

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, applies to this final rule. The Councils prepared a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA), and it is summarized as follows:

This rule amends FAR parts 17, 22, and 36 to implement Executive Order 13202 as amended on April 6, 2001 (E.O. 13208). The Executive orders require that any construction contract awarded after February 17, 2001, or any obligation of funds pursuant to such contract, must not require or prohibit offerors, contractors, or subcontractors to enter into or adhere to agreements with one or more labor organizations on the same or other related construction project(s); or otherwise discriminate against offerors, contractors, or subcontractors for becoming or refusing to become or remaining signatories or otherwise adhere to agreements with one or more organizations, on the same or other related construction projects. The rule primarily affects the internal operating procedures of Government agencies. The rule will apply to all large and small entities that seek award of construction contracts that are Federal and federally funded. During fiscal year 2001, there were over forty-seven thousand contract actions awarded to small businesses according to the Federal Procurement Data System. These actions were worth a total of over \$6 billion. It is expected that the awarding offices neutrality toward Government contractors' and subcontractors labor relations regarding project labor agreements will expand job opportunities to small entities, specifically nonunion small businesses. This gives small businesses the ability to negotiate and establish business relationships to deliver efficient and cost effective high quality construction projects.

Interested parties may obtain a copy of the FRFA from the FAR Secretariat. The FAR Secretariat has submitted a copy of the FRFA to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

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 17, 22, and 36

Government procurement.

Dated: November 12, 2002.

Al Matera,

Director, Acquisition Policy Division.

Stay Terminated; Interim Rule Adopted as Final Without Change

Accordingly, DoD, GSA, and NASA terminate the interim rule stay published in the **Federal Register** at 67

FR 10527 on March 7, 2002, and further adopt as a final rule without change the interim rule amending 48 CFR parts 17, 22, and 36, which was published in the **Federal Register** at 66 FR 27414 on May 16, 2001.

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

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 25 and 52

[FAC 2001-10; FAR Case 2000-306; Item III]

RIN 9000-AJ27

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Caribbean Basin Country End Products

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 convert this FAR case from an interim rule to a final rule with changes. This interim rule amended the FAR to implement the determination of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to extend the treatment of certain end products, from countries designated by the President as beneficiaries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as eligible products under the Trade Agreements Act, with the exception of end products from the Dominican Republic, Honduras, and Panama. It also implemented section 211 of the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act and the determination of the USTR as to which countries qualify for the enhanced trade benefits under that Act. However, on July 12, 2002, the USTR published a notice in the **Federal Register** to reinstate the treatment on Government procurement of products from Honduras. The determination to reinstate Honduras as published by the USTR has been incorporated in this final rule.

DATES: *Effective Date:* November 22, 2002.

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. Cecelia Davis, Procurement Analyst, at (202) 219-0202. Please cite FAC 2001-10, FAR case 2000-306.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

This rule amended the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to implement the determination of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to extend the treatment of certain end products, from countries designated by the President as beneficiaries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as eligible products under the Trade Agreements Act, with the exception of end products from the Dominican Republic, Honduras, and Panama. This rule also implemented section 211 of the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act and the determination of the USTR as to which countries qualify for the enhanced trade benefits under the Act.

DoD, GSA, and NASA published an interim rule in the **Federal Register** at 67 FR 6116, February 8, 2002, and no comments were received. However, on July 12, 2002 (67 FR 46239), the USTR published a notice in the **Federal Register** to reinstate the treatment on Government procurement of products from Honduras. The notice stated that products of Honduras shall be treated as eligible products for purposes of section 1-101 of Executive Order 12260. Such treatment shall not apply to products originating in Honduras that are excluded from duty-free treatment under 19 U.S.C. 2703(b). The determination to reinstate Honduras as published by the USTR has been incorporated in this case. The Councils have agreed to convert this FAR case from an interim rule to a final rule with changes.

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 it only affects a limited number of products from a few Caribbean Basin countries. The Berry Amendment (formerly at 10 U.S.C. 2241, note, but recently codified at 10 U.S.C. 2533a) still prohibits the Department of Defense from buying most of the textile and apparel articles receiving duty-free treatment under this Act.

