necessitated changes to the interim rules. The interim rules are, therefore, being converted to final rules without change.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration certify that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, because the rule simplifies policies and procedures for the certification of claims submitted by contractors and is intended to reduce the need for costly litigation which arose under previous regulations. No comments were received on the impact of this rule on small entities during the public comment period.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the changes to the FAR do not impose recordkeeping or information collection requirements, or collections of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public which require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Part 33, 42, and 52

Government procurement.

Interim Rules Adopted as Final

Accordingly, the interim rule amending 48 CFR parts 33and 52, which was published at 56 FR 67416, December 30, 1991, is adopted as final, as amended by the interim rule amending 48 CFR parts 33, 42 and 52, published at 59 FR 11380, March 10, 1994, which is hereby adopted as final without change.

The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 33, 42, and 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 486(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

Dated: June 4, 1996.

Edward C. Loeb,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division.

[FR Doc. 96–14538 Filed 6–19–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

48 CFR Parts 34 and 52

[FAC 90–39; FAR Case 93–304; Item XXIV]

RIN 9000–AG11

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Defense Production Act Amendments

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Interim rule adopted as final.

SUMMARY: The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council have agreed to convert the interim rule published in the Federal Register at 59 FR 67047, December 28, 1994, to a final rule. This rule amends the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to add policy and procedures for testing and qualification, and use of industrial resources manufactured or developed with assistance provided under Title III of the Defense Production Act (DPA) of 1950. This regulatory action was not subject to Office of Management and Budget review under Executive Order 12866, dated September 30, 1993, and is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 20, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Jack O'Neill at (202) 501–3856 in reference to this FAR case. For general information, contact the FAR Secretariat, Room 4037, GS Building, Washington, DC 20405 (202) 501–4755. Please cite FAC 90–39, FAR case 93–304.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

Title III of the DPA authorizes various forms of Government assistance to encourage expansion of production of capacity and supply of industrial resources essential to national defense. The DPA Amendments of 1992 (Public Law 102–558) provide for the testing, qualification, and use of industrial resources manufactured or developed with assistance provided under Title III of the DPA. This rule expresses Government policy to pay for such testing, and provides definitions, procedures, and a contract clause to implement the policy. An interim rule was published in the Federal Register on December 28, 1994 (59 FR 67047), with a request for public comments. No comments were received.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The addition of FAR Subpart 34.1 may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, because small entities are sometimes asked to perform the qualification testing required under the rule. A Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis has been prepared and is summarized as follows:

The change is required to implement amendments to the DPA made by Public Law 102–558. The DPA amendments provide for testing, qualification, and use of industrial resources manufactured or developed with assistance provided under Title III of the DPA. This rule expresses Government policy to pay for such testing, and provides definitions, procedures, and a contract clause to implement the policy. This rule will apply to any small entity that has Government contracts that require qualification testing under the Act. A reporting requirement is in the rule that requires contractors who perform this testing to provide the test results to the Government. No public comments were received in response to the statement in the interim rule regarding the Regulatory Flexibility Act. There are no alternatives that will accomplish the objectives of the rule.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act is deemed to apply because the final rule contains information collection requirements. Accordingly, a request for approval of a new information collection requirement concerning the DPA Amendments was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*, and approved under OMB Control No. 9000–0133 effective through September 30, 1997. Public comments concerning this request were invited through a Federal Register notice at 59 FR 67047, December 28, 1994, and no comments were received.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 34 and 52

Government procurement.

Interim Rule Adopted as Final Without Change

Accordingly, the interim rule amending CFR Parts 34 and 52, which was published at 59 FR 67047, December 28, 1994 (FAC 90–23, Item XXIV), is adopted as a final rule without change.

The authority citation for 48 CFR Parts 34 and 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 486(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

Dated: June 4, 1996.

Edward C. Loeb,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division.

[FR Doc. 96–14539 Filed 6–19–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

48 CFR Part 37

[FAC 90–39; FAR Case 91–106; Item XXV]

RIN 9000–AF31

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Child Care Services

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Interim rule adopted as final.

