

materiel (see <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/400025m.pdf>).

“Unique item identifier (UII)” means a set of data elements permanently marked on an item that is globally unique and unambiguous and never changes, in order to provide traceability of the item throughout its total life cycle. The term includes a concatenated UII or a DoD recognized unique identification equivalent.

“Unit acquisition cost” has the meaning given in FAR clause 52.245–1.

(b) *Reporting Government-furnished property to the IUID Registry.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this clause, the Contractor shall report, in accordance with paragraph (f), Government-furnished property to the IUID Registry as follows:—

(1) Up to and including December 31, 2013, report serially managed Government-furnished property with a unit-acquisition cost of \$5,000 or greater.

(2) Beginning January 1, 2014, report—

(i) All serially managed Government-furnished property, regardless of unit-acquisition cost; and

(ii) Contractor receipt of non-serially managed items. Unless tracked as an individual item, the Contractor shall report non-serially managed items to the Registry in the same unit of packaging, e.g., original manufacturer’s package, box, or container, as it was received.

(c) *Exceptions.* Paragraph (b) of this clause does not apply to—

(1) Contractor-acquired property;

(2) Property under any statutory leasing authority;

(3) Property to which the Government has acquired a lien or title solely because of partial, advance, progress, or performance-based payments;

(4) Intellectual property or software;

(5) Real property; or

(6) Property released for work in process.

(d) *Data for reporting to the IUID Registry.* To permit reporting of Government-furnished property to the IUID Registry, the Contractor’s property management system shall enable the following data elements in addition to those required by paragraph (f)(1)(iii)(A)(1) through (3), (5), (7), (8), and (10) of the Government Property clause of this contract (FAR 52.245–1):

(1) Received/Sent (shipped) date.

(2) Status code.

(3) Accountable Government contract number.

(4) Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) code on the accountable Government contract.

(5) Mark record.

(i) Bagged or tagged code (for items too small to individually tag or mark).

(ii) Contents (the type of information recorded on the item, e.g., item internal control number).

(iii) Effective date (date the mark is applied).

(iv) Added or removed code/flag.

(v) Marker code (designates which code is used in the marker identifier, e.g., D=CAGE, UN=DUNS, LD=DODAAC).

(vi) Marker identifier, e.g., Contractor’s CAGE code or DUNS number.

(vii) Medium code; how the data is recorded, e.g., barcode, contact memory button.

(viii) Value, e.g., actual text or data string that is recorded in its human-readable form.

(ix) Set (used to group marks when multiple sets exist).

(6) Appropriate supply condition code, required only for reporting of reparable, per Appendix 2 of DoD 4000.25–2–M, Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures manual (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/400025m.pdf>).

(e) When Government-furnished property is in the possession of subcontractors, Contractors shall ensure that reporting is accomplished using the data elements required in paragraph (d) of this clause.

(f) *Procedures for reporting of Government-furnished property.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this clause, the Contractor shall establish and report to the IUID Registry the information required by FAR clause 52.245–1, paragraphs (e) and (f)(1)(iii), in accordance with the data submission procedures at http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pdi/iuid/data_submission_information.html.

(g) *Procedures for updating the IUID Registry.*

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (g)(2), the Contractor shall update the IUID Registry at <https://bpn.gov/iuid> for changes in status, mark, custody, condition code (for reparable only), or disposition of items that are—

(i) Received by the Contractor;

(ii) Delivered or shipped from the Contractor’s plant, under Government instructions, except when shipment is to a subcontractor or other location of the Contractor;

(iii) Consumed or expended, reasonably and properly, or otherwise accounted for, in the performance of the contract as determined by the Government property administrator, including reasonable inventory adjustments;

(iv) Disposed of; or

(v) Transferred to a follow-on or other contract.

(2) The Contractor need not report to the IUID Registry those transactions reported or to be reported to the following DCMA etools:

(i) Plant Clearance Automated Reutilization and Screening System (PCARSS); or

(ii) Lost, Theft, Damaged or Destroyed (LTDD) system.

(3) The contractor shall update the IUID Registry as transactions occur or as otherwise stated in the Contractor’s property management procedure.

(End of clause)

■ 8. Section 252.251–7000 is amended by—

■ a. Amending the clause date by removing “(NOV 2004)” and adding in its place “(AUG 2012)”;

■ b. Revising paragraph (c) introductory text;

■ c. Redesignating paragraphs (d) and (e) as paragraphs (e) and (f); and

■ d. Adding a new paragraph (d).

The revisions and additions read as follows:

252.251–7000 Ordering From Government Supply Sources.

