

A. Background

The Federal Prison Industries (FPI) Board of Directors recently adopted a resolution increasing the blanket waiver threshold for small dollar-value purchases from Federal Prison Industries by Federal agencies. The resolution adopted by the FPI Board increases the FPI clearance exception threshold at 8.606(e) from \$25 to \$2,500 and eliminates the criterion that delivery is required within 10 days. The objective of the rule is to increase the dollar threshold necessary to obtain a clearance from FPI. By increasing this threshold to \$2,500, Federal agencies will not be required to make purchases from FPI of products on FPI's Schedule that are at or below this threshold. Federal agencies, however, may continue to consider and purchase products from FPI that are at or below \$2,500. FPI is a mandatory acquisition program established under 18 U.S.C. 4124. Agencies would still be required to purchase products on FPI's Schedule from FPI above the \$2,500 threshold unless a clearance is obtained pursuant to FAR 8.605.

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

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act does not apply to this rule. This interim rule does not constitute a significant FAR revision within the meaning of FAR 1.501 and Public Law 98-577, and publication for public comments is not required. However, the Councils will consider comments from small entities concerning the affected FAR part 8, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Interested parties must submit such comments separately and should cite 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, (FAC 2001-14, FAR case 2003-001), in correspondence.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the changes to the FAR do not impose information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

D. Determination To Issue an Interim Rule

There is no requirement to publish this rule for public comment, as it is not a significant FAR revision. This rule only covers very-small-dollar supply purchases now being made from Federal

Prison Industries, part of the Department of Justice, another Federal executive agency. FPI will continue to be a source, but optional rather than mandatory, for these very-small-dollar purchases. This change does not originate from the FAR regulation, but is only an update to show a change in policy made by the Federal Prison Industries itself. No public comments are required under 41 U.S.C. 418b(a), and under (a) and (d) therefore no determination either for compelling circumstances, or for urgent and compelling circumstances needs to be made in order for the case to go into effect immediately. Even though not required to do so, the Councils would, nevertheless, like to obtain public comments. No determination of urgent and compelling circumstances is necessary under the statute to obtain optional public comments.

However, pursuant to Public Law 98-577 and FAR 1.501, the Councils will consider public comments received in response to this interim rule in the formation of the final rule.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Part 8

Government procurement.

Dated: May 13, 2003.

Laura G. Smith,

Director, Acquisition Policy Division.

■ Therefore, DoD, GSA, and NASA amend 48 CFR part 8 as set forth below:

PART 8—REQUIRED SOURCES OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR part 8 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 121(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

■ 2. Amend section 8.606 by revising paragraph (e) to read as follows:

8.606 Exceptions.

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(e) Orders are for listed items totaling \$2,500 or less.

[FR Doc. 03-12305 Filed 5-21-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-EP-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 8 and 42

[FAC 2001-14; FAR Case 2001-035; Item VI]

RIN 9000-AJ45

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Past Performance Evaluation of Federal Prison Industries Contracts

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 (Councils) have agreed on a final rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to require evaluation of Federal Prison Industries (FPI) contract performance.

DATES: *Effective Date:* June 23, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The FAR Secretariat, Room 4035, GS Building, Washington, DC, 20405, (202) 501-4755, for information pertaining to status or publication schedules. For clarification of content, contact Ms. Laura Smith, Procurement Analyst, at (202) 208-7279. Please cite FAC 2001-14, FAR case 2001-035.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

This final rule amends FAR Subparts 8.6 and 42.15 to require agencies to evaluate Federal Prison Industries (FPI) contract performance. This change will permit Federal customers to rate FPI performance, compare FPI to private sector providers, and give FPI important feedback on previously awarded contracts. It is expected that this change will give FPI the same opportunity that we give private sector providers to improve their customer satisfaction, in general, and their performance on delivery, price, and quality, specifically. While the change does not negate the requirements of FAR 8.602 or 8.605, it will allow the information to be used to support a clearance request per FAR 8.605.