SUMMARY: The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council have agreed to convert the interim rule published in the Federal Register at 59 FR 67050, December 28, 1994, to a final rule. The rule amends the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to add a definition of ''child care services'' and to require contracting officers to ensure that contracts for child care services include requirements for criminal history background checks of employees in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 13041. This regulatory action was not subject to Office of Management and Budget review under Executive Order 12866, dated September 30, 1993, and is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 20, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Linda Klein at (202) 501–3775 in reference to this FAR case. For general information, contact the FAR Secretariat, Room 4037, GS Building, Washington, DC 20405 (202) 501–4755. Please cite FAC 90–39, FAR case 91–106.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

This rule implements Subtitle E, section 231 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101–647), codified at 42 U.S.C. 13041, as amended by section 1094 of the Fiscal Year 1992 Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 102–190). The effective date for compliance with Public Law 101–647 was May 29, 1991. Public Law 102–190 was effective upon enactment on December 5, 1991.

In part, section 231 of Public Law 101–647 requires that child care employees, hired to provide child care services at a facility operated by the Government or under contract with the Government, undergo a criminal history background check. The statute broadly defines ''child care services'' as child protective services (including the investigation of child abuse and neglect reports), social services, health and mental health care, child day care, education (whether or not directly involved in teaching), foster care, residential care, recreational or rehabilitative programs, and detention, correctional, or treatment services. Subsequently, section 1094 of Public Law 102–190 amended 42 U.S.C. 13041 to provide for the provisional supervised employment of child care employees prior to the completion of the required criminal history background check and specified additional safety measures for Federal child care service facilities.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the interim rule, because Subtitle E, Section 231 of the Crime Control Act of 1990, Public Law 101–647 (42 U.S.C. 13041), requires child care employees hired under contract to undergo a criminal history background check, an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis was prepared. No comments were received.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, applies to this final rule and a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) has been prepared and will be provided to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy for the Small Business Administration. A copy of the FRFA may be obtained from the FAR Secretariat.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the changes to the FAR do not impose recordkeeping or information collection requirements, or collections of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public which require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Part 37

Government procurement.

Interim Rule Adopted as Final Without Change

Accordingly, the interim rule amending 48 CFR Part 37, which was published at 59 FR 67050, December 28, 1994 (FAC 90–23, Item XXVII) is adopted as a final rule without change.

The authority citation for 48 CFR Part 37 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 486(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

Dated: June 4, 1996.

Edward C. Loeb,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division.

[FR Doc. 96–14540 Filed 6–19–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

48 CFR Parts 42 and 52

[FAC 90–39; FAR Case 95–009; Item XXVI]

RIN 9000–AG57

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Quick-Closeout Procedures

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council have agreed on a final rule to amend the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to ensure maximum use of the quick-closeout procedures. This regulatory action was not subject to Office of Management and Budget review under Executive Order 12866, dated September 30, 1993, and is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 19, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Linda Klein at (202) 501–3775 in reference to this FAR case. For general information, contact the FAR Secretariat, Room 4037, GS Building, Washington, DC 20405 (202) 501–4755. Please cite FAC 90–39, FAR case 95–009.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

This final rule amends FAR 42.708, Quick-closeout procedure, the clause at FAR 52.216–7, Allowable Cost and Payment, and the clause at FAR 52.216–13, Allowable Cost and Payment—Facilities, to ease the restrictions and maximize the use of the quick-closeout procedure. This rule was based on the recommendations of the Interagency Process Action Team (PAT) sponsored by the Air Force Materiel Command. The PAT's rationale was that, by raising the dollar limitation of quick-closeout procedures to those contracts with total unsettled indirect costs not exceeding $1 million in lieu of $500,000, the number of contracts which could be closed using quick-closeout procedures would increase. Use of this procedure would benefit contractors by allowing them to invoice earlier and avoid the administrative costs which would otherwise be incurred for tracking these