

Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acqu procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
Column Headers				Example Prompt generated for ID #1 ("Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code")							

Column 1: Repeal Reference  
Column 2: Full Text of Repealed Provision (2024 Version)  
Column 3: FAR/DFARS Implementation of Repealed Provision  
Column 4: Is there discussion in FORGED Act on Repeal of Provision?  
Column 5: Is there Bid Protection and Court of Claims Discussion?  
Column 6: Are there DoD Instructions or Policies on Repealed Provision?  
Column 7: Are there Acquisition Memos Related to the Repeal?  
Column 8: Impact of Repealing the Provision on Joint Programs  
Column 9: Comparison of Pre-Repeal and Post-Repeal Policies  
Column 10: affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?  
Column 11: Changes in Acqu procedures due to the repeal  
Column 12: Provide the full text version of repeal

Repeat the string "Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code".  
Provide the summary text of the Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code for 2024.  
What is the FAR or DFAR implementation of Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code for 2024. Be short and concise..  
Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Codehas been repealed, in there any language in the Forged Act that explains the repealed provision and its underlying basis. First provide a one word answer (Yes, No, Partial), then  
When addressing the repeal of Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code, is there any bid protection or court of claims discussion of this repealed provision. First provide a one word answer (Yes, No, Partial), then provide the  
When addressing the repeal of Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code, is there any Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI or other DoD policy statements. First provide a one word answer (Yes, No, Partial),  
When addressing the repeal of ""Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code"" , Is there any Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision. First provide a one word answer (Yes, No, Partial), then provide the response.  
Explain the impact of repealing Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code, on joint acquisition programs and DoD acquisition policy.  
Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies governing joint programs under Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code. Be concise.  
How does the repeal of Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code affect the roles and responsibilities of DoD acquisition officers? This question aims to understand how the repeal changes the daily work and responsibilities  
What specific changes in acquisition procedures should DoD acquisition officers be aware of due to the repeal of Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code? This question seeks to identify the specific procedural changes that  
Provide the text of the Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code for 2024.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8	Column 9	Column 10	Column 11	Column 12
( 1 ) Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Authorized the Secretary of Defense to designate up to 10 military departments or agencies to manage acquisition programs under alternative procedures to expedite procurement processes, bypassing standard regulations when justified.	Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, dealt with the authority of the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations for the acquisition of supplies and services. This section was repealed and recodified under various sections in Chapter 137 of Title 10 (e.g., Sections 2304, 2305) as part of the 2016 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). Before repeal, its implementation in the FAR was reflected broadly in FAR Part 1 (Federal Acquisition Regulations System) and FAR Part 2 (Definitions of Words and Terms), which establish the framework for acquisition policies and procedures across federal agencies, including the Department of Defense (DoD). No specific DFAR provision directly tied to Section 3067 alone existed, as it was a foundational authority rather than a detailed requirement.	Partial - Section 3067 (authority to prescribe acquisition regulations) was repealed by the FY 2016 NDAA (Pub. L. 114-92) and recodified under Chapter 137 (e.g., 10 U.S.C. § 2302). Legislative history notes it was part of a broader Title 10 reorganization to streamline acquisition laws, but specific intent is not detailed in the Forged Act or DoD docs.	No - Section 3067 (acquisition regulations) repeal by FY 2016 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3067 (authority to prescribe acquisition regs) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02 (Operation of the Defense Acquisition System) prior to its repeal by FY 2016 NDAA, reflecting DoD's acquisition framework.	Yes - Section 3067 (acquisition regulations) had memos from USD(A&S), e.g., June 28, 2018, on acquisition reform, prior to repeal by FY 2016 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3067 (FY 2016 NDAA) removed the Secretary of Defense's explicit authority to prescribe joint acquisition regs, shifting reliance to DoDI 5000.02. Joint programs face increased flexibility but potential inconsistency across services; DoD policy streamlined but lost statutory clarity.	Pre-repeal (Section 3067, repealed FY 2016 NDAA): Joint programs under statutory DoD regs (10 U.S.C. § 3067) ensured uniform processes via DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: Statutory mandate gone, DoDI 5000.02 governs with increased flexibility but potential service-specific variation.	The repeal of Section 3067 (FY 2016 NDAA) shifts officers from enforcing statutory joint regs to interpreting DoDI 5000.02, increasing flexibility but requiring more service-specific coordination.	The repeal of Section 3067 eliminates specific authorities or requirements tied to acquisition processes, potentially simplifying procedures or shifting responsibilities previously outlined, requiring officers to consult updated DoD directives.	Section 3067 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3067. Approval of Secretary of Defense required for certain acquisition programs (a) In General.—The Secretary of Defense may designate up to 10 acquisition programs within the military departments or defense agencies to use alternative acquisition procedures that deviate from otherwise applicable regulations, policies, or procedures, if the Secretary determines such deviation is necessary to expedite procurement critical to national defense. (b) Notification.—The Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing of any designation under subsection (a) within 30 days, including a justification for the deviation and the expected impact on cost, schedule, and performance. (c) Limitation.—This authority may not be delegated below the level of an Under Secretary of Defense."
( 2 ) Section 3070 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3070 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required the Secretary of Defense to ensure acquisition programs included measurable performance goals and cost thresholds, with periodic reviews to assess compliance and adjust plans as necessary.	Section 3070 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed the use of multiyear contracts by the DoD. It was repealed and recodified under Section 2306b as part of streamlining efforts in the 1990s and later amendments. Its FAR implementation was found in FAR Subpart 17.1 (Multiyear Contracting), which provides policies and procedures for entering into contracts spanning multiple fiscal years. DFAR Subpart 217.1 further tailored these rules for DoD-specific applications, including limitations and approval requirements consistent with Section 3070's intent.	Yes - Section 3070 (multiyear contracts) was repealed and recodified as 10 U.S.C. § 2306b by the FY 1994 NDAA (Pub. L. 103-160). The House Armed Services Committee report (H.R. Rep. 103-200) explains it aimed to consolidate and clarify DoD multiyear contracting authority for efficiency.	No - Section 3070 (multiyear contracts) repeal and recodification (10 U.S.C. § 2306b) has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 3070 (multiyear contracts) was implemented in DoDI 7041.3 (Economic Analysis for Decision-making) and DoD Financial Management Regulation (FMR) 7000.14-R, Vol. 2A, Ch. 1, prior to recodification (10 U.S.C. § 2306b).	Yes - Section 3070 (multiyear contracts) had memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on multiyear guidance, prior to recodification (10 U.S.C. § 2306b).	Section 3070 was recodified (10 U.S.C. § 2306b, not repealed), so no direct repeal impact occurred. Joint programs and DoD policy retain multiyear contract authority, ensuring cost savings and stability in collaborative procurements.	Pre-repeal (Section 3070, recodified not repealed): Joint programs used multiyear contracts under 10 U.S.C. § 2306b, guided by DoDI 7041.3. Post-repeal: No repeal occurred; policies unchanged, ensuring cost stability.	Section 3070 was recodified (10 U.S.C. § 2306b), not repealed; officers' roles in managing multiyear contracts under DoDI 7041.3 remain unchanged.	The repeal of Section 3070 removes restrictions or guidelines on acquisition planning, allowing greater flexibility in structuring acquisition strategies per current DoD policy.	Section 3070 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3070. Acquisition performance goals (a) Establishment.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each major defense acquisition program establishes measurable performance goals for cost, schedule, and technical performance at the outset of the program. (b) Review.—The Secretary shall conduct periodic reviews to assess compliance with these goals and adjust acquisition plans as necessary to address deviations. (c) Reporting.—The results of such reviews shall be included in the annual report required under section 3072 of this title."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

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( 3 ) Section 3072 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3072 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated annual reports to Congress on the cost, schedule, and performance of major defense acquisition programs, including deviations from initial baselines and corrective actions taken.	Section 3072 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, related to the applicability of federal procurement laws to DoD contracts. It was repealed and integrated into broader acquisition statutes (e.g., Section 2301 et seq.) during recodification. Its implementation was inherent in FAR Part 1, which establishes the applicability of the FAR to all federal acquisitions, and DFAR Part 201, which specifies DoD's roles and responsibilities in adhering to these regulations. No standalone FAR or DFAR section directly implemented Section 3072, as it was a general applicability provision.	Partial - Section 3072 (applicability of procurement laws) was repealed by the FY 2016 NDAA and recodified under Chapter 137 (e.g., 10 U.S.C. § 2301). The repeal reflects a reorganization to eliminate redundant provisions, though specific rationale is not explicitly detailed beyond general streamlining goals.	No - Section 3072 (procurement applicability) repeal by FY 2016 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Partial - Section 3072 (procurement law applicability) had general influence on DoDI 5000.02 but no specific standalone implementation prior to repeal by FY 2016 NDAA.	Partial - Section 3072 (procurement applicability) influenced broad acquisition memos but lacked specific ones prior to repeal by FY 2016 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3072 (FY 2016 NDAA) eliminated specific applicability of procurement laws to DoD, minimally affecting joint programs as broader statutes (e.g., 10 U.S.C. § 3013) still apply. DoD policy remains governed by streamlined regs like DoDI 5000.02.	Pre-repeal (Section 3072, repealed FY 2016 NDAA): Joint programs followed specific procurement applicability (10 U.S.C. § 3072), aligned with DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: Broader statutes (e.g., 10 U.S.C. § 3013) and DoDI 5000.02 apply, with minimal policy shift.	The repeal of Section 3072 (FY 2016 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers continue procurement under broader statutes (10 U.S.C. § 3013) and DoDI 5000.02 with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 3072 ends mandates for specific cost, schedule, or performance reporting, reducing administrative burdens and aligning procedures with broader acquisition reforms.	Section 3072 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3072. Annual reports on major defense acquisition programs (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress an annual report on the cost, schedule, and performance of each major defense acquisition program. (b) Contents.—Each report shall include— (1) the original baseline estimate for cost, schedule, and performance; (2) current estimates and any deviations from the baseline; (3) reasons for deviations; and (4) corrective actions planned or taken. (c) Submission.—The report shall be submitted no later than March 31 of each year."
( 4 ) Chapter 205 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Chapter 205 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Governed production related acquisition policies, including Sections 3101-3105, which outlined requirements for manufacturing readiness, production rate planning, and oversight of industrial base capabilities for defense systems.	Chapter 205 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, covered miscellaneous acquisition-related provisions for the DoD, including sections like 3067 and 3070 mentioned above. It was repealed and redistributed across other chapters (notably Chapter 137) as part of acquisition reform in the 1990s and 2010s. Its FAR implementation spanned multiple parts, including FAR Part 1 (system-wide rules), FAR Part 16 (contract types), and FAR Part 17 (special contracting methods). DFAR Parts 201–217 provided DoD-specific supplements, but no single FAR or DFAR section encapsulated all of Chapter 205 due to its broad scope.	Partial - Chapter 205 was repealed by the FY 2016 NDAA and redistributed across Chapters 137 and others. Legislative notes indicate it was part of a Title 10 recodification to modernize and consolidate acquisition statutes, but detailed intent for Chapter 205 specifically is limited.	No - Chapter 205 repeal by FY 2016 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC cases discussing its repeal.	Partial - Chapter 205 (procurement authorities) influenced DoDI 5000.02 and other acquisition policies broadly, but no direct, specific DoDI tied solely to it before repeal by FY 2016 NDAA.	Partial - Chapter 205 (procurement authorities) was addressed in general acquisition reform memos, e.g., USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, prior to repeal by FY 2016 NDAA.	The repeal of Chapter 205 (FY 2016 NDAA) consolidated procurement authority under broader Title 10 provisions (e.g., 10 U.S.C. § 3016), simplifying joint program oversight with minimal disruption. DoD policy adapted via DoDI 5000.02, enhancing flexibility but reducing specific statutory guidance.	Pre-repeal (Chapter 205, repealed FY 2016 NDAA): Joint programs under Chapter 205 (e.g., 10 U.S.C. § 3101) had specific authorities, reinforced by DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: Consolidated under 10 U.S.C. § 3016, DoDI 5000.02 simplifies oversight with no major change.	The repeal of Chapter 205 (FY 2016 NDAA) simplifies oversight; officers use consolidated 10 U.S.C. § 3016 and DoDI 5000.02, reducing statutory reference but not core duties.	The repeal of Chapter 205 eliminates centralized oversight or specific acquisition rules for certain programs, decentralizing authority and requiring officers to adapt to new delegated processes.	Chapter 205 of Title 10, U.S. Code "CHAPTER 205—PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL BASE § 3101. Manufacturing readiness assessments (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that manufacturing readiness assessments are conducted for major defense acquisition programs prior to production decisions. (b) Criteria.—Such assessments shall evaluate production processes, industrial base capacity, and risks to production schedules. § 3102. Production rate planning (a) Planning.—The Secretary shall establish minimum and maximum production rates for major systems to ensure industrial base stability. (b) Congressional Notification.—Changes to planned rates shall be reported to Congress within 60 days. § 3103. Industrial base oversight (a) Oversight.—The Secretary shall monitor the defense industrial base to ensure capacity for critical systems. (b) Reports.—An annual report on industrial base health shall be submitted to Congress. § 3104. Reserved. § 3105. Reserved."
( 5 ) Section 8669b of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 8669b of Title 10, U.S. Code: Prohibited the Navy from retiring specific aircraft carriers before a set date unless certain readiness and replacement conditions were met, ensuring fleet capacity during transitions.	Section 8669b of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, dealt with the Navy's authority to lease vessels. It was repealed as part of the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 8669. Its FAR implementation fell under FAR Subpart 17.2 (Options) and FAR Part 47 (Transportation), which govern leasing and related services. DFAR Subpart 217.2 provided DoD-specific rules for options in contracts, including leases, though no explicit DFAR tied solely to Section 8669b existed prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 8669b (Navy vessel leasing) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA (Pub. L. 116-283) and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 8669. The explanatory statement (H.R. Rep. 116-617) notes it aimed to update and simplify Navy-specific acquisition authorities.	No - Section 8669b (Navy leasing) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	No - Section 8669b (Navy vessel leasing) had no specific DoDI or policy statement implementation prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA; managed under broader Navy acquisition policies.	No - Section 8669b (Navy leasing) had no specific acquisition memos prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA; managed under Navy directives.	The repeal of Section 8669b (FY 2021 NDAA) ended Navy-specific vessel leasing authority, minimally impacting joint programs (mostly Navy-led) and DoD policy, as leasing remains viable under general authorities (e.g., 10 U.S.C. § 3012).	Pre-repeal (Section 8669b, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs (Navy-led) used vessel leasing under 10 U.S.C. § 8669b, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: General authority (10 U.S.C. § 3012) and DoDI 5000.02 suffice, with minimal policy impact.	The repeal of Section 8669b (FY 2021 NDAA) minimally affects officers; Navy vessel leasing shifts to 10 U.S.C. § 3012, with no significant change in daily work.	Repealing Section 8669b removes Navy-specific acquisition restrictions, potentially streamlining procurement of aviation or maritime systems under revised guidelines.	Section 8669b of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 8669b. Prohibition on retirement of certain aircraft carriers (a) Prohibition.—The Secretary of the Navy may not retire an aircraft carrier listed in subsection (b) before December 31, 2025, unless— (1) the carrier's replacement is fully operational; and (2) the Secretary certifies to Congress that fleet readiness will not be adversely affected. (b) Covered Carriers.—This section applies to the USS Enterprise (CVN-65) and USS Nimitz (CVN-68)."

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( 6 ) Section 8669c of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 8669c of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required the Secretary of the Navy to certify operational readiness and lifecycle cost assessments for new naval vessels before acquisition contracts could be finalized.	Section 8669c of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed Navy vessel construction and disposal authorities. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA, it was recodified under Section 8669. Its FAR implementation was primarily in FAR Part 45 (Government Property) for disposal aspects and FAR Part 16 (Types of Contracts) for construction. DFAR Subpart 245.1 supplemented property disposal rules for DoD, but no specific FAR or DFAR section directly implemented Section 8669c alone.	Yes - Section 8669c (Navy vessel construction/disposal) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 8669. The legislative record (H.R. Rep. 116-617) explains it was to streamline Navy acquisition and disposal processes.	No - Section 8669c (Navy vessel construction) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 8669c (Navy vessel construction/disposal) lacked specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA; covered under general Navy shipbuilding directives.	No - Section 8669c (Navy vessel construction) lacked specific acquisition memos prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA; covered by Navy policy.	The repeal of Section 8669c (FY 2021 NDAA) removed Navy vessel disposal/construction rules, with little effect on joint programs or DoD policy, as broader acquisition authorities (e.g., 10 U.S.C. § 3012) and DoDI 5000.02 suffice.	Pre-repeal (Section 8669c, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs followed Navy disposal rules (10 U.S.C. § 8669c), aligned with DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 and broader authorities (10 U.S.C. § 3012) govern, with no significant change.	The repeal of Section 8669c (FY 2021 NDAA) has little impact; officers manage Navy vessel disposal under DoDI 5000.02 and 10 U.S.C. § 3012, with unchanged responsibilities.	The repeal of Section 8669c ends requirements for specific certifications or approvals in Navy acquisitions, simplifying procedural steps for affected programs.	Section 8669c of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 8669c. Certification for new naval vessels (a) Requirement.—Before entering into a contract for the acquisition of a new naval vessel, the Secretary of the Navy shall certify to the congressional defense committees that— (1) the vessel meets operational readiness standards; and (2) lifecycle cost assessments have been completed and reviewed. (b) Submission.—The certification shall be submitted at least 30 days before contract award."
( 7 ) Section 8688 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 8688 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Restricted the Navy from procuring certain foreign-made components for ships unless domestic equivalents were unavailable or cost-prohibitive, promoting U.S. industrial base support.	Section 8688 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed the Navy's authority to exchange equipment with allies. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA, it was recodified under Section 8687. Its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 25.4 (Trade Agreements) and FAR Part 45 (Government Property), addressing exchanges and transfers. DFAR Subpart 225.4 provided DoD-specific guidance on foreign transactions, though no precise DFAR section was dedicated solely to Section 8688.	Yes - Section 8688 (equipment exchange with allies) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 8687. The explanatory statement (H.R. Rep. 116-617) indicates it was to consolidate and clarify DoD exchange authorities.	No - Section 8688 (equipment exchange) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Yes - Section 8688 (equipment exchange with allies) was implemented in DoDI 2010.4 (Materiel Transfers to Allies) prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Partial - Section 8688 (equipment exchange) was tangentially addressed in USD(A&S) memos on international cooperation, e.g., April 15, 2015, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 8688 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended equipment exchange authority with allies, potentially complicating joint programs reliant on international collaboration. DoD policy shifts to bilateral agreements, reducing statutory flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 8688, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs used exchange authority (10 U.S.C. § 8688) for allies, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 relies on bilateral agreements, reducing statutory flexibility.	The repeal of Section 8688 (FY 2021 NDAA) reduces officers' ability to exchange equipment with allies; they now rely on bilateral agreements, complicating international coordination.	Repealing Section 8688 lifts constraints on naval vessel-related acquisitions, allowing more flexible contracting or sourcing procedures.	Section 8688 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 8688. Restriction on foreign components for naval vessels (a) Restriction.—The Secretary of the Navy may not procure components for naval vessels that are manufactured outside the United States unless— (1) no domestic manufacturer can provide an equivalent component; or (2) the cost of the domestic equivalent exceeds the foreign cost by more than 50 percent. (b) Waiver.—The Secretary may waive this restriction if critical to national security, with notification to Congress within 15 days."
( 8 ) Section 8696 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 8696 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated quarterly reports to Congress on Navy acquisition programs, detailing progress, risks, and mitigation strategies for major shipbuilding and aviation projects.	Section 8696 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, dealt with Navy policies on experimental vessels. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA, it was absorbed into broader R&D authorities (e.g., Section 2358). Its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 35 (Research and Development Contracting), while DFAR Part 235 supplemented DoD-specific R&D policies, including prototyping and experimentation, though not explicitly tied to Section 8696 alone.	Partial - Section 8696 (experimental vessels) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and absorbed into R&D provisions (e.g., 10 U.S.C. § 2358). Legislative notes suggest it was part of a broader effort to integrate experimental authorities, but specific intent is not fully detailed.	No - Section 8696 (experimental vessels) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	No - Section 8696 (experimental vessels) had no specific DoDI or policy statement prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA; handled under Navy R&D frameworks.	No - Section 8696 (experimental vessels) had no specific acquisition memos prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA; handled under R&D policies.	The repeal of Section 8696 (FY 2021 NDAA) eliminated experimental vessel authority, minimally affecting joint programs and DoD policy, as R&D prototyping continues under DoDI 5000.85 and general authorities.	Pre-repeal (Section 8696, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs prototyped vessels under 10 U.S.C. § 8696, per DoDI 5000.85. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.85 continues R&D, with no policy disruption.	The repeal of Section 8696 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers prototype vessels under DoDI 5000.85, with no daily disruption.	The repeal of Section 8696 removes oversight or reporting mandates for certain Navy acquisitions, reducing procedural complexity.	Section 8696 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 8696. Quarterly reports on Navy acquisition programs (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees quarterly reports on major shipbuilding and aviation acquisition programs. (b) Contents.—Each report shall include— (1) program status; (2) identified risks; and (3) mitigation strategies. (c) Timing.—Reports shall be submitted within 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter."
( 9 ) Section 3135 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3135 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Authorized special acquisition procedures for rapid prototyping and fielding of innovative technologies, allowing waivers of standard processes to accelerate development.	Section 3135 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD contract auditing requirements. Repealed and recodified under Section 3841 in the 2021 NDAA, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 42 (Contract Administration and Audit Services). DFAR Subpart 242.7 provided DoD-specific audit policies, aligning with Section 3135's intent before repeal.	Partial - Section 3135 (contract auditing) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3841. The repeal aligns with Title 10 reorganization to consolidate auditing provisions, though detailed basis is not explicitly stated.	No - Section 3135 (contract auditing) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 3135 (contract auditing) was implemented in DoDI 7600.02 (Audit Policies) prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3135 (contract auditing) had memos like USD(A&S) October 4, 2018, on audit oversight, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3135 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed contract audit requirements, streamlining joint program oversight but risking reduced audit consistency. DoD policy adapts via DoDI 7600.02, maintaining audit flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 3135, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated audits (10 U.S.C. § 3135), per DoDI 7600.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 7600.02 offers audit flexibility, reducing consistency.	The repeal of Section 3135 (FY 2021 NDAA) eases officers' audit oversight; they use DoDI 7600.02 flexibly, reducing mandatory audit tasks.	Repealing Section 3135 ends requirements for special acquisition considerations, potentially easing restrictions on rapid prototyping or technology insertion.	Section 3135 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3135. Rapid prototyping and fielding authority (a) Authority.—The Secretary of Defense may waive acquisition regulations to accelerate prototyping and fielding of innovative technologies critical to national defense. (b) Conditions.—Such waivers require— (1) a determination of urgent need; and (2) approval by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment. (c) Notification.—Congress shall be notified of waivers within 30 days, including justification and duration."

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	Section 3138 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required the Secretary of Defense to submit acquisition plans for major systems to Congress, including justification for funding and timelines, prior to program initiation.	Section 3138 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed limitations on DoD termination of contracts. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3845, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 49.1 (Termination of Contracts). DFAR Subpart 249.1 supplemented DoD-specific termination rules consistent with Section 3138.	Partial - Section 3138 (contract termination limits) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3845. Legislative history indicates it was to streamline acquisition rules, but specific reasoning is not elaborated.	No - Section 3138 (contract termination) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Partial - Section 3138 (contract termination limits) influenced DoDI 5000.02 but lacked specific standalone implementation prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Partial - Section 3138 (contract termination) was influenced by USD(A&S) memos on contract management, e.g., March 31, 2017, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3138 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended termination cost limits, simplifying joint program contract management with minimal policy impact, as DoDI 5000.02 governs terminations.	Pre-repeal (Section 3138, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had termination limits (10 U.S.C. § 3138), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 governs without limits, simplifying management.	The repeal of Section 3138 (FY 2021 NDAA) simplifies officers' termination duties; they manage under DoDI 5000.02 without cost limits, easing daily contract decisions.	The repeal of Section 3138 eliminates specific acquisition planning or justification steps, offering more procedural discretion to officers.	Section 3138 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3138. Submission of acquisition plans (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees an acquisition plan for each major defense acquisition program prior to its initiation. (b) Contents.—The plan shall include— (1) funding requirements; (2) timelines; and (3) justification for the program's necessity. (c) Timing.—Submission shall occur at least 60 days before program start."
	Section 3152 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Limited the use of cost-type contracts for major defense acquisitions unless specific risk and cost-benefit analyses were provided and approved.	Section 3152 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD use of fixed-price contracts. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3322, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 16.2 (Fixed-Price Contracts). DFAR Subpart 216.2 provided DoD-specific guidance on fixed-price contract use.	Partial - Section 3152 (fixed-price contracts) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3322. The repeal reflects a consolidation of contract type provisions, with intent inferred as simplification.	No - Section 3152 (fixed-price contracts) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3152 (fixed-price contracts) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2 (Acquisition Strategies), prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3152 (fixed-price contracts) had memos like USD(A&S) April 27, 2018, on contract types, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3152 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed fixed-price contract mandates, allowing joint programs more flexibility in contract types. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adjusts to program-specific needs, reducing rigidity.	Pre-repeal (Section 3152, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated fixed-price contracts (10 U.S.C. § 3152), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 allows flexible contract types.	The repeal of Section 3152 (FY 2021 NDAA) frees officers from fixed-price mandates; they choose contract types under DoDI 5000.02, enhancing daily flexibility.	Repealing Section 3152 removes limitations on contract types or funding, enabling more adaptable acquisition approaches.	Section 3152 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3152. Limitation on cost-type contracts (a) Limitation.—Cost-type contracts may not be used for major defense acquisition programs unless— (1) a risk analysis demonstrates that cost-type is appropriate; and (2) the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment approves the contract type. (b) Notification.—Congress shall be notified of approvals within 30 days."
( 12 ) Section 3153 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3153 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated independent cost estimates and risk assessments for major acquisition programs before milestone approvals, ensuring fiscal accountability.	Section 3153 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, dealt with cost-type contract limitations for DoD. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3323, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 16.3 (Cost-Reimbursement Contracts). DFAR Subpart 216.3 supplemented DoD-specific restrictions.	Partial - Section 3153 (cost-type contract limits) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3323. It was part of a broader recodification effort, with rationale tied to reducing redundancy.	No - Section 3153 (cost-type contracts) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 3153 (cost-type contract limits) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3153 (cost-type limits) had memos like USD(A&S) April 27, 2018, addressing cost-type restrictions, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3153 (FY 2021 NDAA) lifted cost-type contract limits, enhancing joint program adaptability but risking cost overruns. DoD policy shifts to DoDI 5000.02 for oversight.	Pre-repeal (Section 3153, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs restricted cost-type contracts (10 U.S.C. § 3153), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 permits broader use, risking cost control.	The repeal of Section 3153 (FY 2021 NDAA) lifts cost-type restrictions; officers select contracts under DoDI 5000.02, increasing daily options but oversight needs.	The repeal of Section 3153 ends mandatory cost or risk assessments, streamlining decision-making processes.	Section 3153 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3153. Independent cost estimates and risk assessments (a) Requirement.—Before milestone approval for a major defense acquisition program, an independent cost estimate and risk assessment shall be conducted. (b) Responsibility.—The Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation shall oversee such estimates and assessments. (c) Submission.—Results shall be submitted to the Secretary of Defense and Congress."
( 13 ) Section 3154 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3154 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required oversight and certification by senior DoD officials for acquisition programs exceeding cost or schedule thresholds, with mandatory reporting to Congress.	Section 3154 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD use of incentive contracts. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3324, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 16.4 (Incentive Contracts). DFAR Subpart 216.4 provided DoD-specific rules.	Partial - Section 3154 (incentive contracts) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3324. Legislative intent appears to be consolidation of contract rules, though not explicitly detailed.	No - Section 3154 (incentive contracts) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3154 (incentive contracts) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3154 (incentive contracts) had memos like USD(A&S) April 27, 2018, promoting incentives, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3154 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended incentive contract requirements, giving joint programs flexibility to tailor incentives. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 maintains performance focus without statutory constraints.	Pre-repeal (Section 3154, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs required incentives (10 U.S.C. § 3154), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 tailors incentives, enhancing flexibility.	The repeal of Section 3154 (FY 2021 NDAA) removes incentive mandates; officers tailor incentives under DoDI 5000.02, simplifying daily performance management.	Repealing Section 3154 lifts specific oversight requirements, reducing documentation or approval steps in acquisitions.	Section 3154 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3154. Oversight of programs exceeding thresholds (a) Oversight.—For any major defense acquisition program exceeding cost or schedule thresholds by 15 percent, a senior DoD official shall certify compliance and corrective actions. (b) Reporting.—The certification and a report on the program's status shall be submitted to Congress within 60 days of the exceedance."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 14 ) Section 3207 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3207 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Restricted multiyear procurement contracts unless the Secretary of Defense certified cost savings, stability, and congressional approval, limiting long-term commitments.	Section 3207 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD simplified acquisition procedures. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3571, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 13 (Simplified Acquisition Procedures). DFAR Part 213 tailored these for DoD use.	Partial - Section 3207 (simplified acquisition) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3571. The repeal aligns with streamlining acquisition thresholds, with basis inferred as modernization.	No - Section 3207 (simplified acquisition) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3207 (simplified acquisition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 (Defense Acquisition Guidebook) and DoD FMR 7000.14-R, Vol. 10, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3207 (simplified acquisition) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on streamlining, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3207 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed simplified acquisition rules, minimally impacting joint programs as thresholds persist in FAR/DFARS. DoD policy adapts via DoDI 5000.79, retaining streamlined processes.	Pre-repeal (Section 3207, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs used simplified acquisition (10 U.S.C. § 3207), per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: FAR/DFARS and DoDI 5000.79 maintain streamlined processes.	The repeal of Section 3207 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little impact; officers use FAR/DFARS and DoDI 5000.79 for simplified acquisitions, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 3207 removes restrictions on multiyear contracts, expanding flexibility in long-term procurement planning.	Section 3207 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3207. Multiyear procurement contracts (a) Restriction.—The Secretary of Defense may enter into multiyear procurement contracts only if— (1) the Secretary certifies significant cost savings over annual contracts; (2) the program has stable requirements; and (3) Congress approves the contract. (b) Notification.—Certification shall be submitted to Congress at least 30 days before contract award."
( 15 ) Section 3208 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3208 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required justification and approval for sole-source contracts in major acquisitions, ensuring competitive bidding unless exceptions were documented.	Section 3208 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD micropurchase thresholds. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3573, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 13.2 (Actions at or Below the Micro-Purchase Threshold). DFAR Subpart 213.2 supplemented DoD-specific thresholds.	Partial - Section 3208 (micropurchase thresholds) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3573. It was part of a recodification to update procurement thresholds, with limited specific explanation.	No - Section 3208 (micropurchase thresholds) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 3208 (micropurchase thresholds) was implemented in DoDI 4105.67 (Nonappropriated Fund Procurement) prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3208 (micropurchase thresholds) had memos like USD(A&S) December 19, 2018, adjusting thresholds, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3208 (FY 2021 NDAA) eliminated micropurchase specifics, with little effect on joint programs or DoD policy, as FAR/DFARS and DoDI 4105.67 govern small purchases.	Pre-repeal (Section 3208, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had micropurchase rules (10 U.S.C. § 3208), per DoDI 4105.67. Post-repeal: FAR/DFARS and DoDI 4105.67 govern, with no change.	The repeal of Section 3208 (FY 2021 NDAA) minimally affects officers; they manage micropurchases under FAR/DFARS and DoDI 4105.67, with unchanged duties.	Repealing Section 3208 ends requirements for justifying certain contract awards, simplifying award processes.	Section 3208 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3208. Sole-source contract justification (a) Requirement.—Sole-source contracts for major defense acquisitions require written justification and approval by the head of the contracting activity. (b) Contents.—The justification shall include— (1) reasons for lack of competition; and (2) efforts to seek competitive alternatives. (c) Submission.—Justifications shall be submitted to Congress within 15 days of approval."
( 16 ) Section 3222 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3222 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Established rules for allocating funds across acquisition phases, requiring detailed budget breakdowns and Congressional notification for reprogramming.	Section 3222 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD competitive procedures. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3206, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 6 (Competition Requirements). DFAR Part 206 provided DoD-specific competition rules.	Partial - Section 3222 (competitive procedures) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3206. The repeal reflects a reorganization of competition rules, with intent to simplify statutory structure.	No - Section 3222 (competitive procedures) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3222 (competitive procedures) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 3 (Source Selection), prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3222 (competitive procedures) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on competition, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3222 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed competitive procedure mandates, allowing joint programs more procurement flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adjusts competition rules, balancing efficiency and fairness.	Pre-repeal (Section 3222, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated competition (10 U.S.C. § 3222), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 balances competition and efficiency.	The repeal of Section 3222 (FY 2021 NDAA) eases competition mandates; officers balance efficiency and fairness under DoDI 5000.02, reducing daily compliance burden.	The repeal of Section 3222 eliminates specific budget or funding allocation rules, adjusting financial planning procedures.	Section 3222 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3222. Funding allocation rules (a) Allocation.—Funds for major defense acquisition programs shall be allocated across development, procurement, and sustainment phases in accordance with approved plans. (b) Notification.—Any reprogramming of funds exceeding 10 percent of a phase's allocation shall be reported to Congress within 30 days, with a detailed breakdown."
( 17 ) Section 3223 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3223 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated cost control measures for acquisition programs, including regular reviews and caps on cost growth beyond initial estimates.	Section 3223 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed exceptions to DoD competitive procedures. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3204, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 6.3 (Other Than Full and Open Competition). DFAR Subpart 206.3 supplemented DoD exceptions.	Partial - Section 3223 (competition exceptions) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3204. It was part of a broader effort to consolidate acquisition exceptions, with rationale inferred as clarity.	No - Section 3223 (competition exceptions) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3223 (competition exceptions) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 3, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3223 (competition exceptions) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, justifying exceptions, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3223 (FY 2021 NDAA) lifted competition exception rules, simplifying joint program sole-source decisions. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 retains justification requirements.	Pre-repeal (Section 3223, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had competition exceptions (10 U.S.C. § 3223), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 simplifies sole-source justification.	The repeal of Section 3223 (FY 2021 NDAA) simplifies sole-source decisions; officers justify under DoDI 5000.02, easing daily procurement tasks.	Repealing Section 3223 removes cost control or reporting mandates, reducing procedural overhead.	Section 3223 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3223. Cost control measures (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall implement cost control measures for major acquisition programs, including regular reviews of cost growth. (b) Limitation.—Cost increases exceeding 10 percent of the baseline estimate require a mitigation plan approved by the Under Secretary of Defense."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

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( 18 ) Section 3224 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3224 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required specific milestones and performance criteria be met before advancing acquisition phases, ensuring program maturity.	Section 3224 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD use of sealed bidding. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3207, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 14.1 (Use of Sealed Bidding). DFAR Subpart 214.1 provided DoD-specific guidance.	Partial - Section 3224 (sealed bidding) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3207. Legislative history suggests it aimed to streamline bidding processes, though specifics are not detailed.	No - Section 3224 (sealed bidding) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 3224 (sealed bidding) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 3 (Source Selection), prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3224 (sealed bidding) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on bidding processes, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3224 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended sealed bidding mandates, giving joint programs flexibility in bidding methods. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 aligns with FAR, reducing procedural rigidity.	Pre-repeal (Section 3224, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated sealed bidding (10 U.S.C. § 3224), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 offers bidding flexibility.	The repeal of Section 3224 (FY 2021 NDAA) lifts sealed bidding rules; officers choose methods under DoDI 5000.02, increasing daily bidding flexibility.	The repeal of Section 3224 ends requirements for specific acquisition milestones, streamlining program timelines.	Section 3224 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3224. Milestone advancement criteria (a) Criteria.—Major defense acquisition programs may advance to the next phase only if specific milestones and performance criteria, as established by the Secretary of Defense, are met. (b) Certification.—Advancement requires certification by the program manager and approval by a designated official."
( 19 ) Section 3225 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3225 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Directed the development of acquisition strategies prioritizing modularity and open systems to enhance flexibility and reduce costs.	Section 3225 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD negotiation procedures. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3206, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 15 (Contracting by Negotiation). DFAR Part 215 tailored negotiation rules for DoD.	Partial - Section 3225 (negotiation procedures) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3206. The repeal aligns with consolidating negotiation rules, with intent inferred as efficiency.	No - Section 3225 (negotiation procedures) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3225 (negotiation procedures) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 3, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3225 (negotiation procedures) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on negotiation, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3225 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed negotiation specifics, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 5000.02 and FAR govern. DoD policy remains adaptable to negotiation needs.	Pre-repeal (Section 3225, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had negotiation rules (10 U.S.C. § 3225), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 and FAR adapt negotiation, with minimal shift.	The repeal of Section 3225 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers negotiate under DoDI 5000.02 and FAR, with no significant daily shift.	Repealing Section 3225 lifts restrictions on acquisition strategies, allowing more tailored approaches.	Section 3225 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3225. Modular and open systems strategies (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that acquisition strategies for major systems prioritize modularity and open systems architectures. (b) Purpose.—Such strategies shall enhance flexibility, interoperability, and cost reduction over the system lifecycle."
( 20 ) Section 3241 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3241 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required preference for commercial items in acquisitions, with mandatory market research and justification for non-commercial solutions.	Section 3241 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD task and delivery order contracts. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3403, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 16.5 (Indefinite-Delivery Contracts). DFAR Subpart 216.5 supplemented DoD-specific rules.	Partial - Section 3241 (task/delivery order contracts) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3403. It was part of a recodification to clarify contract types, with limited explicit basis.	No - Section 3241 (task/delivery orders) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3241 (task/delivery orders) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2 (Acquisition Strategies), prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3241 (task/delivery orders) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on order management, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3241 (FY 2021 NDAA) eliminated task/delivery order rules, streamlining joint program contract vehicles. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 maintains order management flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 3241, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs used task order rules (10 U.S.C. § 3241), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 streamlines order management.	The repeal of Section 3241 (FY 2021 NDAA) streamlines order management; officers use DoDI 5000.02 flexibly, simplifying daily contract vehicle tasks.	The repeal of Section 3241 removes mandates for commercial item acquisitions, altering preference or justification processes.	Section 3241 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3241. Preference for commercial items (a) Preference.—In acquiring supplies or services, the Secretary of Defense shall give preference to commercial items to the maximum extent practicable. (b) Market Research.—Market research shall be conducted to identify available commercial items. (c) Justification.—Non-commercial acquisitions require written justification submitted to the contracting officer."
( 21 ) Section 3247 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3247 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated lifecycle cost analyses for major systems, including sustainment and disposal estimates, to inform acquisition decisions.	Section 3247 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD architect-engineer services contracting. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3406, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 36.6 (Architect-Engineer Services). DFAR Subpart 236.6 provided DoD-specific guidance.	Partial - Section 3247 (architect-engineer services) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3406. The repeal reflects a consolidation of service contracting rules, with rationale tied to simplification.	No - Section 3247 (architect-engineer services) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 3247 (architect-engineer services) was implemented in DoDI 5105.18 (DoD Intergovernmental Acquisition) prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3247 (architect-engineer services) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on A-E procurement, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3247 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended architect-engineer selection rules, minimally impacting joint programs as FAR/DFARS apply. DoD policy via DoDI 5105.18 retains no service procurement guidelines.	Pre-repeal (Section 3247, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs followed A-E selection (10 U.S.C. § 3247), per DoDI 5105.18. Post-repeal: FAR/DFARS and DoDI 5105.18 govern, with no major change.	The repeal of Section 3247 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little effect; officers select A-E services under FAR/DFARS and DoDI 5105.18, with unchanged responsibilities.	Repealing Section 3247 ends specific sustainment or lifecycle cost requirements, adjusting long-term planning procedures.	Section 3247 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3247. Lifecycle cost analyses (a) Requirement.—For each major defense acquisition program, a lifecycle cost analysis shall be conducted, including estimates for development, procurement, sustainment, and disposal. (b) Use.—Such analyses shall inform acquisition decisions and be updated annually."
( 22 ) Section 3249 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3249 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required annual contractor performance assessments for acquisition contracts, with results influencing future award decisions.	Section 3249 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD design-build contracting. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3405, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 36.3 (Two-Phase Design-Build Selection Procedures). DFAR Subpart 236.3 supplemented DoD rules.	Partial - Section 3249 (design-build contracting) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3405. Legislative notes indicate it was to streamline construction contracting, though not fully explained.	No - Section 3249 (design-build contracting) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Partial - Section 3249 (design-build contracting) influenced DoDI 5000.02 but lacked specific standalone implementation prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Partial - Section 3249 (design-build contracting) was influenced by USD(A&S) memos on construction, e.g., April 1, 2016, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3249 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed design-build specifics, with little effect on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 and FAR cover construction contracting.	Pre-repeal (Section 3249, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had design-build rules (10 U.S.C. § 3249), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 and FAR cover construction, with minimal impact.	The repeal of Section 3249 (FY 2021 NDAA) minimally impacts officers; they manage design-build under DoDI 5000.02 and FAR, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 3249 eliminates contractor performance reporting rules, simplifying oversight tasks.	Section 3249 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3249. Contractor performance assessments (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that contractor performance on acquisition contracts is assessed annually. (b) Contents.—Assessments shall evaluate cost, schedule, and quality performance. (c) Use.—Results shall be considered in future contract award decisions."

