traffic safety practices of employers and employees. NETS is prepared to help with technical assistance, a simple, user friendly program kit, and an award for achieving the President’s goal of 90 percent seat belt use. NETS can be contacted at 1-888-221-0045 or visit its Web site at www.trafficsafety.org.

(End of clause)

1252.228–70 Loss of or damage to leased aircraft.

As prescribed in (TAR) 48 CFR 1228.306–70(a) and (b), insert the following clause:

LOSS OF OR DAMAGE TO LEASED AIRCRAFT (DEC 1997)

(a) Except normal wear and tear, the Government assumes all risk of loss of, or damage to, the leased aircraft during the term of this lease while the aircraft is in the possession of the Government.

(b) In the event of damage to the aircraft, the Government, at its option, shall make the necessary repairs with its own facilities or by contract, or pay the Contractor the reasonable cost of repair of the aircraft.

(c) In the event the aircraft is lost or damaged beyond repair, the Government shall pay the Contractor a sum equal to the fair market value of the aircraft at the time of such loss or damage, which value may be specifically agreed to in clause 1252.228–71, “Fair Market Value of Aircraft,” less the salvage value of the aircraft. However, the Government may retain the damaged aircraft or dispose of it as it wishes. In that event, the Contractor will be paid the fair market value of the aircraft as stated in the clause.

(d) The Contractor agrees that the contract price does not include any cost attributable to hull insurance or to any reserve fund it has established to protect its interest in the aircraft. If, in the event of loss or damage to the leased aircraft, the Contractor receives compensation for such loss or damage in any form from any source, the amount of such compensation shall be:

(1) Credited to the Government in determining the amount of the Government’s liability; or

(2) For an increment of value of the aircraft beyond the value for which the Government is responsible.

(e) In the event of loss or damage to the aircraft, the Government shall be subrogated to all rights of recovery by the Contractor against third parties for such loss or damage and the Contractor shall promptly assign such rights in writing to the Government.

(End of clause)

1252.228–71 Fair market value of aircraft.

As prescribed in (TAR) 48 CFR 1228.306–70(a) and (c), insert the following clause:

FAIR MARKET VALUE OF AIRCRAFT (OCT 1994)

For purposes of the clause entitled “Loss of or Damage to Leased Aircraft,” the fair market value of the aircraft to be used in the performance of this contract shall be the lesser of the two values set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) below:

(a) $________;

(b) If the contractor has insured the same aircraft against loss or destruction in connection with other operations, the amount of such insurance coverage on the date of the loss or damage for which the Government may be responsible under this contract.

(End of clause)

1252.228–72 Risk and indemnities.

As prescribed in (TAR) 48 CFR 1228.306–70(a) and (d), insert the following clause:

RISK AND INDEMNITIES (DEC 1997)

The Contractor hereby agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Government, its officers and employees from and against all claims, demands, damages, liabilities, losses, suits and judgments (including all costs and expenses incident thereto) which may be suffered by, accrue against, be charged to or recoverable from the Government, its officers and employees by reason of injury to or death of any person other than officers, agents, or employees of the Government or by reason of damage to property of others of whatsoever kind (other than the property of the Government, its officers, agents or employees) arising out of the operation of the aircraft. In the event the Contractor holds or obtains insurance in support of this covenant, evidence of insurance shall be delivered to the Contracting Officer.

(End of clause)

1252.228–73 Notification of Miller Act payment bond protection.

As prescribed in guidance at (TAR) 48 CFR 1228.106–470, insert the following clause:

NOTIFICATION OF MILLER ACT PAYMENT BOND PROTECTION (APR 2005)

This notice clause shall be inserted by first tier subcontractors in all their subcontracts and shall contain information pertaining to
1252.231–70

the surety that provided the payment bond under the prime contract.

(a) The prime contract is subject to the Miller Act, (40 U.S.C. 3131 et al), under which the prime contractor has obtained a payment bond. This payment bond may provide certain unpaid employees, suppliers, and subcontractors a right to sue the bonding surety under the Miller Act for amounts owed for work performed and materials delivery under the prime contract.

(b) Persons believing that they have legal remedies under the Miller Act should consult their legal advisor regarding the proper steps to take to obtain these remedies. This notice clause does not provide any party any rights against the Federal Government, or create any relationship, contractual or otherwise, between the Federal Government and any private party.

(c) The surety which has provided the payment bond under the prime contract is:

(Name)

(Street Address)

(City, State, Zip Code)

(Contact & Tel. No.)

(End of clause)

1252.231–70 Date of incurrence of costs.

As prescribed in (TAR) 48 CFR 1231.205–32(b), insert the following clause:

DATE OF INCURRENCE OF COSTS (OCT 1994)

The Contractor shall be entitled to reimbursement for costs incurred on or after in an amount not to exceed $_________ that, if incurred after this contract had been entered into, would have been reimbursable under this contract.

(End of clause)

1252.235–70 Research misconduct.

As prescribed in (TAR) 48 CFR 1235.7000, insert the following clause:

RESEARCH MISCONDUCT (APR 2005)

(a) Definitions. As used in this clause—

Adjudication means the process of reviewing recommendations from the investigation phase and determining appropriate corrective actions.

Complainant is the person who makes an allegation of research misconduct or the person who cooperates with an inquiry or investigation.

DOT Oversight Organization is the DOT operating administration or secretarial office sponsoring or managing Federally funded research.

Evidence includes, but is not limited to, research records, transcripts, or recordings of interviews, committee correspondence, administrative records, grants applications and awards, manuscripts, publications, expert analyses, and electronic data.

Fabrication is making up data or results and recording or reporting them.

Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.

Inquiry is preliminary information gathering and fact finding to determine if an allegation, or apparent instance of research misconduct, warrants an investigation.

Investigation is formal collection and evaluation of information and facts to determine if research misconduct can be established, to assess its extent and consequences, and to recommend appropriate action.

Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person’s ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit. Research misconduct does not include honest error or differences of opinion.

Research and Technology Coordinating Council (RTCC) is the lead DOT entity for coordination of all actions related to allegations of research misconduct. The respondent in a research misconduct finding may appeal through the RTCC to the Deputy Secretary of Transportation.

Research Institution includes any contractor conducting research under DOT funded contractual instruments, agreements and similar instruments.

Research misconduct means fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism, in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results.

Research record is the record of data or results that embody the facts resulting from scientific inquiry, and includes, but is not limited to, research proposals, laboratory records, both physical and electronic, progress reports, abstracts, theses, oral presentations, internal reports, and journal articles.

Respondent is the person against whom an allegation of research misconduct has been made, or the person whose actions are the focus of the inquiry or investigation.

Retaliation prohibited. If a complainant who has reported possible research misconduct alleges retaliation on the part of