

DFARS 246.870, but nevertheless acquired, used, or included counterfeit electronic parts or suspect counterfeit electronic parts in performance of a DoD contract or subcontract, and has learned of such parts and provided timely notification to the cognizant contracting officer(s) and the Government Industry Data Exchange Program (unless an exception applies).

There is no change to the projected reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements associated with the rule.

DoD has not identified any alternatives that are consistent with the stated objectives of the applicable statute. However, DoD notes that the impacts of this rule are expected to be beneficial, because it expands the allowability of costs for counterfeit parts or suspect counterfeit parts and the cost of rework or corrective action that may be required to remedy the use or inclusion of such parts.

## VI. Paperwork Reduction Act

The rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

### List of Subjects in 48 CFR Part 231

Government procurement.

Jennifer L. Hawes,

Editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR part 231 is amended as follows:

### PART 231—CONTRACT COST PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR part 231 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

■ 2. Revise section 231.205–71 to read as follows:

#### 231.205–71 Costs related to counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts.

(a) *Scope.* This section implements the requirements of section 818(c)(2), National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Pub. L. 112–81), as modified by section 833, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Pub. L. 112–239), and section 885 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Pub. L. 114–92).

(b) The costs of counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts and the costs of rework or

corrective action that may be required to remedy the use or inclusion of such parts are unallowable, unless—

(1) The contractor has an operational system to detect and avoid counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts that has been reviewed and approved by DoD pursuant to 244.303(b);

(2) The counterfeit electronic parts or suspect counterfeit electronic parts are Government-furnished property as defined in FAR 45.101 or were obtained by the contractor in accordance with the clause at 252.246–7008, Sources of Electronic Parts; and

(3) The contractor—

(i) Becomes aware of the counterfeit electronic parts or suspect counterfeit electronic parts through inspection, testing, and authentication efforts of the contractor or its subcontractors; through a Government Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP) alert; or by other means; and

(ii) Provides timely (*i.e.*, within 60 days after the contractor becomes aware) written notice to—

(A) The cognizant contracting officer(s); and

(B) GIDEP (unless the contractor is a foreign corporation or partnership that does not have an office, place of business, or fiscal paying agent in the United States; or the counterfeit electronic part or suspect counterfeit electronic part is the subject of an ongoing criminal investigation).

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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Defense Acquisition Regulations System

#### 48 CFR Chapter 2

[Docket DARS–2016–0001]

RIN 0750–AI83

#### Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Instructions for the Wide Area WorkFlow Repairable Receiving Report (DFARS Case 2016–D004)

**AGENCY:** Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** DoD is amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to add instructions for utilizing the Wide Area WorkFlow Repairable Receiving Report.

**DATES:** Effective September 29, 2016.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Tom Ruckdaschel, telephone 571–372–6088.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. Background

DoD published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** at 81 FR 17051 on March 25, 2016, to revise appendix F of the DFARS to add instructions for the use, preparation, and distribution of the Wide Area WorkFlow (WAWF) Repairable Receiving Report (RRR). One respondent submitted a public comment in response to the proposed rule.

#### II. Discussion and Analysis

DoD reviewed the public comment in the development of the final rule. A discussion of the comment received follows:

##### A. Summary of Significant Changes From the Proposed Rule

There were no significant changes made from the proposed rule.

##### B. Analysis of Public Comment

*Comment:* Consider removing or revising the requirement for dollars to be included on every receiving report (RR) in the WAWF iRAPT (Invoice, Receipt, Acceptance, and Property Transfer) application. Many scenarios occur in which it is not a viable option to list a dollar value on a RR such as nonseparately priced items or partial shipments where a value may not be assessed.

*Response:* This comment is outside the scope of this rule. The requirement to record a unit price on the WAWF RRR is in accord with preexisting DFARS language.

#### III. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and for Commercial Items, Including Commercially Available Off-the-Shelf Items

This case does not add any new provisions or clauses or impact any existing provisions or clauses.

#### IV. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This is not a significant

regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

V. Regulatory Flexibility Act

DoD does not expect this rule to 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. However, a final regulatory flexibility analysis has been performed and is summarized as follows:

This rule amends the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) appendix F to add the instructions for utilizing the Wide Area WorkFlow (WAWF) Repairable Receiving Report (RRR).

The objective of the rule is to provide the instruction for the use, preparation, and distribution of WAWF RRR that has been created to differentiate between the deliveries of new Government assets (new procurements) and the return of Government property that are repaired or overhauled. This rule improves reporting efficiency by eliminating manual intervention that is currently required to ensure accurate information flow between different Government property reporting systems.