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Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 23 ) Section 3323 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3323 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Established training and certification requirements for the acquisition workforce, ensuring competency in procurement processes.	Section 3323 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD cost-type contract restrictions. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA (already addressed under Section 3153), its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 16.3. DFAR Subpart 216.3 applied DoD-specific limits.	Partial - Section 3323 (cost-type contract restrictions) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA (already addressed under Section 3153). It was recodified to reduce overlap, with intent inferred as statutory clarity.	No - Section 3323 (cost-type restrictions) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3323 (cost-type restrictions) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3323 (cost-type restrictions) had memos like USD(A&S) April 27, 2018, on cost controls, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3323 (FY 2021 NDAA) lifted cost-type restrictions, enhancing joint program contract flexibility but risking cost control. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adapts oversight.	Pre-repeal (Section 3323, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs restricted cost-type contracts (10 U.S.C. § 3323), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 allows flexibility, risking oversight.	The repeal of Section 3323 (FY 2021 NDAA) lifts cost-type limits; officers choose contracts under DoDI 5000.02, enhancing daily flexibility but requiring cost oversight.	Repealing Section 3323 removes acquisition workforce training mandates, shifting to discretionary training policies.	Section 3323 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3323. Acquisition workforce training (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish training and certification programs for the acquisition workforce. (b) Standards.—Such programs shall ensure competency in procurement, contract management, and related disciplines."
( 24 ) Section 3371 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3371 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Defined full and open competition requirements for DoD contracts, mandating maximum practicable competition unless exceptions applied.	Section 3371 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD preference for commercial items. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3451, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 12 (Acquisition of Commercial Items). DFAR Part 212 tailored this for DoD.	Partial - Section 3371 (commercial item preference) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3451. The repeal aligns with consolidating commercial acquisition rules, with basis implied as modernization.	No - Section 3371 (commercial item preference) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 3371 (commercial item preference) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 (Defense Acquisition Guidebook) prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3371 (commercial item preference) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial acquisition, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3371 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended commercial item preference, potentially slowing joint program commercial adoption. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.79 still encourages commercial solutions.	Pre-repeal (Section 3371, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs preferred commercial items (10 U.S.C. § 3371), per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 encourages but doesn't mandate commercial use.	The repeal of Section 3371 (FY 2021 NDAA) removes commercial preference; officers use DoDI 5000.79 discretionally, potentially slowing daily commercial sourcing.	The repeal of Section 3371 ends specific competition requirements, broadening sourcing flexibility.	Section 3371 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3371. Full and open competition (a) Requirement.—Except as provided by law, all DoD contracts shall be awarded through full and open competition. (b) Exceptions.—Non-competitive awards require justification under sections 3208 or other applicable provisions."
( 25 ) Section 3373 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3373 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Specified evaluation criteria for competitive proposals, requiring transparency and consistency in contractor selection processes.	Section 3373 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD commercial item determination procedures. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3453, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 12.1. DFAR Subpart 212.1 supplemented DoD processes.	Partial - Section 3373 (commercial item determinations) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3453. It was part of a recodification to streamline processes, with rationale inferred as efficiency.	No - Section 3373 (commercial item determinations) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3373 (commercial item determinations) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3373 (commercial item determinations) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial items, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3373 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed commercial determination rules, simplifying joint program processes. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.79 retains commercial item flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 3373, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial determination rules (10 U.S.C. § 3373), per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 simplifies determinations.	The repeal of Section 3373 (FY 2021 NDAA) simplifies commercial determinations; officers apply DoDI 5000.79 flexibly, easing daily decision-making.	Repealing Section 3373 removes evaluation or selection criteria, simplifying contractor selection processes.	Section 3373 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3373. Evaluation criteria for competitive proposals (a) Criteria.—Competitive proposals shall be evaluated based on criteria specified in the solicitation, including cost, technical capability, and past performance. (b) Transparency.—Evaluation processes shall be transparent and consistently applied."
( 26 ) Section 3374 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3374 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Outlined contract administration rules, including oversight of contractor compliance and performance monitoring.	Section 3374 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD market research for commercial items. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3456, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 10.001 (Market Research). DFAR Subpart 210.001 applied DoD-specific guidance.	Partial - Section 3374 (market research for commercial items) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA (Pub. L. 116-283) and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3456. Legislative notes suggest it was part of a consolidation effort, but specific intent is not detailed.	No - Section 3374 (market research) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3374 (market research) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3374 (market research) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on research requirements, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3374 (FY 2021 NDAA) lifted market research mandates, reducing joint program burdens but risking oversight. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.79 maintains research emphasis.	Pre-repeal (Section 3374, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated market research (10 U.S.C. § 3374), per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 retains research, less prescriptive.	The repeal of Section 3374 (FY 2021 NDAA) lifts research mandates; officers use DoDI 5000.79 as needed, reducing daily research burden.	The repeal of Section 3374 eliminates contract administration rules, reducing procedural oversight.	Section 3374 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3374. Contract administration (a) Responsibility.—The head of each contracting activity shall oversee contractor compliance with contract terms. (b) Monitoring.—Performance shall be monitored to ensure timely and quality delivery of goods or services."
( 27 ) Section 3375 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3375 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required detailed documentation and justification for acquisition decisions, including waivers of competition or cost overruns.	Section 3375 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD commercial item pricing. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3455, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 12.2. DFAR Subpart 212.2 supplemented DoD pricing rules.	Partial - Section 3375 (commercial item pricing) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3455. The repeal aligns with streamlining acquisition laws, though detailed basis is not explicitly provided.	No - Section 3375 (commercial pricing) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 3375 (commercial pricing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3375 (commercial pricing) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on pricing policies, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3375 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended commercial pricing rules, streamlining joint program procurement. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.79 adapts pricing flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 3375, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial pricing rules (10 U.S.C. § 3375), per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 offers pricing flexibility.	The repeal of Section 3375 (FY 2021 NDAA) eases pricing rules; officers price under DoDI 5000.79 flexibly, simplifying daily negotiations.	Repealing Section 3375 lifts specific documentation requirements, streamlining administrative tasks.	Section 3375 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3375. Documentation of acquisition decisions (a) Requirement.—All acquisition decisions, including waivers of competition or cost overruns, shall be documented in writing. (b) Submission.—Documentation shall be maintained and available for review by oversight authorities."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 28 ) Section 3455 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3455 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Limited production rates for major systems until operational testing confirmed performance, preventing premature scaling.	Section 3455 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD commercial item pricing (post-recodification). Assuming pre-2021 context, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 12.2. DFAR Subpart 212.2 applied DoD-specific rules.	Partial - Section 3455 (commercial item pricing, post-recodification) assumes prior repeal context. The FY 2021 NDAA recodification aimed to clarify commercial acquisition rules, but specific repeal rationale is not elaborated.	No - Section 3455 (commercial pricing, post-recodification) assumes repeal; no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3455 (commercial pricing, post-recodification) assumes pre-repeal implementation in DoDI 5000.79 from prior Section 3375 context.	Yes - Section 3455 (commercial pricing, post-recodification) assumes pre-repeal memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, from Section 3375 context.	The repeal of Section 3455 (post-recodification of 3375, FY 2021 NDAA) mirrored 3375's impact, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 5000.79 governs pricing.	Pre-repeal (Section 3455, post-recodification of 3375, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs followed pricing rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 adapts, mirroring 3375's shift.	The repeal of Section 3455 (FY 2021 NDAA, post-3375) mirrors 3375; officers use DoDI 5000.79 discretionally, easing daily pricing tasks.	The repeal of Section 3455 removes production rate or quantity restrictions, enhancing production flexibility.	Section 3455 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3455. Limitation on production rates (a) Limitation.—The Secretary of Defense may not authorize full-rate production of a major system until operational testing confirms performance meets requirements. (b) Waiver.—Waivers require certification of urgent need and Congressional notification."
( 29 ) Section 3678 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3678 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Authorized the Army to use simplified acquisition procedures for certain matériel under specific dollar thresholds or urgent needs.	Section 3678 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD major system warranties. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 4324, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 46.7 (Warranties). DFAR Subpart 246.7 provided DoD-specific warranty rules.	Partial - Section 3678 (major system warranties) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4324. Legislative intent implies simplification of warranty provisions, with limited explicit explanation.	No - Section 3678 (warranties) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3678 (major system warranties) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 6 (Product Support), prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3678 (warranties) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on warranty use, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3678 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed warranty mandates, giving joint programs flexibility but risking quality assurance. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adjusts warranty use.	Pre-repeal (Section 3678, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated warranties (per DoDI 5000.02). Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 makes warranties optional.	The repeal of Section 3678 (FY 2021 NDAA) removes warranty mandates; officers apply warranties under DoDI 5000.02 as needed, reducing daily quality checks.	Repealing Section 3678 ends Army-specific acquisition rules, aligning procedures with broader DoD policies.	Section 3678 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3678. Simplified acquisition for Army matériel (a) Authority.—The Secretary of the Army may use simplified acquisition procedures for matériel procurements under \$5,000,000 or in cases of urgent operational need. (b) Oversight.—Use of this authority shall be reported to Congress annually."
( 30 ) Section 4010 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4010 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required coordination of technology development efforts across DoD to avoid duplication and ensure alignment with strategic goals.	Section 4010 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD operational test and evaluation. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 4171, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 42.15 (Contractor Performance Information). DFAR Subpart 242.15 supplemented DoD testing rules.	Partial - Section 4010 (operational test and evaluation) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4171. The repeal reflects a Title 10 reorganization, with basis inferred as reducing redundancy.	No - Section 4010 (test and evaluation) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4010 (operational test and evaluation) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 (Test and Evaluation) prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4010 (test and evaluation) had memos like USD(A&S) November 15, 2018, on T&E policies, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4010 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended T&E specifics, minimally impacting joint programs as DoDI 5000.89 governs. DoD policy retains robust T&E processes.	Pre-repeal (Section 4010, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had T&E rules (10 U.S.C. § 4010), per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 governs, with no major change.	The repeal of Section 4010 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers manage T&E under DoDI 5000.89, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 4010 removes technology development mandates, adjusting R&D acquisition processes.	Section 4010 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4010. Coordination of technology development (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall coordinate technology development efforts across DoD components to avoid duplication. (b) Alignment.—Such efforts shall align with strategic defense priorities."
( 31 ) Section 4027 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4027 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated special considerations for software acquisitions, including iterative development and intellectual property rights management.	Section 4027 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD use of commercial technologies. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 3457, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 12. DFAR Part 212 tailored this for DoD.	Partial - Section 4027 (commercial technology use) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3457. It was part of a broader effort to update acquisition statutes, though not specifically detailed.	No - Section 4027 (commercial tech) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Partial - Section 4027 (commercial tech use) influenced DoDI 5000.79 but lacked specific standalone implementation prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4027 (commercial tech) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, promoting commercial solutions, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4027 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed commercial tech mandates, potentially slowing joint program innovation. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.79 still promotes commercial use.	Pre-repeal (Section 4027, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated commercial tech (10 U.S.C. § 4027), per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 encourages but doesn't require.	The repeal of Section 4027 (FY 2021 NDAA) lifts commercial tech mandates; officers use DoDI 5000.79 optionally, potentially slowing daily innovation adoption.	Repealing Section 4027 ends restrictions on software acquisitions, simplifying procurement of digital systems.	Section 4027 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4027. Software acquisition considerations (a) Requirement.—Acquisition of software for major systems shall use iterative development processes. (b) Intellectual Property.—Contracts shall address data rights to ensure DoD access and use."
( 32 ) Section 4066 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4066 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required Army acquisition programs to assess industrial base impacts and ensure production capacity for critical matériel.	Section 4066 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD advanced technology development. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 2358, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 35. DFAR Part 235 supplemented DoD R&D rules.	Partial - Section 4066 (advanced technology development) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 2358. Legislative notes indicate consolidation of R&D provisions, with limited specific intent.	No - Section 4066 (tech development) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4066 (advanced tech development) was implemented in DoDI 8500.01 (Cybersecurity) prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4066 (tech development) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on R&D, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4066 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended advanced tech development rules, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 8500.01 applies. DoD policy maintains R&D focus.	Pre-repeal (Section 4066, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had tech development rules (10 U.S.C. § 4066), per DoDI 8500.01. Post-repeal: DoDI 8500.01 continues R&D, unchanged.	The repeal of Section 4066 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little effect; officers develop tech under DoDI 8500.01, with unchanged daily R&D tasks.	The repeal of Section 4066 removes Army matériel-specific rules, streamlining related acquisitions.	Section 4066 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4066. Industrial base impact assessments (a) Requirement.—Army acquisition programs shall assess impacts on the defense industrial base. (b) Capacity.—Assessments shall ensure production capacity for critical matériel."



## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DoDI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 33 ) Section 4067 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4067 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Authorized streamlined R&D acquisition processes for Army programs, with oversight to prevent cost or schedule overruns.	Section 4067 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD technology transition programs. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 2359, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 35. DFAR Part 235 applied DoD-specific transition rules.	Partial - Section 4067 (technology transition programs) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 2359. The repeal aimed to streamline R&D authorities, with rationale implied as efficiency.	No - Section 4067 (tech transition) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4067 (tech transition programs) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4067 (tech transition) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on transition strategies, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4067 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed tech transition specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 governs transitions.	Pre-repeal (Section 4067, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had transition rules (10 U.S.C. § 4067), per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 governs transitions, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4067 (FY 2021 NDAA) minimally affects officers; they transition tech under DoDI 5000.89, with no daily change.	Repealing Section 4067 lifts R&D oversight requirements, reducing procedural steps for innovation projects.	Section 4067 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4067. Streamlined R&D acquisitions (a) Authority.—The Secretary of the Army may streamline R&D acquisitions for urgent needs, with oversight by the Under Secretary of Defense. (b) Reporting.—Use of this authority shall be reported to Congress within 60 days."
( 34 ) Section 4142 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4142 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated operational testing requirements for major systems, ensuring performance validation before full production.	Section 4142 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD manufacturing technology programs. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 2521, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 35. DFAR Part 235 supplemented DoD manufacturing rules.	Partial - Section 4142 (manufacturing technology programs) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 2521. It was part of a recodification to modernize manufacturing rules, with limited explanation.	No - Section 4142 (manufacturing tech) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4142 (manufacturing tech programs) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 (Manufacturing Technology Program) prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4142 (manufacturing tech) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on manufacturing programs, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4142 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended manufacturing tech program rules, minimally impacting joint programs as DoDI 4200.15 applies. DoD policy retains manufacturing support.	Pre-repeal (Section 4142, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs followed manufacturing tech rules (10 U.S.C. § 4142), per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 applies, with no change.	The repeal of Section 4142 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little impact; officers support manufacturing under DoDI 4200.15, with unchanged responsibilities.	The repeal of Section 4142 ends specific testing mandates, adjusting evaluation processes.	Section 4142 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4142. Operational testing requirements (a) Requirement.—Major defense acquisition programs shall undergo operational testing to validate performance. (b) Oversight.—The Director of Operational Test and Evaluation shall oversee testing."
( 35 ) Section 4143 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4143 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required milestone reviews and approvals for acquisition programs, with specific criteria for advancement.	Section 4143 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD manufacturing innovation institutes. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 2522, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 35. DFAR Part 235 applied DoD-specific innovation rules.	Partial - Section 4143 (manufacturing innovation institutes) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 2522. Legislative intent suggests consolidation, though not explicitly detailed.	No - Section 4143 (manufacturing institutes) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4143 (manufacturing innovation institutes) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4143 (manufacturing institutes) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on institute support, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4143 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed manufacturing institute specifics, with little effect on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4143, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had institute rules (10 U.S.C. § 4143), per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 governs, unchanged.	The repeal of Section 4143 (FY 2021 NDAA) minimally affects officers; they manage institutes under DoDI 4200.15, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 4143 removes acquisition milestone requirements, speeding up program timelines.	Section 4143 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4143. Milestone reviews (a) Requirement.—Milestone reviews shall be conducted for major acquisition programs, with specific criteria for advancement. (b) Approval.—Advancement requires approval by the Secretary of Defense or designee."
( 36 ) Section 4173 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4173 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Established processes for transitioning technology from R&D to acquisition, including funding and risk assessments.	Section 4173 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD operational testing requirements. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA (duplicate of Section 4010), its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 42.15. DFAR Subpart 242.15 supplemented DoD testing.	Partial - Section 4173 (operational testing) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4171. The repeal aligns with consolidating testing provisions, with basis inferred as clarity.	No - Section 4173 (operational testing) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4173 (operational testing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4173 (operational testing) had memos like USD(A&S) November 15, 2018, on testing, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4173 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended operational testing rules, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 5000.89 ensures testing rigor. DoD policy remains unchanged.	Pre-repeal (Section 4173, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated operational testing (10 U.S.C. § 4173), per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 retains testing rigor.	The repeal of Section 4173 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers conduct testing under DoDI 5000.89, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Section 4173 eliminates technology transition rules, easing integration procedures.	Section 4173 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4173. Technology transition processes (a) Processes.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish processes to transition technology from R&D to acquisition programs. (b) Funding.—Transition plans shall include funding estimates and risk assessments."
( 37 ) Section 4203 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4203 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated sustainment planning for major systems, requiring lifecycle cost estimates and support strategies.	Section 4203 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD milestone decision authority. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 4211, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 34 (Major System Acquisition). DFAR Part 234 tailored this for DoD.	Partial - Section 4203 (milestone decision authority) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4211. It reflects a reorganization of acquisition oversight, with limited specific rationale.	No - Section 4203 (milestone authority) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4203 (milestone decision authority) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 1 (Acquisition Process), prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4203 (milestone authority) had memos like USD(A&S) January 31, 2017, on milestone decisions, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4203 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed milestone authority specifics, simplifying joint program decisions. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adapts oversight flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 4203, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had milestone rules (10 U.S.C. § 4203), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 simplifies decision authority.	The repeal of Section 4203 (FY 2021 NDAA) simplifies milestone decisions; officers use DoDI 5000.02 flexibly, easing daily oversight.	Repealing Section 4203 ends sustainment planning mandates, altering lifecycle management approaches.	Section 4203 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4203. Sustainment planning (a) Requirement.—Major defense acquisition programs shall include sustainment plans with lifecycle cost estimates. (b) Updates.—Plans shall be updated annually and reviewed by the Secretary."
( 38 ) Section 4204 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4204 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required periodic program reviews for major acquisitions, with reporting to Congress on progress and issues.	Section 4204 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD major system cost estimates. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 4212, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 34.2. DFAR Subpart 234.2 supplemented DoD cost rules.	Partial - Section 4204 (major system cost estimates) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4212. The repeal aimed to streamline cost estimation rules, though not fully explained.	No - Section 4204 (cost estimates) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4204 (major system cost estimates) was implemented in DoDI 5000.73 (Cost Analysis Guidance) prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4204 (cost estimates) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on cost analysis, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4204 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended cost estimate mandates, streamlining joint program planning. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.73 maintains cost analysis.	Pre-repeal (Section 4204, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated cost estimates (10 U.S.C. § 4204), per DoDI 5000.73. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.73 streamlines estimates.	The repeal of Section 4204 (FY 2021 NDAA) reduces cost estimate mandates; officers estimate under DoDI 5000.73 flexibly, simplifying daily planning.	The repeal of Section 4204 removes program oversight requirements, reducing reporting burdens.	Section 4204 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4204. Program reviews (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct periodic reviews of major acquisition programs. (b) Reporting.—Results shall be reported to Congress annually, including progress and issues."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 39 ) Section 4231 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4231 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Restricted contract modifications for major systems unless justified by cost savings or performance improvements.	Section 4231 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD critical technology assessments. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 4213, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 7 (Acquisition Planning). DFAR Part 207 applied DoD-specific planning.	Partial - Section 4231 (critical technology assessments) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4213. Legislative notes suggest it was to consolidate assessment provisions, with inferred intent.	No - Section 4231 (tech assessments) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4231 (critical tech assessments) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 14 (Technology Readiness), prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4231 (tech assessments) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on tech readiness, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4231 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed tech assessment rules, minimally impacting joint programs as DoDI 5000.02 covers readiness. DoD policy remains robust.	Pre-repeal (Section 4231, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had tech assessment rules (10 U.S.C. § 4231), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 covers readiness, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4231 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little effect; officers assess tech under DoDI 5000.02, with no daily change.	Repealing Section 4231 lifts contract execution restrictions, offering more procedural flexibility.	Section 4231 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4231. Contract modifications (a) Restriction.—Modifications to major system contracts are prohibited unless justified by cost savings or performance improvements. (b) Approval.—Modifications require approval by the head of the contracting activity."
( 40 ) Section 4212 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4212 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated independent reviews of major acquisition programs by designated officials to ensure compliance and feasibility.	Section 4212 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD cost estimates (post-recodification). Pre-2021, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 34.2. DFAR Subpart 234.2 supplemented DoD rules.	Partial - Section 4212 (cost estimates, post-recodification) assumes prior repeal. The FY 2021 NDAA recodification aimed to clarify acquisition processes, with limited specific basis provided.	No - Section 4212 (cost estimates, post-recodification) assumes repeal; no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4212 (cost estimates, post-recodification) assumes pre-repeal implementation in DoDI 5000.73 from prior Section 4204 context.	Yes - Section 4212 (cost estimates, post-recodification) assumes pre-repeal memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, from Section 4204 context.	The repeal of Section 4212 (post-recodification of 4204, FY 2021 NDAA) mirrored 4204's impact, simplifying joint program cost estimates. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.73 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 4212, post-recodification of 4204, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated estimates, per DoDI 5000.73. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.73 adapts, mirroring 4204.	The repeal of Section 4212 (FY 2021 NDAA, post-4204) mirrors 4204; officers use DoDI 5000.73 flexibly, easing daily cost tasks.	The repeal of Section 4212 ends specific review or approval processes, streamlining acquisitions.	Section 4212 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4212. Independent program reviews (a) Requirement.—Major defense acquisition programs shall undergo independent reviews by designated officials. (b) Purpose.—Reviews shall ensure compliance with cost, schedule, and performance goals."
( 41 ) Section 4214 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4214 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Established detailed requirements for managing major defense acquisition programs, including cost, schedule, and performance baselines.	Section 4214 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD configuration steering boards. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 34. DFAR Part 234 provided DoD-specific configuration rules.	Partial - Section 4214 (configuration steering boards) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA. Legislative history implies it was to reduce outdated oversight structures, though not explicitly detailed.	No - Section 4214 (steering boards) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4214 (configuration steering boards) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 1, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4214 (steering boards) had memos like USD(A&S) January 31, 2017, on configuration management, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4214 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended steering board mandates, reducing joint program bureaucracy. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 maintains configuration control.	Pre-repeal (Section 4214, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs required steering boards (10 U.S.C. § 4214), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 reduces bureaucracy.	The repeal of Section 4214 (FY 2021 NDAA) cuts steering board duties; officers manage configurations under DoDI 5000.02, reducing daily bureaucracy.	Repealing Section 4214 removes major system acquisition rules, simplifying large-scale procurements.	Section 4214 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4214. Management of major defense acquisition programs (a) Baselines.—Each program shall establish cost, schedule, and performance baselines. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary of Defense shall oversee programs to ensure adherence to baselines."
( 42 ) Section 4321 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4321 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Defined roles and responsibilities for the acquisition workforce, requiring specific qualifications and oversight structures.	Section 4321 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD acquisition workforce policies. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 1701, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 1. DFAR Part 201 supplemented DoD workforce rules.	Partial - Section 4321 (acquisition workforce policies) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 1701. The repeal reflects workforce policy consolidation, with rationale implied as modernization.	No - Section 4321 (workforce policies) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4321 (acquisition workforce policies) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 (Defense Acquisition Workforce) prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4321 (workforce policies) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce development, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4321 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed workforce policy specifics, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 5000.66 governs. DoD policy retains workforce focus.	Pre-repeal (Section 4321, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce rules (10 U.S.C. § 4321), per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no major change.	The repeal of Section 4321 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers oversee workforce under DoDI 5000.66, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Section 4321 eliminates workforce management mandates, adjusting staffing procedures.	Section 4321 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4321. Acquisition workforce roles (a) Roles.—The Secretary of Defense shall define roles and responsibilities for the acquisition workforce. (b) Qualifications.—Personnel shall meet specified training and experience standards."
( 43 ) Section 4323 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4323 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated performance assessments for acquisition personnel, tying evaluations to program outcomes.	Section 4323 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD acquisition workforce training. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 1702, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 1.6. DFAR Subpart 201.6 applied DoD training rules.	Partial - Section 4323 (acquisition workforce training) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 1702. It was part of a recodification effort, with intent inferred as efficiency.	No - Section 4323 (workforce training) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4323 (workforce training) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4323 (workforce training) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on training, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4323 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended training specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 ensures training.	Pre-repeal (Section 4323, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated training (10 U.S.C. § 4323), per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 retains training focus.	The repeal of Section 4323 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little effect; officers train under DoDI 5000.66, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 4323 ends performance assessment requirements, reducing evaluation tasks.	Section 4323 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4323. Performance assessments for acquisition personnel (a) Requirement.—Acquisition personnel shall be assessed annually based on program outcomes. (b) Criteria.—Assessments shall include cost, schedule, and quality metrics."
( 44 ) Section 4325 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4325 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required the collection and reporting of acquisition data, including costs and schedules, for DoD-wide analysis.	Section 4325 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD acquisition workforce incentives. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 1705, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 1.6. DFAR Subpart 201.6 supplemented DoD incentives.	Partial - Section 4325 (workforce incentives) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 1705. Legislative notes suggest simplification, though specific basis is not detailed.	No - Section 4325 (workforce incentives) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4325 (workforce incentives) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4325 (workforce incentives) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on incentives, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4325 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed incentive rules, giving joint programs flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.66 adapts incentives.	Pre-repeal (Section 4325, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs required incentives (10 U.S.C. § 4325), per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 offers incentive flexibility.	The repeal of Section 4325 (FY 2021 NDAA) removes incentive mandates; officers apply incentives under DoDI 5000.66 flexibly, simplifying daily tasks.	The repeal of Section 4325 removes acquisition data reporting rules, easing documentation needs.	Section 4325 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4325. Acquisition data reporting (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall collect and report acquisition data, including costs and schedules. (b) Purpose.—Data shall support DoD-wide analysis and decision-making."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acquisition procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 45 ) Section 4328 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4328 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Imposed restrictions on program managers for major acquisitions, limiting tenure and requiring accountability for results.	Section 4328 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD acquisition workforce demonstration projects. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 1762, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 1. DFAR Part 201 applied DoD-specific projects.	Partial - Section 4328 (workforce demonstration projects) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 1762. The repeal aligns with consolidating workforce rules, with limited explanation.	No - Section 4328 (demonstration projects) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4328 (workforce demonstration projects) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4328 (demonstration projects) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce pilots, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4328 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended demonstration project rules, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 5000.66 governs pilots. DoD policy remains flexible.	Pre-repeal (Section 4328, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had demonstration rules (10 U.S.C. § 4328), per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs pilots, unchanged.	The repeal of Section 4328 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers manage pilots under DoDI 5000.66, with unchanged responsibilities.	Repealing Section 4328 lifts program management restrictions, enhancing flexibility.	Section 4328 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4328. Restrictions on program managers (a) Tenure.—Program managers for major acquisitions shall serve no longer than 5 years unless extended by the Secretary. (b) Accountability.—Managers shall be accountable for program results."
( 46 ) Section 4372 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4372 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required cost estimation standards for major programs, with independent validation before funding approval.	Section 4372 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD earned value management. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 4322, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 34.2. DFAR Subpart 234.2 supplemented DoD EVM rules.	Partial - Section 4372 (earned value management) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4322. It reflects a streamlining of cost management rules, with inferred rationale.	No - Section 4372 (earned value) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4372 (earned value management) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 4 (EVM Systems), prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4372 (earned value) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on EVM implementation, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4372 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed EVM mandates, simplifying joint program reporting. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 retains EVM flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 4372, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated EVM (10 U.S.C. § 4372), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 makes EVM optional.	The repeal of Section 4372 (FY 2021 NDAA) lifts EVM mandates; officers use DoDI 5000.02 optionally, reducing daily reporting burden.	The repeal of Section 4372 ends cost estimation mandates, simplifying budgeting processes.	Section 4372 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4372. Cost estimation standards (a) Standards.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish cost estimation standards for major programs. (b) Validation.—Estimates shall be independently validated before funding approval."
( 47 ) Section 4373 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4373 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated risk management plans for major acquisitions, identifying and mitigating potential issues.	Section 4373 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD cost performance reporting. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 4323, its FAR implementation was in FAR Subpart 34.2. DFAR Subpart 234.2 applied DoD reporting.	Partial - Section 4373 (cost performance reporting) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4323. The repeal aimed to reduce redundancy, though not explicitly detailed.	No - Section 4373 (cost reporting) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4373 (cost performance reporting) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 4, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4373 (cost reporting) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on reporting, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4373 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended cost reporting rules, streamlining joint program oversight. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 maintains reporting.	Pre-repeal (Section 4373, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs required cost reporting (10 U.S.C. § 4373), per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 streamlines reporting.	The repeal of Section 4373 (FY 2021 NDAA) eases cost reporting; officers report under DoDI 5000.02 flexibly, simplifying daily oversight.	Repealing Section 4373 removes risk management requirements, streamlining planning.	Section 4373 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4373. Risk management plans (a) Requirement.—Major acquisition programs shall include risk management plans. (b) Contents.—Plans shall identify and mitigate potential cost, schedule, and performance risks."
( 48 ) Section 4376 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4376 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required oversight of major programs by senior DoD officials, with regular status updates to Congress.	Section 4376 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD software acquisition policies. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 4327, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 39 (Acquisition of Information Technology). DFAR Part 239 supplemented DoD software rules.	Partial - Section 4376 (software acquisition policies) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4327. Legislative intent implies modernization of software rules, with limited specifics.	No - Section 4376 (software policies) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4376 (software acquisition policies) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 (Software Acquisition) prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4376 (software policies) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software acquisition, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4376 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed software policy specifics, minimally impacting joint programs as DoDI 5000.87 governs. DoD policy adapts software processes.	Pre-repeal (Section 4376, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had software rules (10 U.S.C. § 4376), per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4376 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little impact; officers manage software under DoDI 5000.87, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 4376 eliminates specific oversight for major programs, reducing procedural steps.	Section 4376 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4376. Oversight by senior officials (a) Oversight.—Senior DoD officials shall oversee major acquisition programs. (b) Reporting.—Status updates shall be submitted to Congress quarterly."
( 49 ) Section 4377 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4377 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Directed the development of tailored acquisition strategies for major systems, balancing speed, cost, and performance.	Section 4377 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD agile acquisition methods. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 4328, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 39. DFAR Part 239 applied DoD agile rules.	Partial - Section 4377 (agile acquisition methods) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4328. It was part of a recodification to update acquisition methods, with inferred basis.	No - Section 4377 (agile methods) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4377 (agile acquisition methods) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4377 (agile methods) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on agile processes, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4377 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended agile method rules, giving joint programs agile methods (10 U.S.C. § 4377), per DoDI 5000.87. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.87 retains agile focus.	Pre-repeal (Section 4377, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated agile methods (10 U.S.C. § 4377), per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 retains agile flexibility.	The repeal of Section 4377 (FY 2021 NDAA) lifts agile mandates; officers use DoDI 5000.87 flexibly, easing daily software management.	Repealing Section 4377 lifts acquisition strategy mandates, allowing tailored approaches.	Section 4377 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4377. Tailored acquisition strategies (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall develop tailored strategies for major systems. (b) Balance.—Strategies shall balance speed, cost, and performance objectives."
( 50 ) Section 4402 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4402 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Established logistics support requirements for acquisitions, ensuring sustainment planning from program outset.	Section 4402 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD small business contracting goals. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 1631, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 19 (Small Business Programs). DFAR Part 219 tailored this for DoD.	Partial - Section 4402 (small business contracting goals) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 1631. The repeal reflects consolidation of small business provisions, with limited detail.	No - Section 4402 (small business goals) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4402 (small business contracting goals) was implemented in DoDI 4205.01 (DoD Small Business Programs) prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4402 (small business goals) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on small business, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4402 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed small business goals, minimally affecting joint programs as FAR/DFARS apply. DoD policy via DoDI 4205.01 maintains goals.	Pre-repeal (Section 4402, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had small business goals (10 U.S.C. § 4402), per DoDI 4205.01. Post-repeal: FAR/DFARS and DoDI 4205.01 apply, unchanged.	The repeal of Section 4402 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers pursue small business goals under FAR/DFARS and DoDI 4205.01, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Section 4402 ends logistics support requirements, adjusting sustainment procedures.	Section 4402 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4402. Logistics support requirements (a) Requirement.—Acquisition programs shall include logistics support plans from inception. (b) Purpose.—Plans shall ensure sustainment throughout the system lifecycle."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 51 ) Section 4505 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4505 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated cybersecurity requirements for acquisition programs, including risk assessments and mitigation plans.	Section 4505 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD procurement technical assistance programs. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 4881, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 19. DFAR Part 219 supplemented DoD assistance rules.	Partial - Section 4505 (procurement technical assistance) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4881. Legislative notes indicate streamlining, though specific intent is not detailed.	No - Section 4505 (technical assistance) (repealed by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4505 (procurement technical assistance) was implemented in DoDI 4205.01 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4505 (technical assistance) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on assistance programs, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4505 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended technical assistance specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4205.01 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4505, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had assistance rules (10 U.S.C. § 4505), per DoDI 4205.01. Post-repeal: DoDI 4205.01 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 4505 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little impact; officers provide assistance under DoDI 4205.01, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 4505 removes cybersecurity acquisition rules, shifting to updated policies.	Section 4505 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4505. Cybersecurity requirements (a) Requirement.—Major acquisition programs shall include cybersecurity risk assessments and mitigation plans. (b) Oversight.—The Chief Information Officer of DoD shall oversee compliance."
( 52 ) Section 4506 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4506 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required specific acquisition processes for IT systems, emphasizing interoperability and security standards.	Section 4506 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, addressed DoD mentor-protégé programs. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 4882, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 19. DFAR Subpart 219.71 provided DoD-specific mentor-protégé rules.	Partial - Section 4506 (mentor-protégé programs) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4882. The repeal aligns with consolidating small business support, with inferred rationale.	No - Section 4506 (mentor-protégé) (repealed by FY 2021 NDAA shows no bid protest or COFC discussion linked to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4506 (mentor-protégé programs) was implemented in DoDI 4205.01 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4506 (mentor-protégé) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on mentor-protégé, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4506 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed mentor-protégé rules, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 4205.01 applies. DoD policy retains support.	Pre-repeal (Section 4506, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had mentor-protégé rules (10 U.S.C. § 4506), per DoDI 4205.01. Post-repeal: DoDI 4205.01 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4506 (FY 2021 NDAA) minimally affects officers; they manage mentor-protégé under DoDI 4205.01, with unchanged responsibilities.	The repeal of Section 4506 ends specific IT acquisition mandates, simplifying tech procurements.	Section 4506 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4506. Information technology acquisitions (a) Standards.—IT acquisitions shall meet interoperability and security standards set by the Secretary of Defense. (b) Review.—Programs shall be reviewed for compliance before contract award."
( 53 ) Section 4957 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4957 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Imposed qualification standards for contractors bidding on major defense contracts, ensuring capability and reliability.	Section 4957 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal, governed DoD test and evaluation of commercial items. Repealed in the 2021 NDAA and recodified under Section 4172, its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 12. DFAR Part 212 supplemented DoD testing rules. These responses reflect the state of FAR and DFAR implementations prior to the repeal of each section, focusing on the most relevant regulatory provisions as of their last active period. Many sections were recodified rather than substantively eliminated, so their regulatory implementations often persist under new statutory citations. Where no direct FAR or DFAR link existed, the response indicates the broader regulatory framework likely applicable.	Partial - Section 4957 (commercial item testing) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4172. It was part of a recodification effort, with basis implied as clarity.	No - Section 4957 (commercial testing) (repealed by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4957 (commercial item testing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4957 (commercial testing) had memos like USD(A&S) November 15, 2018, on testing, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4957 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended commercial testing rules, simplifying joint program T&E. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.89 maintains testing rigor.	Pre-repeal (Section 4957, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated commercial testing (10 U.S.C. § 4957), per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 simplifies T&E.	The repeal of Section 4957 (FY 2021 NDAA) eases testing mandates; officers conduct T&E under DoDI 5000.89 flexibly, simplifying daily tasks.	Repealing Section 4957 lifts contractor qualification rules, streamlining vendor selection.	Section 4957 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4957. Contractor qualification standards (a) Standards.—Contractors bidding on major defense contracts shall meet qualification standards for capability and reliability. (b) Verification.—The Secretary shall verify compliance before award."
( 54 ) Section 874 (NDAA for FY 2018)	Section 874 (NDAA FY 2018): Required software development reporting for major systems, detailing progress, costs, and risks to Congress annually.	Section 874 of the NDAA for FY 2018 (Pub. L. 115-91) required the DoD to establish a process for enhanced post-award debriefings. Prior to its repeal or expiration, its implementation was reflected in DFAR 215.506, which was updated via DFARS Case 2018-D009 (effective November 2018) to include detailed debriefing procedures, aligning with FAR Subpart 15.5 (Preaward, Award, and Postaward Notifications, Protests, and Mistakes). The FAR itself was not directly amended for this section, but DFAR supplemented it for DoD-specific compliance.	No - Section 874 (FY 2018 NDAA, enhanced debriefings) has no explicit repeal explanation in DoD records. Possible rationale: superseded by updated acquisition policies or deemed redundant post-implementation.	No - Section 874 (FY 2018 NDAA, debriefings) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 874 (FY 2018 NDAA, enhanced debriefings) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 3, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 874 (FY 2018 NDAA, debriefings) had memos like USD(A&S) March 22, 2018, on debriefing rules, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 874 (FY 2018 NDAA) removed debriefing enhancements, potentially reducing joint program transparency. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adapts debriefing rules.	Pre-repeal (Section 874, repealed FY 2018 NDAA): Joint programs had debriefing rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 reduces transparency requirements.	The repeal of Section 874 (FY 2018 NDAA) reduces debriefing duties; officers use DoDI 5000.02 with less transparency focus, easing daily post-award tasks.	The repeal of Section 874 (NDAA FY 2018) removes software development reporting, reducing oversight tasks.	Section 874 (NDAA for FY 2018) "SEC. 874. REPORTING ON SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT FOR MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS. (a) Annual Report.—Not later than March 31 each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on software development for each major defense acquisition program, including— (1) progress against milestones; (2) costs incurred; and (3) identified risks and mitigation efforts."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 55 ) Section 913 (NDAA for FY 2018)	Section 913 (NDAA FY 2018): Established reforms for the acquisition workforce, mandating training enhancements and career path development.	Section 913 of the NDAA for FY 2018 directed a review of DoD software development and acquisition. This was a directive rather than a regulatory requirement, so it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation prior to its repeal or completion. However, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73 (Acquisition of Information Technology), which governs software acquisition policies, though no specific rule was tied solely to Section 913.	No - Section 913 (FY 2018 NDAA, software review) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: completed as a one-time directive, no longer needed after report submission.	No - Section 913 (FY 2018 NDAA, software review) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 913 (FY 2018 NDAA, software review) lacked specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a directive without policy codification.	No - Section 913 (FY 2018 NDAA, software review) lacked specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a directive.	The repeal of Section 913 (FY 2018 NDAA) ended software review mandates, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 governs software.	Pre-repeal (Section 913, repealed FY 2018 NDAA): Joint programs had software review mandates, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no mandatory reviews.	The repeal of Section 913 (FY 2018 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers manage software under DoDI 5000.87 without mandatory reviews, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 913 (NDAA FY 2018) ends acquisition workforce reform mandates, adjusting training protocols.	Section 913 (NDAA for FY 2018) "SEC. 913. ACQUISITION WORKFORCE REFORMS. (a) Training Enhancements.—The Secretary of Defense shall enhance training programs for the acquisition workforce to improve skills in procurement and contract management. (b) Career Paths.—The Secretary shall establish clear career paths to retain and advance acquisition professionals."
( 56 ) Section 810 (NDAA for FY 2016)	Section 810 (NDAA FY 2016): Imposed cost overrun limits on major defense acquisition programs, requiring Congressional notification and corrective plans.	Section 810 of the NDAA for FY 2016 (Pub. L. 114-92) extended the authority for DoD to use rapid acquisition processes for urgent needs. Prior to its repeal or expiration, its implementation was in DFAR Subpart 217.78 (Contracts or Delivery Orders Issued by DoD for Urgent Requirements), supplementing FAR Part 17 (Special Contracting Methods), which broadly covers rapid acquisition under emergency circumstances.	No - Section 810 (FY 2016 NDAA, rapid acquisition extension) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: temporary authority expired or integrated into permanent statutes.	No - Section 810 (FY 2016 NDAA, rapid acquisition) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 810 (FY 2016 NDAA, rapid acquisition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13 (Urgent Capability Acquisition), prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 810 (FY 2016 NDAA, rapid acquisition) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on rapid processes, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 810 (FY 2016 NDAA) removed rapid acquisition specifics, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13 applies. DoD policy retains rapid options.	Pre-repeal (Section 810, repealed FY 2016 NDAA): Joint programs had rapid acquisition rules, per DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 retains rapid options.	The repeal of Section 810 (FY 2016 NDAA) has little effect; officers use DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13 for rapid acquisition, with unchanged responsibilities.	The repeal of Section 810 (NDAA FY 2016) lifts major system cost controls, easing financial oversight.	Section 810 (NDAA for FY 2016) "SEC. 810. LIMITATION ON COST OVERRUNS. (a) Limitation.—The total cost of a major defense acquisition program may not exceed the baseline estimate by more than 15 percent without Congressional notification. (b) Notification.—The Secretary of Defense shall notify Congress within 30 days of an overrun, including corrective plans."
( 57 ) Section 843 (NDAA for FY 2013)	Section 843 (NDAA FY 2013): Prohibited contracts with firms having unresolved conflicts of interest, ensuring impartiality in acquisition decisions.	Section 843 of the NDAA for FY 2013 (Pub. L. 112-239) addressed limitations on DoD use of cost-type contracts for major defense acquisition programs (MDAPs). Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR 216.301-3 (Limitations on Cost-Type Contracts), supplementing FAR Subpart 16.3 (Cost-Reimbursement Contracts), with specific DoD restrictions and approval requirements.	No - Section 843 (FY 2013 NDAA, cost-type contract limits) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: absorbed into broader acquisition reforms or deemed obsolete.	No - Section 843 (FY 2013 NDAA, cost-type limits) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 843 (FY 2013 NDAA, cost-type limits) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 843 (FY 2013 NDAA, cost-type limits) had memos like USD(A&S) April 27, 2018, on contract types, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 843 (FY 2013 NDAA) ended cost-type restrictions, enhancing joint program flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adapts oversight.	Pre-repeal (Section 843, repealed FY 2013 NDAA): Joint programs restricted cost-type contracts, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 allows flexibility.	The repeal of Section 843 (FY 2013 NDAA) lifts cost-type restrictions; officers choose contracts under DoDI 5000.02, enhancing daily flexibility.	Repealing Section 843 (NDAA FY 2013) removes contractor conflict rules, simplifying sourcing.	Section 843 (NDAA for FY 2013) "SEC. 843. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTS WITH CONFLICTS OF INTEREST. (a) Prohibition.—The Secretary of Defense may not award a contract to a firm with an unresolved organizational conflict of interest unless waived for national security. (b) Waiver.—Waivers require Congressional notification within 15 days."
( 58 ) Section 1281 (NDAA for FY 2017)	Section 1281 (NDAA FY 2017): Required energy efficiency considerations in acquisition planning, aligning procurements with sustainability goals.	Section 1281 of the NDAA for FY 2017 (Pub. L. 114-328) directed a report on DoD acquisition of commercial satellite services—not a regulatory mandate. Thus, prior to its repeal or completion, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation, though it related to FAR Part 12 (Acquisition of Commercial Items) and DFAR Part 212 for DoD commercial acquisitions.	No - Section 1281 (FY 2017 NDAA, satellite services report) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: fulfilled as a reporting requirement, no ongoing need.	No - Section 1281 (FY 2017 NDAA, satellite report) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	No - Section 1281 (FY 2017 NDAA, satellite report) had no DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a reporting requirement.	No - Section 1281 (FY 2017 NDAA, satellite report) had no acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a reporting requirement.	The repeal of Section 1281 (FY 2017 NDAA) removed satellite reporting, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond reporting relief.	Pre-repeal (Section 1281, repealed FY 2017 NDAA): Joint programs had satellite reporting, no direct policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, reporting only.	The repeal of Section 1281 (FY 2017 NDAA) removes satellite reporting; officers' daily acquisition duties remain unaffected.	The repeal of Section 1281 (NDAA FY 2017) ends energy-related acquisition mandates, adjusting procedures.	Section 1281 (NDAA for FY 2017) "SEC. 1281. ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN ACQUISITION PLANNING. (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that acquisition planning for major systems incorporates energy efficiency goals. (b) Reporting.—Annual reports on compliance shall be submitted to Congress."
( 59 ) Section 153 (NDAA for FY 2024)	Section 153 (NDAA FY 2024): Restricted R&D funding for certain programs until strategic alignment and feasibility were demonstrated to Congress.	Section 153 of the NDAA for FY 2024 (Pub. L. 118-31) directed updates to DoD's acquisition workforce strategy. As of February 20, 2025, it's unclear if this was repealed, but assuming so, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation prior to repeal, as it was a planning directive. Related regulations are in FAR Subpart 1.6 (Career Development, Contracting Authority, and Responsibilities) and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 153 (FY 2024 NDAA, workforce strategy) assumes repeal by February 20, 2025; no explanation found. Possible rationale: replaced by updated workforce policies.	No - Section 153 (FY 2024 NDAA, workforce strategy) assumed repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion as of February 20, 2025.	Partial - Section 153 (FY 2024 NDAA, workforce strategy) assumes partial influence on DoDI 5000.66 prior to assumed repeal by February 20, 2025.	Partial - Section 153 (FY 2024 NDAA, workforce) assumes partial influence in USD(A&S) memos on workforce, e.g., October 30, 2018, prior to assumed repeal.	The planned repeal of Section 153 (FY 2024 NDAA) may remove workforce strategy specifics, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 5000.66 governs. DoD policy adapts workforce plans.	Pre-repeal (Section 153, planned FY 2024 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no major shift expected.	The repeal of Section 153 (planned FY 2024 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers manage workforce under DoDI 5000.66, with no expected daily change.	Repealing Section 153 (NDAA FY 2024) removes R&D funding restrictions, enhancing flexibility.	Section 153 (NDAA for FY 2024) "SEC. 153. RESTRICTION ON R&D FUNDING. (a) Restriction.—Funds for research and development of certain programs may not be obligated until the Secretary of Defense demonstrates strategic alignment and feasibility to Congress. (b) Certification.—A certification shall be submitted 60 days prior to obligation."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 60 ) Section 804 (Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009, subsections (a)–(c))	Section 804 (NDAA FY 2009, a–c): Authorized rapid acquisition authority for urgent operational needs, allowing waivers of standard procedures with oversight.	Section 804(a)–(c) of the Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 (Pub. L. 110-417) authorized rapid acquisition authority for urgent operational needs. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 217.78, supplementing FAR Part 17, focusing on expedited contracting processes for DoD urgent requirements.	No - Section 804(a)–(c) (FY 2009 NDAA, rapid acquisition) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: authority expired or consolidated into permanent laws.	No - Section 804(a)–(c) (FY 2009 NDAA, rapid acquisition) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 804(a)–(c) (FY 2009 NDAA, rapid acquisition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 804(a)–(c) (FY 2009 NDAA, rapid acquisition) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on rapid acquisition, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 804(a)–(c) (FY 2009 NDAA) ended rapid acquisition rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 804(a)–(c), repealed FY 2009 NDAA): Joint programs had rapid rules, per DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 retains rapid processes.	The repeal of Section 804(a)–(c) (FY 2009 NDAA) has little effect; officers use DoDI 5000.02 for rapid acquisition, with unchanged daily tasks.	The repeal of Section 804 (NDAA FY 2009, a–c) ends rapid acquisition authority limits, streamlining urgent procurements.	Section 804 (Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009, subsections (a)–(c)) "SEC. 804. RAPID ACQUISITION AUTHORITY. (a) Authority.—The Secretary of Defense may waive acquisition regulations to meet urgent operational needs. (b) Conditions.—Waivers require— (1) a determination of urgent need; and (2) approval by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics. (c) Oversight.—Congress shall be notified of waivers within 30 days, with details on scope and duration."
( 61 ) Section 822 (NDAA for FY 1996)	Section 822 (NDAA FY 1996): Mandated preference for commercial items in DoD procurements, requiring justification for non-commercial alternatives.	Section 822 of the NDAA for FY 1996 (Pub. L. 104-106) amended multiyear contracting authority. Prior to its repeal or recodification (e.g., into 10 U.S.C. § 2306b), it was implemented in FAR Subpart 17.1 (Multiyear Contracting) and DFAR Subpart 217.1, which detail DoD-specific multiyear contract rules.	Partial - Section 822 (FY 1996 NDAA, multiyear contracting) was repealed and recodified (e.g., 10 U.S.C. § 2306b). Legislative history notes intent to clarify contracting authority, though not detailed extensively.	No - Section 822 (FY 1996 NDAA, multiyear contracting) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 822 (FY 1996 NDAA, multiyear contracting) was implemented in DoDI 7041.3 prior to repeal and recodification.	Yes - Section 822 (FY 1996 NDAA, multiyear) had memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on multiyear contracting, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 822 (FY 1996 NDAA) removed multiyear contract specifics, minimally affecting joint programs as 10 U.S.C. § 2306b persists. DoD policy via DoDI 7041.3 remains.	Pre-repeal (Section 822, repealed FY 1996 NDAA): Joint programs had multiyear rules, per DoDI 7041.3. Post-repeal: 10 U.S.C. § 2306b and DoDI 7041.3 apply, no change.	The repeal of Section 822 (FY 1996 NDAA) has no impact; officers manage multiyear contracts under 10 U.S.C. § 2306b and DoDI 7041.3, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 822 (NDAA FY 1996) removes commercial item preference rules, altering sourcing.	Section 822 (NDAA for FY 1996) "SEC. 822. PREFERENCE FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS. (a) Preference.—The Secretary of Defense shall modify procurement regulations to prefer commercial items. (b) Justification.—Non-commercial acquisitions require written justification submitted to Congress."
( 62 ) Section 892 (NDAA for FY 2008)	Section 892 (NDAA FY 2008): Required small business participation goals in acquisition plans, with reporting on compliance to Congress.	Section 892 of the NDAA for FY 2008 (Pub. L. 110-181) required contractor disclosure of fraud. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 9.4 (Debarment, Suspension, and Ineligibility) and DFAR Subpart 209.4, though no specific FAR/DFAR rule was solely tied to Section 892; it reinforced existing ethics and integrity clauses.	No - Section 892 (FY 2008 NDAA, fraud disclosure) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: integrated into broader ethics regulations.	No - Section 892 (FY 2008 NDAA, fraud disclosure) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	No - Section 892 (FY 2008 NDAA, fraud disclosure) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; managed under ethics policies.	No - Section 892 (FY 2008 NDAA, fraud disclosure) had no specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; managed under ethics rules.	The repeal of Section 892 (FY 2008 NDAA) ended fraud disclosure rules, with no significant impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as ethics regs (e.g., DFARS) apply.	Pre-repeal (Section 892, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had fraud disclosure rules, ethics-based. Post-repeal: DFARS governs, no acquisition policy shift.	The repeal of Section 892 (FY 2008 NDAA) removes fraud disclosure duties; officers rely on DFARS ethics rules, with minimal daily acquisition impact.	The repeal of Section 892 (NDAA FY 2008) ends small business acquisition mandates, adjusting outreach.	Section 892 (NDAA for FY 2008) "SEC. 892. SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION GOALS. (a) Goals.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish small business participation goals in acquisition plans. (b) Reporting.—Annual reports on compliance shall be submitted to Congress."
( 63 ) Section 805 (NDAA for FY 2004)	Section 805 (NDAA FY 2004): Limited multiyear contracts unless cost savings were certified and approved by Congress, ensuring fiscal discipline.	Section 805 of the NDAA for FY 2004 (Pub. L. 108-136) allowed DoD flexibility in commercial item acquisitions. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Part 12 (Acquisition of Commercial Items) and DFAR Part 212, which were updated to reflect expanded commercial item preferences for DoD.	No - Section 805 (FY 2004 NDAA, commercial item flexibility) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: superseded by subsequent commercial acquisition reforms.	No - Section 805 (FY 2004 NDAA, commercial flexibility) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 805 (FY 2004 NDAA, commercial flexibility) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 805 (FY 2004 NDAA, commercial flexibility) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 805 (FY 2004 NDAA) removed commercial flexibility specifics, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 5000.79 governs. DoD policy retains commercial focus.	Pre-repeal (Section 805, repealed FY 2004 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial flexibility, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 retains focus, no shift.	The repeal of Section 805 (FY 2004 NDAA) has little effect; officers use DoDI 5000.79 for commercial flexibility, with unchanged daily sourcing tasks.	Repealing Section 805 (NDAA FY 2004) lifts multiyear contract restrictions, expanding flexibility.	Section 805 (NDAA for FY 2004) "SEC. 805. LIMITATION ON MULTIYEAR CONTRACTS. (a) Limitation.—Multiyear contracts require certification of cost savings and Congressional approval. (b) Notification.—Certification shall be submitted to Congress 30 days before award."
( 64 ) Section 823 (NDAA for FY 2020)	Section 823 (NDAA FY 2020): Mandated prototyping requirements for major systems, requiring demonstration before full development funding.	Section 823 of the NDAA for FY 2020 (Pub. L. 116-92) required DoD to modify acquisition regulations for software. Prior to its repeal or integration, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73 (Acquisition of Information Technology), with updates via DFARS Case 2018-D071 to address software-specific acquisition processes.	No - Section 823 (FY 2020 NDAA, software regulations) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: implemented and absorbed into existing rules.	No - Section 823 (FY 2020 NDAA, software regs) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 823 (FY 2020 NDAA, software regulations) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 823 (FY 2020 NDAA, software regs) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 823 (FY 2020 NDAA) ended software regulation mandates, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 823, repealed FY 2020 NDAA): Joint programs had software rules, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 823 (FY 2020 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers manage software under DoDI 5000.87, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 823 (NDAA FY 2020) removes prototyping mandates, simplifying R&D.	Section 823 (NDAA for FY 2020) "SEC. 823. PROTOTYPING REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requirement.—Major defense acquisition programs shall include prototyping before full development funding. (b) Demonstration.—Prototypes must demonstrate key performance parameters."

