DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 1, 4, 22, 23, 26, and 52

[FAC 2005–91; Item XI; Docket No. 2016–0052; Sequence No. 4]

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Technical Amendments

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document makes amendments to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) in order to make editorial changes.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In order to update certain elements in 48 CFR parts 1, 4, 22, 23, 26, and 52 this document makes editorial changes to the FAR.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 1, 4, 22, 23, 26, and 52

Government procurement.

Dated: September 19, 2016.

William F. Clark, Director, Office of Government-wide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-wide Policy.

Therefore, DoD, GSA, and NASA amend 48 CFR parts 1, 4, 22, 23, 26, and 52, as set forth below:

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 1, 4, 22, 23, 26, and 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 121(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 51 U.S.C. 20113.

PART 1—FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

1.603–1 [Amended]


PART 4—ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

4.1400 [Amended]


PART 22—APPLICATION OF LABOR LAWS TO GOVERNMENT ACQUISITIONS

22.805 [Amended]


PART 23—ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY, RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

23.704 [Amended]


PART 26—OTHER SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRAMS

6. Amend section 26.103 by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

26.103 Procedures.

(b) In the event of a challenge to the representation of a subcontractor, the contracting officer shall refer the matter to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Attn: Acquisition Management Director, 12220 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 20191. The BIA will determine the eligibility and notify the contracting officer.

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

7. Amend section 52.234–1 by revising the section and clause headings and the definition “Title III project contractor” to read as follows:

52.234–1 Industrial Resources Developed Under Title III, Defense Production Act.

Industrial Resources Developed Under Title III, Defense Production Act (Sep 2016)


**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Summaries for each FAR rule follow. For the actual revisions and/or amendments made by these rules, refer to the specific item numbers and subjects set forth in the documents following these item summaries. FAC 2005–91 amends the FAR as follows:

**Item I—Prohibition on Contracting With Corporations With Delinquent Taxes or a Felony Conviction (FAR Case 2015–011)**

DoD, GSA, and NASA are adopting as final, without change, an interim rule, which amended the FAR to implement sections of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015. The rule prohibits the Federal Government from entering into a contract with any corporation having a delinquent Federal tax liability or a felony conviction under any Federal law, unless the agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

This final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

**Item II—Updating Federal Contractor Reporting of Veterans’ Employment (FAR Case 2015–036)**

DoD, GSA, and NASA are adopting as final, without change, an interim rule amending the FAR to implement a final rule issued by the Department of Labor’s Veterans’ Employment and Training Service (VETS) that revised the regulations at 41 CFR part 61 implementing the reporting requirements under the Vietnam Era Veterans’ Readjustment Assistance Act (VEVRAA), as amended and the Jobs for Veterans Act (JVA) (Pub. L. 107–288). VEVRAA requires Federal contractors and subcontractors to annually report on the total number of their employees who belong to the categories of veterans protected under VEVRAA, as amended by the JVA, and the total number of those protected veterans who were hired during the period covered by the report. The VETS rule requires contractors and subcontractors to comply with its revised reporting requirements using the Form VETS–4212, in lieu of the VETS–100 and VETS–100A, beginning with the annual report filed in 2015.

There is no significant impact on small entities imposed by the FAR rule.

**Item III—Non-Retaliation for Disclosure of Compensation Information (FAR Case 2016–007) (Interim)**

DoD, GSA, and NASA are issuing an interim rule amending the FAR to implement Executive Order (E.O.) 13665, Non-Retaliation for Disclosure of Compensation Information, amending Executive Order 11246, Equal Opportunity in Federal Employment. The E.O. was signed April 8, 2014. The interim rule is also implementing the final rule issued by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) of the Department of Labor (DOL) to implement the E.O. The DOL final rule was published in the Federal Register at 80 FR 54934, on September 11, 2015, entitled Government Contractors, Prohibitions Against Pay Secrecy Policies and Actions. E.O. 11246, originally issued September 24, 1965, establishes nondiscrimination and affirmative action obligations in employment for Federal contractors and subcontractors. It prohibits employment discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, and national origin. E.O. 13665 amends E.O. 11246 and its Equal Opportunity Clause by incorporating, as a covered prohibition, discriminating against employees and job applicants who inquire about, discuss, or disclose the compensation of the employee or applicant or another employee or applicant. Federal contractors and subcontractors must disseminate this nondiscrimination provision, using language prescribed by the Director of OFCCP, including incorporating the provision into existing employee manuals or handbooks and posting it. There is no significant impact on small entities imposed by the FAR rule.

