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(d) The contracting officer shall send invitations for bids to prospective bidders who requested them in response to the presolicitation notice, and should send them to other prospective bidders upon their specific request (see 5.102(a)).

[48 FR 42356, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 50 FR 1744, Jan. 11, 1985; 50 FR 52429, Dec. 23, 1985; 60 FR 48249, Sept. 18, 1995. Redesignated at 62 FR 272, Jan. 2, 1997, as amended at 68 FR 43856, July 24, 2003]

36.213-4 Notice of award.

When a notice of award is issued, it shall be done in writing or electronically, shall contain information required by 14.408, and shall—

- (a) Identify the invitation for bids;
- (b) Identify the contractor's bid;
- (c) State the award price;
- (d) Advise the contractor that any required payment and performance bonds must be promptly executed and returned to the contracting officer;
- (e) Specify the date of commencement of work, or advise that a notice to proceed will be issued.

[48 FR 42356, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 60 FR 34739, July 3, 1995; 60 FR 42657, Aug. 16, 1995. Redesignated at 62 FR 272, Jan. 2, 1997]

36.214 Special procedures for price negotiation in construction contracting.

(a) Agencies shall follow the policies and procedures in part 15 when negotiating prices for construction.

(b) The contracting officer shall evaluate proposals and associated certified cost or pricing data and data other than certified cost or pricing data and shall compare them to the Government estimate.

(1) When submission of certified cost or pricing data is not required (see 15.403-1 and 15.403-2), and any element of proposed cost differs significantly from the Government estimate, the contracting officer should request the offeror to submit cost information concerning that element (e.g., wage rates or fringe benefits, significant materials, equipment allowances, and subcontractor costs).

(2) When a proposed price is significantly lower than the Government estimate, the contracting officer shall make sure both the offeror and the

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Government estimator completely understand the scope of the work. If negotiations reveal errors in the Government estimate, the estimate shall be corrected and the changes shall be documented in the contract file.

(c) When appropriate, additional pricing tools may be used. For example, proposed prices may be compared to current prices for similar types of work, adjusted for differences in the work site and the specifications. Also, rough yardsticks may be developed and used, such as cost per cubic foot for structures, cost per linear foot for utilities, and cost per cubic yard for excavation or concrete.

[48 FR 42356, Sept. 19, 1983, as amended at 53 FR 34228, Sept. 2, 1988; 60 FR 48218, Sept. 18, 1995. Redesignated at 62 FR 272, Jan. 2, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 51271, Sept. 30, 1997; 75 FR 53149, Aug. 30, 2010]

36.215 Special procedures for cost-reimbursement contracts for construction.

Contracting officers may use a cost-reimbursement contract to acquire construction only when its use is consistent with subpart 16.3 and part 15 (see 15.404(c)(4)(i) for fee limitation on cost-reimbursement contracts).

[48 FR 42356, Sept. 19, 1983. Redesignated at 62 FR 272, Jan. 2, 1997; 62 FR 51271, Sept. 30, 1997]

Subpart 36.3—Two-Phase Design-Build Selection Procedures

SOURCE: 62 FR 272, Jan. 2, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

36.300 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes policies and procedures for the use of the two-phase design-build selection procedures authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2305a and 41 U.S.C. 253m.

36.301 Use of two-phase design-build selection procedures.

(a) During formal or informal acquisition planning (see part 7), if considering the use of two-phase design-build selection procedures, the contracting officer shall conduct the evaluation in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) The two-phase design-build selection procedures shall be used when the