DoD, GSA, and NASA published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** at 67 FR 55680, August 29, 2002. Ten respondents submitted public comments. The Councils considered the

public comments before agreeing to convert the proposed rule to a final rule with minor changes. A summary of the comments is provided below:

Comment: To avoid potential misinterpretation, the rule should more clearly call attention to the mandatory source requirement for purchase of FPI products and more clearly point out that a negative past performance evaluation may be used as a basis for a waiver request.

Response: We agree. The intent of the rule is to ensure contracting officers understand that the waiver process is still in effect and that performance evaluations may be used to support future award decisions. Therefore, the final rule amends FAR 8.607 and 42.1503(b) to more clearly articulate that the waiver requirement, referred to at FAR 8.605 as a clearance, still applies and that a negative performance evaluation can be used to support clearance requests.

Comment: There is no basis for an assessment of FPI's past performance. FPI's past performance is irrelevant to whether an agency is required to obtain goods from FPI because of its mandatory source status. Therefore, the collection of data is a patent waste of Government resources since it cannot be used for source selection purposes.

Response: We believe that there is benefit to assessing FPI's performance. The May 2000 Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) guide "Best Practices for Collecting and Using Current and Past Performance Information" states that the active dialog that results from assessing a contractor's current performance results in better performance on the instant contract, and that such assessments are a basic best practice for good contract administration. As previously stated, this information can also be used to support FPI clearance requests.

Comment: What is the relationship between this rule and Section 811 of the National Defense Authorization Act of FY 2002? Section 811 does not apply to agencies outside of DoD.

Response: This rule has no relationship to Section 811 of the FY 2002 National Defense Authorization Act. The genesis of this case was a memorandum from FPI requesting past performance evaluations on their contracts.

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

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 extending the collection of past performance data to include FPI contracts can be accomplished within our normal means of performing business and further serves to promote competition among offerors.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the changes to the FAR do not impose information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 8 and 42

Government procurement.

Dated: May 13, 2003.

Laura G. Smith,

Director, Acquisition Policy Division.

■ Therefore, DoD, GSA, and NASA amend 48 CFR parts 8 and 42 as set forth below:

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 8 and 42 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 121(c); 10 U.S.C. chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

PART 8—REQUIRED SOURCES OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

■ 2. Add section 8.607 to read as follows:

8.607 Evaluating FPI performance.

Agencies shall evaluate FPI contract performance in accordance with subpart 42.15. Performance evaluations do not negate the requirements of 8.602 and 8.605, but they may be used to support a clearance request in accordance with 8.605.

PART 42—CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION AND AUDIT SERVICES

42.1502 [Amended]

■ 3. Amend section 42.1502 in the first sentence of paragraph (b) by removing "subparts 8.6 and" and adding "subpart" in its place.

■ 4. Amend section 42.1503 in paragraph (b) by adding a new seventh sentence to read as follows:

42.1503 Procedures.

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(b) * * * Evaluation of Federal Prison Industries (FPI) performance may be used to support a clearance request (see 8.605) when FPI is a mandatory source in accordance with subpart 8.6. * * *

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[FR Doc. 03-12306 Filed 5-21-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-EP-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Part 52

[FAC 2001-14; FAR Case 2000-009; Item VII]

RIN 9000-AJ34

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Contract Terms and Conditions Required To Implement Statute or Executive Orders—Commercial Items

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 (Councils) have agreed on a final rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to update the clause regarding commercial items contract terms and conditions required to implement statute or Executive orders.

DATES: Effective Date: June 23, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The FAR Secretariat, Room 4035, GS Building, Washington, DC 20405, (202) 501-4755, for information pertaining to status or publication schedules. For clarification of content, contact Ms. Victoria Moss, Procurement Analyst, at (202) 501-4764. Please cite FAC 2001-14, FAR case 2000-009.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

Federal Acquisition Regulation Part 12, Acquisition of Commercial Items, was developed to implement Title VIII of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (FASA) (Pub. L. 103-355). The regulations became effective on October 1, 1995. Several areas have been identified that need updating and clarification. This rule addresses some of those changes.