

236.272 Prequalification of sources.

(a) Prequalification procedures may be used when necessary to ensure timely and efficient performance of critical construction projects. Prequalification—

(1) Results in a list of sources determined to be qualified to perform a specific construction contract; and

(2) Limits offerors to those with proven competence to perform in the required manner.

(b) The head of the contracting activity must—

(1) Authorize the use of prequalification by determining, in writing, that a construction project is of an urgency or complexity that requires prequalification; and

(2) Approve the prequalification procedures.

(c) For small businesses, the prequalification procedures must require the qualifying authority to—

(1) Request a preliminary recommendation from the appropriate Small Business Administration regional office, if the qualifying authority believes a small business is not responsible;

(2) Permit the small business to submit a bid or proposal if the preliminary recommendation is that the small business is responsible; and

(3) Follow the procedures in FAR 19.6, if the small business is in line for award and is found nonresponsible.

236.273 Network analysis systems.

Use head of the contracting activity approved procedures for preparing and using network analysis systems, whether contractor prepared, or Government prepared.

236.274 Construction in foreign countries.

(a) In accordance with Section 112 of Pub. L. 105-45 and similar sections in subsequent military construction appropriations acts, military construction contracts funded with military construction appropriations, that are estimated to exceed \$1,000,000 and are to be performed in the United States territories and possessions in the Pacific and on Kwajalein Atoll, or in countries bordering the Arabian Gulf,

shall be awarded only to United States firms, unless—

(1) The lowest responsive and responsible offer of a United States firm exceeds the lowest responsive and responsible offer of a foreign firm by more than 20 percent; or

(2) The contract is for military construction on Kwajalein Atoll and the lowest responsive and responsible offer is submitted by a Marshallese firm.

(b) When a technical working agreement with a foreign government is required for a construction contract—

(1) Consider inviting the Army Office of the Chief of Engineers, or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command to participate in the negotiations.

(2) The agreement should, as feasible and where not otherwise provided for in other agreements, cover all elements necessary for the construction that are required by laws, regulations, and customs of the United States and the foreign government, including—

(i) Acquisition of all necessary rights;

(ii) Expeditious, duty-free importation of labor, material, and equipment;

(iii) Payment of taxes applicable to contractors, personnel, materials, and equipment;

(iv) Applicability of workers' compensation and other labor laws to citizens of the U.S., the host country, and other countries;

(v) Provision of utility services;

(vi) Disposition of surplus materials and equipment;

(vii) Handling of claims and litigation; and

(viii) Resolution of any foreseeable problems that can be appropriately included in the agreement.

[56 FR 36421, July 31, 1991, as amended at 62 FR 2856, Jan. 17, 1997; 62 FR 34127, June 24, 1997; 63 FR 11538, Mar. 9, 1998; 66 FR 49861, Oct. 1, 2001]

Subpart 236.5—Contract Clauses**236.570 Additional provisions and clauses.**

(a) Use the following clauses in all fixed-price construction solicitations and contracts—

(1) 252.236-7000, Modification Proposals-Price Breakdown; and