No significant issues were raised by the public comments in response to the initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

The number of small entities affected is unknown. However, DoD expects this rule to have a positive economic impact on contractors, including small businesses, because of the improved efficiency due to electronic report submission.

The projected recordkeeping and reporting is unchanged from current requirements, and only the method of submitting the reports for the return of Government property that has been repaired or overhauled has changed. Preparation of these records requires clerical and analytical skills to create the electronic documents in the WAWF system.

There are no known significant alternatives to the rule. The impact of this rule on small business is not expected to be significant.

VI. Paperwork Reduction Act

The rule contains information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35). However, these changes to the DFARS do not impose additional information collection requirements to the

paperwork burden previously approved under OMB Control Number 0704-0248 entitled "Material Inspection and Receiving Report". The projected recordkeeping and reporting is unchanged from current requirements, and only the method of submitting the reports for the return of Government property that has been repaired or overhauled has changed.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Appendix F to Chapter 2

Government procurement.

Jennifer L. Hawes, Editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR chapter 2, subchapter I, is amended in appendix F as follows:

CHAPTER 2—DEFENSE ACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

1. The authority citation for appendix F to chapter 2 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

2. Amend appendix F to chapter 2 by:

- a. In section F-101, paragraph (a)—
i. Removing "(WAWF) Receiving Report" and adding "(WAWF) Receiving Report (RR), WAWF Repairable Receiving Report (WAWF RRR)" in its place; and
ii. Adding a sentence at the end of the paragraph;
b. In section F-103—
i. In paragraphs (a) introductory text, (a)(6), (b) introductory text, and (c), removing "WAWF RR" and adding "WAWF RR, WAWF RRR," in each place;
ii. In paragraph (e), removing "WAWF RR provides" and adding "WAWF RR and WAWF RRR provide" in its place; and
iii. Adding paragraph (e)(3);
c. In section F-104, redesignating paragraph (b) as paragraph (c) and adding a new paragraph (b);
d. Revising the part 3 heading;
e. In section F-301, revising paragraph (b)(15)(ii) and paragraph (b)(18) introductory text;
f. In section F-303, removing "WAWF RR" and adding "WAWF RR or WAWF RRR" in its place;
g. Revising section F-304; and
h. In section F-306, revising the introductory text and paragraph (a).

The additions and revisions read as follows:

Appendix F to Chapter 2—Material Inspection and Receiving Report

\* \* \* \* \*

F-101 General.

(a) \* \* \* The WAWF RRR is the electronic equivalent of the DD Form 250 for repair, maintenance, or overhaul of Government-furnished property.

\* \* \* \* \*

F-103 Use.

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) \* \* \*

(3) Reporting of Government-furnished property, when the clause at DFARS 252.211-7007, Reporting of Government-Furnished Property, is used in the contract, use of the WAWF RRR will capture the shipment of Government-furnished property items after acceptance of repair services and forward the data to the IUID registry. WAWF is the only way a contractor can report the transfer of Government-furnished property items in the IUID registry.

F-104 Application.

(a) \* \* \*

(b) WAWF RRR or DD Form 250. Use as in paragraph (a) of this section for delivery of services for repair, overhaul, or maintenance.

\* \* \* \* \*

PART 3—PREPARATION OF THE WIDE AREA WORKFLOW (WAWF) RECEIVING REPORT (RR), WAWF REPAIRABLE RECEIVING REPORT (WAWF RRR), AND WAWF ENERGY RR

F-301 Preparation Instructions.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(15) \* \* \*

(ii) For service line items, select SV for "SERVICE" in the type field followed by as short a description as is possible in the description field. Some examples of service line items are maintenance, repair, alteration, rehabilitation, engineering, research, development, training, and testing.

(A) For WAWF RRRs, the "Ship To" code is the DoDAAC, MAPAC, or CAGE code from the contract or shipping instructions.

(B) For service line items not using a WAWF RRR, the "Ship To" code and the "Unit" shall be filled out. The "Ship To" code is the destination Service Acceptor Code for WAWF. If source inspected and accepted, enter the service performance location as the "Ship To" code.

\* \* \* \* \*

(18) Unit Price. The contractor shall enter unit prices on all WAWF RR copies. When using the WAWF RRR, the unit price is the price of the repair, overhaul, or maintenance service from the contract.

\* \* \* \* \*

**F-304 Correction instructions.**

Functionality for correcting a WAWF RR or WAWF RRR is available for Defense Contract Management Agency administered contracts paid using the Mechanization of Contract Administration Services system with source acceptance. Preparation instructions and training for corrections is available at <https://wawf.training.eb.mil>. The instructions are part of the Vendor Training section.