* * * * *

(c) When placing orders for Government stock on a reimbursable basis, the Contractor shall—

* * * * *

(d) When placing orders for Government stock on a non-reimbursable basis, the Contractor shall—

(1) Comply with the requirements of the Contracting Officer’s authorization; and

(2) When using electronic transactions to submit requisitions on a non-reimbursable basis only, place orders by authorizing contract number using the Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) Supplement to Federal Implementation Convention 511R, Requisition; and acknowledge receipts by authorizing contract number using the DLMS Supplement 527R, Receipt, Inquiry, Response and Material Receipt Acknowledgement.

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[FR Doc. 2012–21059 Filed 8–28–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Part 242

RIN 0750–AH52

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; DoD Voucher Processing (DFARS Case 2011–D054)

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to update DoD’s voucher processing procedures and better accommodate the Wide Area Workflow (WAWF) used to process vouchers.

DATES: August 29, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Mark Gomersall, 571–372–6099.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

DoD published a proposed rule in the *Federal Register* at 77 FR 2682 on January 19, 2012. The comment period closed on March 19, 2012. This rule revises requirements for approving interim vouchers and replaces the direct submission process currently referenced

at DFARS 242.803(b)(i)(C) with a risk-based sampling process. Interim vouchers that are selected using sampling methodologies will be reviewed and approved by the contract auditors for provisional payment and sent to the disbursing office after a pre-payment review. Interim vouchers not selected for a pre-payment review will be considered to be provisionally approved and will be sent directly to the disbursing office. All provisionally approved interim vouchers are subject to a later audit of actual costs incurred.

II. Discussion and Analysis

One respondent submitted a comment requesting a clarification to the proposed language at 242.803(b)(i)(A). The respondent suggested that the proposed language could be interpreted to indicate that a contract auditor is authorized to receive vouchers from contractors, but only may approve them when directed by the terms of the contract. The final rule language at 242.803(b)(i)(A) has been revised to state that the contract auditor is the authorized representative of the contracting officer for receiving vouchers from contractors electronically, unless otherwise directed by the terms of the contract.

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. 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., because this rule merely updates DoD's voucher processing procedures and better accommodates the Wide Area WorkFlow used to process vouchers. However, a final regulatory flexibility analysis has been performed consistent with 5 U.S.C. 604. This rule revises

requirements for approving interim vouchers. Interim vouchers that are selected using sampling methodologies will be reviewed and approved by the contract auditors for provisional payment, and sent to the disbursing office after a pre-payment review. Interim vouchers not selected for a pre-payment review will be considered to be provisionally approved and will be sent directly to the disbursing office. All provisionally approved interim vouchers are subject to a later audit of actual costs incurred. No significant issues were raised by the public comments in response to the initial regulatory flexibility analysis and no comments were filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration in response to the rule. The proposed rule imposes no reporting, recordkeeping, or other information collection requirements and no known significant alternatives to the rule were identified.

V. 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 242

Government procurement.

Manuel Quinones,

Editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore 48 CFR part 242 is amended as follows:

PART 242—CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION AND AUDIT SERVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR part 242 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. Section 242.803(b)(i) is revised to read as follows:

242.803 Disallowing costs after incurrence.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(i) The contract auditor is the authorized representative of the contracting officer for—

(A) Receiving vouchers from contractors electronically or by other delivery methods as directed by the terms of the contract;

(B) Approving interim vouchers that were selected using sampling methodologies for provisional payment and sending them to the disbursing

office after a pre-payment review. Interim vouchers not selected for a pre-payment review will be considered to be provisionally approved and will be sent directly to the disbursing office. All provisionally approved interim vouchers are subject to a later audit of actual costs incurred;

(C) Reviewing completion/final vouchers and sending them to the administrative contracting officer; and

(D) Issuing DCAA Forms 1, Notice of Contract Costs Suspended and/or Disapproved, to deduct costs where allowability is questionable.

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[FR Doc. 2012–21057 Filed 8–28–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Parts 300 and 635

[Docket No. 120510051–2335–02]

RIN 0648–BC16

Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Lifting Trade Restrictive Measures

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule lifts the trade restrictions on importing bigeye tuna from Bolivia and Georgia to implement a recommendation adopted at the 2011 meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). Additionally, this rule changes the regulations containing species-specific harmonized tariff codes to be consistent with recent changes adopted by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC).

DATES: Effective September 28, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Warren at 978–281–9260.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The U.S. Atlantic tuna fisheries are managed under the 2006 Consolidated Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan and regulations at 50 CFR part 635, pursuant to the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), and the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA). Under ATCA, the Secretary shall promulgate such regulations as may be necessary and appropriate to carry out ICCAT Recommendations.