

non-tariff information to DoD when requested by the contracting officer or as specified in the clause. Removal of this DFARS clause is expected to result in

savings for both DoD and DoD contractors that provide telecommunications services.

The following is a summary of the estimated public and Government cost savings calculated in perpetuity in 2016 dollars at a 7-percent discount rate:

Summary	Public	Government	Total
Present Value	-\$1,624,014	-\$406,000	-\$2,030,014
Annualized Costs	-113,681	-28,420	-142,101

To access the full Regulatory Cost Analysis for this rule, go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov, search for “DFARS Case 2018–D044,” click “Open Docket,” and view “Supporting Documents.”

IV. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

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. Executive Order 13771

This final rule is an E.O. 13771 deregulatory action. DoD estimates that this rule generates \$2.03 million in annualized cost savings, discounted at 7 percent relative to year 2016, over a perpetual time horizon. Details on the estimated cost savings can be found in section III of this preamble.

VI. Regulatory Flexibility Act

A final regulatory flexibility analysis (FRFA) has been prepared consistent with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* The FRFA is summarized as follows:

DoD is amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to implement a recommendation from the DoD Regulatory Reform Task Force established pursuant to Executive Order 13777, Enforcing the Regulatory Agenda, to repeal DFARS clause 252.239–7006, Tariff Information, and the associated clause prescription at DFARS 239.7411(a). The objective of this rule is to remove the requirement for contractors to report tariff

information under the DFARS clause. The legal basis for this change is 41 U.S.C. 1303.

No public comments were received in response to the initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

According to the Electronic Document Access system, DoD awards approximately 855 contracts to 83 unique contractors each year that include DFARS clause 252.239–7006. It is estimated that 171 of those contracts are awarded to small entities. Based on the information available, DoD does not anticipate that this rule will significantly impact small business entities.

This rule does not include any new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements for small entities. Rather, this rule reduces the information collection requirements approved under OMB Control Number 0704–0341. Small entities will no longer be required to provide the tariff information to the contracting officer in accordance with 252.239–7006. Removal of this clause and its reporting requirement serves to reduce the burden on small entities.

VII. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule removes the burden associated with DFARS clause 252.239–7006, Tariff Information, from the information collection requirement currently approved under OMB Control Number 0704–0341, entitled “Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) Part 239, Acquisition of Information Technology, and associated clause at 252.239–7000.” Accordingly, DoD submitted, and OMB approved, the following reduction of the annual reporting burden and OMB inventory of hours under OMB Control Number 0704–0341 as follows:

- Respondents:* 83.
- Responses per respondent:* Approximately 10.3.
- Total annual responses:* 855.
- Hours per response:* 2 hours.
- Total response Burden Hours:* 1,710.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 239 and 252

Government procurement.

Jennifer D. Johnson,
Regulatory Control Officer, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR parts 239 and 252 are amended as follows:

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 239 and 252 continues to read as follows:

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

PART 239—ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

239.7411 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend section 239.7411 by removing paragraph (a)(3) and redesignating paragraph (a)(4) as paragraph (a)(3).

PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

252.239–7006 [Removed and Reserved]

■ 3. Remove and reserve section 252.239–7006.

[FR Doc. 2021–00613 Filed 1–14–21; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Parts 245 and 252

[Docket DARS–2020–0026]

RIN 0750–AK92

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Property Loss Reporting in the Procurement Integrated Enterprise Environment (DFARS Case 2020–D005)

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is issuing a final rule amending the Defense Federal

Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to replace a legacy software application used for reporting loss of Government property with new capabilities developed within the DoD enterprise-wide, eBusiness platform, Procurement Integrated Enterprise Environment.

DATES: Effective January 15, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Kimberly R. Ziegler, telephone 571-372-6095.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

DoD is amending the DFARS to replace the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) eTool application used to report the loss of Government property with the new Government-Furnished Property (GFP) module in the Procurement Integrated Enterprise Environment (PIEE). The DCMA eTool application is a self-contained, legacy application that has numerous limitations, to include its inability to share data with other internal or external DoD business systems or to respond to changes in regulation, policies, and procedures. DoD developed the GFP module within the PIEE to house the GFP lifecycle to address these limitations and to provide the Department with the end-to-end accountability for all GFP transactions within a secure, single, integrated system.

