239.7407
See PGI 239.7406 for examples of instances where additional information may be necessary to determine price reasonableness.

239.7407 Type of contract.
When acquiring telecommunications services, the contracting officer may use a basic agreement (see FAR 16.702) in conjunction with communication service authorizations. When using this method, follow the procedures at PGI 239.7407.
[71 FR 27646, May 12, 2006]

239.7408 Special construction.
239.7408–1 General.
(a) Special construction normally involves a common carrier giving a special service or facility related to the performance of the basic telecommunications service requirements.
This may include—
(1) Moving or relocating equipment;
(2) Providing temporary facilities;
(3) Expediting provision of facilities; or
(4) Providing specially constructed channel facilities to meet Government requirements.
(b) Use this subpart instead of FAR part 36 for acquisition of “special construction.”
(c) Special construction costs may be—
(1) A contingent liability for using telecommunications services for a shorter time than the minimum to reimburse the contractor for unamortized nonrecoverable costs. These costs are usually expressed in terms of a termination liability, as provided in the contract or by tariff;
(2) A onetime special construction charge;
(3) Recurring charges for constructed facilities;
(4) A minimum service charge;
(5) An expediting charge; or
(6) A move or relocation charge.
(d) When a common carrier submits a proposal or quotation which has special construction requirements, the contracting officer shall require a detailed special construction proposal. Analyze all special construction proposals to—
(1) Determine the adequacy of the proposed construction;
(2) Disclose excessive or duplicative construction; and
(3) When different forms of charge are possible, provide for the form of charge most advantageous to the Government.
(e) When possible, analyze and approve special construction charges before receiving the service. Impose a ceiling on the special construction costs before authorizing the contractor to proceed, if prior approval is not possible. The contracting officer must approve special construction charges before final payment.
[56 FR 36429, July 31, 1991, as amended at 71 FR 39011, July 11, 2006]

239.7408–2 Applicability of construction labor standards for special construction.
(a) The construction labor standards in FAR Subpart 22.4 ordinarily do not apply to special construction. However, if the special construction includes construction, alteration, or repair (as defined in FAR 22.401) of a public building or public work, the construction labor standards may apply. Determine applicability under FAR 22.402.
(b) Each CSA or other type contract which is subject to construction labor standards under FAR 22.402 shall cite that fact.
[56 FR 36429, July 31, 1991, as amended at 71 FR 39011, July 11, 2006]

239.7409 Special assembly.
(a) Special assembly is the designing, manufacturing, arranging, assembling, or wiring of equipment to provide telecommunications services that cannot be provided with general use equipment.
(b) Special assembly rates and charges shall be based on estimated costs. The contracting officer should negotiate special assembly rates and charges before starting service. When it is not possible to negotiate in advance, use provisional rates and charges subject to adjustment, until final rates and charges are negotiated.
The CSAs authorizing the special assembly shall be modified to reflect negotiated final rates and charges.

[56 FR 36429, July 31, 1991, as amended at 71 FR 39011, July 11, 2006]

239.7410 Cancellation and termination.

(a)(1) Cancellation is stopping a requirement after placing of an order but before service starts.

(2) Termination is stopping a requirement after placing an order and after service starts.

(b) Determine cancellation or termination charges under the provisions of the applicable tariff or agreement/contract.

239.7411 Contract clauses.

(a) In addition to other appropriate FAR and DFARS clauses, use the following clauses in solicitations, contracts, and basic agreements for telecommunications services. Modify the clauses only if necessary to meet the requirements of a governmental regulatory agency—

(1) 252.239–7002, Access;

(2) 252.239–7004, Orders for Facilities and Services;

(3) 252.239–7005, Rates, Charges, and Services;

(4) 252.239–7006, Tariff Information;

(5) 252.239–7007, Cancellation or Termination of Orders;

(6) 252.239–7008, Reuse Arrangements.

(b) Use the following clauses in solicitations, contracts, and basic agreements for telecommunications services when the acquisition includes or may include special construction. Modify the clauses only if necessary to meet the requirements of a governmental regulatory agency—

(1) 252.239–7011, Special Construction and Equipment Charges; and

(2) 252.239–7012, Title to Telecommunication Facilities and Equipment.

(c) Use the following clauses in basic agreements for telecommunications services—

(1) 252.239–7013, Obligation of the Government;

(2) 252.239–7014, Term of Agreement, and insert the effective date of the agreement in paragraph (a) of the clause; and

(3) 252.239–7015, Continuation of Communication Service Authorizations, as appropriate, and insert in paragraph (a) of the clause, the name of the contracting office and the basic agreement or contract number which is being superseded.

(d) Use the clause at 252.239–7016, Telecommunications Security Equipment, Devices, Techniques, and Services, in solicitations and contracts when performance of a contract requires secure telecommunications.


PART 241—ACQUISITION OF UTILITY SERVICES

Subpart 241.1—General

Sec. 241.101 Definitions.

241.102 Applicability.

241.103 Statutory and delegated authority.

Subpart 241.2—Acquiring Utility Services

241.201 Policy.

241.202 Procedures.

241.205 Separate contracts.

Subpart 241.5—Solicitation Provision and Contract Clauses

241.501 Solicitation provision and contract clauses.

241.501–70 Additional clauses.


SOURCE: 63 FR 11539, Mar. 9, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart 241.1—General

241.101 Definitions.

As used in this part—

Independent regulatory body means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, a state-wide agency, or an agency with less than state-wide jurisdiction when operating pursuant to state authority. The body has the power to fix, establish, or control the rates and services of utility suppliers.

Nonindependent regulatory body means a body that regulates a utility supplier which is owned or operated by the