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 25 and 52

Government procurement.

Dated: November 12, 2002.

Al Matera,

Director, Acquisition Policy Division.

Interim Rule Adopted as Final With Changes

Accordingly, DoD, GSA, and NASA adopt the interim rule amending 48 CFR parts 25 and 52, which was published in the **Federal Register** at 67 FR 6116, February 8, 2002, as a final rule with the following changes:

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 25 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).

PART 25—FOREIGN ACQUISITION

25.003 [Amended]

2. Amend section 25.003 in the definition “Caribbean Basin country” by adding “Honduras,” after “Haiti,”.

25.400 [Amended]

3. Amend section 25.400 in paragraph (a)(2) by removing “, Honduras,”.

PART 52—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

52.225-5 [Amended]

4. Amend section 52.225-5 in the clause heading by removing “(Feb 2002)” and adding “(Nov 2002)” in its place; and in paragraph (a) in the definition “Caribbean Basin country”, by adding “Honduras,” after “Haiti,”. [FR Doc. 02-29091 Filed 11-21-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 32 and 52

[FAC 2001-10; FAR Case 2000-007; Item IV]

RIN 9000-AI92

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Financing Policies

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 permit the use of performance-based payments type of financing on fixed-price contracts prior to definitization, and to revise the criteria governing when a prime contractor can bill the Government for costs incurred, but not yet paid, for supplies and services purchased directly for the contract and for associated subcontractor financing payment requests.

DATES: Effective Date: December 23, 2002.

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 Mr. Jeremy Olson at (202) 501-3221. Please cite FAC 2001-10, FAR case 2000-007.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

DoD, GSA, and NASA published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** at 65 FR 56454, September 18, 2000. The proposed rule—

- Revised the requirement at FAR 32.1003(b) to permit performance-based payments type of financing on fixed-price contracts prior to definitization;
- Completely removed the “paid cost rule” restriction from the payment clauses at FAR 52.216-26, Payments of Allowable Costs Before Definitization, and FAR 52.232-7, Payments under Time-and-Materials and Labor-Hour Contracts. The “paid cost rule” is the requirement that a large business must actually pay (not just incur) costs for

supplies and services purchased directly for the contract and financing payments to subcontractors before including the payments in its billings to the Government. A final rule under FAR case 1998-400 was published in the **Federal Register** at 65 FR 16274, March 27, 2000. The intent of that final rule was to remove this restriction from all the payment clauses if contractors met certain conditions. Inadvertently, this restriction was not removed in its entirety from FAR 52.216-26(d)(2) and FAR 52.232-7(b)(3). The proposed rule published under this FAR case 2000-007 corrected this oversight and the rule—

- Established, for both cost-reimbursement and fixed-price contracts, a standard time period of 30 days that contractors have to pay their subcontractors after the contractors have billed the Government for incurred subcontractor costs. As indicated in the previous paragraph, the final rule under FAR case 1998-400 amended the FAR to permit a large business to include, in its billings, certain costs that it had incurred but not actually paid, if the following conditions were met: The unpaid amounts were paid (1) in accordance with the terms and conditions of a subcontract or invoice; and (2) ordinarily prior to the submission of the contractor's next payment request to the Government. The second condition permitted a large business to submit cost vouchers on a cost-reimbursement contract every 14 days, but the large business could bill no more frequently than every 30 days when billing progress payments on a fixed-price contract. Therefore, contractors may need to maintain several systems and procedures to accommodate the timing differences for payments to subcontractors, depending on whether the costs are billed on a cost-reimbursement or fixed-price type prime contract. To eliminate the timing differences, the proposed FAR rule revised the second condition to establish a single standard time period of 30 days; and

- Made several editorial changes.

Four respondents submitted public comments to the proposed rule. The Councils considered all comments when developing the final rule which differs from the proposed rule with regard to when a contractor can bill the Government for supplies and services purchased directly for the contract and associated financing payment requests received from their subcontractors that have not yet been paid for by the prime contractors. As amended by this final rule, the contractor can bill the Government when contractor payment