DoD published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** at 85 FR 53761 on August 31, 2020.

No respondents submitted public comments in response to the proposed rule, and no changes were made in the final rule.

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

This final rule does not create any new provisions or clauses, nor does it change the applicability of any existing provisions or clauses included in solicitations and contracts valued at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, or for commercial items, including commercially available off-the-shelf items.

III. 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.

IV. Executive Order 13771

This rule is not subject to E.O. 13771, because this rule is not a significant regulatory action under E.O. 12866.

V. Regulatory Flexibility Act

DoD has prepared a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) consistent with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* The FRFA is summarized as follows:

This rule amends the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement to replace a legacy software application used for reporting loss of Government property with new capabilities developed within the fully integrated, DoD enterprise-wide, eBusiness platform, Procurement Integrated Enterprise Environment (PIEE). The objective of the case is to transition property loss reporting from a stand-alone, legacy software application to the PIEE. Use of the new system functionality will enable DoD to address numerous audit findings and security concerns.

There were no significant issues raised by the public in response to the initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

This rule will likely affect some small business concerns that are provided Government-furnished property in the performance of their contracts and those who experience a loss which must be reported in the PIEE. Data generated from the Defense Contract Management Agency eTool for fiscal years (FY) 2017 through 2019 indicates that an average of 3,765 loss cases are submitted each year. Of those 3,765 loss cases, 52 percent or 1,958 cases are filed by the top 7 large entities, while 48 percent or 1,807 make up all others, which may include unique small entities.

Data generated from the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) for FY 2017 through 2019 indicates that DoD has awarded an average of 34,463 contracts that contain the two applicable Government property clauses, FAR 52.245-1, Government Property, and DFARS 252.245-7002, Reporting Loss of Government Property. Of those applicable contracts, DoD has

awarded approximately 16,966 contracts to an average of 4,009 unique small entities during the three-year period. This would equate to 4 applicable contracts awarded to each unique small entity.

While there is no way to identify how many property loss cases are attributable specifically to unique small business concerns, it can be assumed that 11 percent of applicable contracts have had a property loss case reported (3,765/34,463). If the top 7 large entities are removed from the equation, the number is reduced to 5 percent (1,807/34,463). We can therefore assume that of the 16,966 contracts awarded to small entities, approximately 5 percent, or 848 contracts awarded to 212 small entities, may require a property loss case.

The rule does not impose any new reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance requirements. The replacement of the application used for the approved information collection requirements is intended to maintain the status quo and potentially reduce compliance requirements over time due to the technological advances in the PIEE.

There are no practical alternatives that will accomplish the objectives of the rule.

VII. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does apply to this rule. However, these changes to the DFARS do not impose additional information collection requirements to the paperwork burden previously approved under OMB Control Number 9000-0075, Government Property. By replacing the software application used for reporting property loss, the status quo is maintained for the current information collection requirements. OMB Control Number 9000-0075 provides approval for collections of information under FAR clause 52.245-1, Government Property, which requires reporting of Government-property losses. DFARS clause 252.245-7002, Reporting Loss of Government Property, is used in conjunction with FAR 52.245-1, and merely stipulates that DoD contractors will electronically report any property losses as required by FAR 52.245-1 using the PIEE portal.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 245 and 252

Government procurement.

Jennifer D. Johnson,
Regulatory Control Officer, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR parts 245 and 252 are amended as follows:

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 245 and 252 continues to read as follows:

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

PART 245—GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

- 2. Amend section 245.102 by—
- a. In paragraph (4)(i) removing “GFP” and adding “Government-furnished property” in its place; and
- b. Revising paragraph (5).

