. Whether the contractor is indebted to the DoD.

8.2 Bankruptcy 15-Day Report

The contracting office may receive a notice of bankruptcy from the debtor or DFAS-OGC. When the contracting office receives notification of a bankruptcy, that office will follow instructions in paragraph 8.1, and then follow with a Bankruptcy Report sent to the same parties no later than 15 days after receipt of the notice of bankruptcy. If some of this information is not available, then the report will be sent reflecting all available information. To the extent possible, the report will include the following information:

8.2.1. The name of the contractor;

8.2.2. A list of the contracts involved;

8.2.3. The amount of any potential claim against the contractor. Often, the amount of a potential claim must be an estimate. The contracting officer must attempt to calculate the amount of the debt accurately with the understanding that filing of the proof of claim is time sensitive, and must attach a short explanation of how the debt arose. Documentation evidencing the existence of the debt will be attached whenever possible;

8.2.4. Any property, and its location, in the possession of the contractor in which DoD claims an interest, e.g., government property made available to the contractor, such as government-furnished equipment or government-furnished property;

8.2.5. Any claims the debtor may have asserted or presented to DoD;

8.2.6. The bankruptcy court docket number of the proceeding, and the court in which the bankruptcy is pending; and

8.2.7. Available information concerning the deadline for submitting documents to the Bankruptcy Court, asserting the government's claims against the debtor.

8.3 Proof of Claim

Upon receipt of a notice from a contracting officer, DFAS-OGC will prepare a consolidated proof of claim on behalf of DoD. DFAS-OGC will file the proof of claim with the appropriate court unless the responsible U.S. Attorney directs otherwise. DFAS-OGC will send a copy of the proof of claim to each DoD Component that submitted a claim. DoD or agency copies of the proof of claim must be sent to the responsible offices designated in subparagraph 8.1.3. The proof of claim will identify DFAS-OGC as the office designated to receive further notices and any funds received pursuant to the proceedings.

8.4 Actions Against Contractor

The filing of a bankruptcy petition has a major impact on business relationships with the contractor who has filed for bankruptcy protection. Many otherwise appropriate actions cannot be taken against a bankrupt contractor, and actions that may be legally taken against a contractor may have adverse consequences for DoD. The activity's legal office should be informed before any action is taken with regard to a contractor who has filed for bankruptcy.

8.5 Bankruptcy Notification From Contractor

In accordance with the contract clause provisions contained in [FAR 52.242-13](#), should the contractor enter into proceedings relating to bankruptcy, whether voluntary or involuntary, the contractor agrees to furnish by certified mail, or electronic commerce method authorized by the contract, written notification of the bankruptcy to the contracting officer responsible for administering the contract. This notification will be furnished within 5 days of the initiation of the proceedings relating to bankruptcy filing and will include the following:

8.5.1. The date on which the bankruptcy petition was filed,

8.5.2. The identity of the court in which the bankruptcy petition was filed, and

8.5.3. A listing of government contract numbers and contracting offices for all government contracts against which final payment has not been made.

8.6 Notification to DFAS-OGC

FAR 52.242-13 states that the contractor's obligation to notify their contracting officer of a bankruptcy remains in effect until final payment under the contract(s) is made. In addition, the contracting officer must provide a copy of the notification from the contractor, by mail, to DFAS-OGC, 8899 East 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249 and by email to dfas.indianapolis-in.hgb.mbx.ogc-bankruptcies@mail.mil.