**Item IV—Sole Source Contracts for Women-Owned Small Businesses (FAR Case 2015–032)**

DoD, GSA, and NASA are adopting as final, with a minor edit, an interim rule that amends the FAR to implement regulatory changes made by the Small Business Administration (SBA) in its final rule as published in the Federal Register at 80 FR 55019, on September 14, 2015. SBA’s final rule implements the statutory requirements of paragraph (a)(3) of section 825 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. ‘Buck’ McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, Public Law 113–291, which grants contracting officers the authority to award sole source contracts to economically disadvantaged women-owned small business (EDWOSB) concerns and to women-owned small business (WOSB) concerns eligible under the WOSB Program. The anticipated price, including options, must not exceed $6.5 million for manufacturing North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes, or $4 million for other NAICS codes. This rule may have a positive economic impact on women-owned small businesses.

**Item V—Unique Identification of Entities Receiving Federal Awards (FAR Case 2015–022)**

DoD, GSA, and NASA are issuing a final rule amending the FAR to redesignate the terminology for unique identification of entities receiving Federal awards. The change to the FAR eliminates references to the proprietary Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS®) number, and provides appropriate references to the Web site where information on the unique entity identifier used for Federal contractors

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will be located. The Government does not intend to move away from the use of the DUNS® number in the short term. This final rule also establishes definitions of “unique entity identifier”, and “electronic funds transfer (EFT) indicator”. There is no significant impact on small entities imposed by the FAR rule.

**Item VI—Consolidation and Bundling (FAR Case 2014–015)**

This final rule incorporates regulatory changes made by the SBA in its final rule which published in the Federal Register at 78 FR 61113 on October 2, 2013, concerning consolidation and bundling. SBA’s final rule implements sections 1312 and 1313 of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–240), as well as section 1671 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 (Pub. L. 112–239). The FAR final rule adds coverage on consolidations and reorganizes coverage on bundling at FAR 7.107. Before conducting a consolidated acquisition estimated to exceed $2,000,000, the Senior Procurement Executive or Chief Acquisition Officer must make a written determination that the consolidation is necessary and justified. This rule may have a positive economic impact on any small business entity that participates in the Federal procurement arena.

**Item VII—Amendment Relating to Multi-Year Contract Authority for Acquisition of Property (FAR Case 2016–006)**

DoD, GSA, and NASA are amending FAR subpart 17.1 to implement section 811 of the NDAA for FY 2016 (Pub. L. 114–92). Section 811 amended subsection (a)(1) of 10 U.S.C. 2306b by striking “substantial” and inserting “significant”. This rule makes conforming changes at FAR 17.105–1(b)(1) to state that the head of an agency may enter into a multi-year contract for supplies, if the use of such a contract will result in significant savings of the total estimated costs of carrying out the program through annual contracts. This change applies to the DoD, NASA, and the Coast Guard.

This final rule is not required to be published for public comment, because it addresses an internal decision by the contracting officer to enter into a multi-year contract for supplies if certain objects are met. These requirements affect only the internal operating procedures of the Government.

**Item VIII—New Designated Country—Ukraine and Moldova (FAR Case 2016–009)**

This final rule amends the FAR to add Ukraine and Moldova as new designated countries under the World Trade Organization Government Procurement Agreement (WTO GPA). This final rule has no significant impact on the Government and contractors, including small business entities.

**Item IX—Contractors Performing Private Security Functions (FAR Case 2014–018)**

This final rule amends FAR 25.302 and the clause at 52.225–26, both entitled “Contractors Performing Private Security Functions Outside the United States.”

This rule removes the DoD-unique requirements, which have been incorporated in the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement (DFARS). This rule also adds the definition of “full cooperation” to FAR clause 52.225–26 in order to affirm that the contract clause does not foreclose any contractor rights arising in law, the FAR, or the terms of the contract when cooperating with any Government-authorized investigation into incidents reported pursuant to the clause.

This rule will not create any new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements. The impact of this rule on small business is not expected to be significant.

**Item X—Limitation on Allowable Government Contractor Employee Compensation Costs (FAR Case 2014–012)**

This final rule converts the interim rule published in the Federal Register at 79 FR 35865 on June 24, 2014 to a final rule with minor changes including a table summarizing the employee compensation limits and applicability dates is added at 31.205–6(p); several paragraphs are reorganized; redundant text is removed; reference links are added for clarity.

This final rule amends the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to implement section 702 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013. Section 702 revises the allowable compensation cost limit for contractor and subcontractor employees to be $487,000, as adjusted annually to reflect the change in the Employment Cost Index for all workers as calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Also, section 702 allows for the narrowly targeted exceptions to this allowable cost limit for scientists, engineers or other specialists, upon an agency determination that such exceptions are needed to ensure that the executive agency has continued access to needed skills and capabilities.

Because most contracts awarded to small businesses use simplified acquisition procedures or are awarded on a competitive, fixed-price basis, the impact of this compensation limitation on small businesses will be minimal.

**Item XI—Technical Amendments**

Editorial changes are made at FAR 1.603–1, 4.1400, 22.805, 23.704, 26.103, and 52.234–1.

Dated: September 19, 2016.

William F. Clark,
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