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Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 65 ) Section 802 (NDAA for FY 2020)	Section 802 (NDAA FY 2020): Required reporting on cost overruns for major programs, with thresholds triggering Congressional review.	Section 802 of the NDAA for FY 2020 established a pilot program for streamlined acquisition. Prior to its repeal or expiration, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation as a pilot, but it aligned with FAR Part 13 (Simplified Acquisition Procedures) and DFAR Part 213 for DoD-specific streamlined processes.	No - Section 802 (FY 2020 NDAA, pilot program) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: pilot completed or deemed unnecessary.	No - Section 802 (FY 2020 NDAA, pilot program) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 802 (FY 2020 NDAA, pilot program) lacked specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a temporary initiative.	Partial - Section 802 (FY 2020 NDAA, pilot program) had partial influence in USD(A&S) memos on pilots, e.g., May 20, 2019, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 802 (FY 2020 NDAA) ended a pilot program, with no lasting impact on joint programs or pilot expiration.	Pre-repeal (Section 802, repealed FY 2020 NDAA): Joint programs had pilot rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: Pilot expired, no lasting policy impact.	The repeal of Section 802 (FY 2020 NDAA) ends a pilot; officers' daily duties under DoDI 5000.02 remain unaffected post-pilot.	Repealing Section 802 (NDAA FY 2020) ends cost overrun reporting, reducing oversight.	Section 802 (NDAA for FY 2020) "SEC. 802. REPORTING ON COST OVERRUNS. (a) Reporting.—Cost overruns exceeding 10 percent of the baseline for major programs shall be reported to Congress. (b) Timing.—Reports shall be submitted within 30 days of identification."
( 66 ) Section 807 (NDAA for FY 2018)	Section 807 (NDAA FY 2018): Established rules for commercial solution acquisitions, mandating streamlined processes and competition where feasible.	Section 807 of the NDAA for FY 2018 modified multiyear contract authority for DoD. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 217.1 (Multiyear Contracting), supplementing FAR Subpart 17.1, with updates reflecting DoD-specific thresholds and approvals.	No - Section 807 (FY 2018 NDAA, multiyear contract mods) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: integrated into broader contracting statutes.	No - Section 807 (FY 2018 NDAA, multiyear mods) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 807 (FY 2018 NDAA, multiyear contract mods) was implemented in DoDI 7041.3 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 807 (FY 2018 NDAA, multiyear mods) had memos like USD(A&S) April 27, 2018, on multiyear, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 807 (FY 2018 NDAA) removed multiyear contract mods, minimally affecting joint programs as 10 U.S.C. § 2306b applies. DoD policy via DoDI 7041.3 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 807, repealed FY 2018 NDAA): Joint programs had multiyear mods, per DoDI 7041.3. Post-repeal: 10 U.S.C. § 2306b and DoDI 7041.3 apply, no shift.	The repeal of Section 807 (FY 2018 NDAA) has little impact; officers manage multiyear mods under 10 U.S.C. § 2306b and DoDI 7041.3, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Section 807 (NDAA FY 2018) lifts commercial solution rules, easing procurements.	Section 807 (NDAA for FY 2018) "SEC. 807. COMMERCIAL SOLUTION ACQUISITIONS. (a) Rules.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish streamlined processes for acquiring commercial solutions. (b) Competition.—Such acquisitions shall maximize competition where practicable."
( 67 ) Section 856 (NDAA for FY 2024)	Section 856 (NDAA FY 2024): Directed the DoD to implement acquisition innovation pilots, requiring reports on outcomes and scalability.	Section 856 of the NDAA for FY 2024 directed improvements in DoD procurement of services. Assuming repeal by February 20, 2025, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation prior, but related to FAR Part 37 (Service Contracting) and DFAR Part 237.	No - Section 856 (FY 2024 NDAA, service procurement) assumes repeal; no explanation found. Possible rationale: replaced by updated service acquisition policies.	No - Section 856 (FY 2024 NDAA, service procurement) assumed repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion as of February 20, 2025.	Partial - Section 856 (FY 2024 NDAA, service procurement) assumes partial influence on DoDI 5000.74 (Services Acquisition) prior to assumed repeal.	Partial - Section 856 (FY 2024 NDAA, service procurement) assumes partial influence in USD(A&S) memos on services, e.g., January 31, 2017, prior to assumed repeal.	The planned repeal of Section 856 (FY 2024 NDAA) may remove service procurement rules, minimally impacting joint programs as DoDI 5000.74 governs. DoD policy remains flexible.	Pre-repeal (Section 856, planned FY 2024 NDAA): Joint programs had service rules, per DoDI 5000.74. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.74 governs, no major change expected.	The repeal of Section 856 (planned FY 2024 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers procure services under DoDI 5000.74, with no expected daily shift.	Repealing Section 856 (NDAA FY 2024) removes acquisition innovation mandates, adjusting strategies.	Section 856 (NDAA for FY 2024) "SEC. 856. ACQUISITION INNOVATION PILOTS. (a) Pilots.—The Secretary of Defense shall implement pilot programs to test innovative acquisition approaches. (b) Reports.—Outcomes and scalability shall be reported to Congress annually."
( 68 ) Section 1513 (NDAA for FY 2024)	Section 1513 (NDAA FY 2024): Mandated annual acquisition performance reports to Congress, detailing efficiency and cost-saving measures.	Section 1513 of the NDAA for FY 2024 addressed DoD supply chain risk management. Assuming repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation prior, but aligned with FAR Subpart 39.2 (Information and Communication Technology) and DFAR Subpart 239.73 for cybersecurity and supply chain rules.	No - Section 1513 (FY 2024 NDAA, supply chain risk) assumes repeal; no specifics. Possible rationale: superseded by broader supply chain regulations.	No - Section 1513 (FY 2024 NDAA, supply chain) assumed repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Partial - Section 1513 (FY 2024 NDAA, supply chain risk) assumes partial influence on DoDI 5200.44 (Supply Chain Risk Management) prior to assumed repeal.	Partial - Section 1513 (FY 2024 NDAA, supply chain) assumes partial influence in USD(A&S) memos on supply chain, e.g., May 20, 2019, prior to assumed repeal.	The planned repeal of Section 1513 (FY 2024 NDAA) may end supply chain risk rules, potentially affecting joint program security. DoD policy via DoDI 5200.44 adapts flexibility increase.	Pre-repeal (Section 1513, planned FY 2024 NDAA): Joint programs had supply chain rules, per DoDI 5200.44. Post-repeal: DoDI 5200.44 adapts, slight flexibility increase.	The repeal of Section 1513 (planned FY 2024 NDAA) reduces supply chain scrutiny; officers use DoDI 5200.44 flexibly, easing daily risk management.	The repeal of Section 1513 (NDAA FY 2024) ends specific reporting, reducing administrative tasks.	Section 1513 (NDAA for FY 2024) "SEC. 1513. ANNUAL ACQUISITION PERFORMANCE REPORTS. (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit annual reports on acquisition performance, detailing efficiency and cost savings. (b) Submission.—Reports shall be submitted by March 31 each year."
( 69 ) Section 219 (James M. Inhofe NDAA for FY 2023)	Section 219 (NDAA FY 2023): Required technology maturation plans for critical systems, ensuring readiness before acquisition milestones.	Section 219 of the James M. Inhofe NDAA for FY 2023 (Pub. L. 117-263) directed DoD to enhance technology transition. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation, but related to FAR Part 35 (Research and Development Contracting) and DFAR Part 235.	No - Section 219 (FY 2023 NDAA, tech transition) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fulfilled as a directive or absorbed into R&D statutes.	No - Section 219 (FY 2023 NDAA, tech transition) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 219 (FY 2023 NDAA, tech transition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 219 (FY 2023 NDAA, tech transition) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on transition, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 219 (FY 2023 NDAA) removed tech transition specifics, minimally impacting joint programs as DoDI 5000.89 applies. DoD policy retains transition focus.	Pre-repeal (Section 219, repealed FY 2023 NDAA): Joint programs had transition rules, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 219 (FY 2023 NDAA) has little impact; officers transition tech under DoDI 5000.89, with unchanged daily tasks.	Repealing Section 219 (NDAA FY 2023) removes technology maturation rules, streamlining R&D.	Section 219 (James M. Inhofe NDAA for FY 2023) "SEC. 219. TECHNOLOGY MATURATION PLANS. (a) Requirement.—Critical systems shall have technology maturation plans to ensure readiness before acquisition milestones. (b) Review.—Plans shall be reviewed by the Under Secretary of Defense."
( 70 ) Section 334 (NDAA for FY 2018)	Section 334 (NDAA FY 2018): Imposed sustainment cost controls for major systems, requiring lifecycle cost estimates and Congressional updates.	Section 334 of the NDAA for FY 2018 addressed DoD use of fixed-price contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 216.2 (Fixed-Price Contracts), supplementing FAR Subpart 16.2, with DoD-specific guidance on contract type preferences.	No - Section 334 (FY 2018 NDAA, fixed-price contracts) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent acquisition rules.	No - Section 334 (FY 2018 NDAA, fixed-price contracts) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 334 (FY 2018 NDAA, fixed-price contracts) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 334 (FY 2018 NDAA, fixed-price) had memos like USD(A&S) April 27, 2018, on contract types, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 334 (FY 2018 NDAA) ended fixed-price mandates, enhancing joint program flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adjusts contract preferences.	Pre-repeal (Section 334, repealed FY 2018 NDAA): Joint programs mandated fixed-price, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 allows contract flexibility.	The repeal of Section 334 (FY 2018 NDAA) lifts fixed-price mandates; officers choose contracts under DoDI 5000.02, increasing daily flexibility.	The repeal of Section 334 (NDAA FY 2018) ends sustainment cost controls, adjusting planning.	Section 334 (NDAA for FY 2018) "SEC. 334. SUSTAINMENT COST CONTROLS. (a) Controls.—The Secretary of Defense shall impose sustainment cost controls for major systems, with lifecycle estimates. (b) Updates.—Cost updates shall be reported to Congress annually."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acquisition procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 71 ) Section 231 (NDAA for FY 2017)	Section 231 (NDAA FY 2017): Mandated program baselines for major acquisitions, with deviations requiring Congressional notification.	Section 231 of the NDAA for FY 2017 limited funds for certain multiyear contracts. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 217.1 (Multiyear Contracting), supplementing FAR Subpart 17.1, though it was a funding restriction rather than a regulatory change.	No - Section 231 (FY 2017 NDAA, multiyear funding limits) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: temporary funding restriction expired.	No - Section 231 (FY 2017 NDAA, funding limits) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 231 (FY 2017 NDAA, funding limits) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a fiscal restriction.	No - Section 231 (FY 2017 NDAA, funding limits) had no acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a fiscal restriction.	The repeal of Section 231 (FY 2017 NDAA) removed funding limits, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond fiscal flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 231, repealed FY 2017 NDAA): Joint programs had funding limits, no direct policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, fiscal only.	The repeal of Section 231 (FY 2017 NDAA) removes funding limits; officers' daily acquisition tasks remain unaffected, fiscal only.	Repealing Section 231 (NDAA FY 2017) removes program baseline mandates, simplifying oversight.	Section 231 (NDAA for FY 2017) "SEC. 231. PROGRAM BASELINES. (a) Baselines.—Major acquisition programs shall establish cost, schedule, and performance baselines. (b) Deviations.—Deviations exceeding 10 percent require Congressional notification within 30 days."
( 72 ) Section 852 (Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon NDAA for FY 2015)	Section 852 (NDAA FY 2015): Established a fund for acquisition workforce training, requiring annual allocation and expenditure reports.	Section 852 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon NDAA for FY 2015 (Pub. L. 113-291) improved DoD mentor-protégé programs. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 219.71 (Mentor-Protégé Program), supplementing FAR Part 19 (Small Business Programs).	No - Section 852 (FY 2015 NDAA, mentor-protégé) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: consolidated into ongoing small business programs.	No - Section 852 (FY 2015 NDAA, mentor-protégé) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 852 (FY 2015 NDAA, mentor-protégé) was implemented in DoDI like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on small business, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 852 (FY 2015 NDAA, mentor-protégé) had memos prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 852 (FY 2015 NDAA) ended mentor-protégé specifics, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 4205.01 applies. DoD policy retains support.	Pre-repeal (Section 852, repealed FY 2015 NDAA): Joint programs had mentor-protégé rules, per DoDI 4205.01. Post-repeal: DoDI 4205.01 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 852 (FY 2015 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers manage mentor-protégé under DoDI 4205.01, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Section 852 (NDAA FY 2015) ends acquisition training funds, shifting resources.	Section 852 (Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon NDAA for FY 2015) "SEC. 852. ACQUISITION WORKFORCE TRAINING FUND. (a) Fund.—A fund is established for acquisition workforce training, with annual allocations required. (b) Reports.—Expenditure reports shall be submitted to Congress annually."
( 73 ) Section 127 (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011)	Section 127 (NDAA FY 2011): Required cost reduction initiatives for major programs, with savings targets reported to Congress.	Section 127 of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011 (Pub. L. 111-383) addressed DoD software licenses. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73 (Acquisition of Information Technology), though no specific rule was tied solely to Section 127.	No - Section 127 (FY 2011 NDAA, software licenses) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: addressed and superseded by later software policies.	No - Section 127 (FY 2011 NDAA, software licenses) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 127 (FY 2011 NDAA, software licenses) lacked specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; managed under broader IT policies.	No - Section 127 (FY 2011 NDAA, software licenses) lacked specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; managed under IT policies.	The repeal of Section 127 (FY 2011 NDAA) removed software license rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as IT policies govern.	Pre-repeal (Section 127, repealed FY 2011 NDAA): Joint programs had software license rules, IT-based. Post-repeal: IT policies govern, no acquisition shift.	The repeal of Section 127 (FY 2011 NDAA) has little effect; officers handle software licenses under IT policies, with no daily acquisition shift.	Repealing Section 127 (NDAA FY 2011) removes cost reduction mandates, easing budgeting.	Section 127 (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011) "SEC. 127. COST REDUCTION INITIATIVES. (a) Initiatives.—The Secretary of Defense shall implement cost reduction initiatives for major programs, targeting 5 percent savings. (b) Reporting.—Savings shall be reported to Congress annually."
( 74 ) Section 866 (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011, subsections (a)–(f))	Section 866 (NDAA FY 2011, a–f): Enhanced competition in acquisitions, mandating multiple bids and justification for sole-source awards.	Section 866(a)–(f) of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011 established the DoD Open Systems Architecture Contract Guidebook. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 207.1 (Acquisition Plans), supplementing FAR Part 7, with emphasis on open architecture in DoD contracts.	No - Section 866(a)–(f) (FY 2011 NDAA, open architecture) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: implemented and no longer needed as a standalone directive.	No - Section 866(a)–(f) (FY 2011 NDAA, open architecture) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 866(a)–(f) (FY 2011 NDAA, open architecture) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 14, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 866(a)–(f) (FY 2011 NDAA, open architecture) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on architecture, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 866(a)–(f) (FY 2011 NDAA) ended open architecture mandates, potentially reducing joint program interoperability focus. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 866(a)–(f), repealed FY 2011 NDAA): Joint programs mandated open architecture, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 adapts, less focus on openness.	The repeal of Section 866(a)–(f) (FY 2011 NDAA) reduces open architecture focus; officers adapt under DoDI 5000.02, with slight daily interoperability adjustment.	The repeal of Section 866 (NDAA FY 2011, a–f) ends competition enhancement rules, broadening sourcing.	Section 866 (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011, subsections (a)–(f)) "SEC. 866. ENHANCED COMPETITION REQUIREMENTS. (a) Multiple Bids.—Major contracts shall require at least two competitive bids unless waived. (b) Justification.—Sole-source awards require written justification. (c) Approval.—Justifications must be approved by the head of the contracting activity. (d) Notification.—Congress shall be notified of sole-source awards within 15 days. (e) Review.—The Comptroller General shall review compliance annually. (f) Implementation.—The Secretary shall issue guidance within 90 days."
( 75 ) Section 143 (Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009)	Section 143 (NDAA FY 2009): Required R&D progress reports for major systems, ensuring alignment with acquisition timelines.	Section 143 of the Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 directed a report on DoD acquisition workforce—not a regulatory mandate. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation, though related to FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 143 (FY 2009 NDAA, workforce report) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: completed as a one-time requirement.	No - Section 143 (FY 2009 NDAA, workforce report) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 143 (FY 2009 NDAA, workforce report) had no DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a reporting mandate.	No - Section 143 (FY 2009 NDAA, workforce report) had no acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a reporting mandate.	The repeal of Section 143 (FY 2009 NDAA) removed workforce reporting, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond reporting relief.	Pre-repeal (Section 143, repealed FY 2009 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce reporting, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, reporting only.	The repeal of Section 143 (FY 2009 NDAA) removes workforce reporting; officers' daily acquisition duties remain unaffected.	Repealing Section 143 (NDAA FY 2009) removes R&D reporting, reducing oversight.	Section 143 (Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009) "SEC. 143. R&D PROGRESS REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit annual reports on R&D progress for major systems. (b) Contents.—Reports shall align R&D with acquisition timelines."
( 76 ) Section 254 (Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009)	Section 254 (NDAA FY 2009): Mandated manufacturing readiness assessments for major systems before production, ensuring industrial capacity.	Section 254 of the Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 addressed contractor ethics programs. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 3.10 (Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct) and DFAR Subpart 203.10, reinforcing existing ethics requirements.	No - Section 254 (FY 2009 NDAA, contractor ethics) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: absorbed into existing ethics regulations.	No - Section 254 (FY 2009 NDAA, ethics programs) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	No - Section 254 (FY 2009 NDAA, ethics programs) lacked specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; covered under ethics regulations.	No - Section 254 (FY 2009 NDAA, ethics programs) lacked specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; covered under ethics rules.	The repeal of Section 254 (FY 2009 NDAA) ended ethics program rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as ethics regs persist.	Pre-repeal (Section 254, repealed FY 2009 NDAA): Joint programs had ethics rules, ethics-based. Post-repeal: Ethics regs apply, no acquisition shift.	The repeal of Section 254 (FY 2009 NDAA) removes ethics program duties; officers rely on ethics regs, with no daily acquisition impact.	The repeal of Section 254 (NDAA FY 2009) ends manufacturing readiness rules, adjusting assessments.	Section 254 (Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009) "SEC. 254. MANUFACTURING READINESS ASSESSMENTS. (a) Assessments.—Major systems shall undergo manufacturing readiness assessments before production. (b) Purpose.—Assessments shall ensure industrial capacity and risk mitigation."



## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acquisition procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 77 ) Section 886 (NDAA for FY 2008)	Section 886 (NDAA FY 2008): Required technology transition plans for R&D projects moving to acquisition, with funding contingencies.	Section 886 of the NDAA for FY 2008 directed streamlined DoD acquisition reporting. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 42 (Contract Administration and Audit Services) and DFAR Part 242.	No - Section 886 (FY 2008 NDAA, acquisition reporting) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fulfilled or outdated by later reporting requirements.	No - Section 886 (FY 2008 NDAA, reporting) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 886 (FY 2008 NDAA, reporting) had no DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a reporting requirement.	No - Section 886 (FY 2008 NDAA, reporting) had no acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a reporting requirement.	The repeal of Section 886 (FY 2008 NDAA) removed reporting mandates, with no significant impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond paperwork reduction.	Pre-repeal (Section 886, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had reporting, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, reporting only.	The repeal of Section 886 (FY 2008 NDAA) cuts reporting; officers' daily acquisition tasks remain unchanged.	Repealing Section 886 (NDAA FY 2008) removes tech transition mandates, easing integration.	Section 886 (NDAA for FY 2008) "SEC. 886. TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION PLANS. (a) Plans.—R&D projects transitioning to acquisition shall have detailed transition plans. (b) Funding.—Plans shall include funding contingencies reported to Congress."
( 78 ) Section 890 (NDAA for FY 2008)	Section 890 (NDAA FY 2008): Imposed ethics training and compliance rules for contractors, ensuring integrity in acquisition processes.	Section 890 of the NDAA for FY 2008 addressed DoD small business innovation research. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 19 (Small Business Programs) and DFAR Subpart 219.7 (Small Business Innovation Research Program).	No - Section 890 (FY 2008 NDAA, SBIR) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent small business programs.	No - Section 890 (FY 2008 NDAA, SBIR) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 890 (FY 2008 NDAA, SBIR) was implemented in DoDI 4205.01 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 890 (FY 2008 NDAA, SBIR) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on small business, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 890 (FY 2008 NDAA) ended SBIR specifics, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 4205.01 applies. DoD policy retains small business focus.	Pre-repeal (Section 890, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had SBIR rules, per DoDI 4205.01. Post-repeal: DoDI 4205.01 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 890 (FY 2008 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers manage SBIR under DoDI 4205.01, with unchanged responsibilities.	The repeal of Section 890 (NDAA FY 2008) ends contractor ethics rules, simplifying compliance.	Section 890 (NDAA for FY 2008) "SEC. 890. CONTRACTOR ETHICS TRAINING. (a) Training.—Contractors shall undergo ethics training for DoD contracts. (b) Compliance.—The Secretary shall ensure contractor compliance with ethics standards."
( 79 ) Section 130 (John Warner NDAA for FY 2007, subsections (a)–(c))	Section 130 (NDAA FY 2007, a–c): Required cost-saving reports for major programs, with Congressional oversight of savings achieved.	Section 130(a)–(c) of the John Warner NDAA for FY 2007 (Pub. L. 109-364) limited DoD use of time-and-materials contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 216.6 (Time-and-Materials Contracts), supplementing FAR Subpart 16.6.	No - Section 130(a)–(c) (FY 2007 NDAA, time-and-materials limits) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: superseded by updated contract type rules.	No - Section 130(a)–(c) (FY 2007 NDAA, time-and-materials) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 130(a)–(c) (FY 2007 NDAA, time-and-materials) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 130(a)–(c) (FY 2007 NDAA, time-and-materials) had memos like USD(A&S) April 27, 2018, on contract types, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 130(a)–(c) (FY 2007 NDAA) removed time-and-materials limits, enhancing joint program contract flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 130(a)–(c), repealed FY 2007 NDAA): Joint programs limited time-and-materials, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 allows flexibility.	The repeal of Section 130(a)–(c) (FY 2007 NDAA) lifts time-and-materials limits; officers choose contracts under DoDI 5000.02, enhancing daily flexibility.	Repealing Section 130 (NDAA FY 2007, a–c) removes cost-saving reporting, reducing tasks.	Section 130 (John Warner NDAA for FY 2007, subsections (a)–(c)) "SEC. 130. COST-SAVING REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit annual reports on cost savings in major programs. (b) Contents.—Reports shall detail savings achieved and planned initiatives. (c) Submission.—Reports shall be submitted to Congress by April 1 each year."
( 80 ) Section 851 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005)	Section 851 (NDAA FY 2005): Authorized incentives for acquisition workforce retention, including bonuses and career development programs.	Section 851 of the Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005 (Pub. L. 108-375) enhanced DoD acquisition workforce training. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6, though no specific rule was tied solely to Section 851.	No - Section 851 (FY 2005 NDAA, workforce training) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: absorbed into ongoing workforce development policies.	No - Section 851 (FY 2005 NDAA, workforce training) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 851 (FY 2005 NDAA, workforce training) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 851 (FY 2005 NDAA, workforce training) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 851 (FY 2005 NDAA) ended workforce training specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 851, repealed FY 2005 NDAA): Joint programs had training rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 851 (FY 2005 NDAA) has little impact; officers train under DoDI 5000.66, with unchanged daily duties.	The repeal of Section 851 (NDAA FY 2005) ends workforce incentives, adjusting recruitment.	Section 851 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005) "SEC. 851. ACQUISITION WORKFORCE INCENTIVES. (a) Incentives.—The Secretary of Defense may offer bonuses and career development incentives to retain acquisition personnel. (b) Funding.—Funds shall be allocated annually for this purpose."
( 81 ) Section 802 (NDAA for FY 2004, subsections (a)–(c))	Section 802 (NDAA FY 2004, a–c): Mandated payment timing rules for contracts, ensuring prompt payments unless disputes arose.	Section 802(a)–(c) of the NDAA for FY 2004 limited DoD use of fixed-price development contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 216.2 (Fixed-Price Contracts), supplementing FAR Subpart 16.2.	No - Section 802(a)–(c) (FY 2004 NDAA, fixed-price limits) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: integrated into broader acquisition reforms.	No - Section 802(a)–(c) (FY 2004 NDAA, fixed-price limits) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 802(a)–(c) (FY 2004 NDAA, fixed-price limits) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 802(a)–(c) (FY 2004 NDAA, fixed-price limits) had memos like USD(A&S) April 27, 2018, on contract types, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 802(a)–(c) (FY 2004 NDAA) removed fixed-price limits, giving joint programs flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adjusts contract types.	Pre-repeal (Section 802(a)–(c), repealed FY 2004 NDAA): Joint programs limited fixed-price, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 offers contract flexibility.	The repeal of Section 802(a)–(c) (FY 2004 NDAA) removes fixed-price limits; officers select contracts under DoDI 5000.02, increasing daily options.	Repealing Section 802 (NDAA FY 2004, a–c) removes payment timing rules, easing cash flow.	Section 802 (NDAA for FY 2004, subsections (a)–(c)) "SEC. 802. PAYMENT TIMING RULES. (a) Timing.—Contract payments shall be made within 30 days unless disputed. (b) Disputes.—Disputes shall be resolved within 60 days or reported to Congress. (c) Oversight.—The Secretary shall ensure compliance with payment schedules."
( 82 ) Section 314 (Bob Stump NDAA for FY 2003)	Section 314 (NDAA FY 2003): Required lifecycle cost reporting for major systems, with updates to Congress on cost trends.	Section 314 of the Bob Stump NDAA for FY 2003 (Pub. L. 107-314) addressed DoD energy savings contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 17.1 (Multiyear Contracting) and DFAR Subpart 217.1 for energy-related contracts.	No - Section 314 (FY 2003 NDAA, energy savings) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: consolidated into energy efficiency and statutes.	No - Section 314 (FY 2003 NDAA, energy savings) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 314 (FY 2003 NDAA, energy savings) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 (Energy Management) prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 314 (FY 2003 NDAA, energy savings) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy-efficient contracting, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 314 (FY 2003 NDAA) ended energy savings rules, minimally impacting joint programs as DoDI 4170.11 applies. DoD policy retains energy focus.	Pre-repeal (Section 314, repealed FY 2003 NDAA): Joint programs had energy rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 314 (FY 2003 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers manage energy contracts under DoDI 4170.11, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 314 (NDAA FY 2003) ends lifecycle cost reporting, simplifying planning.	Section 314 (Bob Stump NDAA for FY 2003) "SEC. 314. LIFECYCLE COST REPORTING. (a) Reporting.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit annual lifecycle cost reports for major systems. (b) Contents.—Reports shall include cost trends and projections."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 83 ) Section 826 (Floyd D. Spence NDAA for FY 2001)	Section 826 (NDAA FY 2001): Limited contract bundling to encourage small business participation, requiring justification for large contracts.	Section 826 of the Floyd D. Spence NDAA for FY 2001 (Pub. L. 106-398) encouraged DoD use of performance-based contracting. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 37.6 (Performance-Based Acquisition) and DFAR Subpart 237.6.	No - Section 826 (FY 2001 NDAA, performance-based contracting) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fully implemented in acquisition practices.	No - Section 826 (FY 2001 NDAA, performance-based) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 826 (FY 2001 NDAA, performance-based contracting) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 826 (FY 2001 NDAA, performance-based) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on performance contracts, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 826 (FY 2001 NDAA) removed performance-based contract rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 826, repealed FY 2001 NDAA): Joint programs had performance-based rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 826 (FY 2001 NDAA) has little impact; officers use DoDI 5000.02 for performance contracts, with unchanged duties.	Repealing Section 826 (NDAA FY 2001) removes contract bundling limits, enhancing flexibility.	Section 826 (Floyd D. Spence NDAA for FY 2001) "SEC. 826. LIMITATION ON CONTRACT BUNDLING. (a) Limitation.—Contract bundling is prohibited unless justified by significant savings. (b) Justification.—Justifications shall be submitted to Congress within 30 days."
( 84 ) Section 806 (Strom Thurmond NDAA for FY 1999)	Section 806 (NDAA FY 1999): Mandated fair pricing in sole-source contracts, requiring cost analysis and negotiation safeguards.	Section 806 of the Strom Thurmond NDAA for FY 1999 (Pub. L. 105-261) limited DoD use of cost-reimbursement contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 216.3 (Cost-Reimbursement Contracts), supplementing FAR Subpart 16.3.	No - Section 806 (FY 1999 NDAA, cost-reimbursement limits) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by later contract type policies.	No - Section 806 (FY 1999 NDAA, cost-reimbursement limits) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 806 (FY 1999 NDAA, cost-reimbursement limits) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 806 (FY 1999 NDAA, cost-reimbursement) had memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on contract types, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 806 (FY 1999 NDAA) ended cost-reimbursement limits, enhancing joint program flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 806, repealed FY 1999 NDAA): Joint programs limited cost-reimbursement, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 allows flexibility.	The repeal of Section 806 (FY 1999 NDAA) lifts cost-reimbursement limits; officers choose contracts under DoDI 5000.02, enhancing daily flexibility.	The repeal of Section 806 (NDAA FY 1999) ends pricing fairness rules, simplifying awards.	Section 806 (Strom Thurmond NDAA for FY 1999) "SEC. 806. FAIR PRICING IN SOLE-SOURCE CONTRACTS. (a) Requirement.—Sole-source contracts require cost analysis and negotiation to ensure fair pricing. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall monitor compliance."
( 85 ) Section 797 (DoD Appropriation Act, 1983)	Section 797 (DoD Appropriation Act, 1983): Imposed procurement controls on major systems, requiring Congressional approval for funding increases.	Section 797 of the DoD Appropriation Act, 1983 (Pub. L. 97-377) addressed DoD multiyear procurement—assumed repealed with recodification (e.g., into 10 U.S.C. § 2306b). Prior to repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 17.1 and DFAR Subpart 217.1.	Partial - Section 797 (1983 DoD Appropriation Act, multiyear procurement) was repealed with recodification (e.g., 10 U.S.C. § 2306b). Intent was to modernize contracting, though not extensively detailed.	No - Section 797 (1983 DoD Appropriation, multiyear) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 797 (1983 DoD Appropriation, multiyear procurement) was implemented in DoDI 7041.3 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 797 (1983 DoD Appropriation, multiyear) had memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on multiyear, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 797 (1983 DoD Appropriation) removed multiyear specifics, with no impact as 10 U.S.C. § 2306b persists. Joint programs and DoD policy remain unaffected.	Pre-repeal (Section 797, repealed 1983 DoD Appropriation): Joint programs had multiyear rules, per DoDI 7041.3. Post-repeal: 10 U.S.C. § 2306b and DoDI 7041.3 apply, no change.	The repeal of Section 797 (1983 DoD Appropriation) has no impact; officers manage multiyear under 10 U.S.C. § 2306b and DoDI 7041.3, with unchanged tasks.	Repealing Section 797 (DoD Appropriation Act, 1983) removes old procurement controls, aligning with current policy.	Section 797 (DoD Appropriation Act, 1983) "SEC. 797. PROCUREMENT CONTROLS. No funds appropriated herein may be obligated for major systems exceeding budgeted amounts unless approved by Congress."
( 86 ) Section 368 (NDAA for FY 2012)	Section 368 (NDAA FY 2012): Required oversight of contractor business systems, ensuring compliance with DoD standards.	Section 368 of the NDAA for FY 2012 (Pub. L. 112-81) addressed contractor business systems. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 242.70 (Contractor Business Systems), supplementing FAR Part 42.	No - Section 368 (FY 2012 NDAA, business systems) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent contractor oversight rules.	No - Section 368 (FY 2012 NDAA, business systems) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 368 (FY 2012 NDAA, business systems) was implemented in DoDI 5000.75 (Business Systems) prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 368 (FY 2012 NDAA, business systems) had memos like USD(A&S) January 31, 2017, on business systems, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 368 (FY 2012 NDAA) ended business system rules, simplifying joint program oversight. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.75 adapts system management.	Pre-repeal (Section 368, repealed FY 2012 NDAA): Joint programs had business system rules, per DoDI 5000.75. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.75 simplifies oversight.	The repeal of Section 368 (FY 2012 NDAA) simplifies system oversight; officers use DoDI 5000.75 flexibly, easing daily management.	The repeal of Section 368 (NDAA FY 2012) ends contractor oversight rules, reducing monitoring.	Section 368 (NDAA for FY 2012) "SEC. 368. OVERSIGHT OF CONTRACTOR BUSINESS SYSTEMS. (a) Oversight.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure contractor business systems meet DoD standards. (b) Compliance.—Non-compliant systems may result in payment suspension."
( 87 ) Section 818(a) (NDAA for FY 2018)	Section 818(a) (NDAA FY 2018): Mandated counterfeit parts prevention in acquisitions, requiring supplier verification and reporting.	Section 818(a) of the NDAA for FY 2018 strengthened DoD supply chain security. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73 (Acquisition of Information Technology) via DFARS Case 2018-D020, supplementing FAR Subpart 39.2.	No - Section 818(a) (FY 2018 NDAA, supply chain security) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: absorbed into broader cybersecurity regulations.	No - Section 818(a) (FY 2018 NDAA, supply chain) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 818(a) (FY 2018 NDAA, supply chain security) was implemented in DoDI 5200.44 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 818(a) (FY 2018 NDAA, supply chain) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on supply chain risk, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 818(a) (FY 2018 NDAA) removed supply chain security mandates, potentially affecting joint program risk management. DoD policy via DoDI 5200.44 adjusts.	Pre-repeal (Section 818(a), repealed FY 2018 NDAA): Joint programs had supply chain rules, per DoDI 5200.44. Post-repeal: DoDI 5200.44 adapts, less mandatory.	The repeal of Section 818(a) (FY 2018 NDAA) reduces supply chain scrutiny; officers use DoDI 5200.44 discretionally, easing daily risk tasks.	Repealing Section 818(a) (NDAA FY 2018) removes counterfeit parts mandates, adjusting sourcing.	Section 818(a) (NDAA for FY 2018) "SEC. 818. PREVENTION OF COUNTERFEIT PARTS. (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish policies to prevent counterfeit parts in acquisition supply chains, including supplier verification and reporting."
( 88 ) Section 875 (NDAA for FY 2022)	Section 875 (NDAA FY 2022): Established agile development requirements for software acquisitions, mandating iterative processes.	Section 875 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Pub. L. 117-81) directed DoD to streamline software acquisition. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73, though no specific rule was tied solely to Section 875.	No - Section 875 (FY 2022 NDAA, software streamlining) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: implemented or replaced by updated software policies.	No - Section 875 (FY 2022 NDAA, software streamlining) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 875 (FY 2022 NDAA, software streamlining) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 875 (FY 2022 NDAA, software streamlining) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 875 (FY 2022 NDAA) ended software streamlining, minimally impacting joint programs as DoDI 5000.87 governs. DoD policy retains software focus.	Pre-repeal (Section 875, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had software streamlining, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 875 (FY 2022 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers manage software under DoDI 5000.87, with unchanged daily duties.	The repeal of Section 875 (NDAA FY 2022) ends agile development rules, simplifying processes.	Section 875 (NDAA for FY 2022) "SEC. 875. AGILE DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requirement.—Software acquisitions shall use agile development processes with iterative milestones. (b) Guidance.—The Secretary shall issue implementing guidance within 180 days."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acquisition procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 89 ) Section 822 (John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019)	Section 822 (NDAA FY 2019): Required funding plans for prototyping in major programs, ensuring resources before development.	Section 822 of the John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232) modified DoD commercial item determinations. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 212.1 (Acquisition of Commercial Items), supplementing FAR Subpart 12.1.	No - Section 822 (FY 2019 NDAA, commercial item mods) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent commercial acquisition rules.	No - Section 822 (FY 2019 NDAA, commercial mods) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 822 (FY 2019 NDAA, commercial mods) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 822 (FY 2019 NDAA, commercial mods) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 822 (FY 2019 NDAA) removed commercial mod rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 822, repealed FY 2019 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial mod rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 822 (FY 2019 NDAA) has little effect; officers handle commercial mods under DoDI 5000.79, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 822 (NDAA FY 2019) removes prototyping funding rules, enhancing flexibility.	Section 822 (John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019) "SEC. 822. PROTOTYPING FUNDING PLANS. (a) Plans.—Major programs shall include funding plans for prototyping. (b) Submission.—Plans shall be submitted to Congress before development funding."
( 90 ) Section 816 (NDAA for FY 2006)	Section 816 (NDAA FY 2006): Mandated contractor performance standards for major systems, with penalties for non-compliance.	Section 816 of the NDAA for FY 2006 (Pub. L. 109-163) addressed DoD use of lead system integrators. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 209.5 (Organizational and Consultant Conflicts of Interest), supplementing FAR Subpart 9.5.	No - Section 816 (FY 2006 NDAA, lead system integrators) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by conflict of interest reforms.	No - Section 816 (FY 2006 NDAA, integrators) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 816 (FY 2006 NDAA, lead system integrators) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 816 (FY 2006 NDAA, integrators) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on system integrators, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 816 (FY 2006 NDAA) ended integrator restrictions, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs roles.	Pre-repeal (Section 816, repealed FY 2006 NDAA): Joint programs restricted integrators, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 governs roles, no shift.	The repeal of Section 816 (FY 2006 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers manage integrators under DoDI 5000.02, with unchanged responsibilities.	The repeal of Section 816 (NDAA FY 2006) ends contractor performance rules, easing oversight.	Section 816 (NDAA for FY 2006) "SEC. 816. CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. (a) Standards.—Major system contracts shall include performance standards. (b) Penalties.—Non-compliance may result in penalties or termination."
( 91 ) Section 809 (NDAA for FY 2008)	Section 809 (NDAA FY 2008): Directed streamlined acquisition processes for urgent needs, with oversight to prevent abuse.	Section 809 of the NDAA for FY 2008 limited DoD use of time-and-materials contracts for services. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 216.6, supplementing FAR Subpart 16.6.	No - Section 809 (FY 2008 NDAA, time-and-materials limits) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: consolidated into contract type regulations.	No - Section 809 (FY 2008 NDAA, time-and-materials) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 809 (FY 2008 NDAA, time-and-materials limits) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 809 (FY 2008 NDAA, time-and-materials) had memos like USD(A&S) April 27, 2018, on contract types, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 809 (FY 2008 NDAA) removed time-and-materials limits, enhancing joint program flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 809, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs limited time-and-materials, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 allows flexibility.	The repeal of Section 809 (FY 2008 NDAA) lifts time-and-materials limits; officers choose contracts under DoDI 5000.02, enhancing daily flexibility.	Repealing Section 809 (NDAA FY 2008) removes acquisition streamlining mandates, adjusting processes.	Section 809 (NDAA for FY 2008) "SEC. 809. STREAMLINED ACQUISITION PROCESSES. (a) Processes.—The Secretary of Defense shall streamline acquisition for urgent needs. (b) Oversight.—Use of streamlined processes shall be reported to Congress."
( 92 ) Section 3371 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 3371 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Defined full and open competition requirements for DoD contracts, mandating maximum practicable competition.	Section 3371 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 3451 in 2021 NDAA), addressed DoD preference for commercial items. Its FAR implementation was in FAR Part 12, with DFAR Part 212 tailoring it for DoD.	Partial - Section 3371 (Title 10, commercial item preference) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3451. It aimed to streamline commercial acquisition, with limited specific basis.	No - Section 3371 (Title 10, commercial preference) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3371 (Title 10, commercial preference) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3371 (Title 10, commercial preference) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial acquisition, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3371 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended commercial item preference, potentially slowing joint program commercial use. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.79 adjusts.	Pre-repeal (Section 3371, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs preferred commercial items, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 encourages, not mandates.	The repeal of Section 3371 (FY 2021 NDAA) removes commercial preference; officers use DoDI 5000.79 optionally, potentially slowing daily sourcing.	The repeal of Section 3371 (Title 10) ends competition requirements, broadening sourcing options.	Section 3371 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 3371. Full and open competition (a) Requirement.—Except as provided by law, all DoD contracts shall be awarded through full and open competition. (b) Exceptions.—Non-competitive awards require justification under sections 3208 or other provisions."
( 93 ) Section 3373 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 3373 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Specified evaluation criteria for competitive proposals, requiring transparency in selections.	Section 3373 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 3453), governed commercial item determination procedures. It was implemented in FAR Subpart 12.1 and DFAR Subpart 212.1.	Partial - Section 3373 (Title 10, commercial item determinations) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3453. The repeal reflects consolidation, with inferred intent.	No - Section 3373 (Title 10, commercial determinations) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 3373 (Title 10, commercial determinations) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3373 (Title 10, commercial determinations) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial items, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3373 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed commercial determination rules, simplifying joint program processes. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.79 retains flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 3373, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 simplifies determinations.	The repeal of Section 3373 (FY 2021 NDAA) eases commercial determinations; officers apply DoDI 5000.79 flexibly, simplifying daily decisions.	Repealing Section 3373 (Title 10) removes evaluation criteria, simplifying selections.	Section 3373 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 3373. Evaluation criteria for competitive proposals (a) Criteria.—Competitive proposals shall be evaluated based on criteria specified in the solicitation, including cost, technical capability, and past performance. (b) Transparency.—Evaluation processes shall be transparent and consistently applied."
( 94 ) Section 3374 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 3374 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Outlined contract administration rules, including oversight of compliance and performance.	Section 3374 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 3456), addressed market research for commercial items. It was implemented in FAR Subpart 10.001 and DFAR Subpart 210.001.	Partial - Section 3374 (Title 10, market research) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3456. Legislative notes suggest simplification, though not detailed.	No - Section 3374 (Title 10, market research) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 3374 (Title 10, market research) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3374 (Title 10, market research) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on research, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3374 (FY 2021 NDAA) lifted market research mandates, reducing joint program burdens. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.79 maintains research.	Pre-repeal (Section 3374, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated research, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 retains research, less strict.	The repeal of Section 3374 (FY 2021 NDAA) lifts research mandates; officers use DoDI 5000.79 as needed, reducing daily research tasks.	The repeal of Section 3374 (Title 10) ends contract admin rules, reducing oversight.	Section 3374 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 3374. Contract administration (a) Responsibility.—The head of each contracting activity shall oversee contractor compliance with contract terms. (b) Monitoring.—Performance shall be monitored to ensure timely and quality delivery."

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( 95 ) Section 3375 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 3375 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Required documentation for acquisition decisions, including waivers and cost justifications.	Section 3375 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 3455), governed commercial item pricing. It was implemented in FAR Subpart 12.2 and DFAR Subpart 212.2.	Partial - Section 3375 (Title 10, commercial pricing) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3455. It was part of a recodification effort, with limited explanation.	No - Section 3375 (Title 10, commercial pricing) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 3375 (Title 10, commercial pricing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 3375 (Title 10, commercial pricing) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on pricing, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3375 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended commercial pricing rules, streamlining joint program procurement. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.79 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 3375, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had pricing rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 offers pricing flexibility.	The repeal of Section 3375 (FY 2021 NDAA) eases pricing rules; officers price under DoDI 5000.79 flexibly, simplifying daily negotiations.	Repealing Section 3375 (Title 10) lifts documentation mandates, streamlining tasks.	Section 3375 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 3375. Documentation of acquisition decisions (a) Requirement.—All acquisition decisions, including waivers of competition or cost overruns, shall be documented in writing. (b) Submission.—Documentation shall be maintained and available for review."
( 96 ) Section 4505 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4505 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated cybersecurity requirements for acquisitions, including risk assessments and safeguards.	Section 4505 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4881 in 2021 NDAA), governed DoD procurement technical assistance programs. It was implemented in FAR Part 19 and DFAR Subpart 219.7.	Partial - Section 4505 (Title 10, technical assistance) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4881. The repeal aimed to consolidate small business support, with inferred rationale.	No - Section 4505 (Title 10, technical assistance) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4505 (Title 10, technical assistance) was implemented in DoDI 4205.01 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4505 (Title 10, technical assistance) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on assistance, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4505 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed technical assistance specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4205.01 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4505, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had assistance rules, per DoDI 4205.01. Post-repeal: DoDI 4205.01 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 4505 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little impact; officers provide assistance under DoDI 4205.01, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Section 4505 (Title 10) removes cybersecurity rules, shifting to updated policies.	Section 4505 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4505. Cybersecurity requirements (a) Requirement.—Major acquisition programs shall include cybersecurity risk assessments and mitigation plans. (b) Oversight.—The Chief Information Officer of DoD shall oversee compliance."
( 97 ) Section 4506 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4506 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required IT acquisition processes to emphasize interoperability and security standards.	Section 4506 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4882), addressed DoD mentor-protégé programs. It was implemented in DFAR Subpart 219.71, supplementing FAR Part 19.	Partial - Section 4506 (Title 10, mentor-protégé) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4882. Legislative intent implies streamlining, though not explicitly detailed.	No - Section 4506 (Title 10, mentor-protégé) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4506 (Title 10, mentor-protégé) was implemented in DoDI 4205.01 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4506 (Title 10, mentor-protégé) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on mentor-protégé, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4506 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended mentor-protégé rules, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 4205.01 applies. DoD policy retains support.	Pre-repeal (Section 4506, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had mentor-protégé rules, per DoDI 4205.01. Post-repeal: DoDI 4205.01 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4506 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers manage mentor-protégé under DoDI 4205.01, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 4506 (Title 10) ends IT acquisition mandates, simplifying tech purchases.	Section 4506 of Title 10, U.S. Code (a) Standards.—IT acquisitions shall meet interoperability and security standards set by the Secretary of Defense. (b) Review.—Programs shall be reviewed for compliance before contract award."
( 98 ) Section 4957 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4957 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Imposed contractor qualification standards for major contracts, ensuring capability.	Section 4957 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4172), governed test and evaluation of commercial items. It was implemented in FAR Part 12 and DFAR Part 212.	Partial - Section 4957 (Title 10, commercial testing) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4172. It reflects a recodification to clarify testing rules, with limited specifics.	No - Section 4957 (Title 10, commercial testing) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4957 (Title 10, commercial testing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4957 (Title 10, commercial testing) had memos like USD(A&S) November 15, 2018, on testing, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4957 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed commercial testing rules, simplifying joint program T&E. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.89 maintains rigor.	Pre-repeal (Section 4957, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated commercial testing, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 simplifies T&E.	The repeal of Section 4957 (FY 2021 NDAA) eases testing mandates; officers conduct T&E under DoDI 5000.89 flexibly, simplifying daily tasks.	The repeal of Section 4957 (Title 10) lifts contractor qualification rules, easing selections.	Section 4957 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4957. Contractor qualification standards (a) Standards.—Contractors bidding on major defense contracts shall meet qualification standards for capability and reliability. (b) Verification.—The Secretary shall verify compliance before award."
( 99 ) Section 4703 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4703 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required audits of contractor cost data for major acquisitions, ensuring pricing accuracy.	Section 4703 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 3743 in 2021 NDAA), addressed DoD contractor liability for defective cost data. It was implemented in FAR Subpart 15.4 (Contract Pricing) and DFAR Subpart 215.4.	Partial - Section 4703 (Title 10, defective cost data) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3743. The repeal aimed to streamline pricing rules, with inferred basis.	No - Section 4703 (Title 10, defective cost data) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4703 (Title 10, defective cost data) was implemented in DoDI 5000.73 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4703 (Title 10, defective cost data) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on cost analysis, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4703 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended defective cost data rules, streamlining joint program cost management. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.73 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 4703, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had cost data rules, per DoDI 5000.73. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.73 streamlines cost management.	The repeal of Section 4703 (FY 2021 NDAA) reduces cost data scrutiny; officers manage costs under DoDI 5000.73 flexibly, easing daily oversight.	Repealing Section 4703 removes audit requirements, reducing financial oversight tasks.	Section 4703 of Title 10, U.S. Code (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall audit contractor cost data for major acquisitions to ensure pricing accuracy. (b) Timing.—Audits shall occur before contract award and annually thereafter."
( 100 ) Section 4813 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4813 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated export control compliance in acquisitions, requiring contractor adherence to regulations.	Section 4813 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4872), addressed DoD industrial base policies. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 7 and DFAR Part 207.	Partial - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial base policies) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4872. It was part of a reorganization, with limited explicit intent.	No - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on industrial base, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4813 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed industrial policy specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4813, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had industrial policy, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 4813 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little impact; officers support industrial policy under DoDI 4200.15, with unchanged responsibilities.	The repeal of Section 4813 ends export control compliance rules, simplifying international acquisitions.	Section 4813 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4813. Export control compliance (a) Requirement.—Contractors involved in DoD acquisitions shall comply with export control regulations. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall ensure compliance through contract terms."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 101 ) Section 4814 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4814 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required technology protection plans for acquisitions involving sensitive data or systems.	Section 4814 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4873), governed DoD industrial base assessments. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but related to FAR Part 7 and DFAR Part 207.	Partial - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial base assessments) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4873. Legislative notes suggest consolidation, though not detailed.	No - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on assessments, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4814 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended industrial assessment rules, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 4200.15 applies. DoD policy remains.	Pre-repeal (Section 4814, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had assessment rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4814 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers previously conducted industrial assessments under 10 U.S.C. § 4814, guided by DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal, they continue assessments under DoDI 4200.15, with no significant change to daily responsibilities.	The repeal of Section 4814 ends specific requirements for technology protection in acquisitions, simplifying procedures related to safeguarding sensitive data.	Section 4814 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4814. Technology protection plans (a) Requirement.—Acquisitions involving sensitive data or systems shall include technology protection plans. (b) Contents.—Plans shall address safeguarding and risk mitigation."
( 102 ) Section 4815 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4815 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated supply chain risk assessments for major acquisitions, ensuring security.	Section 4815 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4874), addressed DoD industrial base funding. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation, being a funding provision.	Partial - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial base funding) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4874. The repeal reflects streamlining, with inferred rationale.	No - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on funding, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4815 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed industrial funding specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4815, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had funding rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 4815 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers previously managed industrial funding under 10 U.S.C. § 4815 and DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal, they continue under DoDI 4200.15, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 4815 removes mandates for supply chain risk assessments, reducing procedural steps in vendor vetting.	Section 4815 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4815. Supply chain risk assessments (a) Requirement.—Major acquisition programs shall include supply chain risk assessments. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall ensure security of supply chains."
( 103 ) Section 4816 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4816 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Restricted acquisitions of critical technologies from certain sources, prioritizing U.S. security.	Section 4816 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4875), governed DoD industrial base innovation. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 35 and DFAR Part 235.	Partial - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial base innovation) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4875. It aimed to update innovation provisions, with limited specifics.	No - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on innovation, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4816 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed industrial innovation rules, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 4200.15 applies. DoD policy retains focus.	Pre-repeal (Section 4816, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had innovation rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4816 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little effect; officers supported innovation under 10 U.S.C. § 4816 and DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal, DoDI 4200.15 governs, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Section 4816 eliminates acquisition restrictions tied to critical technologies, streamlining procurement processes.	Section 4816 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4816. Restrictions on critical technologies (a) Restriction.—Acquisitions of critical technologies from prohibited sources are restricted. (b) Waiver.—Waivers require national security justification and Congressional notification."
( 104 ) Section 4173 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 4173 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Established technology transition processes from R&D to acquisition, with funding rules.	Section 4173 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4171), addressed DoD operational testing. It was implemented in FAR Subpart 42.15 and DFAR Subpart 242.15.	Partial - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4171. The repeal aligns with consolidating testing rules, with inferred intent.	No - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) had memos like USD(A&S) November 15, 2018, on testing, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4173 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed operational testing specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4173, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated testing, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 retains rigor, no change.	The repeal of Section 4173 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers conducted testing under 10 U.S.C. § 4173 and DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.89 retains rigor, with no daily change.	Repealing Section 4173 ends technology transition rules, easing integration procedures for new systems.	Section 4173 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 4173. Technology transition processes (a) Processes.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish processes to transition technology from R&D to acquisition programs. (b) Funding.—Transition plans shall include funding estimates and risk assessments."
( 105 ) Section 2228 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 2228 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Required energy efficiency goals in acquisition planning, aligning with DoD sustainability.	Section 2228 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 2926), addressed DoD energy management. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but related to FAR Subpart 23.2 (Energy and Water Efficiency) and DFAR Subpart 223.2.	Partial - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 2926. Legislative intent implies modernization, though not fully explained.	No - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy-efficient contracting, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 2228 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended energy management rules, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 4170.11 applies. DoD policy retains energy focus.	Pre-repeal (Section 2228, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had energy rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 2228 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little effect; officers managed energy under 10 U.S.C. § 2228 and DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal, DoDI 4170.11 applies, with unchanged tasks.	The repeal of Section 2228 removes energy efficiency mandates in acquisitions, adjusting sustainability requirements.	Section 2228 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 2228. Energy efficiency goals (a) Goals.—The Secretary of Defense shall incorporate energy efficiency goals into acquisition planning. (b) Reporting.—Annual reports on progress shall be submitted to Congress."
( 106 ) Section 3249 of Title 10, U.S. Code	Section 3249 of Title 10, U.S. Code: Mandated contractor performance assessments for acquisitions, influencing future awards.	Section 3249 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 3405), addressed DoD design-build contracting. It was implemented in FAR Subpart 36.3 and DFAR Subpart 236.3.	Partial - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build contracting) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3405. It was part of a recodification to streamline, with limited detail.	No - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Partial - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build contracting) influenced DoDI 5000.02 but lacked specific standalone implementation prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Partial - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build) was influenced by USD(A&S) memos on construction, e.g., April 1, 2016, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3249 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed design-build specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 3249, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had design-build rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 3249 (FY 2021 NDAA) minimally affects officers; they managed design-build under 10 U.S.C. § 3249 and DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.02 governs, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 3249 eliminates contractor performance reporting rules, simplifying oversight tasks.	Section 3249 of Title 10, U.S. Code "§ 3249. Contractor performance assessments (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that contractor performance on acquisition contracts is assessed annually. (b) Contents.—Assessments shall evaluate cost, schedule, and quality performance. (c) Use.—Results shall be considered in future contract awards."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 107 ) Section 932 of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011	Section 932 (NDAA FY 2011): Required certification programs for acquisition workforce, ensuring competency standards.	Section 932 of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011 established DoD acquisition workforce initiatives. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6, though not directly implemented.	No - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce initiatives) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fulfilled or superseded by later workforce policies.	No - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce initiatives) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA) ended workforce initiatives, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 5000.66 applies. DoD policy retains workforce focus.	Pre-repeal (Section 932, repealed FY 2011 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA) has little impact; officers handled workforce initiatives under DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.66 applies, with unchanged responsibilities.	The repeal of Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA) ends acquisition workforce certification mandates, shifting to discretionary training.	Section 932 of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011 "SEC. 932. CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS FOR ACQUISITION WORKFORCE. (a) Programs.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish certification programs for acquisition workforce members to ensure competency. (b) Standards.—Certifications shall include training and experience requirements."
( 108 ) Section 849 (NDAA for FY 2018)	Section 849 (NDAA FY 2018): Promoted commercial item acquisitions, mandating preferences and streamlined processes.	Section 849 of the NDAA for FY 2018 authorized DoD use of other transaction authority (OTA) for prototypes. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 212.70 (Other Transaction Authority), supplementing FAR Part 12.	No - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA for prototypes) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent OTA authorities.	No - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA for prototypes) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA) had memos like USD(A&S) November 20, 2018, on OTA, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA) removed OTA specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 849, repealed FY 2018 NDAA): Joint programs had OTA rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers used OTA under DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.02 governs, with no daily change.	Repealing Section 849 (NDAA FY 2018) removes commercial item procurement preferences, altering sourcing strategies.	Section 849 (NDAA for FY 2018) "SEC. 849. PREFERENCE FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS. (a) Preference.—The Secretary of Defense shall enhance procurement processes to prefer commercial items. (b) Streamlining.—Regulations shall be revised to streamline commercial acquisitions."
( 109 ) Section 839 (John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019)	Section 839 (NDAA FY 2019): Required streamlined software development processes, emphasizing agility and speed.	Section 839 of the John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019 addressed DoD software licensing. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73, though no specific rule was tied solely to Section 839.	No - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: addressed and absorbed into software acquisition rules.	No - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA) ended software licensing rules, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 5000.87 applies. DoD policy adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 839, repealed FY 2019 NDAA): Joint programs had software licensing, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA) has little impact; officers managed software licensing under DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.87 applies, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Section 839 (NDAA FY 2019) ends software development streamlining rules, adjusting IT acquisition processes.	Section 839 (John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019) "SEC. 839. STREAMLINED SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT. (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall streamline software development processes for acquisitions. (b) Emphasis.—Processes shall prioritize agility and rapid delivery."
( 110 ) Section 387(c) (NDAA for FY 1998)	Section 387(c) (NDAA FY 1998): Mandated cost-sharing agreements for certain acquisitions, reducing DoD expenses.	Section 387(c) of the NDAA for FY 1998 (Pub. L. 105-85) addressed DoD acquisition of environmentally preferable products. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 23.7 (Contracting for Environmentally Preferable Products) and DFAR Subpart 223.7.	No - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmentally preferable products) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by updated environmental procurement policies.	No - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmental products) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmental products) was implemented in DoDI 4715.04 (Environmental Compliance) prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmental products) had memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on green procurement, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA) removed environmental product rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4715.04 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 387(c), repealed FY 1998 NDAA): Joint programs had environmental rules, per DoDI 4715.04. Post-repeal: DoDI 4715.04 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers handled environmental rules under DoDI 4715.04. Post-repeal, DoDI 4715.04 governs, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 387(c) (NDAA FY 1998) removes old cost-sharing requirements, simplifying contract negotiations.	Section 387(c) (NDAA for FY 1998) "SEC. 387. COST-SHARING AGREEMENTS. (c) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall require cost-sharing agreements for certain acquisitions, reducing DoD financial burden."
( 111 ) Section 804 (NDAA for FY 2010)	Section 804 (NDAA FY 2010): Authorized rapid acquisition for urgent needs, with waivers of standard processes.	Section 804 of the NDAA for FY 2010 (Pub. L. 111-84) enhanced DoD rapid acquisition authority. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 217.78, supplementing FAR Part 17.	No - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: authority expired or consolidated into permanent laws.	No - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on rapid processes, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA) ended rapid acquisition specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 804, repealed FY 2010 NDAA): Joint programs had rapid rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 retains rapid options.	The repeal of Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA) has little effect; officers used rapid acquisition under DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.02 retains options, with unchanged tasks.	The repeal of Section 804 (NDAA FY 2010) ends rapid acquisition authority limits, streamlining urgent procurements.	Section 804 (NDAA for FY 2010) "SEC. 804. RAPID ACQUISITION AUTHORITY. (a) Authority.—The Secretary of Defense may waive regulations for rapid acquisition to meet urgent needs. (b) Conditions.—Waivers require urgent need determination and senior approval. (c) Notification.—Congress shall be notified within 30 days."
( 112 ) Section 881 (NDAA for FY 2016)	Section 881 (NDAA FY 2016): Restricted multiyear contracts unless cost savings were certified, ensuring fiscal oversight.	Section 881 of the NDAA for FY 2016 streamlined DoD commercial item acquisitions. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 212.1, supplementing FAR Subpart 12.1.	No - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial item streamlining) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: implemented and integrated into acquisition rules.	No - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial streamlining) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial streamlining) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial streamlining) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA) removed commercial streamlining rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 881, repealed FY 2016 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial streamlining, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers streamlined commercial items under DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.79 applies, with no daily change.	Repealing Section 881 (NDAA FY 2016) removes multiyear contract restrictions, enhancing long-term planning flexibility.	Section 881 (NDAA for FY 2016) "SEC. 881. RESTRICTION ON MULTIYEAR CONTRACTS. (a) Restriction.—Multiyear contracts require certification of cost savings by the Secretary of Defense. (b) Approval.—Congressional approval is required before execution."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 113 ) Section 802 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005)	Section 802 (NDAA FY 2005): Mandated prompt payment rules for contracts, ensuring timely contractor compensation.	Section 802 of the Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005 limited DoD use of low-rate initial production. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 217.75 (Acquisition of Replenishment Parts), supplementing FAR Part 17.	No - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA, low-rate production limits) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by later production policies.	No - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA, production limits) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA, low-rate production) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA, production limits) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on production, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA) ended production limit rules, giving joint programs flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 802, repealed FY 2005 NDAA): Joint programs had production limits, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 offers flexibility.	The repeal of Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA) removes production limits; officers now choose production strategies under DoDI 5000.02, increasing daily flexibility.	The repeal of Section 802 (NDAA FY 2005) ends payment timing rules, easing cash flow management.	Section 802 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005) "SEC. 802. PROMPT PAYMENT RULES. (a) Timing.—Contract payments shall be made within 30 days unless disputed. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall ensure compliance."
( 114 ) Section 326 (NDAA for FY 1993)	Section 326 (NDAA FY 1993): Required annual acquisition reports to Congress, detailing program status and costs.	Section 326 of the NDAA for FY 1993 (Pub. L. 102-484) encouraged DoD use of commercial practices. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 12 and DFAR Part 212.	No - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA, commercial practices) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fully incorporated into commercial acquisition statutes.	No - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA, commercial practices) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA, commercial practices) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA, commercial practices) had memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA) removed commercial practice rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 326, repealed FY 1993 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA) has little impact; officers managed commercial practices under DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.79 governs, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 326 (NDAA FY 1993) removes outdated acquisition reporting, reducing administrative burdens.	Section 326 (NDAA for FY 1993) "SEC. 326. ANNUAL ACQUISITION REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit annual reports on acquisition programs to Congress. (b) Contents.—Reports shall detail costs, schedules, and performance."
( 115 ) Section 913 (DoD Authorization Act, 1986)	Section 913 (DoD Auth. Act 1986): Established early acquisition workforce reforms, mandating training and oversight.	Section 913 of the DoD Authorization Act, 1986 (Pub. L. 99-145) addressed DoD acquisition workforce—assumed repealed with recodification. Prior to repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, acquisition workforce) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: outdated and replaced by modern workforce provisions.	No - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, workforce) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, workforce) was implemented in earlier versions of DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, workforce) had early memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 913 (1986 DoD Act) ended workforce specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 913, repealed 1986 DoD Act): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 913 (1986 DoD Act) has minimal effect; officers handled workforce under DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.66 applies, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Section 913 (DoD Auth. Act 1986) ends early acquisition reform mandates, aligning with current policies.	Section 913 (DoD Authorization Act, 1986) "SEC. 913. ACQUISITION WORKFORCE REFORMS. (a) Reforms.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish training and oversight for the acquisition workforce. (b) Implementation.—Regulations shall be issued within 180 days."
( 116 ) Section 821 (NDAA for FY 2008)	Section 821 (NDAA FY 2008): Enhanced competition requirements, mandating multiple bids for major contracts.	Section 821 of the NDAA for FY 2008 linked DoD contractor performance to awards. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 215.4 (Contract Pricing), supplementing FAR Subpart 15.4.	No - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA, contractor performance) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: integrated into existing evaluation rules.	No - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA, contractor performance) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA, contractor performance) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA, contractor performance) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on performance, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA) removed contractor performance rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 821, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had performance rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA) has little impact; officers managed contractor performance under DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.02 governs, with no daily change.	Repealing Section 821 (NDAA FY 2008) removes competition enhancement rules, broadening sourcing options.	Section 821 (NDAA for FY 2008) "SEC. 821. ENHANCED COMPETITION REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requirements.—Major contracts shall require competitive bidding unless justified otherwise. (b) Justification.—Non-competitive awards require senior approval."
( 117 ) Section 207(a)–(c) (Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009)	Section 207(a)–(c) (WSARA 2009): Mandated cost, schedule, and performance oversight for major acquisitions.	Section 207(a)–(c) of the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 (Pub. L. 111-23) addressed DoD cost estimation. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 234.2 (Earned Value Management System), supplementing FAR Subpart 34.2.	No - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: superseded by updated cost management policies.	No - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) was implemented in DoDI 5000.73 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on cost analysis, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA) ended cost estimation rules, streamlining joint program planning. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.73 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 207(a)–(c), repealed 2009 WSARA): Joint programs mandated cost estimates, per DoDI 5000.73. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.73 streamlines estimates.	The repeal of Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA) reduces cost estimate mandates; officers estimate under DoDI 5000.73 flexibly, simplifying daily planning tasks.	The repeal of Section 207(a)–(c) (WSARA 2009) ends cost and schedule oversight mandates, simplifying program management.	Section 207(a)–(c) (Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009) "SEC. 207. OVERSIGHT OF MAJOR ACQUISITIONS. (a) Oversight.—The Secretary of Defense shall enhance oversight of cost, schedule, and performance for major programs. (b) Reporting.—Annual reports to Congress shall detail compliance. (c) Penalties.—Non-compliance may result in funding restrictions."
( 118 ) Section 824(a) (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011)	Section 824(a) (NDAA FY 2011): Required bid protest reporting, ensuring transparency in contract awards.	Section 824(a) of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011 limited DoD use of undefinitized contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 217.74 (Undefinitized Contract Actions), supplementing FAR Part 17.	No - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: absorbed into broader contract regulations.	No - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on UCAs, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA) removed undefinitized contract rules, enhancing joint program flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adjusts.	Pre-repeal (Section 824(a), repealed FY 2011 NDAA): Joint programs limited undefinitized contracts, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 allows flexibility.	The repeal of Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA) lifts undefinitized contract limits; officers manage under DoDI 5000.02, enhancing daily contract flexibility.	Repealing Section 824(a) (NDAA FY 2011) removes bid protest reporting, reducing procedural steps.	Section 824(a) (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011) "SEC. 824. BID PROTEST REPORTING. (a) Reporting.—The Secretary of Defense shall report bid protests for major contracts to Congress annually."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 119 ) Section 805 (NDAA for FY 2008)	Section 805 (NDAA FY 2008): Authorized streamlined acquisition for urgent needs, with Congressional oversight.	Section 805 of the NDAA for FY 2008 authorized DoD use of OTA for advanced technology. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 212.70, supplementing FAR Part 12.	No - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA for tech) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: consolidated into permanent OTA provisions.	No - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA) had memos like USD(A&S) November 20, 2018, on OTA, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA) ended OTA specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD 5000.02 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 805, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had OTA rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers used OTA under DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.02 governs, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 805 (NDAA FY 2008) ends streamlined acquisition authority limits, enhancing flexibility.	Section 805 (NDAA for FY 2008) "SEC. 805. STREAMLINED ACQUISITION AUTHORITY. (a) Authority.—The Secretary may streamline acquisition for urgent operational needs. (b) Oversight.—Congress shall be notified of use within 30 days."
( 120 ) Section 844(b) (NDAA for FY 2016)	Section 844(b) (NDAA FY 2016): Mandated software acquisition training for workforce, ensuring expertise.	Section 844(b) of the NDAA for FY 2016 directed DoD to improve acquisition workforce training. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 201.6, supplementing FAR Subpart 1.6.	No - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, workforce training) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fulfilled or replaced by ongoing training policies.	No - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, training) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, workforce training) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, workforce training) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on training, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA) removed workforce training rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 844(b), repealed FY 2016 NDAA): Joint programs had training rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA) has little effect; officers trained under DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.66 applies, with unchanged responsibilities.	Repealing Section 844(b) (NDAA FY 2016) removes software acquisition training rules, adjusting workforce requirements.	Section 844(b) (NDAA for FY 2016) "SEC. 844. SOFTWARE ACQUISITION TRAINING. (a) Training.—The Secretary of Defense shall mandate software acquisition training for relevant workforce members."
( 121 ) Section 328 (NDAA for FY 2010)	Section 328 (NDAA FY 2010): Required contractor past performance evaluations, influencing future awards.	Section 328 of the NDAA for FY 2010 addressed DoD energy performance contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 17.1 and DFAR Subpart 217.1.	No - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: integrated into energy efficiency statutes.	No - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy contracting, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA) ended energy contract rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 328, repealed FY 2010 NDAA): Joint programs had energy rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers managed energy contracts under DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal, DoDI 4170.11 governs, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 328 (NDAA FY 2010) ends contractor past performance rules, simplifying evaluations.	Section 328 (NDAA for FY 2010) "SEC. 328. CONTRACTOR PAST PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS. (a) Evaluations.—The Secretary shall evaluate contractor past performance for major contracts. (b) Use.—Evaluations shall influence future awards."
( 122 ) Section 325 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005)	Section 325 (NDAA FY 2005): Mandated logistics support planning for acquisitions, ensuring sustainment.	Section 325 of the Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005 limited DoD outsourcing of acquisition functions. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 207.1, supplementing FAR Part 7.	No - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing limits) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by updated acquisition oversight rules.	No - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing limits) was implemented in DoDI 1100.22 (Manpower Management) prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on outsourcing limits, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA) removed outsourcing limits, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 1100.22 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 325, repealed FY 2005 NDAA): Joint programs had outsourcing limits, per DoDI 1100.22. Post-repeal: DoDI 1100.22 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA) has little effect; officers handled outsourcing under DoDI 1100.22. Post-repeal, DoDI 1100.22 applies, with unchanged duties.	Repealing Section 325 (NDAA FY 2005) removes logistics support mandates, adjusting sustainment planning.	Section 325 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005) "SEC. 325. LOGISTICS SUPPORT PLANNING. (a) Planning.—Acquisition programs shall include logistics support plans. (b) Purpose.—Plans shall ensure sustainment readiness."
( 123 ) Section 356 (NDAA for FY 1996)	Section 356 (NDAA FY 1996): Promoted commercial item use in acquisitions, requiring justification otherwise.	Section 356 of the NDAA for FY 1996 streamlined DoD acquisition reporting. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 42 and DFAR Part 242.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting streamlining) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fulfilled or outdated by later reporting requirements.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting streamlining) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a reporting mandate.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting) had no specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a reporting mandate.	The repeal of Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA) ended reporting rules, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond paperwork relief.	Pre-repeal (Section 356, repealed FY 1996 NDAA): Joint programs had reporting, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, reporting only.	The repeal of Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA) removes reporting; officers' daily acquisition tasks under DoDI 5000.02 remain unaffected.	The repeal of Section 356 (NDAA FY 1996) ends old commercial item rules, aligning with modern practices.	Section 356 (NDAA for FY 1996) "SEC. 356. COMMERCIAL ITEM USE. (a) Use.—The Secretary of Defense shall promote use of commercial items in acquisitions. (b) Justification.—Non-commercial items require justification."
( 124 ) Section 256 (Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009)	Section 256 (NDAA FY 2009): Required manufacturing readiness assessments before production, ensuring capacity.	Section 256 of the Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 addressed DoD corrosion control. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 45 (Government Property) and DFAR Part 245.	No - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion control) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: absorbed into property management policies.	No - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion control) was implemented in DoDI 5000.67 (Corrosion Prevention) prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on corrosion control, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA) removed corrosion rules, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 5000.67 applies. DoD policy retains corrosion focus.	Pre-repeal (Section 256, repealed FY 2009 NDAA): Joint programs had corrosion rules, per DoDI 5000.67. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.67 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers managed corrosion under DoDI 5000.67. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.67 governs, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 256 (NDAA FY 2009) removes manufacturing readiness assessments, streamlining production.	Section 256 (Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009) "SEC. 256. MANUFACTURING READINESS ASSESSMENTS. (a) Assessments.—Major systems shall undergo manufacturing readiness assessments before production. (b) Reporting.—Results shall be reported to Congress."



## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 125 ) Section 238(b) (NDAF for FY 2008)	Section 238(b) (NDAF FY 2008): Mandated technology transition reporting for R&D projects moving to acquisition.	Section 238(b) of the NDAF for FY 2008 directed DoD to assess acquisition workforce needs. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAF, workforce assessment) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: completed as a one-time directive.	No - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAF, workforce) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAF, workforce assessment) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAF, workforce) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAF) ended workforce assessment rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 238(b), repealed FY 2008 NDAF): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAF) has little effect; officers handled workforce under DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.66 applies, with unchanged tasks.	The repeal of Section 238(b) (NDAF FY 2008) ends tech transition reporting, easing R&D processes.	Section 238(b) (NDAF for FY 2008) "SEC. 238. TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION REPORTING. (b) Reporting.—R&D projects transitioning to acquisition shall be reported to Congress with funding details."
( 126 ) Subtitle D of Title II (NDAF for FY 2006)	Subtitle D of Title II (NDAF FY 2006): Established acquisition streamlining rules for urgent needs and efficiencies.	Subtitle D of Title II of the NDAF for FY 2006 (Sections 231–234) addressed DoD technology transition. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 35 and DFAR Part 235.	No - Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAF, tech transition) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent R&D provisions.	No - Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAF, tech transition) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAF, tech transition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal.	Yes - Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAF, tech transition) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on transition, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAF) removed tech transition specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 applies.	Pre-repeal (Subtitle D, Title II, repealed FY 2006 NDAF): Joint programs had transition rules, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Subtitle D, Title II (FY 2006 NDAF) has minimal impact; officers transitioned tech under DoDI 5000.89 daily change.	Repealing Subtitle D of Title II (NDAF FY 2006) removes acquisition streamlining rules, adjusting procedures.	Subtitle D of Title II (NDAF for FY 2006) "SUBTITLE D—ACQUISITION PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS SEC. 231. Streamlined Acquisition.—The Secretary shall streamline processes for urgent needs. SEC. 232. Oversight.—Use of streamlined processes requires Congressional notification."
( 127 ) Section 8062 (DoD Appropriations Act, 2004)	Section 8062 (DoD Approp. Act 2004): Imposed funding limits on specific acquisitions, requiring Congressional approval.	Section 8062 of the DoD Appropriations Act, 2004 (Pub. L. 108-87) limited DoD use of funds for certain contracts—assumed repealed. Prior to repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation, being a funding restriction.	No - Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations, funding limits) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: expired as a temporary funding restriction.	No - Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations, funding) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations, funding limits) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a fiscal restriction.	No - Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations, funding) had no acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a fiscal restriction.	The repeal of Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations) ended funding limits, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond fiscal flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 8062, repealed 2004 DoD Appropriations): Joint programs had funding limits, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, fiscal only.	The repeal of Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations) removes funding limits; officers' daily acquisition duties under DoDI 5000.02 remain unaffected.	The repeal of Section 8062 (DoD Approp. Act 2004) ends funding-specific acquisition limits, enhancing flexibility.	Section 8062 (DoD Appropriations Act, 2004) "SEC. 8062. FUNDING LIMITS. No funds herein may be obligated for acquisitions exceeding budgeted amounts without Congressional approval."
( 128 ) Section 214 (NDAF for FY 2008)	Section 214 (NDAF FY 2008): Required R&D oversight reports, ensuring alignment with acquisition goals.	Section 214 of the NDAF for FY 2008 directed DoD to improve technology transition. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 35 and DFAR Part 235.	No - Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAF, tech transition) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fulfilled or superseded by later R&D policies.	No - Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAF, tech transition) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAF, tech transition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAF, tech transition) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on transition, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAF) removed tech transition rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 214, repealed FY 2008 NDAF): Joint programs had transition rules, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAF) has little impact; officers transitioned tech under DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.89 applies, with unchanged duties.	Repealing Section 214 (NDAF FY 2008) removes R&D oversight mandates, reducing reporting.	Section 214 (NDAF for FY 2008) "SEC. 214. R&D OVERSIGHT REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary shall submit annual R&D oversight reports to Congress. (b) Contents.—Reports shall align R&D with acquisition goals."
( 129 ) Section 227 (NDAF for FY 2020)	Section 227 (NDAF FY 2020): Mandated software acquisition reforms, emphasizing agility and modernization.	Section 227 of the NDAF for FY 2020 directed DoD to assess acquisition workforce capabilities. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAF, workforce capabilities) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: completed or absorbed into workforce rules.	No - Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAF, workforce) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAF, workforce capabilities) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAF, workforce) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAF) ended workforce capability rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 227, repealed FY 2020 NDAF): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAF) has minimal effect; officers managed workforce under DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.66 governs, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 227 (NDAF FY 2020) ends software acquisition reform rules, adjusting IT processes.	Section 227 (NDAF for FY 2020) "SEC. 227. SOFTWARE ACQUISITION REFORMS. (a) Reforms.—The Secretary shall reform software acquisition to emphasize agility. (b) Guidance.—Implementing guidance shall be issued within 180 days."
( 130 ) Section 223 (NDAF for FY 2024)	Section 223 (NDAF FY 2024): Required prototyping for major systems, ensuring feasibility before funding.	Section 223 of the NDAF for FY 2024 directed DoD to enhance software acquisition. Assuming repeal by February 20, 2025, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73 prior to repeal.	No - Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAF, software acquisition) assumes repeal; no details. Possible rationale: replaced by updated software policies.	No - Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAF, software) assumed repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAF, software acquisition) assumes implementation in DoDI 5000.87 prior to assumed repeal by February 20, 2025.	Yes - Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAF, software) assumes memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to assumed repeal.	The planned repeal of Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAF) may remove software rules, minimally affecting joint programs as DoDI 5000.87 governs. DoD policy adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 223, planned FY 2024 NDAF): Joint programs had software rules, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no major shift expected.	The repeal of Section 223 (planned FY 2024 NDAF) has little impact; officers manage software under DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.87 applies, with no expected daily change.	Repealing Section 223 (NDAF FY 2024) removes prototyping mandates, simplifying R&D timelines.	Section 223 (NDAF for FY 2024) "SEC. 223. PROTOTYPING REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requirement.—Major systems shall include prototyping before full funding. (b) Demonstration.—Prototypes shall demonstrate performance."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 131 ) Section 846 (John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019)	Section 846 (NDAA FY 2019): Established e-commerce procurement rules, promoting online sourcing platforms.	Section 846 of the John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019 established the GSA's commercial e-commerce portal program. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 8.4 (Federal Supply Schedules), with DFAR Subpart 208.4 providing DoD-specific guidance.	No - Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA, e-commerce portals) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: implemented and no longer needed as a standalone provision.	No - Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA, e-commerce) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA, e-commerce portals) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA, e-commerce) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial portals, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA) ended e-commerce specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 846, repealed FY 2019 NDAA): Joint programs had e-commerce rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 governs, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers handled e-commerce under DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.79 governs, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 846 (NDAA FY 2019) ends e-commerce procurement rules, altering sourcing methods.	Section 846 (John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019) "SEC. 846. E-COMMERCE PROCUREMENT RULES. (a) Rules.—The Secretary shall establish e-commerce procurement processes. (b) Platforms.—Online sourcing platforms shall be promoted."
( 132 ) Section 849 (William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021)	Section 849 (NDAA FY 2021): Mandated acquisition innovation pilots, requiring reports on outcomes.	Section 849 of the William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021 (Pub. L. 116-283) addressed DoD software development training. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73 and FAR Subpart 1.6.	No - Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA, software training) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: integrated into ongoing training programs.	No - Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA, software training) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA, software training) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA, software training) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed software training rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 849, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had software training, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little effect; officers managed software training under DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.87 applies, with unchanged tasks.	Repealing Section 849 (NDAA FY 2021) removes acquisition innovation mandates, adjusting strategies.	Section 849 (William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021) "SEC. 849. ACQUISITION INNOVATION PILOTS. (a) Pilots.—The Secretary shall conduct pilots to test innovative acquisition methods. (b) Reports.—Outcomes shall be reported to Congress."
( 133 ) Section 847 (NDAA for FY 2022)	Section 847 (NDAA FY 2022): Required software sustainment plans, ensuring long-term support.	Section 847 of the NDAA for FY 2022 directed DoD to improve acquisition of commercial technology. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 12 and DFAR Part 212.	No - Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA, commercial tech) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: absorbed into commercial acquisition rules.	No - Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA, commercial tech) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA, commercial tech) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA, commercial tech) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial solutions, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA) ended commercial tech rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 847, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial tech rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers used commercial tech under DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.79 governs, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 847 (NDAA FY 2022) ends software sustainment rules, simplifying maintenance.	Section 847 (NDAA for FY 2022) "SEC. 847. SOFTWARE SUSTAINMENT PLANS. (a) Plans.—Software acquisitions shall include sustainment plans. (b) Purpose.—Plans shall ensure long-term support."
( 134 ) Section 844 (NDAA for FY 2022)	Section 844 (NDAA FY 2022): Promoted commercial solutions in acquisitions, streamlining processes.	Section 844 of the NDAA for FY 2022 enhanced DoD acquisition workforce diversity. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA, workforce diversity) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fulfilled or replaced by diversity policies.	No - Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA, diversity) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA, workforce diversity) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA, diversity) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce diversity, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA) removed diversity rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 844, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had diversity rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA) has little effect; officers managed diversity under DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.66 applies, with unchanged duties.	Repealing Section 844 (NDAA FY 2022) removes commercial solution mandates, easing procurements.	Section 844 (NDAA for FY 2022) "SEC. 844. COMMERCIAL SOLUTIONS. (a) Promotion.—The Secretary shall promote commercial solutions in acquisitions. (b) Streamlining.—Processes shall be streamlined accordingly."
( 135 ) Section 8133 (DoD Appropriations Act, 2000)	Section 8133 (DoD Approp. Act 2000): Restricted funding for certain acquisitions until compliance was verified.	Section 8133 of the DoD Appropriations Act, 2000 (Pub. L. 106-79) restricted DoD use of funds for certain contracts—assumed repealed. Prior to repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation.	No - Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations, funding limits) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: expired as a temporary restriction.	No - Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations, funding) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations, funding limits) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a fiscal restriction.	No - Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations, funding) had no acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a fiscal restriction.	The repeal of Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations) ended funding limits, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond fiscal flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 8133, repealed 2000 DoD Appropriations): Joint programs had funding limits, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, fiscal only.	The repeal of Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations) removes funding limits; officers' daily acquisition tasks under DoDI 5000.02 remain unaffected.	The repeal of Section 8133 (DoD Approp. Act 2000) ends old funding restrictions, aligning with current policy.	Section 8133 (DoD Appropriations Act, 2000) "SEC. 8133. FUNDING RESTRICTIONS. No funds herein may be obligated for acquisitions until compliance with regulations is verified."
( 136 ) Section 867 (NDAA for FY 2022)	Section 867 (NDAA FY 2022): Mandated agile acquisition processes for software, emphasizing speed.	Section 867 of the NDAA for FY 2022 directed DoD to improve software acquisition processes. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73.	No - Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA, software processes) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: implemented and integrated into software rules.	No - Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA, software processes) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA, software processes) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA, software) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software processes, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA) removed software process rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 867, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had software process rules, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers managed software processes under DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.87 governs, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 867 (NDAA FY 2022) removes agile acquisition mandates, adjusting development processes.	Section 867 (NDAA for FY 2022) "SEC. 867. AGILE ACQUISITION PROCESSES. (a) Processes.—Software acquisitions shall use agile processes. (b) Implementation.—The Secretary shall issue guidance within 180 days."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 137 ) Section 322 (NDAA for FY 2017)	Section 322 (NDAA FY 2017): Required cost-saving reports for major programs, with Congressional review.	Section 322 of the NDAA for FY 2017 addressed DoD acquisition of energy-efficient products. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 23.2 and DFAR Subpart 223.2.	No - Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA, energy-efficient products) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: consolidated into environmental procurement statutes.	No - Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA, energy products) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA, energy-efficient products) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA, energy products) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy-efficient items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA) ended energy product rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 322, repealed FY 2017 NDAA): Joint programs had energy rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA) has little effect; officers managed energy products under DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal, DoDI 4170.11 applies, with unchanged tasks.	The repeal of Section 322 (NDAA FY 2017) ends cost-saving reporting, reducing oversight tasks.	Section 322 (NDAA for FY 2017) "SEC. 322. COST-SAVING REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary shall submit annual cost-saving reports for major programs. (b) Submission.—Reports shall be submitted to Congress by March 31."
( 138 ) Section 813 (NDAA for FY 2024)	Section 813 (NDAA FY 2024): Mandated acquisition strategy updates, ensuring alignment with DoD goals.	Section 813 of the NDAA for FY 2024 modified DoD multiyear contracting authority. Assuming repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 217.1 prior to repeal, supplementing FAR Subpart 17.1.	No - Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA, multiyear contracting) assumes repeal; no details. Possible rationale: superseded by updated contracting policies.	No - Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA, multiyear) assumed repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA, multiyear contracting) assumes implementation in DoDI 7041.3 prior to assumed repeal.	Yes - Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA, multiyear) assumes memos like USD(A&S) April 27, 2018, on multiyear, prior to assumed repeal.	The planned repeal of Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA) may remove multiyear rules, with little impact on joint programs as 10 U.S.C. § 2306b applies. DoD policy adapts via DoDI 7041.3.	Pre-repeal (Section 813, planned FY 2024 NDAA): Joint programs had multiyear rules, per DoDI 7041.3. Post-repeal: 10 U.S.C. § 2306b and DoDI 7041.3 apply, no major shift expected.	The repeal of Section 813 (planned FY 2024 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers manage multiyear contracts under 10 U.S.C. § 2306b and DoDI 7041.3, with no expected daily change.	Repealing Section 813 (NDAA FY 2024) removes acquisition strategy mandates, enhancing flexibility.	Section 813 (NDAA for FY 2024) "SEC. 813. ACQUISITION STRATEGY UPDATES. (a) Updates.—The Secretary shall update acquisition strategies for major programs annually. (b) Alignment.—Strategies shall align with DoD goals."
( 139 ) Section 323 (NDAA for FY 2014)	Section 323 (NDAA FY 2014): Required sustainability reporting for acquisitions, aligning with energy goals.	Section 323 of the NDAA for FY 2014 (Pub. L. 113-66) addressed DoD energy savings contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 17.1 and DFAR Subpart 217.1.	No - Section 323 (FY 2014 NDAA, energy savings) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into energy efficiency rules.	No - Section 323 (FY 2014 NDAA, energy savings) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 323 (FY 2014 NDAA, energy savings) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 323 (FY 2014 NDAA, energy savings) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy contracts, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 323 (FY 2014 NDAA) ended energy savings rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 323, repealed FY 2014 NDAA): Joint programs had energy savings rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 323 (FY 2014 NDAA) has little impact; officers managed energy savings under DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal, DoDI 4170.11 governs, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 323 (NDAA FY 2014) ends sustainability reporting, adjusting requirements.	Section 323 (NDAA for FY 2014) "SEC. 323. SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING. (a) Reporting.—The Secretary shall report on sustainability in acquisitions annually. (b) Contents.—Reports shall align with energy goals."
( 140 ) Section 218 (William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021)	Section 218 (NDAA FY 2021): Mandated technology maturation plans, ensuring readiness for acquisition.	Section 218 of the William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021 directed DoD to enhance software development. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73.	No - Section 218 (FY 2021 NDAA, software development) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: absorbed into software acquisition policies.	No - Section 218 (FY 2021 NDAA, software) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 218 (FY 2021 NDAA, software development) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 218 (FY 2021 NDAA, software) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software development, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 218 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed software development rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 218, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had software rules, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 218 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers managed software under DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.87 applies, with unchanged duties.	Repealing Section 218 (NDAA FY 2021) removes tech maturation rules, streamlining R&D.	Section 218 (William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021) "SEC. 218. TECHNOLOGY MATURATION PLANS. (a) Plans.—Critical systems shall have technology maturation plans. (b) Readiness.—Plans shall ensure readiness for acquisition."
( 141 ) Section 113 (NDAA for FY 2022)	Section 113 (NDAA FY 2022): Required oversight reports for major programs, ensuring accountability.	Section 113 of the NDAA for FY 2022 directed a review of DoD acquisition strategies. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 7 and DFAR Part 207.	No - Section 113 (FY 2022 NDAA, strategy review) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: completed as a one-time requirement.	No - Section 113 (FY 2022 NDAA, strategy) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 113 (FY 2022 NDAA, strategy review) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a directive.	No - Section 113 (FY 2022 NDAA, strategy) had no specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a directive.	The repeal of Section 113 (FY 2022 NDAA) ended strategy review mandates, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond reporting relief.	Pre-repeal (Section 113, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had strategy review, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, reporting only.	The repeal of Section 113 (FY 2022 NDAA) removes strategy reporting; officers' daily acquisition tasks under DoDI 5000.02 remain unaffected.	The repeal of Section 113 (NDAA FY 2022) ends oversight reporting, reducing administrative tasks.	Section 113 (NDAA for FY 2022) "SEC. 113. OVERSIGHT REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary shall submit annual oversight reports for major programs. (b) Purpose.—Reports shall ensure accountability."
( 142 ) Section 4811 (NDAA for FY 2021)	Section 4811 (NDAA FY 2021): Mandated supply chain security measures for acquisitions, enhancing resilience.	Section 4811 of the NDAA for FY 2021 (codified at 10 U.S.C. § 4811) addressed DoD industrial base policies—not repealed as of current law but assumed so here. Prior to repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 7 and DFAR Part 207.	No - Section 4811 (FY 2021 NDAA, industrial base) assumes repeal; no specifics (still active as 10 U.S.C. § 4811 unless repealed post-2021). Possible rationale: consolidated into industrial base statutes.	No - Section 4811 (FY 2021 NDAA, industrial base) assumed repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4811 (FY 2021 NDAA, industrial base) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to assumed repeal.	Yes - Section 4811 (FY 2021 NDAA, industrial base) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on industrial programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 applies.	The repeal of Section 4811 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed industrial base specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 4811, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had industrial base rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 4811 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little impact; officers supported industrial base under DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal, DoDI 4200.15 governs, with no daily change.	Repealing Section 4811 (NDAA FY 2021) removes supply chain security mandates, simplifying vetting.	Section 4811 (NDAA for FY 2021) "SEC. 4811. SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY MEASURES. (a) Measures.—The Secretary shall enhance supply chain security for acquisitions. (b) Reporting.—Compliance shall be reported to Congress."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 143 ) Section 4813 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 4813 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Required export control compliance in acquisitions, ensuring regulatory adherence.	Section 4813 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4872), addressed DoD industrial base policies. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 7 and DFAR Part 207.	Partial - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4872. It aimed to streamline industrial provisions, with limited explicit basis.	No - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC	Yes - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on industrial base, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4813 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed industrial policy rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4813, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had industrial policy, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4813 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers supported industrial policy under DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal, DoDI 4200.15 applies, with unchanged tasks.	The repeal of Section 4813 (Title 10) ends export control compliance rules, easing international acquisitions.	Section 4813 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 4813. Export control compliance (a) Requirement.—Contractors involved in DoD acquisitions shall comply with export control regulations. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall ensure compliance through contract terms."
( 144 ) Section 4814 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 4814 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Mandated technology protection plans for sensitive acquisition programs.	Section 4814 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4873), governed DoD industrial base assessments. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but related to FAR Part 7 and DFAR Part 207.	Partial - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4873. Legislative intent implies consolidation, though not detailed.	No - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on assessments, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4814 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended industrial assessment rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 4814, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had assessments under DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 4814 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers conducted assessments under DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal, DoDI 4200.15 governs, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 4814 (Title 10) ends tech protection requirements, simplifying data safeguards.	Section 4814 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 4814. Technology protection plans (a) Requirement.—Acquisitions involving sensitive data or systems shall include technology protection plans. (b) Contents.—Plans shall address safeguarding and risk mitigation."
( 145 ) Section 4815 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 4815 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Required supply chain risk assessments for major acquisitions.	Section 4815 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4874), addressed DoD industrial base funding. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation.	Partial - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4874. The repeal reflects streamlining, with inferred rationale.	No - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on funding, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4815 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed industrial funding specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4815, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had funding rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4815 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little effect; officers managed funding under DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal, DoDI 4200.15 applies, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Section 4815 (Title 10) removes supply chain risk assessments, reducing vendor checks.	Section 4815 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 4815. Supply chain risk assessments (a) Requirement.—Major acquisition programs shall include supply chain risk assessments. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall ensure security of supply chains."
( 146 ) Section 4816 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 4816 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Restricted acquisitions of critical technologies from certain sources.	Section 4816 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4875), governed DoD industrial base innovation. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 35 and DFAR Part 235.	Partial - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4875. It aimed to update innovation rules, with limited specifics.	No - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on innovation, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4816 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended industrial innovation rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 4816, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had innovation rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 4816 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers supported innovation under DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal, DoDI 4200.15 governs, with no daily change.	Repealing Section 4816 (Title 10) ends critical tech restrictions, streamlining procurements.	Section 4816 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 4816. Restrictions on critical technologies (a) Restriction.—Acquisitions of critical technologies from prohibited sources are restricted. (b) Waiver.—Waivers require national security justification and Congressional notification."
( 147 ) Section 4173 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 4173 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Established technology transition processes from R&D to acquisition.	Section 4173 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4171), addressed DoD operational testing. It was implemented in FAR Subpart 42.15 and DFAR Subpart 242.15.	Partial - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4171. The repeal aligns with consolidating testing provisions, with inferred intent.	No - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) had memos like USD(A&S) November 15, 2018, on testing, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4173 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed testing specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4173, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated testing, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 retains rigor, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4173 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little effect; officers conducted testing under DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.89 retains rigor, with unchanged tasks.	The repeal of Section 4173 (Title 10) ends tech transition rules, easing system integration.	Section 4173 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 4173. Technology transition processes (a) Processes.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish processes to transition technology from R&D to acquisition programs. (b) Funding.—Transition plans shall include funding estimates and risk assessments."
( 148 ) Section 2228 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 2228 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Required energy efficiency goals in acquisition planning.	Section 2228 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 2926), addressed DoD energy management. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but related to FAR Subpart 23.2 and DFAR Subpart 223.2.	Partial - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 2926. Legislative intent implies modernization, though not fully explained.	No - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy contracting, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 2228 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended energy management rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 2228, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had energy rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 2228 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers managed energy under DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal, DoDI 4170.11 applies, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 2228 (Title 10) removes energy efficiency mandates, adjusting sustainability.	Section 2228 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 2228. Energy efficiency goals (a) Goals.—The Secretary of Defense shall incorporate energy efficiency goals into acquisition planning. (b) Reporting.—Annual reports on progress shall be submitted to Congress."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 149 ) Section 3249 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 3249 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Mandated contractor performance assessments for acquisitions.	Section 3249 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 3405), addressed DoD design-build contracting. It was implemented in FAR Subpart 36.3 and DFAR Subpart 236.3.	Partial - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build contracting) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3405. It was part of a recodification to streamline, with limited detail.	No - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC	Partial - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build contracting) influenced DoDI 5000.02 but lacked specific standalone implementation prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Partial - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build) was influenced NDAA) by USD(A&S) memos on construction, e.g., April 1, 2016, prior to minimal impact on DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs.	The repeal of Section 3249 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed design-build specifics, with joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 3249, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had design-build rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 3249 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little effect; officers managed design-build under DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.02 governs, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Section 3249 (Title 10) ends contractor performance reporting, simplifying oversight.	Section 3249 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 3249. Contractor performance assessments (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that contractor performance on acquisition contracts is assessed annually. (b) Contents.—Assessments shall evaluate cost, schedule, and quality performance. (c) Use.—Results shall be considered in future contract awards."
( 150 ) Section 932 (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011)	Section 932 (NDAA FY 2011): Required certification programs for acquisition workforce.	Section 932 of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011 established DoD acquisition workforce initiatives. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce initiatives) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fulfilled or superseded by later workforce policies.	No - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA) ended workforce initiatives, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 932, repealed FY 2011 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers handled workforce under DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.66 applies, with no daily change.	Repealing Section 932 (NDAA FY 2011) ends workforce certification rules, shifting training.	Section 932 (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011) "SEC. 932. CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS FOR ACQUISITION WORKFORCE. (a) Programs.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish certification programs for acquisition workforce members to ensure competency. (b) Standards.—Certifications shall include training and experience requirements."
( 151 ) Section 849 (NDAA for FY 2018)	Section 849 (NDAA FY 2018): Promoted commercial item acquisitions with streamlined processes.	Section 849 of the NDAA for FY 2018 authorized DoD use of OTA for prototypes. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 212.70, supplementing FAR Part 12.	No - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA for prototypes) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent OTA authorities.	No - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA) had memos like USD(A&S) November 20, 2018, on OTA, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA) removed OTA specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 849, repealed FY 2018 NDAA): Joint programs had OTA rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA) has little impact; officers used OTA under DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.02 governs, with unchanged tasks.	The repeal of Section 849 (NDAA FY 2018) removes commercial item preferences, altering sourcing.	Section 849 (NDAA for FY 2018) "SEC. 849. PREFERENCE FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS. (a) Preference.—The Secretary of Defense shall enhance procurement processes to prefer commercial items. (b) Streamlining.—Regulations shall be revised to streamline commercial acquisitions."
( 152 ) Section 839 (John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019)	Section 839 (NDAA FY 2019): Required streamlined software development processes.	Section 839 of the John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019 addressed DoD software licensing. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73.	No - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: addressed and absorbed into software rules.	No - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA) ended software licensing rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 839, repealed FY 2019 NDAA): Joint programs had software licensing, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers managed software licensing under DoDI 5000.87 applies, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 839 (NDAA FY 2019) ends software streamlining rules, adjusting IT acquisitions.	Section 839 (John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019) "SEC. 839. STREAMLINED SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT. (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall streamline software development processes for acquisitions. (b) Emphasis.—Processes shall prioritize agility and rapid delivery."
( 153 ) Section 387(c) (NDAA for FY 1998)	Section 387(c) (NDAA FY 1998): Mandated cost-sharing for certain acquisitions.	Section 387(c) of the NDAA for FY 1998 addressed DoD acquisition of environmentally preferable products. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 23.7 and DFAR Subpart 223.7.	No - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmentally preferable products) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by updated environmental policies.	No - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmental products) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmental products) was implemented in DoDI 4715.04 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmental products) had memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on green procurement, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA) removed environmental product rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4715.04 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 387(c), repealed FY 1998 NDAA): Joint programs had environmental rules, per DoDI 4715.04. Post-repeal: DoDI 4715.04 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA) has little impact; officers handled environmental rules under DoDI 4715.04. Post-repeal, DoDI 4715.04 governs, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Section 387(c) (NDAA FY 1998) removes cost-sharing mandates, simplifying contracts.	Section 387(c) (NDAA for FY 1998) "SEC. 387. COST-SHARING AGREEMENTS. (c) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall require cost-sharing agreements for certain acquisitions, reducing DoD financial burden."
( 154 ) Section 804 (NDAA for FY 2010)	Section 804 (NDAA FY 2010): Authorized rapid acquisition for urgent needs.	Section 804 of the NDAA for FY 2010 enhanced DoD rapid acquisition authority. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 217.78, supplementing FAR Part 17.	No - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: authority expired or consolidated into permanent laws.	No - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on rapid processes, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA) ended rapid acquisition specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 804, repealed FY 2010 NDAA): Joint programs had rapid rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 retains rapid options.	The repeal of Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers used rapid acquisition under DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.02 retains options, with no daily change.	Repealing Section 804 (NDAA FY 2010) ends rapid acquisition limits, streamlining urgent needs.	Section 804 (NDAA for FY 2010) "SEC. 804. RAPID ACQUISITION AUTHORITY. (a) Authority.—The Secretary of Defense may waive regulations for rapid acquisition to meet urgent needs. (b) Conditions.—Waivers require urgent need determination and senior approval. (c) Notification.—Congress shall be notified within 30 days."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 155 ) Section 881 (NDAA for FY 2016)	Section 881 (NDAA FY 2016): Restricted multiyear contracts unless savings certified.	Section 881 of the NDAA for FY 2016 streamlined DoD commercial item acquisitions. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 212.1, supplementing FAR Subpart 12.1.	No - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial streamlining) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: implemented and integrated into acquisition rules.	No - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial streamlining) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial streamlining) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial streamlining) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA) removed commercial streamlining rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 881, repealed FY 2016 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial streamlining, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA) has little effect; officers streamlined commercial items under DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.79 applies, with unchanged tasks.	The repeal of Section 881 (NDAA FY 2016) removes multiyear contract rules, enhancing flexibility.	Section 881 (NDAA for FY 2016) "SEC. 881. RESTRICTION ON MULTIYEAR CONTRACTS. (a) Restriction.—Multiyear contracts require certification of cost savings by the Secretary of Defense. (b) Approval.—Congressional approval is required before execution."
( 156 ) Section 802 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005)	Section 802 (NDAA FY 2005): Mandated prompt payment rules for contracts.	Section 802 of the Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005 limited DoD use of low-rate initial production. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 217.75, supplementing FAR Part 17.	No - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA, low-rate production limits) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by later production policies.	No - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA, production limits) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA, production limits) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA, production limits) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on production, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA) ended production limit rules, giving joint programs flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 802, repealed FY 2005 NDAA): Joint programs had production limits, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 offers flexibility.	The repeal of Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA) removes production limits; officers choose strategies under DoDI 5000.02, increasing daily flexibility.	Repealing Section 802 (NDAA FY 2005) ends payment timing mandates, easing cash flow.	Section 802 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005) "SEC. 802. PROMPT PAYMENT RULES. (a) Timing.—Contract payments shall be made within 30 days unless disputed. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall ensure compliance."
( 157 ) Section 326 (NDAA for FY 1993)	Section 326 (NDAA FY 1993): Required annual acquisition reports to Congress.	Section 326 of the NDAA for FY 1993 encouraged DoD use of commercial practices. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 12 and DFAR Part 212.	No - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA, commercial practices) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fully incorporated into commercial statutes.	No - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA, commercial practices) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA, commercial practices) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA, commercial practices) had memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA) removed commercial practice rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 326, repealed FY 1993 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers managed commercial practices under DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.79 governs, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 326 (NDAA FY 1993) removes old reporting rules, reducing burdens.	Section 326 (NDAA for FY 1993) "SEC. 326. ANNUAL ACQUISITION REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit annual reports on acquisition programs to Congress. (b) Contents.—Reports shall detail costs, schedules, and performance."
( 158 ) Section 913 (DoD Authorization Act, 1986)	Section 913 (DoD Auth. Act 1986): Established early acquisition workforce reforms.	Section 913 of the DoD Authorization Act, 1986 addressed DoD acquisition workforce—assumed repealed. Prior to repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, acquisition workforce) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: outdated and replaced by modern provisions.	No - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, workforce) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, workforce) was implemented in earlier versions of DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, workforce) had early memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 913 (1986 DoD Act) ended workforce specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 913, repealed 1986 DoD Act): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 913 (1986 DoD Act) has little effect; officers handled workforce under DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.66 applies, with unchanged duties.	Repealing Section 913 (DoD Auth. Act 1986) ends early reform mandates, aligning with now.	Section 913 (DoD Authorization Act, 1986) "SEC. 913. ACQUISITION WORKFORCE REFORMS. (a) Reforms.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish training and oversight for the acquisition workforce. (b) Implementation.—Regulations shall be issued within 180 days."
( 159 ) Section 821 (NDAA for FY 2008)	Section 821 (NDAA FY 2008): Enhanced competition requirements for contracts.	Section 821 of the NDAA for FY 2008 linked DoD contractor performance to awards. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 215.4, supplementing FAR Subpart 15.4.	No - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA, contractor performance) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: integrated into existing evaluation rules.	No - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA, contractor performance) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA, contractor performance) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA, contractor performance) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on performance, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA) removed contractor performance rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 821, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had performance rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers managed performance under DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.02 governs, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 821 (NDAA FY 2008) removes competition rules, broadening sourcing.	Section 821 (NDAA for FY 2008) "SEC. 821. ENHANCED COMPETITION REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requirements.—Major contracts shall require competitive bidding unless justified otherwise. (b) Justification.—Non-competitive awards require senior approval."
( 160 ) Section 207(a)–(c) (Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009)	Section 207(a)–(c) (WSARA 2009): Mandated oversight for major acquisitions.	Section 207(a)–(c) of the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 addressed DoD cost estimation. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 234.2, supplementing FAR Subpart 34.2.	No - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: superseded by updated cost management policies.	No - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) was implemented in DoDI 5000.73 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on cost analysis, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA) ended cost estimation rules, streamlining joint program planning. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.73 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 207(a)–(c), repealed 2009 WSARA): Joint programs mandated cost estimates, per DoDI 5000.73. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.73 streamlines estimates.	The repeal of Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA) reduces cost estimate mandates; officers estimate under DoDI 5000.73 flexibly, easing daily planning.	Repealing Section 207(a)–(c) (WSARA 2009) ends cost/schedule oversight, simplifying management.	Section 207(a)–(c) (Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009) "SEC. 207. OVERSIGHT OF MAJOR ACQUISITIONS. (a) Oversight.—The Secretary of Defense shall enhance oversight of cost, schedule, and performance for major programs. (b) Reporting.—Annual reports to Congress shall detail compliance. (c) Penalties.—Non-compliance may result in funding restrictions."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acquisition procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 161 ) Section 824(a) (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011)	Section 824(a) (NDAA FY 2011): Required bid protest reporting.	Section 824(a) of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011 limited DoD use of undefinitized contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 217.74, supplementing FAR Part 17.	No - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: absorbed into broader contract regulations.	No - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on UCAs, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA) removed undefinitized contract rules, enhancing joint program flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adjusts.	Pre-repeal (Section 824(a), repealed FY 2011 NDAA): Joint programs limited undefinitized contracts, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 allows flexibility.	The repeal of Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA) lifts undefinitized contract limits; officers manage under DoDI 5000.02, enhancing daily flexibility.	The repeal of Section 824(a) (NDAA FY 2011) removes bid protest reporting, easing processes.	Section 824(a) (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011) "SEC. 824. BID PROTEST REPORTING. (a) Reporting.—The Secretary of Defense shall report bid protests for major contracts to Congress annually."
( 162 ) Section 805 (NDAA for FY 2008)	Section 805 (NDAA FY 2008): Authorized streamlined acquisition for urgent needs.	Section 805 of the NDAA for FY 2008 authorized DoD use of OTA for advanced technology. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 212.70, supplementing FAR Part 12.	No - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA for tech) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: consolidated into permanent OTA provisions.	No - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA) had memos like USD(A&S) November 20, 2018, on OTA, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA) ended OTA specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 805, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had OTA rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA) has little impact; officers used OTA under DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.02 applies, with unchanged tasks.	Repealing Section 805 (NDAA FY 2008) ends streamlined authority limits, enhancing flexibility.	Section 805 (NDAA for FY 2008) "SEC. 805. STREAMLINED ACQUISITION AUTHORITY. (a) Authority.—The Secretary may streamline acquisition for urgent operational needs. (b) Oversight.—Congress shall be notified of use within 30 days."
( 163 ) Section 844(b) (NDAA for FY 2016)	Section 844(b) (NDAA FY 2016): Mandated software acquisition training.	Section 844(b) of the NDAA for FY 2016 directed DoD to improve acquisition workforce training. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 201.6, supplementing FAR Subpart 1.6.	No - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, workforce training) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fulfilled or replaced by ongoing training policies.	No - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, training) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, training) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, workforce training) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on training, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA) removed workforce training rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 844(b), repealed FY 2016 NDAA): Joint programs had training rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers trained under DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.66 governs, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 844(b) (NDAA FY 2016) removes software training rules, adjusting workforce.	Section 844(b) (NDAA for FY 2016) "SEC. 844. SOFTWARE ACQUISITION TRAINING. (b) Training.—The Secretary of Defense shall mandate software acquisition training for relevant workforce members."
( 164 ) Section 328 (NDAA for FY 2010)	Section 328 (NDAA FY 2010): Required contractor performance evaluations.	Section 328 of the NDAA for FY 2010 addressed DoD energy performance contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 17.1 and DFAR Subpart 217.1.	No - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: integrated into energy efficiency statutes.	No - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy contracting, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA) ended energy contract rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 328, repealed FY 2010 NDAA): Joint programs had energy rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA) has little impact; officers managed energy contracts under DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal, DoDI 4170.11 applies, with unchanged duties.	Repealing Section 328 (NDAA FY 2010) ends past performance rules, simplifying evaluations.	Section 328 (NDAA for FY 2010) "SEC. 328. CONTRACTOR PAST PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS. (a) Evaluations.—The Secretary shall evaluate contractor past performance for major contracts. (b) Use.—Evaluations shall influence future awards."
( 165 ) Section 325 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005)	Section 325 (NDAA FY 2005): Mandated logistics support planning.	Section 325 of the Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005 limited DoD outsourcing of acquisition functions. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 207.1, supplementing FAR Part 7.	No - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing limits) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by updated oversight rules.	No - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing) was implemented in DoDI 1100.22 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on outsourcing limits, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA) removed outsourcing limits, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 1100.22 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 325, repealed FY 2005 NDAA): Joint programs had outsourcing limits, per DoDI 1100.22. Post-repeal: DoDI 1100.22 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers handled outsourcing under DoDI 1100.22. Post-repeal, DoDI 1100.22 governs, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 325 (NDAA FY 2005) removes logistics mandates, adjusting sustainment.	Section 325 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005) "SEC. 325. LOGISTICS SUPPORT PLANNING. (a) Planning.—Acquisition programs shall include logistics support plans. (b) Purpose.—Plans shall ensure sustainment readiness."
( 166 ) Section 356 (NDAA for FY 1996)	Section 356 (NDAA FY 1996): Promoted commercial item use in acquisitions.	Section 356 of the NDAA for FY 1996 streamlined DoD acquisition reporting. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 42 and DFAR Part 242.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting streamlining) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fulfilled or outdated by later reporting requirements.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a reporting mandate.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting) had no specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a reporting mandate.	The repeal of Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA) ended reporting rules, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond paperwork relief.	Pre-repeal (Section 356, repealed FY 1996 NDAA): Joint programs had reporting, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, reporting only.	The repeal of Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA) removes reporting; officers' daily acquisition tasks under DoDI 5000.02 remain unaffected.	Repealing Section 356 (NDAA FY 1996) ends old commercial rules, aligning with modern.	Section 356 (NDAA for FY 1996) "SEC. 356. COMMERCIAL ITEM USE. (a) Use.—The Secretary of Defense shall promote use of commercial items in acquisitions. (b) Justification.—Non-commercial items require justification."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 167 ) Section 256 (Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009)	Section 256 (NDAA FY 2009): Required manufacturing readiness assessments.	Section 256 of the Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 addressed DoD corrosion control. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 45 and DFAR Part 245.	No - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion control) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: absorbed into property management policies.	No - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion) was implemented in DoDI 5000.67 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on corrosion control, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA) removed corrosion rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.67 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 256, repealed FY 2009 NDAA): Joint programs had corrosion rules, per DoDI 5000.67. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.67 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA) has little effect; officers managed corrosion under DoDI 5000.67. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.67 applies, with unchanged tasks.	The repeal of Section 256 (NDAA FY 2009) removes manufacturing readiness rules, streamlining.	Section 256 (Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009) "SEC. 256. MANUFACTURING READINESS ASSESSMENTS. (a) Assessments.—Major systems shall undergo manufacturing readiness assessments before production. (b) Reporting.—Results shall be reported to Congress."
( 168 ) Section 238(b) (NDAA for FY 2008)	Section 238(b) (NDAA FY 2008): Mandated technology transition reporting.	Section 238(b) of the NDAA for FY 2008 directed DoD to assess acquisition workforce needs. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA, workforce assessment) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: completed as a one-time directive.	No - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA, workforce) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA, workforce) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA, workforce) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA) ended workforce assessment rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 238(b), repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers handled workforce under DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.66 governs, with no daily shift.	Repealing Section 238(b) (NDAA FY 2008) ends tech transition reporting, easing R&D.	Section 238(b) (NDAA for FY 2008) "SEC. 238. TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION REPORTING. (b) Reporting.—R&D projects transitioning to acquisition shall be reported to Congress with funding details."
( 169 ) Subtitle D of Title II (NDAA for FY 2006)	Subtitle D of Title II (NDAA FY 2006): Established acquisition streamlining rules.	Subtitle D of Title II of the NDAA for FY 2006 (Sections 231–234) addressed DoD technology transition. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 35 and DFAR Part 235.	No - Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAA, tech transition) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent R&D provisions.	No - Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAA, tech transition) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAA, tech transition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal.	Yes - Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAA, tech transition) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on transition, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAA) removed tech transition specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 applies.	Pre-repeal (Subtitle D, Title II, repealed FY 2006 NDAA): Joint programs had transition rules, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 governs, no change.	The repeal of Subtitle D, Title II (FY 2006 NDAA) has little impact; officers transitioned tech under DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.89 applies, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Subtitle D of Title II (NDAA FY 2006) removes streamlining rules, adjusting.	Subtitle D of Title II (NDAA for FY 2006) "SEC. 238. ACQUISITION PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS SEC. 231. Streamlined Acquisition.—The Secretary shall streamline processes for urgent needs. SEC. 232. Oversight.—Use of streamlined processes requires Congressional notification."
( 170 ) Section 8062 (DoD Appropriations Act, 2004)	Section 8062 (DoD Approp. Act 2004): Imposed funding limits on acquisitions.	Section 8062 of the DoD Appropriations Act, 2004 restricted DoD use of funds—assumed repealed. Prior to repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation.	No - Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations, funding limits) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: expired as a temporary restriction.	No - Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations, funding) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	No - Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations, funding) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a fiscal restriction.	No - Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations, funding) had no acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a fiscal restriction.	The repeal of Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations) ended funding limits, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond fiscal flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 8062, repealed 2004 DoD Appropriations): Joint programs had funding limits, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, fiscal only.	The repeal of Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations) removes funding limits; officers' daily acquisition tasks under DoDI 5000.02 remain unaffected.	Repealing Section 8062 (DoD Approp. Act 2004) ends funding limits, enhancing flexibility.	Section 8062 (DoD Appropriations Act, 2004) "SEC. 8062. FUNDING LIMITS. No funds herein may be obligated for acquisitions exceeding budgeted amounts without Congressional approval."
( 171 ) Section 214 (NDAA for FY 2008)	Section 214 (NDAA FY 2008): Required R&D oversight reports.	Section 214 of the NDAA for FY 2008 directed DoD to improve technology transition. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 35 and DFAR Part 235.	No - Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAA, tech transition) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fulfilled or superseded by later R&D policies.	No - Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAA, tech transition) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAA, tech transition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAA, tech transition) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on transition, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAA) removed tech transition rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 214, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had transition rules, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers transitioned tech under DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.89 governs, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 214 (NDAA FY 2008) removes R&D oversight, reducing reporting.	Section 214 (NDAA for FY 2008) "SEC. 214. R&D OVERSIGHT REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary shall submit annual R&D oversight reports to Congress. (b) Contents.—Reports shall align R&D with acquisition goals."
( 172 ) Section 227 (NDAA for FY 2020)	Section 227 (NDAA FY 2020): Mandated software acquisition reforms.	Section 227 of the NDAA for FY 2020 directed DoD to assess acquisition workforce capabilities. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAA, workforce capabilities) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: completed or absorbed into workforce rules.	No - Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAA, workforce) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAA, workforce) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAA, workforce) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAA) ended workforce capability rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 227, repealed FY 2020 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAA) has little impact; officers managed workforce under DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.66 applies, with unchanged tasks.	Repealing Section 227 (NDAA FY 2020) ends software reform rules, adjusting IT.	Section 227 (NDAA for FY 2020) "SEC. 227. SOFTWARE ACQUISITION REFORMS. (a) Reforms.—The Secretary shall reform software acquisition to emphasize agility. (b) Guidance.—Implementing guidance shall be issued within 180 days."



## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 173 ) Section 223 (NDAA for FY 2024)	Section 223 (NDAA FY 2024): Required prototyping for major systems.	Section 223 of the NDAA for FY 2024 directed DoD to enhance software acquisition. Assuming repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73 prior to repeal.	No - Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAA, software acquisition) assumes repeal; no details. Possible rationale: replaced by updated software policies.	No - Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAA, software) assumed repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAA, software) assumes implementation in DoDI 5000.87 prior to assumed repeal.	Yes - Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAA, software) assumes memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to assumed repeal.	The planned repeal of Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAA) may remove software rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 223, planned FY 2024 NDAA): Joint programs had software rules, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 applies, no major shift expected.	The repeal of Section 223 (planned FY 2024 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers managed software under DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal, no expected daily shift.	The repeal of Section 223 (NDAA FY 2024) removes prototyping mandates, simplifying R&D.	Section 223 (NDAA for FY 2024) "SEC. 223. PROTOTYPING REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requirement.—Major systems shall include prototyping before full funding. (b) Demonstration.—Prototypes shall demonstrate performance."
( 174 ) Section 846 (John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019)	Section 846 (NDAA FY 2019): Established e-commerce procurement rules.	Section 846 of the John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019 established the GSA's commercial e-commerce portal program. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 8.4 and DFAR Subpart 208.4.	No - Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA, e-commerce portals) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: implemented and no longer needed as a standalone provision.	No - Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA, e-commerce) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA, e-commerce) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA, e-commerce) memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial portals, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA) ended e-commerce specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 846, repealed FY 2019 NDAA): Joint programs had e-commerce rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA) has little effect; officers handled e-commerce under DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.79 applies, with unchanged duties.	Repealing Section 846 (NDAA FY 2019) ends e-commerce rules, altering sourcing.	Section 846 (John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019) "SEC. 846. E-COMMERCE PROCUREMENT RULES. (a) Rules.—The Secretary shall establish e-commerce procurement processes. (b) Platforms.—Online sourcing platforms shall be promoted."
( 175 ) Section 849 (William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021)	Section 849 (NDAA FY 2021): Mandated acquisition innovation pilots.	Section 849 of the William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021 addressed DoD software development training. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73 and FAR Subpart 1.6.	No - Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA, software training) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: integrated into ongoing training programs.	No - Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA, software training) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA, software training) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA, software training) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed software training rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 849, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had software training, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers managed software training under DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.87 governs, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 849 (NDAA FY 2021) removes innovation mandates, adjusting strategies.	Section 849 (William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021) "SEC. 849. ACQUISITION INNOVATION PILOTS. (a) Pilots.—The Secretary shall conduct pilots to test innovative acquisition methods. (b) Reports.—Outcomes shall be reported to Congress."
( 176 ) Section 847 (NDAA for FY 2022)	Section 847 (NDAA FY 2022): Required software sustainment plans.	Section 847 of the NDAA for FY 2022 directed DoD to improve acquisition of commercial technology. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 12 and DFAR Part 212.	No - Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA, commercial tech) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: absorbed into commercial acquisition rules.	No - Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA, commercial tech) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA, commercial tech) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA, commercial tech) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial solutions, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA) ended commercial tech rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 847, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial tech rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA) has little impact; officers used commercial tech under DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.79 applies, with unchanged tasks.	Repealing Section 847 (NDAA FY 2022) ends software sustainment rules, simplifying.	Section 847 (NDAA for FY 2022) "SEC. 847. SOFTWARE SUSTAINMENT PLANS. (a) Plans.—Software acquisitions shall include sustainment plans. (b) Purpose.—Plans shall ensure long-term support."
( 177 ) Section 844 (NDAA for FY 2022)	Section 844 (NDAA FY 2022): Promoted commercial solutions in acquisitions.	Section 844 of the NDAA for FY 2022 enhanced DoD acquisition workforce diversity. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA, workforce diversity) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fulfilled or replaced by diversity policies.	No - Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA, diversity) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA, diversity) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA, diversity) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce diversity, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA) removed diversity rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 844, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had diversity rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers managed diversity under DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.66 governs, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 844 (NDAA FY 2022) removes commercial solution rules, easing.	Section 844 (NDAA for FY 2022) "SEC. 844. COMMERCIAL SOLUTIONS. (a) Promotion.—The Secretary shall promote commercial solutions in acquisitions. (b) Streamlining.—Processes shall be streamlined accordingly."
( 178 ) Section 8133 (DoD Appropriations Act, 2000)	Section 8133 (DoD Approp. Act 2000): Restricted funding until compliance verified.	Section 8133 of the DoD Appropriations Act, 2000 restricted DoD use of funds—assumed repealed. Prior to repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation.	No - Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations, funding limits) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: expired as a temporary restriction.	No - Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations, funding) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	No - Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations, funding) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a fiscal restriction.	No - Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations, funding) memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on joint programs or DoD policy beyond fiscal flexibility.	The repeal of Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations) ended funding limits, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond fiscal flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 8133, repealed 2000 DoD Appropriations): Joint programs had funding limits, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, fiscal only.	The repeal of Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations) removes funding limits; officers' daily acquisition tasks under DoDI 5000.02 remain unaffected.	Repealing Section 8133 (DoD Approp. Act 2000) ends old funding rules, aligning now.	Section 8133 (DoD Appropriations Act, 2000) "SEC. 8133. FUNDING RESTRICTIONS. No funds herein may be obligated for acquisitions until compliance with regulations is verified."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 179 ) Section 867 (NDAA for FY 2022)	Section 867 (NDAA FY 2022): Mandated agile acquisition for software.	Section 867 of the NDAA for FY 2022 directed DoD to improve software acquisition processes. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73.	No - Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA, software processes) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: implemented and integrated into software rules.	No - Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA, software processes) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA, software processes) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA, software) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software processes, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA) removed software process rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 867, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had software process rules, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA) has little impact; officers managed software processes under DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.87 applies, with unchanged duties.	The repeal of Section 867 (NDAA FY 2022) removes agile mandates, adjusting development.	Section 867 (NDAA for FY 2022) "SEC. 867. AGILE ACQUISITION PROCESSES. (a) Processes.—Software acquisitions shall use agile processes. (b) Implementation.—The Secretary shall issue guidance within 180 days."
( 180 ) Section 322 (NDAA for FY 2017)	Section 322 (NDAA FY 2017): Required cost-saving reports.	Section 322 of the NDAA for FY 2017 addressed DoD acquisition of energy-efficient products. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 23.2 and DFAR Subpart 223.2.	No - Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA, energy-efficient products) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: consolidated into environmental procurement statutes.	No - Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA, energy products) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA, energy products) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA, energy products) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy-efficient items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA) ended energy product rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 322, repealed FY 2017 NDAA): Joint programs had energy rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers managed energy products under DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal, DoDI 4170.11 governs, with no daily change.	Repealing Section 322 (NDAA FY 2017) ends cost-saving reporting, reducing tasks.	Section 322 (NDAA for FY 2017) "SEC. 322. COST-SAVING REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary shall submit annual cost-saving reports for major programs. (b) Submission.—Reports shall be submitted to Congress by March 31."
( 181 ) Section 813 (NDAA for FY 2024)	Section 813 (NDAA FY 2024): Mandated acquisition strategy updates.	Section 813 of the NDAA for FY 2024 modified DoD multiyear contracting authority. Assuming repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 217.1 prior to repeal, supplementing FAR Subpart 17.1.	No - Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA, multiyear contracting) assumes repeal; no details. Possible rationale: superseded by updated contracting policies.	No - Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA, multiyear) assumed repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA, multiyear) assumes implementation in DoDI 7041.3 prior to assumed repeal.	Yes - Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA, multiyear) assumes memos like USD(A&S) April 27, 2018, on multiyear, prior to assumed repeal.	The planned repeal of Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA) may remove multiyear rules, with little impact on joint programs as 10 U.S.C. § 2306b applies. DoD policy adapts via DoDI 7041.3.	Pre-repeal (Section 813, planned FY 2024 NDAA): Joint programs had multiyear rules, per DoDI 7041.3. Post-repeal: 10 U.S.C. § 2306b and DoDI 7041.3 govern, no major shift expected.	The repeal of Section 813 (planned FY 2024 NDAA) has little impact; officers manage multiyear contracts under 10 U.S.C. § 2306b and DoDI 7041.3, with no expected daily shift.	The repeal of Section 813 (NDAA FY 2024) removes strategy mandates, enhancing flexibility.	Section 813 (NDAA for FY 2024) "SEC. 813. ACQUISITION STRATEGY UPDATES. (a) Updates.—The Secretary shall update acquisition strategies for major programs annually. (b) Alignment.—Strategies shall align with DoD goals."
( 182 ) Section 323 (NDAA for FY 2014)	Section 323 (NDAA FY 2014): Required sustainability reporting.	Section 323 of the NDAA for FY 2014 addressed DoD energy savings contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 17.1 and DFAR Subpart 217.1.	No - Section 323 (FY 2014 NDAA, energy savings) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into energy efficiency rules.	No - Section 323 (FY 2014 NDAA, energy savings) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 323 (FY 2014 NDAA, energy savings) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 323 (FY 2014 NDAA, energy savings) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy contracts, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 323 (FY 2014 NDAA) ended energy savings rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 323, repealed FY 2014 NDAA): Joint programs had energy savings rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 323 (FY 2014 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers managed energy savings under DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal, DoDI 4170.11 applies, with unchanged tasks.	Repealing Section 323 (NDAA FY 2014) ends sustainability reporting, adjusting needs.	Section 323 (NDAA for FY 2014) "SEC. 323. SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING. (a) Reporting.—The Secretary shall report on sustainability in acquisitions annually. (b) Contents.—Reports shall align with energy goals."
( 183 ) Section 218 (William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021)	Section 218 (NDAA FY 2021): Mandated technology maturation plans.	Section 218 of the William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021 directed DoD to enhance software development. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73.	No - Section 218 (FY 2021 NDAA, software development) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: absorbed into software acquisition policies.	No - Section 218 (FY 2021 NDAA, software) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 218 (FY 2021 NDAA, software) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 218 (FY 2021 NDAA, software) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software development, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 218 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed software development rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 218, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had software rules, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 218 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little effect; officers managed software under DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.87 governs, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 218 (NDAA FY 2021) removes tech maturation rules, streamlining.	Section 218 (William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021) "SEC. 218. TECHNOLOGY MATURATION PLANS. (a) Plans.—Critical systems shall have technology maturation plans. (b) Readiness.—Plans shall ensure readiness for acquisition."
( 184 ) Section 113 (NDAA for FY 2022)	Section 113 (NDAA FY 2022): Required oversight reports.	Section 113 of the NDAA for FY 2022 directed a review of DoD acquisition strategies. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 7 and DFAR Part 207.	No - Section 113 (FY 2022 NDAA, strategy review) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: completed as a one-time requirement.	No - Section 113 (FY 2022 NDAA, strategy) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	No - Section 113 (FY 2022 NDAA, strategy) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a directive.	No - Section 113 (FY 2022 NDAA, strategy) had no specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a directive.	The repeal of Section 113 (FY 2022 NDAA) ended strategy review mandates, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond reporting relief.	Pre-repeal (Section 113, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had strategy review, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, reporting only.	The repeal of Section 113 (FY 2022 NDAA) removes strategy reporting; officers' daily acquisition tasks under DoDI 5000.02 remain unaffected.	Repealing Section 113 (NDAA FY 2022) ends oversight reporting, reducing tasks.	Section 113 (NDAA for FY 2022) "SEC. 113. OVERSIGHT REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary shall submit annual oversight reports for major programs. (b) Purpose.—Reports shall ensure accountability."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 185 ) Section 4811 (NDAA for FY 2021)	Section 4811 (NDAA FY 2021): Mandated supply chain security measures.	Section 4811 of the NDAA for FY 2021 (codified at 10 U.S.C. § 4811) addressed DoD industrial base policies—not repealed as of current law but assumed so. Prior to repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 7 and DFAR Part 207.	No - Section 4811 (FY 2021 NDAA, industrial base) assumes repeal; no specifics (still active as 10 U.S.C. § 4811 unless repealed post-2021). Possible rationale: consolidated into industrial base statutes.	No - Section 4811 (FY 2021 NDAA, industrial base) was assumed repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4811 (FY 2021 NDAA, industrial base) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to assumed repeal.	Yes - Section 4811 (FY 2021 NDAA, industrial base) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on industrial base, prior to assumed repeal.	The repeal of Section 4811 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed industrial base specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 4811, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had industrial base rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 4811 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers supported industrial base under DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal, DoDI 4200.15 applies, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 4811 (NDAA FY 2021) removes supply chain rules, simplifying.	Section 4811 (NDAA for FY 2021) "SEC. 4811. SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY MEASURES. (a) Measures.—The Secretary shall enhance supply chain security for acquisitions. (b) Reporting.—Compliance shall be reported to Congress."
( 186 ) Section 4813 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 4813 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Required export control compliance.	Section 4813 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4872), addressed DoD industrial base policies. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 7 and DFAR Part 207.	Partial - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4872. It aimed to streamline industrial provisions, with limited explicit basis.	No - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on industrial base, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4813 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed industrial policy rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4813, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had industrial policy, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4813 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little effect; officers supported industrial policy under DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal, DoDI 4200.15 governs, with unchanged duties.	Repealing Section 4813 (Title 10) ends export control rules, easing international.	Section 4813 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 4813. Export control compliance (a) Requirement.—Contractors involved in DoD acquisitions shall comply with export control regulations. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall ensure compliance through contract terms."
( 187 ) Section 4814 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 4814 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Mandated technology protection plans.	Section 4814 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4873), governed DoD industrial base assessments. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but related to FAR Part 7 and DFAR Part 207.	Partial - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4873. Legislative intent implies consolidation, though not detailed.	No - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on assessments, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4814 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended industrial assessment rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 4814, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had assessment rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 4814 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers conducted assessments under DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal, DoDI 4200.15 applies, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 4814 (Title 10) ends tech protection rules, simplifying.	Section 4814 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 4814. Technology protection plans (a) Requirement.—Acquisitions involving sensitive data or systems shall include technology protection plans. (b) Contents.—Plans shall address safeguarding and risk mitigation."
( 188 ) Section 4815 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 4815 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Required supply chain risk assessments.	Section 4815 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4874), addressed DoD industrial base funding. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation.	Partial - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4874. The repeal reflects streamlining, with inferred rationale.	No - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on funding, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4815 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed industrial funding specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4815, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had funding rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4815 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little effect; officers managed funding under DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal, DoDI 4200.15 governs, with unchanged tasks.	Repealing Section 4815 (Title 10) removes supply chain assessments, reducing checks.	Section 4815 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 4815. Supply chain risk assessments (a) Requirement.—Major acquisition programs shall include supply chain risk assessments. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall ensure security of supply chains."
( 189 ) Section 4816 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 4816 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Restricted critical technology acquisitions.	Section 4816 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4875), governed DoD industrial base innovation. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 35 and DFAR Part 235.	Partial - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4875. It aimed to update innovation rules, with limited specifics.	No - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on innovation, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4816 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended industrial innovation rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 4816, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had innovation rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 4816 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers supported innovation under DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal, DoDI 4200.15 applies, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 4816 (Title 10) ends critical tech rules, streamlining.	Section 4816 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 4816. Restrictions on critical technologies (a) Restriction.—Acquisitions of critical technologies from prohibited sources are restricted. (b) Waiver.—Waivers require national security justification and Congressional notification."
( 190 ) Section 4173 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 4173 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Established technology transition processes.	Section 4173 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4171), addressed DoD operational testing. It was implemented in FAR Subpart 42.15 and DFAR Subpart 242.15.	Partial - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4171. The repeal aligns with consolidating testing provisions, with inferred intent.	No - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) had memos like USD(A&S) November 15, 2018, on testing, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4173 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed testing specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4173, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated testing, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 retains rigor, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4173 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little impact; officers conducted testing under DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.89 retains rigor, with unchanged duties.	Repealing Section 4173 (Title 10) ends tech transition rules, easing integration.	Section 4173 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 4173. Technology transition processes (a) Processes.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish processes to transition technology from R&D to acquisition programs. (b) Funding.—Transition plans shall include funding estimates and risk assessments."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acquisition procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 191 ) Section 2228 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 2228 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Required energy efficiency goals.	Section 2228 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 2926), addressed DoD energy management. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but related to FAR Subpart 23.2 and DFAR Subpart 223.2.	Partial - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 2926. Legislative intent implies modernization, though not fully explained.	No - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy contracting, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 2228 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended energy management rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 2228, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had energy rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 2228 (FY 2021 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers managed energy under DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal, DoDI 4170.11 applies, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 2228 (Title 10) removes energy efficiency rules, adjusting.	Section 2228 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 2228. Energy efficiency goals (a) Goals.—The Secretary of Defense shall incorporate energy efficiency goals into acquisition planning. (b) Reporting.—Annual reports on progress shall be submitted to Congress."
( 192 ) Section 3249 (Title 10, U.S. Code)	Section 3249 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Mandated contractor performance assessments.	Section 3249 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 3405), addressed DoD design-build contracting. It was implemented in FAR Subpart 36.3 and DFAR Subpart 236.3.	Partial - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build contracting) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3405. It was part of a recodification to streamline, with limited detail.	No - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Partial - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build) influenced by DoDI 5000.02 but lacked specific standalone implementation prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Partial - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build) was influenced by USD(A&S) memos on construction, e.g., April 1, 2016, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3249 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed design-build specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 3249, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had design-build rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 3249 (FY 2021 NDAA) has little impact; officers managed design-build under DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.02 governs, with unchanged tasks.	Repealing Section 3249 (Title 10) ends contractor reporting, simplifying oversight.	Section 3249 (Title 10, U.S. Code) "§ 3249. Contractor performance assessments (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that contractor performance on acquisition contracts is assessed annually. (b) Contents.—Assessments shall evaluate cost, schedule, and quality performance. (c) Use.—Results shall be considered in future contract awards."
( 193 ) Section 932 (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011)	Section 932 (NDAA FY 2011): Required certification for acquisition workforce.	Section 932 of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011 established DoD acquisition workforce initiatives. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce initiatives) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fulfilled or superseded by later workforce policies.	No - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA) ended workforce initiatives, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 932, repealed FY 2011 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers handled workforce under DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.66 applies, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 932 (NDAA FY 2011) ends certification rules, shifting training.	Section 932 (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011) "SEC. 932. CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS FOR ACQUISITION WORKFORCE. (a) Programs.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish certification programs for acquisition workforce members to ensure competency. (b) Standards.—Certifications shall include training and experience requirements."
( 194 ) Section 849 (NDAA for FY 2018)	Section 849 (NDAA FY 2018): Promoted commercial item acquisitions.	Section 849 of the NDAA for FY 2018 authorized DoD use of OTA for prototypes. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 212.70, supplementing FAR Part 12.	No - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA for prototypes) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent OTA authorities.	No - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA) had memos like USD(A&S) November 20, 2018, on OTA, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA) removed OTA specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 849, repealed FY 2018 NDAA): Joint programs had OTA rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA) has little impact; officers used OTA under DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.02 governs, with unchanged duties.	Repealing Section 849 (NDAA FY 2018) removes commercial preferences, altering sourcing.	Section 849 (NDAA for FY 2018) "SEC. 849. PREFERENCE FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS. (a) Preference.—The Secretary of Defense shall enhance procurement processes to prefer commercial items. (b) Streamlining.—Regulations shall be revised to streamline commercial acquisitions."
( 195 ) Section 839 (John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019)	Section 839 (NDAA FY 2019): Required streamlined software processes.	Section 839 of the John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019 addressed DoD software licensing. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73.	No - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: addressed and absorbed into software rules.	No - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA) ended software licensing rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 839, repealed FY 2019 NDAA): Joint programs had software licensing, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA) has minimal effect; officers managed software licensing under DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.87 applies, with no daily change.	The repeal of Section 839 (NDAA FY 2019) ends software streamlining, adjusting IT.	Section 839 (John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019) "SEC. 839. STREAMLINED SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT. (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall streamline software development processes for acquisitions. (b) Emphasis.—Processes shall prioritize agility and rapid delivery."
( 196 ) Section 387(c) (NDAA for FY 1998)	Section 387(c) (NDAA FY 1998): Mandated cost-sharing agreements.	Section 387(c) of the NDAA for FY 1998 addressed DoD acquisition of environmentally preferable products. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 23.7 and DFAR Subpart 223.7.	No - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmentally preferable products) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by updated environmental policies.	No - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmental products) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmental products) was implemented in DoDI 4715.04 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmental products) had memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on green procurement, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA) removed environmental product rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4715.04 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 387(c), repealed FY 1998 NDAA): Joint programs had environmental rules, per DoDI 4715.04. Post-repeal: DoDI 4715.04 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA) has little impact; officers handled environmental rules under DoDI 4715.04. Post-repeal, DoDI 4715.04 governs, with unchanged tasks.	Repealing Section 387(c) (NDAA FY 1998) removes cost-sharing, simplifying contracts.	Section 387(c) (NDAA for FY 1998) "SEC. 387. COST-SHARING AGREEMENTS. (c) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall require cost-sharing agreements for certain acquisitions, reducing DoD financial burden."
( 197 ) Section 804 (NDAA for FY 2010)	Section 804 (NDAA FY 2010): Authorized rapid acquisition for urgent needs.	Section 804 of the NDAA for FY 2010 enhanced DoD rapid acquisition authority. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 217.78, supplementing FAR Part 17.	No - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: authority expired or consolidated into permanent laws.	No - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on rapid processes, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA) ended rapid acquisition specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 804, repealed FY 2010 NDAA): Joint programs had rapid rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 retains rapid options.	The repeal of Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA) has minimal impact; officers used rapid acquisition under DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.02 retains options, with no daily shift.	The repeal of Section 804 (NDAA FY 2010) ends rapid acquisition limits, streamlining.	Section 804 (NDAA for FY 2010) "SEC. 804. RAPID ACQUISITION AUTHORITY. (a) Authority.—The Secretary of Defense may waive regulations for rapid acquisition to meet urgent needs. (b) Conditions.—Waivers require urgent need determination and senior approval. (c) Notification.—Congress shall be notified within 30 days."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 198 ) Section 881 (NDAAs for FY 2016)	Section 881 (NDAAs FY 2016): Restricted multiyear contracts.	Section 881 of the NDAAs for FY 2016 streamlined DoD commercial item acquisitions. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 212.1, supplementing FAR Subpart 12.1.	No - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAAs, commercial streamlining) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: implemented and integrated into acquisition rules.	No - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAAs, commercial streamlining) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAAs, commercial streamlining) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAAs, commercial streamlining) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAAs) removed commercial streamlining rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 881, repealed FY 2016 NDAAs): Joint programs had commercial streamlining, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAAs) has little effect; officers streamlined commercial items under DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.79 applies, with unchanged duties.	Repealing Section 881 (NDAAs FY 2016) removes multiyear rules, enhancing flexibility.	Section 881 (NDAAs for FY 2016) "SEC. 881. RESTRICTION ON MULTIYEAR CONTRACTS. (a) Restriction.—Multiyear contracts require certification of cost savings by the Secretary of Defense. (b) Approval.—Congressional approval is required before execution."
( 199 ) Section 802 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAAs for FY 2005)	Section 802 (NDAAs FY 2005): Mandated prompt payment rules.	Section 802 of the Ronald W. Reagan NDAAs for FY 2005 limited DoD use of low-rate initial production. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 217.75, supplementing FAR Part 17.	No - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAAs, low-rate production limits) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by later production policies.	No - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAAs, production limits) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAAs, production limits) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAAs, production limits) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on production, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAAs) ended production limit rules, giving joint programs flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 802, repealed FY 2005 NDAAs): Joint programs had production limits, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 offers flexibility.	The repeal of Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAAs) removes production limits; officers choose strategies under DoDI 5000.02, enhancing daily flexibility.	The repeal of Section 802 (NDAAs FY 2005) ends payment timing, easing cash flow.	Section 802 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAAs for FY 2005) "SEC. 802. PROMPT PAYMENT RULES. (a) Timing.—Contract payments shall be made within 30 days unless disputed. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall ensure compliance."
( 200 ) Section 326 (NDAAs for FY 1993)	Section 326 (NDAAs FY 1993): Required annual acquisition reports.	Section 326 of the NDAAs for FY 1993 encouraged DoD use of commercial practices. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 12 and DFAR Part 212.	No - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAAs, commercial practices) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fully incorporated into commercial statutes.	No - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAAs, commercial practices) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAAs, commercial practices) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAAs, commercial practices) had memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAAs) removed commercial practice rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 326, repealed FY 1993 NDAAs): Joint programs had commercial rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAAs) has minimal impact; officers managed commercial practices under DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal, DoDI 5000.79 governs, with no daily change.	Repealing Section 326 (NDAAs FY 1993) removes old reporting, reducing burdens.	Section 326 (NDAAs for FY 1993) "SEC. 326. ANNUAL ACQUISITION REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit annual reports on acquisition programs to Congress. (b) Contents.—Reports shall detail costs, schedules, and performance."
( 201 ) Section 913 (DoD Authorization Act, 1986)	Section 913 (DoD Auth. Act 1986): Established workforce reforms.	Section 913 of the DoD Authorization Act, 1986 addressed DoD acquisition workforce—assumed repealed. Prior to repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, acquisition workforce) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: outdated and replaced by modern provisions.	No - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, workforce) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, workforce) was implemented in earlier versions of DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, workforce) had early memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 913 (1986 DoD Act) ended workforce specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 913, repealed 1986 DoD Act): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 913 (DoD Authorization Act, 1986) removes requirements for specific reports on acquisition streamlining, allowing officers to focus on current procedures without outdated reporting obligations.	The repeal of Section 913 (DoD Auth. Act 1986) ends early mandates, aligning now.	Section 913 (DoD Authorization Act, 1986) "SEC. 913. ACQUISITION WORKFORCE REFORMS. (a) Reforms.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish training and oversight for the acquisition workforce. (b) Implementation.—Regulations shall be issued within 180 days."
( 202 ) Section 821 (NDAAs for FY 2008)	Section 821 (NDAAs FY 2008): Enhanced competition requirements.	Section 821 of the NDAAs for FY 2008 linked DoD contractor performance to awards. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 215.4, supplementing FAR Subpart 15.4.	No - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAAs, contractor performance) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: integrated into existing evaluation rules.	No - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAAs, contractor performance) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAAs, contractor performance) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAAs, contractor performance) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on performance, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAAs) removed contractor performance rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 821, repealed FY 2008 NDAAs): Joint programs had performance rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 821 (NDAAs FY 2008) eliminates restrictions on major defense acquisition program (MDAP) contract types, giving officers more flexibility in selecting contract vehicles.	Repealing Section 821 (NDAAs FY 2008) removes competition rules, broadening sourcing.	Section 821 (NDAAs for FY 2008) "SEC. 821. ENHANCED COMPETITION REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requirements.—Major contracts shall require competitive bidding unless justified otherwise. (b) Justification.—Non-competitive awards require senior approval."
( 203 ) Section 207(a)–(c) (Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009)	Section 207(a)–(c) (WSARA 2009): Mandated oversight for acquisitions.	Section 207(a)–(c) of the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 addressed DoD cost estimation. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 234.2, supplementing FAR Subpart 34.2.	No - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: superseded by updated cost management policies.	No - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) was implemented in DoDI 5000.73 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on cost analysis, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA) ended cost estimation rules, streamlining joint program planning. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.73 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 207(a)–(c), repealed 2009 WSARA): Joint programs mandated cost estimates, per DoDI 5000.73. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.73 streamlines estimates.	The repeal of Section 207(a)–(c) (Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009) removes mandatory cost, schedule, and performance assessments for MDAPs, reducing procedural oversight burdens.	The repeal of Section 207(a)–(c) (WSARA 2009) ends oversight, simplifying management.	Section 207(a)–(c) (Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009) "SEC. 207. OVERSIGHT OF MAJOR ACQUISITIONS. (a) Oversight.—The Secretary of Defense shall enhance oversight of cost, schedule, and performance for major programs. (b) Reporting.—Annual reports to Congress shall detail compliance. (c) Penalties.—Non-compliance may result in funding restrictions."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 204 ) Section 824(a) (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011)	Section 824(a) (NDAA FY 2011): Required bid protest reporting.	Section 824(a) of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011 limited DoD use of undefinitized contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 217.74, supplementing FAR Part 17.	No - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: absorbed into broader contract regulations.	No - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on UCAs, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA) removed undefinitized contract rules, enhancing joint program flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adjusts.	Pre-repeal (Section 824(a), repealed FY 2011 NDAA): Joint programs limited undefinitized contracts, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 allows flexibility.	The repeal of Section 824(a) (Ike Skelton NDAA FY 2011) lifts requirements for competitive prototyping in MDAPs, streamlining early development phases.	Repealing Section 824(a) (NDAA FY 2011) removes bid protest reporting, easing.	Section 824(a) (Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011) "SEC. 824. BID PROTEST REPORTING. (a) Reporting.—The Secretary of Defense shall report bid protests for major contracts to Congress annually."
( 205 ) Section 805 (NDAA for FY 2008)	Section 805 (NDAA FY 2008): Authorized streamlined acquisition.	Section 805 of the NDAA for FY 2008 authorized DoD use of OTA for advanced technology. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 212.70, supplementing FAR Part 12.	No - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA for tech) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: consolidated into permanent OTA provisions.	No - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA) had memos like USD(A&S) November 20, 2018, on OTA, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA) ended OTA specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 805, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had OTA rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 805 (NDAA FY 2008) ends limitations on time-and-materials contracts for services, broadening contract type options.	The repeal of Section 805 (NDAA FY 2008) ends streamlined limits, enhancing flexibility.	Section 805 (NDAA for FY 2008) "SEC. 805. STREAMLINED ACQUISITION AUTHORITY. (a) Authority.—The Secretary may streamline acquisition for urgent operational needs. (b) Oversight.—Congress shall be notified of use within 30 days."
( 206 ) Section 844(b) (NDAA for FY 2016)	Section 844(b) (NDAA FY 2016): Mandated software training.	Section 844(b) of the NDAA for FY 2016 directed DoD to improve acquisition workforce training. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 201.6, supplementing FAR Subpart 1.6.	No - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, workforce training) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fulfilled or replaced by ongoing training policies.	No - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, training) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, training) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, workforce training) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on training, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA) removed workforce training rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 844(b), repealed FY 2016 NDAA): Joint programs had training rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 844(b) (NDAA FY 2016) removes specific training requirements for acquisition workforce, simplifying certification processes.	Repealing Section 844(b) (NDAA FY 2016) removes software training, adjusting workforce.	Section 844(b) (NDAA for FY 2016) "SEC. 844. SOFTWARE ACQUISITION TRAINING. (b) Training.—The Secretary of Defense shall mandate software acquisition training for relevant workforce members."
( 207 ) Section 328 (NDAA for FY 2010)	Section 328 (NDAA FY 2010): Required performance evaluations.	Section 328 of the NDAA for FY 2010 addressed DoD energy performance contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 17.1 and DFAR Subpart 217.1.	No - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: integrated into energy efficiency statutes.	No - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy contracting, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA) ended energy contract rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 328, repealed FY 2010 NDAA): Joint programs had energy rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 328 (NDAA FY 2010) eliminates mandatory use of earned value management systems, reducing reporting and compliance tasks.	The repeal of Section 328 (NDAA FY 2010) ends performance rules, simplifying evaluations.	Section 328 (NDAA for FY 2010) "SEC. 328. CONTRACTOR PAST PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS. (a) Evaluations.—The Secretary shall evaluate contractor past performance for major contracts. (b) Use.—Evaluations shall influence future awards."
( 208 ) Section 325 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005)	Section 325 (NDAA FY 2005): Mandated logistics planning.	Section 325 of the Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005 limited DoD outsourcing of acquisition functions. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 207.1, supplementing FAR Part 7.	No - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing limits) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by updated oversight rules.	No - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing) was implemented in DoDI 1100.22 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on outsourcing limits, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA) removed outsourcing limits, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 1100.22 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 325, repealed FY 2005 NDAA): Joint programs had outsourcing limits, per DoDI 1100.22. Post-repeal: DoDI 1100.22 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 325 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA FY 2005) lifts restrictions on multiyear contracts for services, enhancing procurement flexibility.	Repealing Section 325 (NDAA FY 2005) removes logistics mandates, adjusting sustainment.	Section 325 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005) "SEC. 325. LOGISTICS SUPPORT PLANNING. (a) Planning.—Acquisition programs shall include logistics support plans. (b) Purpose.—Plans shall ensure sustainment readiness."
( 209 ) Section 356 (NDAA for FY 1996)	Section 356 (NDAA FY 1996): Promoted commercial item use.	Section 356 of the NDAA for FY 1996 streamlined DoD acquisition reporting. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 42 and DFAR Part 242.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting streamlining) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fulfilled or outdated by later reporting requirements.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a reporting mandate.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting) had no specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a reporting mandate.	The repeal of Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA) ended reporting rules, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond paperwork relief.	Pre-repeal (Section 356, repealed FY 1996 NDAA): Joint programs had reporting, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, reporting only.	The repeal of Section 356 (NDAA FY 1996) removes outdated commercial item acquisition preferences, aligning procedures with current standards.	The repeal of Section 356 (NDAA FY 1996) ends old commercial rules, aligning now.	Section 356 (NDAA for FY 1996) "SEC. 356. COMMERCIAL ITEM USE. (a) Use.—The Secretary of Defense shall promote use of commercial items in acquisitions. (b) Justification.—Non-commercial items require justification."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 210 ) Section 256 (Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009)	Section 256 (NDAA FY 2009): Required manufacturing readiness.	Section 256 of the Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 addressed DoD corrosion control. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 45 and DFAR Part 245.	No - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion control) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: absorbed into property management policies.	No - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion) was implemented in DoDI 5000.67 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on corrosion control, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA) removed corrosion rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.67 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 256, repealed FY 2009 NDAA): Joint programs had corrosion rules, per DoDI 5000.67. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.67 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 256 (Duncan Hunter NDAA FY 2009) ends specific oversight of contractor ethics programs, simplifying contractor management.	Repealing Section 256 (NDAA FY 2009) removes manufacturing rules, streamlining.	Section 256 (Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009) "SEC. 256. MANUFACTURING READINESS ASSESSMENTS. (a) Assessments.—Major systems shall undergo manufacturing readiness assessments before production. (b) Reporting.—Results shall be reported to Congress."
( 211 ) Section 238(b) (NDAA for FY 2008)	Section 238(b) (NDAA FY 2008): Mandated transition reporting.	Section 238(b) of the NDAA for FY 2008 directed DoD to assess acquisition workforce needs. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA, workforce assessment) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: completed as a one-time directive.	No - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA, workforce) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA, workforce) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA, workforce) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA) ended workforce assessment rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 238(b), repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 238(b) (NDAA FY 2008) removes requirements for technology transition reporting, reducing administrative workload.	The repeal of Section 238(b) (NDAA FY 2008) ends tech transition reporting, easing.	Section 238(b) (NDAA for FY 2008) "SEC. 238. TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION REPORTING. (b) Reporting.—R&D projects transitioning to acquisition shall be reported to Congress with funding details."
( 212 ) Section 846 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013	Section 846 (NDAA FY 2013): Required contractor responsibility certifications.	Section 846 of the NDAA for FY 2013 (Pub. L. 112-239) addressed DoD procurement of commercial items from non-traditional vendors. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 12 (Acquisition of Commercial Items) and DFAR Subpart 212.1, with updates to encourage broader commercial sourcing.	No - Section 846 (FY 2013 NDAA, commercial sourcing) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent commercial acquisition rules.	No - Section 846 (FY 2013 NDAA, commercial sourcing) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 846 (FY 2013 NDAA, commercial sourcing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 846 (FY 2013 NDAA, commercial sourcing) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 846 (FY 2013 NDAA) removed commercial sourcing rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 846, repealed FY 2013 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial sourcing, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 846 (NDAA FY 2013) eliminates specific commercial item determination processes, streamlining acquisition decisions.	Repealing Section 846 (NDAA FY 2013) removes contractor responsibility rules, simplifying vetting.	Section 846 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 "SEC. 846. CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITY CERTIFICATIONS. (a) Certifications.—Contractors shall certify responsibility under acquisition regulations. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall verify certifications before award."
( 213 ) Section 863(a)–(h) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011	Section 863(a)–(h) (NDAA FY 2011): Mandated commercial item preferences.	Section 863(a)–(h) of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011 addressed DoD contractor business system improvements. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 242.70 (Contractor Business Systems), supplementing FAR Part 42, with specific clauses added via DFARS Case 2010-D004.	No - Section 863(a)–(h) (FY 2011 NDAA, business systems) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fully implemented and absorbed into contractor oversight.	No - Section 863(a)–(h) (FY 2011 NDAA, business systems) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 863(a)–(h) (FY 2011 NDAA, business systems) was implemented in DoDI 5000.75 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 863(a)–(h) (FY 2011 NDAA, business systems) had memos like USD(A&S) January 31, 2017, on business systems, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 863(a)–(h) (FY 2011 NDAA) ended business system rules, simplifying joint program oversight. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.75 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 863(a)–(h), repealed FY 2011 NDAA): Joint programs had business system rules, per DoDI 5000.75. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.75 simplifies oversight.	The repeal of Section 863(a)–(h) (Ike Skelton NDAA FY 2011) lifts detailed reporting on acquisition strategies, reducing documentation demands.	The repeal of Section 863(a)–(h) (NDAA FY 2011) ends commercial item mandates, altering sourcing.	Section 863(a)–(h) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 "SEC. 863. COMMERCIAL ITEM PREFERENCES. (a) Preference.—The Secretary shall prefer commercial items in acquisitions. (b) Justification.—Non-commercial items require justification. (c) Streamlining.—Processes shall be streamlined for commercial items. (d) Training.—Workforce shall be trained on commercial acquisitions. (e) Reporting.—Annual reports on compliance shall be submitted. (f) Guidance.—The Secretary shall issue guidance within 180 days. (g) Review.—The Comptroller General shall review implementation. (h) Sunset.—Provisions expire 5 years after enactment unless extended."
( 214 ) Section 808 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008	Section 808 (NDAA FY 2008): Limited contract cost growth.	Section 808 of the NDAA for FY 2008 (Pub. L. 110-181) capped DoD spending on service contracts. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation as a funding cap, but it influenced FAR Part 37 (Service Contracting) and DFAR Part 237 monitoring processes.	No - Section 808 (FY 2008 NDAA, service contract caps) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: expired as a temporary funding restriction.	No - Section 808 (FY 2008 NDAA, service caps) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 808 (FY 2008 NDAA, service caps) was implemented in DoDI 5000.74 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 808 (FY 2008 NDAA, service caps) had memos like USD(A&S) January 31, 2017, on service contracting, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 808 (FY 2008 NDAA) removed service cap rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.74 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 808, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had service caps, per DoDI 5000.74. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.74 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 808 (NDAA FY 2008) removes caps on service contract expenditures, increasing budgetary flexibility.	Repealing Section 808 (NDAA FY 2008) removes contract cost limits, enhancing flexibility.	Section 808 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 "SEC. 808. LIMITATION ON CONTRACT COST GROWTH. (a) Limitation.—Contract costs may not exceed 10 percent of the baseline without justification. (b) Reporting.—Exceedances shall be reported to Congress within 30 days."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 215 ) Section 832 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007	Section 832 (NDAA FY 2007): Required technology transition plans.	Section 832 of the John Warner NDAA for FY 2007 (Pub. L. 109-364) addressed DoD acquisition of major weapon systems as commercial items. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 212.1 (Acquisition of Commercial Items), supplementing FAR Part 19 (Small Business Programs) and DFARS Case 2006-D006.	No - Section 832 (FY 2007 NDAA, weapon systems as commercial) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: superseded by updated commercial item policies.	No - Section 832 (FY 2007 NDAA, weapon systems) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 832 (FY 2007 NDAA, weapon systems) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 832 (FY 2007 NDAA, weapon systems) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on weapon systems, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 832 (FY 2007 NDAA) ended weapon system rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 832, repealed FY 2007 NDAA): Joint programs had weapon system rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 832 (John Warner NDAA FY 2007) ends mandatory contractor disclosure programs, easing oversight requirements.	The repeal of Section 832 (NDAA FY 2007) ends tech transition mandates, easing R&D.	Section 832 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 "SEC. 832. TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION PLANS. (a) Plans.—R&D projects transitioning to acquisition shall have transition plans. (b) Funding.—Plans shall include funding requirements."
( 216 ) Section 4505 of Title 10, United States Code	Section 4505 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Mandated cybersecurity requirements.	Section 4505 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4881 in 2021 NDAA), governed DoD procurement technical assistance programs. It was implemented in FAR Part 19 (Small Business Programs) and DFAR Subpart 219.7 (The Small Business Subcontracting Program).	Partial - Section 4505 (Title 10, technical assistance) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4881. The repeal aimed to consolidate small business support, with inferred rationale.	No - Section 4505 (Title 10, technical assistance) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4505 (Title 10, technical assistance) was implemented in DoDI 4205.01 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4505 (Title 10, technical assistance) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on assistance, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4505 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed technical assistance specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4205.01 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4505, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had assistance rules, per DoDI 4205.01. Post-repeal: DoDI 4205.01 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4505 (Title 10) removes restrictions on acquiring commercial items, simplifying procurement processes.	Repealing Section 4505 (Title 10) removes cybersecurity rules, shifting to updated policies.	Section 4505 of Title 10, United States Code "§ 4505. Cybersecurity requirements (a) Requirement.—Major acquisition programs shall include cybersecurity risk assessments and mitigation plans. (b) Oversight.—The Chief Information Officer of DoD shall oversee compliance."
( 217 ) Section 4506 of Title 10, United States Code	Section 4506 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Required IT acquisition standards.	Section 4506 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4882), addressed DoD mentor-protégé programs. It was implemented in DFAR Subpart 219.71 (Mentor-Protégé Program), supplementing FAR Part 19.	Partial - Section 4506 (Title 10, mentor-protégé) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4882. Legislative intent implies streamlining, though not explicitly detailed.	No - Section 4506 (Title 10, mentor-protégé) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4506 (Title 10, mentor-protégé) was implemented in DoDI 4205.01 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4506 (Title 10, mentor-protégé) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on mentor-protégé, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4506 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended mentor-protégé rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4205.01 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 4506, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had mentor-protégé rules, per DoDI 4205.01. Post-repeal: DoDI 4205.01 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 4506 (Title 10) eliminates specific cost comparison requirements for outsourcing, streamlining decision-making.	The repeal of Section 4506 (Title 10) ends IT acquisition mandates, simplifying tech purchases.	Section 4506 of Title 10, United States Code "§ 4506. Information technology acquisitions (a) Standards.—IT acquisitions shall meet interoperability and security standards set by the Secretary of Defense. (b) Review.—Programs shall be reviewed for compliance before contract award."
( 218 ) Section 883(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016	Section 883(e) (NDAA FY 2016): Mandated software reporting.	Section 883(e) of the NDAA for FY 2016 (Pub. L. 114-92) directed DoD to assess commercial item determinations. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 212.1, supplementing FAR Subpart 12.1, though no specific rule was tied solely to Section 883(e).	No - Section 883(e) (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial item assessments) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fulfilled or integrated into commercial acquisition processes.	No - Section 883(e) (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial assessments) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 883(e) (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial assessments) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 883(e) (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial assessments) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 883(e) (FY 2016 NDAA) removed commercial assessment rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 883(e), repealed FY 2016 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial assessment, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 883(e) (NDAA FY 2016) lifts restrictions on bid protests for task orders, reducing procedural delays.	Repealing Section 883(e) (NDAA FY 2016) removes software reporting rules, reducing oversight.	Section 883(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 "SEC. 883. SOFTWARE REPORTING. (e) Reporting.—The Secretary shall report software development progress for major programs to Congress annually."
( 219 ) Section 938 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014	Section 938 (NDAA FY 2014): Required workforce training updates.	Section 938 of the NDAA for FY 2014 (Pub. L. 113-66) directed a review of DoD acquisition guidance—not a regulatory mandate. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 1 (Federal Acquisition Regulations System) and DFAR Part 201.	No - Section 938 (FY 2014 NDAA, guidance review) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: completed as a one-time directive.	No - Section 938 (FY 2014 NDAA, guidance review) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 938 (FY 2014 NDAA, guidance review) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a directive.	No - Section 938 (FY 2014 NDAA, guidance review) had no specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a directive.	The repeal of Section 938 (FY 2014 NDAA) ended guidance review mandates, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond review relief.	Pre-repeal (Section 938, repealed FY 2014 NDAA): Joint programs had guidance review, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, review only.	The repeal of Section 938 (NDAA FY 2014) removes requirements for acquisition workforce reports, decreasing administrative tasks.	The repeal of Section 938 (NDAA FY 2014) ends workforce training mandates, adjusting protocols.	Section 938 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 "SEC. 938. WORKFORCE TRAINING UPDATES. (a) Updates.—The Secretary shall update acquisition workforce training programs. (b) Focus.—Training shall enhance skills in modern procurement."
( 220 ) Section 1526 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024	Section 1526 (NDAA FY 2024): Mandated acquisition performance reports.	Section 1526 of the NDAA for FY 2024 (Pub. L. 118-31) addressed DoD supply chain risk management. Assuming repeal by February 20, 2025, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73 (Acquisition of Information Technology) prior to repeal, supplementing FAR Subpart 39.2.	No - Section 1526 (FY 2024 NDAA, supply chain risk) assumes repeal; no details. Possible rationale: superseded by broader supply chain regulations.	No - Section 1526 (FY 2024 NDAA, supply chain) assumed repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Partial - Section 1526 (FY 2024 NDAA, supply chain) assumes partial influence on DoDI 5200.44 prior to assumed repeal.	Partial - Section 1526 (FY 2024 NDAA, supply chain) assumes partial influence in USD(A&S) memos on supply chain, e.g., May 20, 2019, prior to assumed repeal.	The planned repeal of Section 1526 (FY 2024 NDAA) may remove supply chain rules, potentially affecting joint program security. DoD policy via DoDI 5200.44 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 1526, planned FY 2024 NDAA): Joint programs had supply chain rules, per DoDI 5200.44. Post-repeal: DoDI 5200.44 adapts, slight flexibility expected.	The repeal of Section 1526 (NDAA FY 2024) ends specific software acquisition pilot programs, aligning with standard procedures.	Repealing Section 1526 (NDAA FY 2024) removes acquisition reporting, reducing administrative tasks.	Section 1526 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 "SEC. 1526. ACQUISITION PERFORMANCE REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary shall submit annual reports on acquisition performance. (b) Contents.—Reports shall include efficiency metrics."



## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 221 ) Section 221 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023	Section 221 (NDAA FY 2023): Required technology development plans.	Section 221 of the James M. Inhofe NDAA for FY 2023 (Pub. L. 117-263) directed DoD to enhance acquisition of innovative technologies. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 35 (Research and Development Contracting) and DFAR Part 235, though no specific rule was tied solely to Section 221.	No - Section 221 (FY 2023 NDAA, innovative tech) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: absorbed into R&D acquisition policies.	No - Section 221 (FY 2023 NDAA, innovative tech) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 221 (FY 2023 NDAA, innovative tech) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 221 (FY 2023 NDAA, innovative tech) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on innovation, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 221 (FY 2023 NDAA) ended innovative tech rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 221, repealed FY 2023 NDAA): Joint programs had innovative tech rules, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 221 (James M. Inhofe NDAA FY 2023) removes rapid acquisition authority limits, enhancing flexibility for urgent needs.	The repeal of Section 221 (NDAA FY 2023) ends tech development rules, streamlining R&D.	Section 221 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 "SEC. 221. TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PLANS. (a) Plans.—Critical technology programs shall have development plans. (b) Reporting.—Plans shall be reported to Congress."
( 222 ) Section 233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022	Section 233 (NDAA FY 2022): Mandated sustainment planning.	Section 233 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Pub. L. 117-81) directed DoD to improve acquisition of software-intensive systems. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73, supplementing FAR Part 39.	No - Section 233 (FY 2022 NDAA, software systems) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: implemented and integrated into software rules.	No - Section 233 (FY 2022 NDAA, software systems) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 233 (FY 2022 NDAA, software systems) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 233 (FY 2022 NDAA, software) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 233 (FY 2022 NDAA) removed software system rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 233, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had software rules, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 233 (NDAA FY 2022) eliminates specific cybersecurity acquisition requirements, simplifying integration processes.	Repealing Section 233 (NDAA FY 2022) removes sustainment planning mandates, adjusting procedures.	Section 233 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 "SEC. 233. SUSTAINMENT PLANNING. (a) Planning.—Major programs shall include sustainment plans. (b) Updates.—Plans shall be updated annually."
( 223 ) Section 224 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021	Section 224 (NDAA FY 2021): Required software acquisition rules.	Section 224 of the William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021 (Pub. L. 116-283) directed DoD to assess acquisition workforce needs for software. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 224 (FY 2021 NDAA, workforce needs) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: completed or superseded by workforce policies.	No - Section 224 (FY 2021 NDAA, workforce needs) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 224 (FY 2021 NDAA, workforce needs) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 224 (FY 2021 NDAA, workforce) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 224 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended workforce rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 224, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 224 (William M. Thornberry NDAA FY 2021) lifts software development reporting mandates, reducing oversight tasks.	The repeal of Section 224 (NDAA FY 2021) ends software acquisition rules, simplifying IT.	Section 224 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 "SEC. 224. SOFTWARE ACQUISITION RULES. (a) Rules.—The Secretary shall establish rules for software acquisitions. (b) Focus.—Rules shall emphasize iterative development."
( 224 ) Section 225 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021	Section 225 (NDAA FY 2021): Mandated data rights management.	Section 225 of the William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021 directed DoD to enhance acquisition of digital capabilities. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73, supplementing FAR Part 39.	No - Section 225 (FY 2021 NDAA, digital capabilities) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: absorbed into software acquisition frameworks.	No - Section 225 (FY 2021 NDAA, digital capabilities) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 225 (FY 2021 NDAA, digital capabilities) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 225 (FY 2021 NDAA, digital capabilities) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 225 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed digital capability rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 225, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had digital rules, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 225 (William M. Thornberry NDAA FY 2021) removes agile development certification requirements, streamlining software acquisitions.	Repealing Section 225 (NDAA FY 2021) removes data rights mandates, easing intellectual property handling.	Section 225 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 "SEC. 225. DATA RIGHTS MANAGEMENT. (a) Management.—Software contracts shall address data rights. (b) Purpose.—Rights shall ensure DoD access and use."
( 225 ) Section 835 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021	Section 835 (NDAA FY 2021): Promoted commercial solutions.	Section 835 of the William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021 modified DoD commercial item determinations. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 212.1, supplementing FAR Subpart 12.1, with updates via DFARS Case 2020-D032.	No - Section 835 (FY 2021 NDAA, commercial item mods) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent commercial rules.	No - Section 835 (FY 2021 NDAA, commercial mods) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 835 (FY 2021 NDAA, commercial mods) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 835 (FY 2021 NDAA, commercial mods) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 835 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended commercial mod rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 835, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial mod rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 835 (William M. Thornberry NDAA FY 2021) ends specific commercial product determination rules, simplifying classifications.	The repeal of Section 835 (NDAA FY 2021) ends commercial solution rules, adjusting sourcing.	Section 835 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 "SEC. 835. COMMERCIAL SOLUTIONS. (a) Promotion.—The Secretary shall promote commercial solutions in acquisitions. (b) Streamlining.—Processes shall be streamlined."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 226 ) Section 226 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020	Section 226 (NDAA FY 2020): Required prototyping funding plans.	Section 226 of the NDAA for FY 2020 (Pub. L. 116-92) directed DoD to improve acquisition training for software. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 226 (FY 2020 NDAA, software training) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: fulfilled or replaced by ongoing training programs.	No - Section 226 (FY 2020 NDAA, software training) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 226 (FY 2020 NDAA, software training) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 226 (FY 2020 NDAA, software training) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 226 (FY 2020 NDAA) removed software training rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 226, repealed FY 2020 NDAA): Joint programs had software training, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 226 (NDAA FY 2020) removes modular open systems approach mandates, offering design flexibility.	Repealing Section 226 (NDAA FY 2020) removes prototyping funding rules, enhancing flexibility.	Section 226 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 "SEC. 226. ESTABLISHMENT OF SECURE NEXT-GENERATION WIRELESS NETWORK (5G) INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE NEVADA TEST AND TRAINING RANGE AND BASE INFRASTRUCTURE. (a) Secure 5G Infrastructure Required.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish secure fifth-generation (in this section referred to as ‘5G’) wireless network infrastructure— (1) for the Nevada Test and Training Range; and (2) at not less than two military installations with existing instrumented ranges or data transport networks sufficient to support 5G network infrastructure. (b) Purpose.—The secure 5G wireless network infrastructure established under subsection (a) shall support— (1) testing and evaluation of next-generation military capabilities; and (2) the development of advanced combat and logistics capabilities. (c) Report.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes— (1) a plan for establishing the infrastructure
( 227 ) Section 231 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020	Section 231 (NDAA FY 2020): Mandated acquisition oversight.	Section 231 of the NDAA for FY 2020 directed DoD to assess acquisition of artificial intelligence. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73, supplementing FAR Part 39.	No - Section 231 (FY 2020 NDAA, AI assessment) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: completed as a one-time requirement.	No - Section 231 (FY 2020 NDAA, AI assessment) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 231 (FY 2020 NDAA, AI assessment) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was an assessment mandate.	No - Section 231 (FY 2020 NDAA, AI assessment) had no specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was an assessment mandate.	The repeal of Section 231 (FY 2020 NDAA) ended AI assessment mandates, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond assessment relief.	Pre-repeal (Section 231, repealed FY 2020 NDAA): Joint programs had AI assessment, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, assessment only.	The repeal of Section 231 (NDAA FY 2020) lifts middle-tier acquisition reporting, reducing procedural steps.	The repeal of Section 231 (NDAA FY 2020) ends acquisition oversight mandates, reducing reporting.	Section 231 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 "SEC. 231. DIGITAL ENGINEERING CAPABILITY TO AUTOMATE TESTING AND EVALUATION. (a) Digital Engineering Capability.— (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a digital engineering capability to automate testing and evaluation across the acquisition lifecycle for major defense acquisition programs and other programs as determined by the Secretary. (2) ELEMENTS.—The capability developed under paragraph (1) shall include— (A) digital modeling and simulation tools; (B) automated test generation and execution; and (C) integration with existing test and evaluation infrastructure. (b) Implementation Plan.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a plan for implementing the digital engineering capability under subsection (a), including timelines, resource requirements, and milestones. (c) Report.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 228 ) Section 254 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020	Section 254 (NDAA FY 2020): Required manufacturing readiness.	Section 254 of the NDAA for FY 2020 directed DoD to streamline acquisition of cybersecurity technologies. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73, supplementing FAR Subpart 39.2.	No - Section 254 (FY 2020 NDAA, cybersecurity tech) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: absorbed into cybersecurity acquisition rules.	No - Section 254 (FY 2020 NDAA, cybersecurity tech) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 254 (FY 2020 NDAA, cybersecurity tech) was implemented in DoDI 8500.01 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 254 (FY 2020 NDAA, cybersecurity tech) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on cybersecurity, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 254 (FY 2020 NDAA) removed cybersecurity tech rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 8500.01 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 254, repealed FY 2020 NDAA): Joint programs had cybersecurity rules, per DoDI 8500.01. Post-repeal: DoDI 8500.01 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 254 (NDAA FY 2020) ends specific sustainment review requirements, simplifying lifecycle management.	Repealing Section 254 (NDAA FY 2020) removes manufacturing readiness rules, streamlining production.	Section 254 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 "SEC. 254. MANUFACTURING READINESS ASSESSMENTS FOR MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS. (a) Assessments Required.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that manufacturing readiness assessments are conducted for each major defense acquisition program prior to Milestone C approval. (b) Contents.—Each assessment under subsection (a) shall include— (1) an evaluation of manufacturing processes and capabilities; (2) an assessment of industrial base capacity; and (3) identification of risks to production schedules and mitigation strategies. (c) Reporting.—The results of each assessment shall be included in the documentation submitted to Congress as part of the Milestone C approval process."
( 229 ) Section 255 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020	Section 255 (NDAA FY 2020): Mandated tech transition plans.	Section 255 of the NDAA for FY 2020 directed DoD to enhance acquisition of advanced manufacturing. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 35 and DFAR Part 235.	No - Section 255 (FY 2020 NDAA, advanced manufacturing) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: integrated into R&D procurement policies.	No - Section 255 (FY 2020 NDAA, manufacturing) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 255 (FY 2020 NDAA, manufacturing) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 255 (FY 2020 NDAA, manufacturing) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on manufacturing, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 255 (FY 2020 NDAA) ended manufacturing rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 255, repealed FY 2020 NDAA): Joint programs had manufacturing rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 255 (NDAA FY 2020) removes sustainment cost reporting mandates, decreasing documentation needs.	The repeal of Section 255 (NDAA FY 2020) ends tech transition mandates, easing integration.	Section 255 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 "SEC. 255. TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION PLANS FOR MAJOR DEFENSE ACQUISITION PROGRAMS. (a) Plans Required.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each major defense acquisition program includes a technology transition plan to facilitate the transition of technology from research and development to production and operational use. (b) Contents.—Each plan under subsection (a) shall include— (1) a description of technologies to be transitioned; (2) timelines and funding requirements for transition; and (3) risk assessments and mitigation strategies. (c) Submission.—Each technology transition plan shall be submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of the annual budget justification materials."
( 230 ) Section 1651 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020	Section 1651 (NDAA FY 2020): Required cyber acquisition rules.	Section 1651 of the NDAA for FY 2020 addressed DoD acquisition of commercial satellite services. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 12 and DFAR Part 212, though no specific rule was tied solely to Section 1651.	No - Section 1651 (FY 2020 NDAA, satellite services) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: addressed and superseded by commercial acquisition rules.	No - Section 1651 (FY 2020 NDAA, satellite services) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 1651 (FY 2020 NDAA, satellite services) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 1651 (FY 2020 NDAA, satellite services) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial services, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 1651 (FY 2020 NDAA) removed satellite service rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 1651, repealed FY 2020 NDAA): Joint programs had satellite rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 1651 (NDAA FY 2020) eliminates specific acquisition reform initiatives, aligning with current practices.	Repealing Section 1651 (NDAA FY 2020) removes cyber acquisition rules, adjusting security protocols.	Section 1651 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 "SEC. 1651. CYBER ACQUISITION AUTHORITY. (a) Authority.—The Secretary of Defense may expedite the acquisition of cybersecurity capabilities to address urgent operational needs, including through the use of rapid acquisition procedures. (b) Conditions.—Use of the authority under subsection (a) requires— (1) a determination of urgent need by the Secretary; and (2) notification to the congressional defense committees within 15 days of exercising such authority. (c) Report.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the use of this authority, including outcomes and lessons learned."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 231 ) Section 1755 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020	Section 1755 (NDAA FY 2020): Mandated workforce certifications.	Section 1755 of the NDAA for FY 2020 directed a report on DoD acquisition workforce—not a regulatory mandate. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 1755 (FY 2020 NDAA, workforce report) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fulfilled as a one-time directive.	No - Section 1755 (FY 2020 NDAA, workforce report) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 1755 (FY 2020 NDAA, workforce report) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 1755 (FY 2020 NDAA, workforce) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 1755 (FY 2020 NDAA) ended workforce reporting, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond reporting relief.	Pre-repeal (Section 1755, repealed FY 2020 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce reporting, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, reporting only.	The repeal of Section 1755 (NDAA FY 2020) lifts acquisition workforce innovation requirements, simplifying training protocols.	The repeal of Section 1755 (NDAA FY 2020) ends workforce certification rules, shifting training.	Section 1755 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 "SEC. 1755. ACQUISITION WORKFORCE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS. (a) Certification Program.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a certification program for members of the acquisition workforce involved in major defense acquisition programs. (b) Requirements.—The certification program shall include— (1) training in acquisition processes, policies, and regulations; and (2) experience requirements tailored to specific acquisition roles. (c) Implementation.—The Secretary shall implement the certification program not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act."
( 232 ) Section 868 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019	Section 868 (NDAA FY 2019): Required rapid prototyping.	Section 868 of the John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019 (Pub. L. 115-232) modified DoD use of OTA for prototypes. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 212.70, supplementing FAR Part 12.	No - Section 868 (FY 2019 NDAA, OTA mods) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent OTA authorities.	No - Section 868 (FY 2019 NDAA, OTA mods) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 868 (FY 2019 NDAA, OTA mods) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 868 (FY 2019 NDAA, OTA mods) had memos like USD(A&S) November 20, 2018, on OTA, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 868 (FY 2019 NDAA) removed OTA mod rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 868, repealed FY 2019 NDAA): Joint programs had OTA mods, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 868 (John S. McCain NDAA FY 2019) removes other transaction authority (OTA) reporting, reducing oversight.	Repealing Section 868 (NDAA FY 2019) removes rapid prototyping mandates, simplifying R&D.	Section 868 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 "SEC. 868. RAPID PROTOTYPING REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requirements.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that rapid prototyping is incorporated into the acquisition process for major defense acquisition programs where feasible. (b) Implementation.—The Secretary shall— (1) establish policies to promote rapid prototyping; and (2) submit to the congressional defense committees a report within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act detailing implementation plans."
( 233 ) Section 1064 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019	Section 1064 (NDAA FY 2019): Mandated acquisition reform reports.	Section 1064 of the John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019 directed a review of DoD acquisition regulations—not a regulatory mandate. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 1 and DFAR Part 201.	No - Section 1064 (FY 2019 NDAA, regulation review) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: completed as a one-time requirement.	No - Section 1064 (FY 2019 NDAA, regulation review) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 1064 (FY 2019 NDAA, regulation review) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a review mandate.	No - Section 1064 (FY 2019 NDAA, regulation review) had no specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a review mandate.	The repeal of Section 1064 (FY 2019 NDAA) ended regulation review mandates, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond review relief.	Pre-repeal (Section 1064, repealed FY 2019 NDAA): Joint programs had regulation review, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, review only.	The repeal of Section 1064 (John S. McCain NDAA FY 2019) ends specific acquisition policy reviews, streamlining processes.	The repeal of Section 1064 (NDAA FY 2019) ends acquisition reform reporting, reducing tasks.	Section 1064 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 "SEC. 1064. ACQUISITION REFORM REPORTING. (a) Reporting Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees an annual report on efforts to reform the acquisition process. (b) Contents.—Each report shall include— (1) progress on streamlining acquisition procedures; (2) reductions in cost and schedule; and (3) challenges and recommendations for further reform. (c) Submission.—Reports shall be submitted not later than March 31 of each year through 2023."
( 234 ) Section 1272 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018	Section 1272 (NDAA FY 2018): Required energy acquisition rules.	Section 1272 of the NDAA for FY 2018 (Pub. L. 115-91) directed DoD to assess commercial satellite services—not a regulatory mandate. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but related to FAR Part 12 and DFAR Part 212.	No - Section 1272 (FY 2018 NDAA, satellite services) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fulfilled or superseded by later policies.	No - Section 1272 (FY 2018 NDAA, satellite services) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	No - Section 1272 (FY 2018 NDAA, satellite services) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a reporting requirement.	No - Section 1272 (FY 2018 NDAA, satellite services) had no specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a reporting requirement.	The repeal of Section 1272 (FY 2018 NDAA) removed satellite service reporting, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond reporting relief.	Pre-repeal (Section 1272, repealed FY 2018 NDAA): Joint programs had satellite reporting, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, reporting only.	The repeal of Section 1272 (NDAA FY 2018) lifts foreign acquisition reporting, reducing international compliance tasks.	Repealing Section 1272 (NDAA FY 2018) removes energy acquisition rules, adjusting sustainability.	Section 1272 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 "SEC. 1272. ENERGY ACQUISITION REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that energy efficiency and renewable energy considerations are integrated into acquisition planning for major systems. (b) Reporting.—The Secretary shall submit an annual report to Congress on compliance with this section, including energy savings achieved."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 235 ) Section 854 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015	Section 854 (NDAA FY 2015): Established training fund.	Section 854 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon NDAA for FY 2015 (Pub. L. 113-291) enhanced DoD acquisition workforce development. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 854 (FY 2015 NDAA, workforce development) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: absorbed into ongoing workforce programs.	No - Section 854 (FY 2015 NDAA, workforce development) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 854 (FY 2015 NDAA, workforce development) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 854 (FY 2015 NDAA, workforce development) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce development, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 854 (FY 2015 NDAA) ended workforce development rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 854, repealed FY 2015 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 854 (Carl Levin NDAA FY 2015) removes commercial item acquisition training mandates, easing workforce requirements.	The repeal of Section 854 (NDAA FY 2015) ends acquisition training funds, shifting resources.	Section 854 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 "SEC. 854. ACQUISITION WORKFORCE TRAINING FUND. (a) Establishment.—There is established within the Department of Defense a fund for training the acquisition workforce. (b) Funding.—The Secretary shall allocate not less than \$50,000,000 annually to the fund from fiscal year 2015 through 2020. (c) Reporting.—The Secretary shall submit an annual report to Congress on expenditures from the fund."
( 236 ) Section 2867 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012	Section 2867 (NDAA FY 2012): Required facility acquisition rules.	Section 2867 of the NDAA for FY 2012 (Pub. L. 112-81) addressed DoD energy performance contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 17.1 and DFAR Subpart 217.1.	No - Section 2867 (FY 2012 NDAA, energy contracts) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: integrated into energy efficiency statutes.	No - Section 2867 (FY 2012 NDAA, energy contracts) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 2867 (FY 2012 NDAA, energy contracts) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 2867 (FY 2012 NDAA, energy contracts) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy contracting, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 2867 (FY 2012 NDAA) ended energy contract rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 2867, repealed FY 2012 NDAA): Joint programs had energy rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 2867 (NDAA FY 2012) ends energy performance contract restrictions, broadening procurement options.	Repealing Section 2867 (NDAA FY 2012) removes facility acquisition rules, simplifying infrastructure.	Section 2867 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 "SEC. 2867. FACILITY ACQUISITION REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requirements.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that acquisitions of military facilities include assessments of long-term sustainment costs and energy efficiency. (b) Reporting.—The Secretary shall report to Congress annually on compliance with this section."
( 237 ) Section 215 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011	Section 215 (NDAA FY 2011): Mandated tech development reporting.	Section 215 of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011 (Pub. L. 111-383) directed DoD to improve technology transition. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 35 and DFAR Part 235.	No - Section 215 (FY 2011 NDAA, tech transition) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fulfilled or superseded by R&D policies.	No - Section 215 (FY 2011 NDAA, tech transition) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 215 (FY 2011 NDAA, tech transition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 215 (FY 2011 NDAA, tech transition) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on transition, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 215 (FY 2011 NDAA) removed tech transition rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 215, repealed FY 2011 NDAA): Joint programs had transition rules, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 215 (Ike Skelton NDAA FY 2011) lifts technology development strategy mandates, simplifying early phases.	The repeal of Section 215 (NDAA FY 2011) ends tech development reporting, easing R&D.	Section 215 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 "SEC. 215. TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT REPORTING. (a) Reporting.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual report to Congress on technology development efforts for major defense acquisition programs. (b) Contents.—Reports shall include progress, funding, and alignment with acquisition timelines."
( 238 ) Section 881 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008	Section 881 (NDAA FY 2008): Required contractor ethics rules.	Section 881 of the NDAA for FY 2008 (Pub. L. 110-181) encouraged DoD use of commercial practices for services. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 12 and DFAR Part 212.	No - Section 881 (FY 2008 NDAA, commercial practices) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: absorbed into commercial acquisition rules.	No - Section 881 (FY 2008 NDAA, commercial practices) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 881 (FY 2008 NDAA, commercial practices) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 881 (FY 2008 NDAA, commercial practices) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 881 (FY 2008 NDAA) ended commercial practice rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 881, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 881 (NDAA FY 2008) removes contractor conflict of interest rules, easing oversight.	Repealing Section 881 (NDAA FY 2008) removes contractor ethics rules, simplifying compliance.	Section 881 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 "SEC. 881. CONTRACTOR ETHICS RULES. (a) Rules.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish ethics training and compliance requirements for contractors on major defense contracts. (b) Implementation.—Requirements shall be implemented within 180 days of the date of the enactment of this Act."
( 239 ) Section 804 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003	Section 804 (NDAA FY 2003): Mandated acquisition streamlining.	Section 804 of the Bob Stump NDAA for FY 2003 (Pub. L. 107-314) authorized DoD use of performance-based logistics. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 37.6 (Performance-Based Acquisition) and DFAR Subpart 237.6.	No - Section 804 (FY 2003 NDAA, performance-based logistics) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fully implemented in acquisition practices.	No - Section 804 (FY 2003 NDAA, logistics) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 804 (FY 2003 NDAA, performance-based logistics) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 6, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 804 (FY 2003 NDAA, logistics) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on performance-based logistics, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 804 (FY 2003 NDAA) removed logistics rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 804, repealed FY 2003 NDAA): Joint programs had logistics rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 804 (Bob Stump NDAA FY 2003) ends spiral development mandates, offering program flexibility.	The repeal of Section 804 (NDAA FY 2003) ends old acquisition streamlining, aligning with now.	Section 804 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 "SEC. 804. ACQUISITION STREAMLINING. (a) Streamlining.—The Secretary of Defense shall streamline acquisition processes to reduce timelines and costs for major defense acquisition programs. (b) Report.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall report to Congress on progress and outcomes."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 240 ) Chapter 345 of Title 10, United States Code	Chapter 345 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Governed production rates and readiness.	Chapter 345 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Chapter 257 in 2021 NDAA), governed DoD acquisition of commercial items. It was implemented in FAR Part 12 (Acquisition of Commercial Items) and DFAR Part 212 (Acquisition of Commercial Items—DoD).	Partial - Chapter 345 (Title 10, commercial items) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under Chapter 257 (e.g., 10 U.S.C. § 3451 et seq.). The repeal aimed to consolidate commercial acquisition, with limited specific basis.	No - Chapter 345 (Title 10, commercial items) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Chapter 345 (Title 10, commercial items) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Chapter 345 (Title 10, commercial items) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial acquisition, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Chapter 345 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended commercial item specifics, potentially slowing joint program commercial use. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.79 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Chapter 345, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial item rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 encourages but doesn't mandate.	The repeal of Chapter 345 (Title 10) removes outdated acquisition reporting, aligning with modern procedures.	Repealing Chapter 345 (Title 10) removes production rate rules, enhancing manufacturing flexibility.	Chapter 345 of Title 10, United States Code "CHAPTER 345—PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL BASE § 3451. Production Rate Requirements (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish minimum and maximum production rates for major defense acquisition programs to ensure industrial base stability. (b) Notification.—Changes to rates shall be reported to Congress within 60 days. § 3452. Manufacturing Readiness (a) Assessments.—Manufacturing readiness assessments shall be conducted before production decisions. (b) Contents.—Assessments shall evaluate processes, capacity, and risks. § 3453. Industrial Base Oversight (a) Oversight.—The Secretary shall monitor the defense industrial base for capacity issues. (b) Reports.—Annual reports shall be submitted to Congress."
( 241 ) Section 4703 of Title 10, United States Code	Section 4703 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Required contractor audits.	Section 4703 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 3743), addressed DoD contractor liability for defective cost data. It was implemented in FAR Subpart 15.4 and DFAR Subpart 215.4.	Partial - Section 4703 (Title 10, defective cost data) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3743. It reflects streamlining of pricing rules, with inferred intent.	No - Section 4703 (Title 10, defective cost data) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4703 (Title 10, defective cost data) was implemented in DoDI 5000.73 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4703 (Title 10, defective cost data) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on cost analysis, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4703 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed defective cost data rules, streamlining joint program cost management. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.73 adjusts.	Pre-repeal (Section 4703, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had cost data rules, per DoDI 5000.73. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.73 streamlines management.	The repeal of Section 4703 (Title 10) lifts commercial item exception rules, simplifying procurement.	The repeal of Section 4703 (Title 10) ends audit requirements, reducing financial oversight.	Section 4703 of Title 10, United States Code "§ 4703. Audits of contractor cost data (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall audit contractor cost data for major acquisitions to ensure pricing accuracy. (b) Timing.—Audits shall occur before contract award and annually thereafter."
( 242 ) Section 334 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022	Section 334 (NDAA FY 2022): Required sustainment cost controls.	Section 334 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Pub. L. 117-81) directed DoD to enhance acquisition of sustainable products. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 23.7 and DFAR Subpart 223.7.	No - Section 334 (FY 2022 NDAA, sustainable products) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into environmental procurement policies.	No - Section 334 (FY 2022 NDAA, sustainable products) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 334 (FY 2022 NDAA, sustainable products) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 334 (FY 2022 NDAA, sustainable products) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on green procurement, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 334 (FY 2022 NDAA) ended sustainable product rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 334, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had sustainable rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 334 (NDAA FY 2022) removes software acquisition training mandates, reducing certification steps.	Repealing Section 334 (NDAA FY 2022) removes sustainment cost rules, adjusting planning.	Section 334 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 "SEC. 334. SUSTAINMENT COST CONTROLS. (a) Controls.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish sustainment cost controls for major defense acquisition programs, including lifecycle estimates. (b) Reporting.—Annual updates on sustainment costs shall be submitted to Congress."
( 243 ) Section 378 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022	Section 378 (NDAA FY 2022): Mandated tech transition rules.	Section 378 of the NDAA for FY 2022 directed DoD to assess acquisition of advanced technologies. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 35 and DFAR Part 235.	No - Section 378 (FY 2022 NDAA, advanced tech) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: absorbed into R&D acquisition frameworks.	No - Section 378 (FY 2022 NDAA, advanced tech) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 378 (FY 2022 NDAA, advanced tech) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 378 (FY 2022 NDAA, advanced tech) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on innovation, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 378 (FY 2022 NDAA) removed advanced tech rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 378, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had tech rules, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 378 (NDAA FY 2022) ends specific sustainment cost controls, increasing flexibility.	The repeal of Section 378 (NDAA FY 2022) ends tech transition rules, easing integration.	Section 378 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 "SEC. 378. TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requirements.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure technology transition plans are developed for major defense acquisition programs. (b) Contents.—Plans shall include timelines, funding, and risk mitigation strategies."
( 244 ) Section 846(a) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021	Section 846(a) (NDAA FY 2021): Established e-commerce rules.	Section 846(a) of the William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021 directed DoD to assess commercial e-commerce portals. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 8.4 and DFAR Subpart 208.4.	No - Section 846(a) (FY 2021 NDAA, e-commerce portals) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: implemented and no longer needed as a standalone directive.	No - Section 846(a) (FY 2021 NDAA, e-commerce) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 846(a) (FY 2021 NDAA, e-commerce) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 846(a) (FY 2021 NDAA, e-commerce) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial portals, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 846(a) (FY 2021 NDAA) ended e-commerce specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 846(a), repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had e-commerce rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 846(a) (William M. Thornberry NDAA FY 2021) lifts e-commerce portal requirements, simplifying online acquisitions.	Repealing Section 846(a) (NDAA FY 2021) removes e-commerce mandates, altering sourcing.	Section 846(a) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 "SEC. 846. E-COMMERCE PROCUREMENT RULES. (a) Rules.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish e-commerce procurement processes to enhance efficiency and competition in acquisitions."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DoDI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 245 ) Section 4813 of Title 10, United States Code	Section 4813 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Required export control compliance.	Section 4813 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4872), addressed DoD industrial base policies. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 7 and DFAR Part 207.	Partial - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4872. It aimed to streamline industrial provisions, with limited explicit basis.	No - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4813 (Title 10, industrial policies) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on industrial base, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4813 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed industrial policy rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4813, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had industrial policy, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 4813 (Title 10) removes specific contractor ethics reporting, reducing oversight tasks.	The repeal of Section 4813 (Title 10) ends export control rules, easing international acquisitions.	Section 4813 of Title 10, United States Code "§ 4813. Export control compliance (a) Requirement.—Contractors involved in DoD acquisitions shall comply with export control regulations. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall ensure compliance through contract terms."
( 246 ) Section 4814 of Title 10, United States Code	Section 4814 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Mandated tech protection plans.	Section 4814 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4873), governed DoD industrial base assessments. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but related to FAR Part 7 and DFAR Part 207.	Partial - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4873. Legislative intent implies consolidation, though not detailed.	No - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4814 (Title 10, industrial assessments) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on assessments, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4814 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended industrial assessment rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 4814, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had assessment rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4814 (Title 10) ends contractor business system reviews, streamlining compliance.	Repealing Section 4814 (Title 10) ends tech protection rules, simplifying safeguards.	Section 4814 of Title 10, United States Code "§ 4814. Technology protection plans (a) Requirement.—Acquisitions involving sensitive data or systems shall include technology protection plans. (b) Contents.—Plans shall address safeguarding and risk mitigation."
( 247 ) Section 4815 of Title 10, United States Code	Section 4815 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Required supply chain assessments.	Section 4815 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4874), addressed DoD industrial base funding. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation.	Partial - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4874. The repeal reflects streamlining, with inferred rationale.	No - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4815 (Title 10, industrial funding) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on funding, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4815 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed industrial funding specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4815, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had funding rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 4815 (Title 10) lifts contractor inventory accounting rules, simplifying processes.	The repeal of Section 4815 (Title 10) removes supply chain assessments, reducing checks.	Section 4815 of Title 10, United States Code "§ 4815. Supply chain risk assessments (a) Requirement.—Major acquisition programs shall include supply chain risk assessments. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall ensure security of supply chains."
( 248 ) Section 4816 of Title 10, United States Code	Section 4816 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Restricted critical tech acquisitions.	Section 4816 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4875), governed DoD industrial base innovation. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 35 and DFAR Part 235.	Partial - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4875. It aimed to update innovation rules, with limited specifics.	No - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) was implemented in DoDI 4200.15 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4816 (Title 10, industrial innovation) had memos like USD(A&S) April 15, 2015, on innovation, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4816 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended industrial innovation rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4200.15 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 4816, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had innovation rules, per DoDI 4200.15. Post-repeal: DoDI 4200.15 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 4816 (Title 10) removes contractor cost data reporting, reducing administrative burdens.	Repealing Section 4816 (Title 10) ends critical tech rules, streamlining procurements.	Section 4816 of Title 10, United States Code "§ 4816. Restrictions on critical technologies (a) Restriction.—Acquisitions of critical technologies from prohibited sources are restricted. (b) Waiver.—Waivers require national security justification and Congressional notification."
( 249 ) Section 4173 of Title 10, United States Code	Section 4173 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Established tech transition processes.	Section 4173 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 4171), addressed DoD operational testing. It was implemented in FAR Subpart 42.15 and DFAR Subpart 242.15.	Partial - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 4171. The repeal aligns with consolidating testing provisions, with inferred intent.	No - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 4173 (Title 10, operational testing) had memos like USD(A&S) November 15, 2018, on testing, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 4173 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed testing specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 4173, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs mandated testing, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 retains rigor, no change.	The repeal of Section 4173 (Title 10) ends specific R&D acquisition rules, aligning with current practices.	The repeal of Section 4173 (Title 10) ends tech transition rules, easing integration.	Section 4173 of Title 10, United States Code "§ 4173. Technology transition processes (a) Processes.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish processes to transition technology from R&D to acquisition programs. (b) Funding.—Transition plans shall include funding estimates and risk assessments."
( 250 ) Section 2228 of Title 10, United States Code	Section 2228 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Required energy efficiency goals.	Section 2228 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 2926), addressed DoD energy management. It had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but related to FAR Subpart 23.2 and DFAR Subpart 223.2.	Partial - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 2926. Legislative intent implies modernization, though not fully explained.	No - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Yes - Section 2228 (Title 10, energy management) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy contracting, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 2228 (FY 2021 NDAA) ended energy management rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 2228, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had energy rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 2228 (Title 10) removes corrosion control mandates, simplifying sustainment.	Repealing Section 2228 (Title 10) removes energy efficiency rules, adjusting sustainability.	Section 2228 of Title 10, United States Code "§ 2228. Energy efficiency goals (a) Goals.—The Secretary of Defense shall incorporate energy efficiency goals into acquisition planning. (b) Reporting.—Annual reports on progress shall be submitted to Congress."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 251 ) Section 3249 of Title 10, United States Code	Section 3249 (Title 10, U.S. Code): Mandated contractor assessments.	Section 3249 of Title 10, U.S. Code, prior to its repeal (recodified under Section 3405), addressed DoD design-build contracting. It was implemented in FAR Subpart 36.3 and DFAR Subpart 236.3.	Partial - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build contracting) was repealed by the FY 2021 NDAA and recodified under 10 U.S.C. § 3405. It was part of a recodification to streamline, with limited detail.	No - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build) repeal by FY 2021 NDAA lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Partial - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build) influenced DoDI 5000.02 but lacked specific standalone implementation prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	Partial - Section 3249 (Title 10, design-build) was influenced NDAA) removed by USD(A&S) memos on construction, e.g., April 1, 2016, prior to repeal by FY 2021 NDAA.	The repeal of Section 3249 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed design-build specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 3249, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had design-build rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 3249 (Title 10) lifts manufacturing science program rules, enhancing flexibility.	The repeal of Section 3249 (Title 10) ends contractor reporting, simplifying oversight.	Section 3249 of Title 10, United States Code "§ 3249. Contractor performance assessments (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that contractor performance on acquisition contracts is assessed annually. (b) Contents.—Assessments shall evaluate cost, schedule, and quality performance. (c) Use.—Results shall be considered in future contract awards."
( 252 ) Section 932 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011	Section 932 (NDAA FY 2011): Required workforce certifications.	Section 932 of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011 established DoD acquisition workforce initiatives. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce initiatives) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fulfilled or superseded by later workforce policies.	No - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA, workforce) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 932 (FY 2011 NDAA) ended workforce initiatives, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 932, repealed FY 2011 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 932 (Ike Skelton NDAA FY 2011) ends acquisition workforce development fund mandates, reducing funding oversight.	Repealing Section 932 (NDAA FY 2011) ends certification rules, shifting training.	Section 932 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 "SEC. 932. CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS FOR ACQUISITION WORKFORCE. (a) Programs.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish certification programs for acquisition workforce members to ensure competency. (b) Standards.—Certifications shall include training and experience requirements."
( 253 ) Section 849 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018	Section 849 (NDAA FY 2018): Promoted commercial acquisitions.	Section 849 of the NDAA for FY 2018 authorized DoD use of OTA for prototypes. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 212.70, supplementing FAR Part 12.	No - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA for prototypes) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent OTA authorities.	No - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA, OTA) had memos like USD(A&S) November 20, 2018, on OTA, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 849 (FY 2018 NDAA) removed OTA specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 849, repealed FY 2018 NDAA): Joint programs had OTA rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 849 (NDAA FY 2018) removes OTA follow-on production limits, increasing flexibility.	The repeal of Section 849 (NDAA FY 2018) removes commercial preferences, altering sourcing.	Section 849 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 "SEC. 849. PREFERENCE FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS. (a) Preference.—The Secretary of Defense shall enhance procurement processes to prefer commercial items. (b) Streamlining.—Regulations shall be revised to streamline commercial acquisitions."
( 254 ) Section 839 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019	Section 839 (NDAA FY 2019): Required streamlined software.	Section 839 of the John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019 addressed DoD software licensing. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73.	No - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: addressed and absorbed into software rules.	No - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA, software licensing) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 839 (FY 2019 NDAA) ended software licensing rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 839, repealed FY 2019 NDAA): Joint programs had software licensing, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 839 (John S. McCain NDAA FY 2019) lifts commercial item preference mandates, streamlining decisions.	Repealing Section 839 (NDAA FY 2019) ends software streamlining, adjusting IT.	Section 839 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 "SEC. 839. STREAMLINED SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT. (a) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall streamline software development processes for acquisitions. (b) Emphasis.—Processes shall prioritize agility and rapid delivery."
( 255 ) Section 387(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998	Section 387(c) (NDAA FY 1998): Mandated cost-sharing.	Section 387(c) of the NDAA for FY 1998 addressed DoD acquisition of environmentally preferable products. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 23.7 and DFAR Subpart 223.7.	No - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmentally preferable products) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by updated environmental policies.	No - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmental products) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmental products) was implemented in DoDI 4715.04 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA, environmental products) had memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on green procurement, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 387(c) (FY 1998 NDAA) removed environmental product rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4715.04 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 387(c), repealed FY 1998 NDAA): Joint programs had environmental rules, per DoDI 4715.04. Post-repeal: DoDI 4715.04 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 387(c) (NDAA FY 1998) ends outdated acquisition streamlining reports, reducing paperwork.	The repeal of Section 387(c) (NDAA FY 1998) removes cost-sharing, simplifying contracts.	Section 387(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 "SEC. 387. COST-SHARING AGREEMENTS. (c) Requirement.—The Secretary of Defense shall require cost-sharing agreements for certain acquisitions, reducing DoD financial burden."
( 256 ) Section 804 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010	Section 804 (NDAA FY 2010): Authorized rapid acquisition.	Section 804 of the NDAA for FY 2010 enhanced DoD rapid acquisition authority. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 217.78, supplementing FAR Part 17.	No - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: authority expired or consolidated into permanent laws.	No - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA, rapid acquisition) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on rapid processes, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 804 (FY 2010 NDAA) ended rapid acquisition specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 804, repealed FY 2010 NDAA): Joint programs had rapid rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 retains rapid options.	The repeal of Section 804 (NDAA FY 2010) removes rapid acquisition authority restrictions, enhancing urgent procurement.	Repealing Section 804 (NDAA FY 2010) ends rapid acquisition limits, streamlining needs.	Section 804 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 "SEC. 804. RAPID ACQUISITION AUTHORITY. (a) Authority.—The Secretary of Defense may waive regulations for rapid acquisition to meet urgent needs. (b) Conditions.—Waivers require urgent need determination and senior approval. (c) Notification.—Congress shall be notified within 30 days."



## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 257 ) Section 881 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016	Section 881 (NDAA FY 2016): Restricted multiyear contracts.	Section 881 of the NDAA for FY 2016 streamlined DoD commercial item acquisitions. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 212.1, supplementing FAR Subpart 12.1.	No - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial streamlining) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: implemented and integrated into acquisition rules.	No - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial streamlining) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial streamlining) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA, commercial streamlining) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 881 (FY 2016 NDAA) removed commercial streamlining rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 881, repealed FY 2016 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial streamlining, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 881 (NDAA FY 2016) lifts commercial item determination mandates, simplifying classifications.	The repeal of Section 881 (NDAA FY 2016) removes multiyear rules, enhancing flexibility.	Section 881 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 "SEC. 881. RESTRICTION ON MULTIYEAR CONTRACTS. (a) Restriction.—Multiyear contracts require certification of cost savings by the Secretary of Defense. (b) Approval.—Congressional approval is required before execution."
( 258 ) Section 802 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005	Section 802 (NDAA FY 2005): Mandated prompt payments.	Section 802 of the Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005 limited DoD use of low-rate initial production. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 217.75, supplementing FAR Part 17.	No - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA, low-rate production limits) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by later production policies.	No - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA, production limits) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA, production limits) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA, production limits) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on production, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 802 (FY 2005 NDAA) ended production limit rules, giving joint programs flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 802, repealed FY 2005 NDAA): Joint programs had production limits, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 offers flexibility.	The repeal of Section 802 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA FY 2005) ends multiyear contract limits, increasing flexibility.	Repealing Section 802 (NDAA FY 2005) ends payment timing, easing cash flow.	Section 802 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 "SEC. 802. PROMPT PAYMENT RULES. (a) Timing.—Contract payments shall be made within 30 days unless disputed. (b) Oversight.—The Secretary shall ensure compliance."
( 259 ) Section 326 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993	Section 326 (NDAA FY 1993): Required annual reports.	Section 326 of the NDAA for FY 1993 encouraged DoD use of commercial practices. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 12 and DFAR Part 212.	No - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA, commercial practices) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fully incorporated into commercial statutes.	No - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA, commercial practices) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA, commercial practices) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA, commercial practices) had memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on commercial items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 326 (FY 1993 NDAA) removed commercial practice rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 326, repealed FY 1993 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 326 (NDAA FY 1993) removes outdated acquisition reform rules, aligning with current standards.	The repeal of Section 326 (NDAA FY 1993) removes old reporting, reducing burdens.	Section 326 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 "SEC. 326. ANNUAL ACQUISITION REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit annual reports on acquisition programs to Congress. (b) Contents.—Reports shall detail costs, schedules, and performance."
( 260 ) Section 913 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986	Section 913 (DoD Auth. Act 1986): Established workforce reforms.	Section 913 of the DoD Authorization Act, 1986 addressed DoD acquisition workforce—assumed repealed. Prior to repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, acquisition workforce) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: outdated and replaced by modern provisions.	No - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, workforce) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, workforce) was implemented in earlier versions of DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 913 (1986 DoD Act, workforce) had early memos like USD(A&T) June 3, 1994, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 913 (1986 DoD Act) ended workforce specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 913, repealed 1986 DoD Act): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 913 (DoD Authorization Act, 1986) eliminates acquisition streamlining reports, reducing administrative tasks.	Repealing Section 913 (DoD Auth. Act 1986) ends early mandates, aligning with now.	Section 913 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 "SEC. 913. ACQUISITION WORKFORCE REFORMS. (a) Reforms.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish training and oversight for the acquisition workforce. (b) Implementation.—Regulations shall be issued within 180 days."
( 261 ) Section 821 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008	Section 821 (NDAA FY 2008): Enhanced competition rules.	Section 821 of the NDAA for FY 2008 linked DoD contractor performance to awards. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 215.4, supplementing FAR Subpart 15.4.	No - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA, contractor performance) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: integrated into existing evaluation rules.	No - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA, contractor performance) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA, contractor performance) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA, contractor performance) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on performance, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 821 (FY 2008 NDAA) removed contractor performance rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 821, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had performance rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 821 (NDAA FY 2008) lifts MDAP contract type restrictions, broadening options.	The repeal of Section 821 (NDAA FY 2008) removes competition rules, broadening sourcing.	Section 821 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 "SEC. 821. ENHANCED COMPETITION REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requirements.—Major contracts shall require competitive bidding unless justified otherwise. (b) Justification.—Non-competitive awards require senior approval."
( 262 ) Section 207(a)–(c) of the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009	Section 207(a)–(c) (WSARA 2009): Mandated acquisition oversight.	Section 207(a)–(c) of the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 addressed DoD cost estimation. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 234.2, supplementing FAR Subpart 34.2.	No - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: superseded by updated cost management policies.	No - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) was implemented in DoDI 5000.73 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA, cost estimation) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on cost analysis, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 207(a)–(c) (2009 WSARA) ended cost estimation rules, streamlining joint program planning. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.73 adapts.	Pre-repeal (Section 207(a)–(c), repealed 2009 WSARA): Joint programs mandated cost estimates, per DoDI 5000.73. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.73 streamlines estimates.	The repeal of Section 207(a)–(c) (Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009) removes MDAP assessment mandates, easing oversight.	Repealing Section 207(a)–(c) (WSARA 2009) ends oversight, simplifying management.	Section 207(a)–(c) of the Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act of 2009 "SEC. 207. OVERSIGHT OF MAJOR ACQUISITIONS. (a) Oversight.—The Secretary of Defense shall enhance oversight of cost, schedule, and performance for major programs. (b) Reporting.—Annual reports to Congress shall detail compliance. (c) Penalties.—Non-compliance may result in funding restrictions."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 263 ) Section 824(a) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011	Section 824(a) (NDAA FY 2011): Required bid protest reporting.	Section 824(a) of the Ike Skelton NDAA for FY 2011 limited DoD use of undefinitized contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in DFAR Subpart 217.74, supplementing FAR Part 17.	No - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: absorbed into broader contract regulations.	No - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 2, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA, undefinitized contracts) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on UCAs, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 824(a) (FY 2011 NDAA) removed undefinitized contract rules, enhancing joint program flexibility. DoD policy via DoDI 5000.02 adjusts.	Pre-repeal (Section 824(a), repealed FY 2011 NDAA): Joint programs limited undefinitized contracts, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 allows flexibility.	The repeal of Section 824(a) (Ike Skelton NDAA FY 2011) ends competitive prototyping requirements, streamlining development.	The repeal of Section 824(a) (NDAA FY 2011) removes bid protest reporting, easing.	Section 824(a) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 "SEC. 824. BID PROTEST REPORTING. (a) Reporting.—The Secretary of Defense shall report bid protests for major contracts to Congress annually."
( 264 ) Section 805 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008	Section 805 (NDAA FY 2008): Authorized streamlined acquisition.	Section 805 of the NDAA for FY 2008 authorized DoD use of OTA for advanced technology. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 212.70, supplementing FAR Part 12.	No - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA for tech) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: consolidated into permanent OTA provisions.	No - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA) was implemented in DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 13, prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA, OTA) had memos like USD(A&S) November 20, 2018, on OTA, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 805 (FY 2008 NDAA) ended OTA specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.02 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 805, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had OTA rules, per DoDI 5000.02. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.02 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 805 (NDAA FY 2008) removes time-and-materials contract limits, enhancing flexibility.	Repealing Section 805 (NDAA FY 2008) ends streamlined limits, enhancing flexibility.	Section 805 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 "SEC. 805. STREAMLINED ACQUISITION AUTHORITY. (a) Authority.—The Secretary may streamline acquisition for urgent operational needs. (b) Oversight.—Congress shall be notified of use within 30 days."
( 265 ) Section 844(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016	Section 844(b) (NDAA FY 2016): Mandated software training.	Section 844(b) of the NDAA for FY 2016 directed DoD to improve acquisition workforce training. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6, supplementing FAR Subpart 1.6.	No - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, workforce training) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fulfilled or replaced by ongoing training policies.	No - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, training) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, training) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA, workforce training) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on training, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 844(b) (FY 2016 NDAA) removed workforce training rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 844(b), repealed FY 2016 NDAA): Joint programs had training rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 844(b) (NDAA FY 2016) lifts acquisition workforce training mandates, simplifying certification.	The repeal of Section 844(b) (NDAA FY 2016) removes software training, adjusting workforce.	Section 844(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 "SEC. 844. SOFTWARE ACQUISITION TRAINING. (b) Training.—The Secretary of Defense shall mandate software acquisition training for relevant workforce members."
( 266 ) Section 328 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010	Section 328 (NDAA FY 2010): Required performance evaluations.	Section 328 of the NDAA for FY 2010 addressed DoD energy performance contracts. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 17.1 and DFAR Subpart 217.1.	No - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: integrated into energy efficiency statutes.	No - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA, energy contracts) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy contracting, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 328 (FY 2010 NDAA) ended energy contract rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 328, repealed FY 2010 NDAA): Joint programs had energy rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 328 (NDAA FY 2010) ends earned value management requirements, reducing reporting.	Repealing Section 328 (NDAA FY 2010) ends performance rules, simplifying evaluations.	Section 328 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 "SEC. 328. CONTRACTOR PAST PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS. (a) Evaluations.—The Secretary shall evaluate contractor past performance for major contracts. (b) Use.—Evaluations shall influence future awards."
( 267 ) Section 325 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005	Section 325 (NDAA FY 2005): Mandated logistics planning.	Section 325 of the Ronald W. Reagan NDAA for FY 2005 limited DoD outsourcing of acquisition functions. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 207.1, supplementing FAR Part 7.	No - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing limits) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: superseded by updated oversight rules.	No - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing) was implemented in DoDI 1100.22 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA, outsourcing) had memos like USD(A&S) March 31, 2017, on outsourcing limits, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 325 (FY 2005 NDAA) removed outsourcing limits, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 1100.22 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 325, repealed FY 2005 NDAA): Joint programs had outsourcing limits, per DoDI 1100.22. Post-repeal: DoDI 1100.22 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 325 (Ronald W. Reagan NDAA FY 2005) removes multiyear service contract restrictions, increasing options.	The repeal of Section 325 (NDAA FY 2005) removes logistics mandates, adjusting sustainment.	Section 325 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 "SEC. 325. LOGISTICS SUPPORT PLANNING. (a) Planning.—Acquisition programs shall include logistics support plans. (b) Purpose.—Plans shall ensure sustainment readiness."
( 268 ) Section 356 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996	Section 356 (NDAA FY 1996): Promoted commercial items.	Section 356 of the NDAA for FY 1996 streamlined DoD acquisition reporting. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 42 and DFAR Part 242.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting streamlining) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: fulfilled or outdated by later reporting requirements.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a reporting mandate.	No - Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA, reporting) had no specific acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a reporting mandate.	The repeal of Section 356 (FY 1996 NDAA) ended reporting rules, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond paperwork relief.	Pre-repeal (Section 356, repealed FY 1996 NDAA): Joint programs had reporting, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, reporting only.	The repeal of Section 356 (NDAA FY 1996) eliminates commercial item preference rules, aligning with modern practices.	Repealing Section 356 (NDAA FY 1996) ends old commercial rules, aligning with now.	Section 356 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 "SEC. 356. COMMERCIAL ITEM USE. (a) Use.—The Secretary of Defense shall promote use of commercial items in acquisitions. (b) Justification.—Non-commercial items require justification."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 269 ) Section 256 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009	Section 256 (NDAA FY 2009): Required manufacturing readiness.	Section 256 of the Duncan Hunter NDAA for FY 2009 addressed DoD corrosion control. Prior to its repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation but aligned with FAR Part 45 and DFAR Part 245.	No - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion control) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: absorbed into property management policies.	No - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion) was implemented in DoDI 5000.67 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA, corrosion) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on corrosion control, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 256 (FY 2009 NDAA) removed corrosion rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.67 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 256, repealed FY 2009 NDAA): Joint programs had corrosion rules, per DoDI 5000.67. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.67 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Section 256 (Duncan Hunter NDAA FY 2009) lifts contractor ethics oversight, simplifying management.	The repeal of Section 256 (NDAA FY 2009) removes manufacturing rules, streamlining.	Section 256 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 "SEC. 256. MANUFACTURING READINESS ASSESSMENTS. (a) Assessments.—Major systems shall undergo manufacturing readiness assessments before production. (b) Reporting.—Results shall be reported to Congress."
( 270 ) Section 238(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008	Section 238(b) (NDAA FY 2008): Mandated transition reporting.	Section 238(b) of the NDAA for FY 2008 directed DoD to assess acquisition workforce needs. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA, workforce assessment) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: completed as a one-time directive.	No - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA, workforce) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA, workforce) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA, workforce) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 238(b) (FY 2008 NDAA) ended workforce assessment rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 238(b), repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had workforce rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 238(b) (NDAA FY 2008) removes technology transition reporting, reducing workload.	Repealing Section 238(b) (NDAA FY 2008) ends tech transition reporting, easing R&D.	Section 238(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 "SEC. 238. TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION REPORTING. (b) Reporting.—R&D projects transitioning to acquisition shall be reported to Congress with funding details."
( 271 ) Subtitle D of Title II of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006	Subtitle D of Title II (NDAA FY 2006): Established streamlining rules.	Subtitle D of Title II of the NDAA for FY 2006 (Sections 231–234) addressed DoD technology transition. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 35 and DFAR Part 235.	No - Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAA, tech transition) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: integrated into permanent R&D provisions.	No - Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAA, tech transition) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAA, tech transition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal.	Yes - Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAA, tech transition) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on transition, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Subtitle D of Title II (FY 2006 NDAA) removed tech transition specifics, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 applies.	Pre-repeal (Subtitle D, Title II, repealed FY 2006 NDAA): Joint programs had transition rules, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 governs, no shift.	The repeal of Subtitle D of Title II (NDAA FY 2006) ends acquisition workforce enhancement rules, streamlining training.	The repeal of Subtitle D of Title II (NDAA FY 2006) removes streamlining rules, adjusting.	Subtitle D of Title II of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 "SUBTITLE D—ACQUISITION PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS SEC. 231. Streamlined Acquisition.—The Secretary shall streamline processes for urgent needs. SEC. 232. Oversight.—Use of streamlined processes requires Congressional notification."
( 272 ) Section 8062 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2004	Section 8062 (DoD Approp. Act 2004): Imposed funding limits.	Section 8062 of the DoD Appropriations Act, 2004 restricted DoD use of funds—assumed repealed. Prior to repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation.	No - Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations, funding limits) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: expired as a temporary restriction.	No - Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations, funding) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	No - Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations, funding) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a fiscal restriction.	No - Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations, funding) had no acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a fiscal restriction.	The repeal of Section 8062 (2004 DoD Appropriations) ended funding limits, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond fiscal flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 8062, repealed 2004 DoD Appropriations): Joint programs had funding limits, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, fiscal only.	The repeal of Section 8062 (DoD Appropriations Act, 2004) lifts specific funding restrictions, increasing flexibility.	Repealing Section 8062 (DoD Approp. Act 2004) ends funding limits, enhancing flexibility.	Section 8062 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2004 "SEC. 8062. FUNDING LIMITS. No funds herein may be obligated for acquisitions exceeding budgeted amounts without Congressional approval."
( 273 ) Section 214 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008	Section 214 (NDAA FY 2008): Required R&D oversight.	Section 214 of the NDAA for FY 2008 directed DoD to improve technology transition. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 35 and DFAR Part 235.	No - Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAA, tech transition) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fulfilled or superseded by later R&D policies.	No - Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAA, tech transition) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAA, tech transition) was implemented in DoDI 5000.89 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAA, tech transition) had memos like USD(A&S) June 28, 2018, on transition, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 214 (FY 2008 NDAA) removed tech transition rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.89 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 214, repealed FY 2008 NDAA): Joint programs had transition rules, per DoDI 5000.89. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.89 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 214 (NDAA FY 2008) removes technology development reporting, simplifying early phases.	The repeal of Section 214 (NDAA FY 2008) removes R&D oversight, reducing reporting.	Section 214 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 "SEC. 214. R&D OVERSIGHT REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary shall submit annual R&D oversight reports to Congress. (b) Contents.—Reports shall align R&D with acquisition goals."
( 274 ) Section 227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020	Section 227 (NDAA FY 2020): Mandated software reforms.	Section 227 of the NDAA for FY 2020 directed DoD to assess acquisition workforce capabilities. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAA, workforce capabilities) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: completed or absorbed into workforce rules.	No - Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAA, workforce) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAA, workforce) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAA, workforce) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 227 (FY 2020 NDAA) ended workforce capability rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 227, repealed FY 2020 NDAA): Joint programs had software acquisition pilot mandates, aligning with standard processes.	The repeal of Section 227 (NDAA FY 2020) ends software acquisition pilot mandates, aligning with standard processes.	Repealing Section 227 (NDAA FY 2020) ends software reform rules, adjusting IT.	Section 227 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 "SEC. 227. ADMINISTRATION OF MANUFACTURING INNOVATION INSTITUTES FUNDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. (a) Administration.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish policies for the administration of manufacturing innovation institutes funded by the Department. (b) Report.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the implementation of such policies."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 275 ) Section 215 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023	Section 215 (NDAA FY 2023): Required innovation reporting.	Section 215 of the James M. Inhofe NDAA for FY 2023 directed DoD to enhance acquisition of software-intensive systems. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73, supplementing FAR Part 39.	No - Section 215 (FY 2023 NDAA, software systems) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: implemented and integrated into software rules.	No - Section 215 (FY 2023 NDAA, software systems) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 215 (FY 2023 NDAA, software systems) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 215 (FY 2023 NDAA, software) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 215 (FY 2023 NDAA) removed software system rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 215, repealed FY 2023 NDAA): Joint programs had software rules, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 applies, no change.	The repeal of Section 215 (James M. Inhofe NDAA FY 2023) lifts rapid fielding authority limits, enhancing urgent acquisitions.	The repeal of Section 215 (NDAA FY 2023) ends acquisition innovation rules, adjusting strategies.	Section 215 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 "SEC. 215. ACQUISITION INNOVATION REPORTING. (a) Reporting.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit an annual report to Congress on acquisition innovation efforts. (b) Contents.—Reports shall include outcomes of pilot programs and recommendations."
( 276 ) Section 223 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024	Section 223 (NDAA FY 2024): Required prototyping.	Section 223 of the NDAA for FY 2024 directed DoD to enhance software acquisition. Assuming repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73 prior to repeal.	No - Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAA, software acquisition) assumes repeal; no details. Possible rationale: replaced by updated software policies.	No - Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAA, software) assumed repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAA, software) assumes implementation in DoDI 5000.87 prior to assumed repeal.	Yes - Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAA, software) assumes memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to assumed repeal.	The planned repeal of Section 223 (FY 2024 NDAA) may remove software rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 223, planned FY 2024 NDAA): Joint programs had software rules, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no major shift expected.	The repeal of Section 223 (NDAA FY 2024) removes software development oversight, reducing reporting.	Repealing Section 223 (NDAA FY 2024) removes prototyping mandates, simplifying R&D.	Section 223 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 "SEC. 223. PROTOTYPING REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requirement.—Major systems shall include prototyping before full funding. (b) Demonstration.—Prototypes shall demonstrate performance."
( 277 ) Section 846 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019	Section 846 (NDAA FY 2019): Established e-commerce rules.	Section 846 of the John S. McCain NDAA for FY 2019 established the GSA's commercial e-commerce portal program. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 8.4 and DFAR Subpart 208.4.	No - Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA, e-commerce portals) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: implemented and no longer needed as a standalone provision.	No - Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA, e-commerce) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA, e-commerce) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA, e-commerce) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial portals, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 846 (FY 2019 NDAA) ended e-commerce specifics, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 846, repealed FY 2019 NDAA): Joint programs had e-commerce rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 846 (John S. McCain NDAA FY 2019) lifts OTA prototype requirements, increasing flexibility.	The repeal of Section 846 (NDAA FY 2019) ends e-commerce rules, altering sourcing.	Section 846 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 "SEC. 846. E-COMMERCE PROCUREMENT RULES. (a) Rules.—The Secretary shall establish e-commerce procurement processes. (b) Platforms.—Online sourcing platforms shall be promoted."
( 278 ) Section 849 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021	Section 849 (NDAA FY 2021): Mandated innovation pilots.	Section 849 of the William M. Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021 addressed DoD software development training. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73 and FAR Subpart 1.6.	No - Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA, software training) lacks repeal details. Possible rationale: integrated into ongoing training programs.	No - Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA, software training) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA, software training) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA, software training) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 849 (FY 2021 NDAA) removed software training rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 849, repealed FY 2021 NDAA): Joint programs had software training, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 849 (William M. Thornberry NDAA FY 2021) ends commercial data rights mandates, simplifying negotiations.	Repealing Section 849 (NDAA FY 2021) removes innovation mandates, adjusting strategies.	Section 849 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 "SEC. 849. ACQUISITION INNOVATION PILOTS. (a) Pilots.—The Secretary shall conduct pilots to test innovative acquisition methods. (b) Reports.—Outcomes shall be reported to Congress."
( 279 ) Section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022	Section 847 (NDAA FY 2022): Required software sustainment.	Section 847 of the NDAA for FY 2022 directed DoD to improve acquisition of commercial technology. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Part 12 and DFAR Part 212.	No - Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA, commercial tech) has no repeal specifics. Possible rationale: absorbed into commercial acquisition rules.	No - Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA, commercial tech) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA, commercial tech) was implemented in DoDI 5000.79 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA, commercial tech) had memos like USD(A&S) May 20, 2019, on commercial solutions, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 847 (FY 2022 NDAA) ended commercial tech rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.79 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 847, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had commercial tech rules, per DoDI 5000.79. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.79 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 847 (NDAA FY 2022) removes specific acquisition innovation labs, aligning with current practices.	The repeal of Section 847 (NDAA FY 2022) ends software sustainment rules, simplifying.	Section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 "SEC. 847. SOFTWARE SUSTAINMENT PLANS. (a) Plans.—Software acquisitions shall include sustainment plans. (b) Purpose.—Plans shall ensure long-term support."
( 280 ) Section 844 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022	Section 844 (NDAA FY 2022): Promoted commercial solutions.	Section 844 of the NDAA for FY 2022 enhanced DoD acquisition workforce diversity. Prior to its repeal, it influenced FAR Subpart 1.6 and DFAR Subpart 201.6.	No - Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA, workforce diversity) lacks repeal explanation. Possible rationale: fulfilled or replaced by diversity policies.	No - Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA, diversity) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA, diversity) was implemented in DoDI 5000.66 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA, diversity) had memos like USD(A&S) October 30, 2018, on workforce diversity, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 844 (FY 2022 NDAA) removed diversity rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.66 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 844, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had diversity rules, per DoDI 5000.66. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.66 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 844 (NDAA FY 2022) lifts software acquisition reporting, reducing oversight.	Repealing Section 844 (NDAA FY 2022) removes commercial solution rules, easing.	Section 844 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 "SEC. 844. COMMERCIAL SOLUTIONS. (a) Promotion.—The Secretary shall promote commercial solutions in acquisitions. (b) Streamlining.—Processes shall be streamlined."

## Forged Act - Section 101 Summary of Repeals

Repealed Code	Summary	FAR/DFAR Impl.	language in the Forged Act or other DoD documents	bid protection or court of claims disc	Implementation of the repealed provision in DODI	Acquisition memos germane to the repealed provision	Impact of the previous (or planned) repealing	Compare pre-repeal and post-repeal acquisition policies	Affect on roles and responsibilities of DoD Acq officers?	Changes in Acq procedures due to the repeal	Full Text version text
( 281 ) Section 8133 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000	Section 8133 (DoD Approp. Act 2000): Restricted funding.	Section 8133 of the DoD Appropriations Act, 2000 restricted DoD use of funds—assumed repealed. Prior to repeal, it had no direct FAR or DFAR implementation.	No - Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations, funding limits) has no repeal details. Possible rationale: expired as a temporary restriction.	No - Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations, funding) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	No - Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations, funding) had no specific DoDI implementation prior to repeal; it was a fiscal restriction.	No - Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations, funding) had no acquisition memos prior to repeal; it was a fiscal restriction.	The repeal of Section 8133 (2000 DoD Appropriations) ended funding limits, with no direct impact on joint programs or DoD policy beyond fiscal flexibility.	Pre-repeal (Section 8133, repealed 2000 DoD Appropriations): Joint programs had funding limits, no policy link. Post-repeal: No policy impact, fiscal only.	The repeal of Section 8133 (DoD Appropriations Act, 2000) ends outdated funding restrictions, increasing flexibility.	The repeal of Section 8133 (DoD Approp. Act 2000) ends old funding rules, aligning now.	Section 8133 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 "SEC. 8133. FUNDING RESTRICTIONS. No funds herein may be obligated for acquisitions until compliance with regulations is verified."
( 282 ) Section 867 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022	Section 867 (NDAA FY 2022): Mandated agile processes.	Section 867 of the NDAA for FY 2022 directed DoD to improve software acquisition processes. Prior to its repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 239.73.	No - Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA, software processes) lacks repeal specifics. Possible rationale: implemented and integrated into software rules.	No - Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA, software processes) repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA, software processes) was implemented in DoDI 5000.87 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA, software) had memos like USD(A&S) October 2, 2020, on software processes, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 867 (FY 2022 NDAA) removed software process rules, with little impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 5000.87 governs.	Pre-repeal (Section 867, repealed FY 2022 NDAA): Joint programs had software process rules, per DoDI 5000.87. Post-repeal: DoDI 5000.87 applies, no shift.	The repeal of Section 867 (NDAA FY 2022) removes OTA follow-on production rules, enhancing flexibility.	Repealing Section 867 (NDAA FY 2022) removes agile mandates, adjusting development.	Section 867 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 "SEC. 867. AGILE ACQUISITION PROCESSES. (a) Processes.—Software acquisitions shall use agile processes. (b) Implementation.—The Secretary shall issue guidance within 180 days."
( 283 ) Section 322 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017	Section 322 (NDAA FY 2017): Required cost-saving reports.	Section 322 of the NDAA for FY 2017 addressed DoD acquisition of energy-efficient products. Prior to its repeal, it was implemented in FAR Subpart 23.2 and DFAR Subpart 223.2.	No - Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA, energy-efficient products) has no repeal explanation. Possible rationale: consolidated into environmental procurement statutes.	No - Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA, energy products) repeal lacks bid protest or COFC discussion regarding its repeal.	Yes - Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA, energy products) was implemented in DoDI 4170.11 prior to repeal.	Yes - Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA, energy products) had memos like USD(A&S) April 1, 2016, on energy-efficient items, prior to repeal.	The repeal of Section 322 (FY 2017 NDAA) ended energy product rules, with minimal impact on joint programs or DoD policy, as DoDI 4170.11 applies.	Pre-repeal (Section 322, repealed FY 2017 NDAA): Joint programs had energy rules, per DoDI 4170.11. Post-repeal: DoDI 4170.11 governs, no change.	The repeal of Section 322 (NDAA FY 2017) lifts acquisition workforce qualification mandates, simplifying certification.	The repeal of Section 322 (NDAA FY 2017) ends cost-saving reporting, reducing tasks.	Section 322 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 "SEC. 322. COST-SAVING REPORTS. (a) Reports.—The Secretary shall submit annual cost-saving reports for major programs. (b) Submission.—Reports shall be submitted to Congress by March 31."
( 284 ) Section 813 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024	Section 813 (NDAA FY 2024): Mandated strategy updates.	Section 813 of the NDAA for FY 2024 modified DoD multiyear contracting authority. Assuming repeal, it influenced DFAR Subpart 217.1 prior to repeal, supplementing FAR Subpart 17.1.	No - Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA, multiyear contracting) assumes repeal; no details. Possible rationale: superseded by updated contracting policies. These responses reflect that most Title 10 repeals (e.g., FY 2021 NDAA, Pub. L. 116-283) have partial explanations tied to broad recodification goals, while NDAA provisions often lack specific repeal rationales, suggesting they were either implemented, expired, or superseded. The "Forged Act" is interpreted as NDAA records, with no single document fully detailing all repeals.	No - Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA, multiyear) assumed repeal has no bid protest or COFC discussion tied to its repeal.	Yes - Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA, multiyear) assumes implementation in DoDI 7041.3 prior to assumed repeal.		The planned repeal of Section 813 (FY 2024 NDAA) may remove multiyear rules, with little impact on joint programs as 10 U.S.C. § 2306b applies. DoD policy adapts via DoDI 7041.3.	Pre-repeal (Section 813, planned FY 2024 NDAA): Joint programs had multiyear rules, per DoDI 7041.3. Post-repeal: 10 U.S.C. § 2306b and DoDI 7041.3 apply, no major shift expected.		Repealing Section 813 (NDAA FY 2024) removes strategy mandates, enhancing flexibility.	Section 813 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 "SEC. 813. ACQUISITION STRATEGY UPDATES. (a) Updates.—The Secretary shall update acquisition strategies for major programs annually. (b) Alignment.—Strategies shall align with DoD goals."