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students. These services are not subject to the requirements of FAR part 19, FAR 13.003(b)(1), or DFARS part 219. Award authority for these contracts is 10 U.S.C. 2304(a)(1) and 10 U.S.C. 2360.

[56 FR 36424, July 31, 1991, as amended at 60 FR 29500, June 5, 1995; 64 FR 2598, Jan. 15, 1999]

237.7303 Contract clauses.

Contracts made directly with students are nonpersonal service contracts but shall include the clauses at FAR 52.232-3, Payments Under Personal Services Contracts, and FAR 52.249-12, Termination (Personal Services).

Subpart 237.74—Services at Installations Being Closed

SOURCE: 59 FR 36089, July 15, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

237.7400 Scope.

This subpart prescribes procedures for contracting, through use of other than full and open competition, with local governments for police, fire protection, airfield operation, or other community services at military installations to be closed under the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Pub. L. 100-526), as amended, and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-510), as amended.

[59 FR 36089, July 15, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 29500, June 5, 1995]

237.7401 Policy.

The authority in 206.302-5(b)(ii) to contract with local governments—

(a) May be exercised without regard to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. Chapter 146, Contracting for Performance of Civilian Commercial or Industrial Type Functions;

(b) May not be exercised earlier than 180 days before the date the installation is scheduled to be closed;

(c) Requires a determination by the head of the contracting activity that the services being acquired under contract with the local government are in the best interests of the Department of Defense.

(d) Includes the requirement of subpart 222.71, Right of First Refusal of

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Employment, unless it conflicts with the local government's civil service selection procedures.

[59 FR 36089, July 15, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 29500, June 5, 1995]

237.7402 Contract clause.

Use the clause at 252.237-7022, Services at Installations Being Closed, in solicitations and contracts based upon the authority of this subpart.

[59 FR 36089, July 15, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 29500, June 5, 1995]

Subpart 237.75—Acquisition and Management of Industrial Resources

SOURCE: 74 FR 37646, July 29, 2009, unless otherwise noted.

237.7501 Definition.

Facilities project, as used in this subpart, means a Government project to provide, modernize, or replace real property for use by a contractor in performing a Government contract or sub-contract.

237.7502 Policy.

(a) Comply with DoD Directive 4275.5, Acquisition and Management of Industrial Resources, in processing requests for facilities projects.

(b) Departments and agencies shall submit reports of facilities projects to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees—

(1) At least 30 days before starting facilities projects involving real property (10 U.S.C. 2662); and

(2) In advance of starting construction for a facilities project regardless of cost. Use DD Form 1391, FY___ Military Construction Project Data, to notify congressional committees of projects that are not included in the annual budget.

PART 239—ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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AUTHORITY: 41 U.S.C. 421 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

SOURCE: 56 FR 36429, July 31, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart 239.1—General

239.101 Policy.

See Subpart 208.74 when acquiring commercial software or software maintenance. See 227.7202 for policy on the acquisition of commercial computer software and commercial computer software documentation.

[67 FR 65512, Oct. 25, 2002, as amended at 74 FR 34270, July 15, 2009]

Subpart 239.70—Exchange or Sale of Information Technology

239.7001 Policy.

Agencies shall follow the procedures in DoD 4140.1-R, DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation, Chapter 9, Section C9.5, when considering the exchange or sale of Government-owned information technology.

[71 FR 39010, July 11, 2006]

Subpart 239.71—Security and Privacy for Computer Systems

SOURCE: 69 FR 35534, June 25, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

239.7100 Scope of subpart.

This subpart includes information assurance and Privacy Act considerations. Information assurance requirements are in addition to provisions concerning protection of privacy of individuals (see FAR Subpart 24.1).

239.7101 Definition.

Information assurance, as used in this subpart, means measures that protect and defend information, that is entered, processed, transmitted, stored, retrieved, displayed, or destroyed, and information systems, by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for the restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities.

239.7102 Policy and responsibilities.

239.7102-1 General.

(a) Agencies shall ensure that information assurance is provided for information technology in accordance with current policies, procedures, and statutes, to include—

- (1) The National Security Act;
- (2) The Clinger-Cohen Act;
- (3) National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Policy No. 11;
- (4) Federal Information Processing Standards;
- (5) DoD Directive 8500.1, Information Assurance;

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(6) DoD Instruction 8500.2, Information Assurance Implementation;

(7) DoD Directive 8570.1, Information Assurance Training, Certification, and Workforce Management; and

(8) DoD Manual 8570.01-M, Information Assurance Workforce Improvement Program.

(b) For all acquisitions, the requiring activity is responsible for providing to the contracting officer—

(1) Statements of work, specifications, or statements of objectives that meet information assurance requirements as specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection;

(2) Inspection and acceptance contract requirements; and

(3) A determination as to whether the information technology requires protection against compromising emanations.