\* \* \* \* \*

**F-306 Packing list instructions.**

Contractors may also use a WAWF processed RR, including the WAWF RRR, as a packing list. WAWF provides options to print the RR. These printed RRs may also be used if a signed copy is required.

(a) WAWF provides a print capability for its RR. The WAWF printed RR can be identified by its distinctive format and by the text title at the top of each printed page "Material Inspection and Receiving Report in accordance with DFARS Appendix F. Paper DD Form 250 is usable in lieu of this document on an exception basis." (See DFARS 252.232-7003(c)). This printed copy can be used as a packing list. If needed, the signature can be verified by reviewing the signed RR in WAWF.

\* \* \* \* \*

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****50 CFR Part 622**

[Docket No. 140501394-5279-02]

RIN 0648-XE830

**Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2016 Commercial Accountability Measures and Closure for Blueline Tilefish in the South Atlantic Region**

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Temporary rule; closure.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS implements accountability measures (AMs) for commercial blueline tilefish in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the South Atlantic. Commercial landings for blueline tilefish are projected to reach the commercial annual catch limit

(ACL) by August 30, 2016. Therefore, NMFS is closing the commercial sector for blueline tilefish in the South Atlantic EEZ at 12:01 a.m., local time, August 30, 2016, and it will remain closed until the start of the next fishing year on January 1, 2017. This closure is necessary to protect the blueline tilefish resource.

**DATES:** This rule is effective at 12:01 a.m., local time, August 30, 2016, until 12:01 a.m., local time, January 1, 2017.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mary Vara, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727-824-5305, email: [mary.vara@noaa.gov](mailto:mary.vara@noaa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The snapper-grouper fishery of the South Atlantic includes blueline tilefish and is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP). The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council and NMFS prepared the FMP, and the FMP is implemented under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) by regulations at 50 CFR part 622.

In Regulatory Amendment 25 to the FMP, NMFS implemented management measures for blueline tilefish that included increasing the commercial ACL from 26,766 lb (12,141 kg) to 87,521 lb (39,699 kg), round weight (81 FR 45245, July 13, 2016).

NMFS is required to close the commercial sector for blueline tilefish when the commercial ACL is reached, or is projected to be reached, by filing a notification to that effect with the Office of the Federal Register, as specified in 50 CFR 622.193(z)(1)(i). NMFS has projected that the commercial ACL for South Atlantic blueline tilefish will be reached by August 30, 2016. Accordingly, the commercial sector for South Atlantic blueline tilefish is closed effective at 12:01 a.m., local time, August 30, 2016, until 12:01 a.m., local time, January 1, 2017.

The operator of a vessel with a valid Federal commercial vessel permit for South Atlantic snapper-grouper having blueline tilefish on board must have landed and bartered, traded, or sold such blueline tilefish prior to August 30, 2016. During the commercial closure, all sale or purchase of blueline tilefish is prohibited. The harvest or possession of blueline tilefish in or from the South Atlantic EEZ is limited to the bag and possession limits specified in 50 CFR 622.187(b)(2) and (c)(1), respectively, while the recreational sector for blueline tilefish is open. These bag and

possession limits apply in the South Atlantic on board a vessel with a valid Federal commercial or charter vessel/headboat permit for South Atlantic snapper-grouper, and apply to the harvest of blueline tilefish in both state and Federal waters.

**Classification**

The Regional Administrator for the NMFS Southeast Region has determined this temporary rule is necessary for the conservation and management of blueline tilefish and the South Atlantic snapper-grouper fishery and is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws.

This action is taken under 50 CFR 622.193(z)(1)(i) and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

These measures are exempt from the procedures of the Regulatory Flexibility Act because the temporary rule is issued without opportunity for prior notice and comment.

This action responds to the best scientific information available. The Assistant Administrator for NOAA Fisheries (AA) finds that the need to immediately implement this action to close the commercial sector for blueline tilefish constitutes good cause to waive the requirements to provide prior notice and opportunity for public comment pursuant to the authority set forth in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), as such prior notice and opportunity for public comment are unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Such procedures are unnecessary because the regulations at 50 CFR 622.193(z)(1)(i) have already been subject to notice and comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the closure. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment are contrary to the public interest because there is a need to immediately implement this action to protect blueline tilefish, since the capacity of the fishing fleet allows for rapid harvest of the commercial ACL. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment would require time and would potentially result in a harvest well in excess of the established commercial ACL.

For the aforementioned reasons, the AA also finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the effectiveness of this action under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: August 25, 2016.

**Emily H. Menashes,**  
*Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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