The revision reads as follows:

245.102 Policy.

* * * * *

(5) *Reporting loss of Government property.* The Government-Furnished Property module of the Procurement Integrated Enterprise Environment is the DoD data repository for reporting loss of Government property in the possession of contractors. The requirements and procedures for reporting loss of Government property to the Government-Furnished Property module are set forth in the clause at 252.245–7002, Reporting Loss of Government Property, prescribed at 245.107.

PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

- 3. Amend section 252.245–7002 by—
- a. Removing the clause date of “(DEC 2017)” and adding “(JAN 2021)” in its place; and
- b. Revising paragraph (b)(1).

The revision reads as follows:

252.245–7002 Reporting Loss of Government Property.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) The Contractor shall use the property loss function in the Government-Furnished Property (GFP) module of the Procurement Integrated Enterprise Environment (PIEE) for reporting loss of Government property. Reporting value shall be at unit acquisition cost. Current PIEE users can access the GFP module by logging into their account. New users may register for access and obtain training on the PIEE home page at <https://piee.eb.mil/piee-landing>.

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[FR Doc. 2021–00614 Filed 1–14–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

49 CFR Parts 191 and 192

[Docket No. PHMSA–2019–0225]

Pipeline Safety: Frequently Asked Questions on the Gas Transmission Rule

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), DOT.

ACTION: Notification and request for comments.

SUMMARY: PHMSA is seeking public comment on a second set of draft frequently asked questions (Batch-2 FAQs) to facilitate implementation of its final rule titled “Safety of Gas Transmission Pipelines: MAOP Reconfirmation, Expansion of Assessment Requirements, and other Related Amendments” (Gas Transmission Rule).

DATES: Comments on the draft Batch-2 FAQs should be submitted to Docket No. PHMSA–2019–0225 no later than March 16, 2021.

ADDRESSES:

• *E-Gov Web:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. This site allows the public to enter comments on any **Federal Register** notice issued by any agency. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

• *Mail:* Docket Management System: U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), West Building, Ground Floor, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590–0001.

• *Hand Delivery:* DOT Docket Management System: West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. EST, Monday through Friday, except federal holidays.

• *Fax:* 202–493–2251.

• *Instructions:* Identify the Docket Number PHMSA–2019–0225 at the beginning of your comments. If you submit your comments by mail, submit two copies. If you wish to receive confirmation that PHMSA received your comments, include a self-addressed stamped postcard. Internet users may submit comments at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

• *Privacy Act:* DOT may solicit comments from the public regarding certain general notices. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to www.regulations.gov, as described in the system of records

notice (DOT/ALL–14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at www.dot.gov/privacy.

• *Confidential Business Information:* Confidential Business Information (CBI) is commercial or financial information that is both customarily and actually treated as private by its owner. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552), CBI is exempt from public disclosure. If your comments contain commercial or financial information that is customarily treated as private, that you actually treat as private, and that is relevant or responsive to this document, it is important that you clearly designate the submitted comments as CBI. Pursuant to 49 CFR 190.343, you may ask PHMSA to give confidential treatment to information you give to the agency by taking the following steps: (1) Mark each page of the original document submission containing CBI as “Confidential,” (2) send PHMSA, along with the original document, a second copy of the original document with the CBI deleted, and (3) explain why the information you are submitting is CBI. Unless you are notified otherwise, PHMSA will treat such marked submissions as confidential under FOIA, and the submissions will not be placed in the public docket of this notification. Submissions containing CBI should be sent to Chris Hoidal at Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Western Region, PHP–500, 12300 W. Dakota Avenue, Suite 110, Lakewood, CO 80228. Any commentary PHMSA receives that is not specifically designated as CBI will be placed in the public docket for this matter.

• *Docket:* For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for accessing the dockets. Alternatively, you may review the documents in person at DOT in the West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

General: Chris Hoidal, Senior Technical Advisor, Office of Pipeline Safety, by telephone at 303–807–8833, or email at chris.hoidal@dot.gov.

Technical: Steve Nanney, Project Manager, Office of Pipeline Safety, by telephone at 713–272–2855, or email at steve.nanney@dot.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: PHMSA provides written clarification of the pipeline safety regulations (49 CFR parts