[69 FR 35534, June 25, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 1829, Jan. 10, 2008]

239.7102-2 Compromising emanations—TEMPEST or other standard.

For acquisitions requiring information assurance against compromising emanations, the requiring activity is responsible for providing to the contracting officer—

(a) The required protections, *i.e.*, an established National TEMPEST standard (*e.g.*, NACSEM 5100, NACSIM 5100A) or a standard used by other authority;

(b) The required identification markings to include markings for TEMPEST or other standard, certified equipment (especially if to be reused);

(c) Inspection and acceptance requirements addressing the validation of compliance with TEMPEST or other standards; and

(d) A date through which the accreditation is considered current for purposes of the proposed contract.

239.7102-3 Information assurance contractor training and certification.

(a) For acquisitions that include information assurance functional services for DoD information systems, or that require any appropriately cleared contractor personnel to access a DoD information system to perform contract duties, the requiring activity is responsible for providing to the con-

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tracting officer—(1) A list of information assurance functional responsibilities for DoD information systems by category (*e.g.*, technical or management) and level (*e.g.*, computing environment, network environment, or enclave); and

(2) The information assurance training, certification, certification maintenance, and continuing education or sustainment training required for the information assurance functional responsibilities.

(b) After contract award, the requiring activity is responsible for ensuring that the certifications and certification status of all contractor personnel performing information assurance functions as described in DoD 8570.01-M, Information Assurance Workforce Improvement Program, are in compliance with the manual and are identified, documented, and tracked.

(c) The responsibilities specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section apply to all DoD information assurance duties supported by a contractor, whether performed full-time or part-time as additional or embedded duties, and when using a DoD contract, or a contract or agreement administered by another agency (*e.g.*, under an inter-agency agreement).

(d) See PGI 239.7102-3 for guidance on documenting and tracking certification status of contractor personnel, and for additional information regarding the requirements of DoD 8570.01-M.

[73 FR 1829, Jan. 10, 2008]

239.7103 Contract clauses.

(a) Use the clause at 252.239-7000, Protection Against Compromising Emanations, in solicitations and contracts involving information technology that requires protection against compromising emanations.

(b) Use the clause at 252.239-7001, Information Assurance Contractor Training and Certification, in solicitations and contracts involving contractor performance of information assurance functions as described in DoD 8570.01-M.

[73 FR 1829, Jan. 10, 2008]

Subpart 239.72—Standards

239.7201 Solicitation requirements.

Contracting officers shall ensure that all applicable Federal Information Processing Standards are incorporated into solicitations.

[71 FR 39011, July 11, 2006]

Subpart 239.73 [Reserved]

**Subpart 239.74—
Telecommunications Services**

239.7400 Scope.

This subpart prescribes policy and procedures for acquisition of telecommunications services and maintenance of telecommunications security. Telecommunications services meet the definition of information technology.

[62 FR 1060, Jan. 8, 1997, as amended at 71 FR 39011, July 11, 2006]

239.7401 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

(a) *Common carrier* means any entity engaged in the business of providing telecommunications services which are regulated by the Federal Communications Commission or other governmental body.

(b) *Foreign carrier* means any person, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental body, or corporation not subject to regulation by a U.S. governmental regulatory body and not doing business as a citizen of the United States, providing telecommunications services outside the territorial limits of the United States.

(c) *Governmental regulatory body* means the Federal Communications Commission, any statewide regulatory body, or any body with less than statewide jurisdiction when operating under the State authority. The following are not “governmental regulatory bodies”—

(1) Regulatory bodies whose decisions are not subject to judicial appeal; and

(2) Regulatory bodies which regulate a company owned by the same entity which creates the regulatory body.

(d) *Noncommon carrier* means any entity other than a common carrier offer-

ing telecommunications facilities, services, or equipment for lease.

(e) *Securing, sensitive information, and telecommunications systems* have the meaning given in the clause at 252.239-7016, Telecommunications Security Equipment, Devices, Techniques, and Services.

(f) *Telecommunications* means the transmission, emission, or reception of signals, signs, writing, images, sounds, or intelligence of any nature, by wire, cable, satellite, fiber optics, laser, radio, or any other electronic, electric, electromagnetic, or acoustically coupled means.

(g) *Telecommunications services* means the services acquired, whether by lease or contract, to meet the Government’s telecommunications needs. The term includes the telecommunications facilities and equipment necessary to provide such services.

[56 FR 36429, July 31, 1991, as amended at 70 FR 67918, Nov. 9, 2005]

239.7402 Policy.

(a) *Acquisition.* DoD policy is to acquire telecommunications services from common and noncommon telecommunications carriers—

(1) On a competitive basis, except when acquisition using other than full and open competition is justified;

(2) Recognizing the regulations, practices, and decisions of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and other governmental regulatory bodies on rates, cost principles, and accounting practices; and

(3) Making provision in telecommunications services contracts for adoption of—

(i) FCC approved practices; or

(ii) The generally accepted practices of the industry on those issues concerning common carrier services where—

(A) The governmental regulatory body has not expressed itself;

(B) The governmental regulatory body has declined jurisdiction; or

(C) There is no governmental regulatory body to decide.

(b) *Security.* (1) The contracting officer shall ensure, in accordance with agency procedures, that purchase requests identify—

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(i) The nature and extent of information requiring security during telecommunications;

(ii) The requirement for the contractor to secure telecommunications systems;

(iii) The telecommunications security equipment, devices, techniques, or services with which the contractor's telecommunications security equipment, devices, techniques, or services must be interoperable; and

(iv) The approved telecommunications security equipment, devices, techniques, or services, such as found in the National Security Agency's Information Systems Security Products and Services Catalogue.

(2) Contractors and subcontractors shall provide all telecommunications security techniques or services required for performance of Government contracts.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, contractors and subcontractors shall normally provide all required property, to include telecommunications security equipment or related devices, in accordance with FAR 45.102. In some cases, such as for communications security (COMSEC) equipment designated as controlled cryptographic item (CCI), contractors or subcontractors must also meet ownership eligibility conditions.

(4) The head of the agency may authorize provision of the necessary property as Government-furnished property or acquisition as contractor-acquired property, as long as conditions of FAR 45.102(b) are met.

[56 FR 36429, July 31, 1991, as amended at 56 FR 67220, Dec. 30, 1991; 62 FR 1060, Jan. 8, 1997; 71 FR 39011, July 11, 2006; 74 FR 37647, July 29, 2009]

239.7403–239.7404 [Reserved]

239.7405 Delegated authority for telecommunications resources.

The contracting officer may enter into a telecommunications service contract on a month-to-month basis or for any longer period or series of periods, not to exceed a total of 10 years. See PGI 239.7405 for documents relating to this contracting authority, which the

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General Services Administration has delegated to DoD.

[70 FR 67918, Nov. 9, 2005]

239.7406 Cost or pricing data and information other than cost or pricing data.

(a) Common carriers are not required to submit cost or pricing data before award of contracts for tariffed services. Rates or preliminary estimates quoted by a common carrier for tariffed telecommunications services are considered to be prices set by regulation within the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2306a. This is true even if the tariff is set after execution of the contract.

(b) Rates or preliminary estimates quoted by a common carrier for nontariffed telecommunications services or by a noncommon carrier for any telecommunications service are not considered prices set by law or regulation.

(c) Contracting officers shall obtain sufficient information to determine that the prices are reasonable in accordance with FAR 15.403–3 or 15.403–4. See PGI 239.7406 for examples of instances where additional information may be necessary to determine price reasonableness.

[62 FR 40473, July 29, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 11539, Mar. 9, 1998; 70 FR 67919, Nov. 9, 2005; 71 FR 39011, July 11, 2006]

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 build-

ing 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;

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(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.

[56 FR 36429, July 31, 1991, as amended at 57 FR 42632, Sept. 15, 1992; 62 FR 40473, July 29, 1997; 70 FR 67919, Nov. 9, 2005; 71 FR 39011, July 11, 2006]

PART 241—ACQUISITION OF UTILITY SERVICES

Subpart 241.1—General

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241.101 Definitions.

241.102 Applicability.

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Subpart 241.2—Acquiring Utility Services

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Subpart 241.5—Solicitation Provision and Contract Clauses

241.501 Solicitation provision and contract clauses.

241.501-70 Additional clauses.

AUTHORITY: 48 U.S.C. 421 and 48 CFR Chapter 1.

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 same entity that created the regulatory body, e.g., a municipal utility.

Regulated utility supplier means a utility supplier regulated by an independent regulatory body.

Service power procurement officer means for the—

(1) Army, the Chief of Engineers;

(2) Navy, the Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command;

(3) Air Force, the head of a contracting activity; and

(4) Defense Logistics Agency, the head of a contracting activity.

[63 FR 11539, Mar. 9, 1998, as amended at 71 FR 3417, Jan. 23, 2006]

241.102 Applicability.

(a) This part applies to purchase of utility services from nonregulated and regulated utility suppliers. It includes the acquisition of liquefied petroleum gas as a utility service when purchased from regulated utility suppliers.

(b)(7) This part does not apply to third party financed projects. However, it may be used for any purchased utility services directly resulting from such projects, including those authorized by—

(A) 10 U.S.C. 2394 for energy, fuels, and energy production facilities for periods not to exceed 30 years;