

(collectively “excluded Indian country lands”).

EPA’s approval under SAFETEA expressly provided that to the extent EPA’s prior approvals of Oklahoma’s environmental programs excluded Indian country, any such exclusions are superseded for the geographic areas of Indian country covered by the EPA’s approval of Oklahoma’s SAFETEA request.⁶ The approval also provided that future revisions or amendments to Oklahoma’s approved environmental regulatory programs would extend to the covered areas of Indian country (without any further need for additional requests under SAFETEA).

As explained above, the EPA is proposing to approve an update to the Oklahoma NESHAP delegation. Consistent with the EPA’s October 1, 2020 SAFETEA approval, if this action is finalized as proposed, Oklahoma’s delegation of the NESHAP program will apply to all areas of Indian country within the State of Oklahoma, other than the excluded Indian country lands.⁷

XIV. Proposed Action

In this action, the EPA is proposing to approve an update to the Oklahoma NESHAP delegation that would provide the ODEQ with the authority to implement and enforce certain newly incorporated NESHAP promulgated by the EPA and amendments to existing standards currently delegated, as they existed through June 30, 2019. This proposed delegation to ODEQ extends to sources and activities located in certain areas of Indian country, as explained in section XIII above.

⁶ EPA’s prior approvals relating to Oklahoma’s NESHAP delegation frequently noted that the NESHAP delegation was not approved to apply in areas of Indian country located in the State. *See, e.g.*, 83 FR 53183 (October 22, 2018). Such prior expressed limitations are superseded by the EPA’s approval of Oklahoma’s SAFETEA request.

⁷ In accordance with Executive Order 13990, EPA is currently reviewing our October 1, 2020 SAFETEA approval and is engaging in further consultation with tribal governments and discussions with the State of Oklahoma as part of this review. EPA also notes that the October 1, 2020 approval is the subject of a pending challenge in federal court. (*Pawnee v. Regan*, No. 20–9635 (10th Cir.)). Pending completion of EPA’s review, EPA is proceeding with this proposed action in accordance with the October 1, 2020 approval. EPA’s final action on the NESHAP delegation update will address the scope of the State’s program with respect to Indian country, and may make any appropriate adjustments, based on the status of our review at that time. If EPA’s final action on Oklahoma’s NESHAP delegation update is taken before our review of the SAFETEA approval is complete, EPA may make further changes to the approval of Oklahoma’s NESHAP delegation to reflect the outcome of the SAFETEA review.

XV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator has the authority to approve section 112(l) submissions that comply with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. In reviewing section 112(l) submissions, the EPA’s role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria and objectives of the CAA and of the EPA’s implementing regulations. Accordingly, this proposed action would merely approve the State’s request as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this proposed action:

- Is not a “significant regulatory action” subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and
- Does not provide the EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

This proposal to approve Oklahoma’s request to update the NESHAP delegation will apply, if finalized as proposed, to certain areas of Indian country as discussed in section XIII above, and therefore has tribal

implications as specified in Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). However, this action will neither impose substantial direct compliance costs on federally recognized tribal governments, nor preempt tribal law. This action will not impose substantial direct compliance costs on federally recognized tribal governments because no actions will be required of tribal governments. This action will also not preempt tribal law as no Oklahoma tribe implements a regulatory program under the CAA, and thus does not have applicable or related tribal laws. Consistent with the EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes (May 4, 2011), the EPA has offered consultation to tribal governments that may be affected by this action.

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 61

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Arsenic, Benzene, Beryllium, Hazardous substances, Mercury, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Vinyl chloride.

40 CFR Part 63

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: August 18, 2021.

David Garcia,

Director, Air and Radiation Division, Region 6.

[FR Doc. 2021–18164 Filed 8–27–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Part 204

[Docket DARS–2021–0017]

RIN 0750–AL48

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Contract Closeout Authority for DoD Services Contracts (DFARS Case 2021–D012)

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

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is proposing to amend the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to implement a section of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

DATES: Comments on the proposed rule should be submitted in writing to the address shown below on or before October 29, 2021, to be considered in the formation of the final rule.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by DFARS Case 2021–D012, using any of the following methods:

○ *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Search for “DFARS Case 2021–D012.” Select “Comment” and follow the instructions to submit a comment. Please include your name, company name (if any), and “DFARS Case 2021–D012” on any attached document.

○ *Email:* osd.dfars@mail.mil. Include DFARS Case 2021–D012 in the subject line of the message.

Comments received generally will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check <https://www.regulations.gov>, approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

This rule proposes to amend DFARS subpart 204.8 to implement section 820 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 (Pub. L. 116–283). Section 820 amends section 836(b) of the NDAA for FY 2017 (Pub. L. 114–328), as modified by section 824 of the NDAA for FY 2018 (Pub. L. 115–91). Section 836 authorizes DoD contracting officers to close out certain physically complete contracts or groups of contracts through modification of such contracts, without completing the requirements of Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 4.804–5(a)(3) through (15) based upon the age of the contract action.

DoD published a final rule at 84 FR 18153 on April 30, 2019, to implement sections 836 of the NDAA for FY 2017 and 824 of the NDAA for FY 2018. The final rule provided similar authorities for contracts meeting certain criteria that were entered into on a date that was at least 17 fiscal years prior to the current fiscal year.

II. Discussion and Analysis

Section 820 expands the application of the expedited contract closeout authority of section 836 of the NDAA for FY 2017, implemented at DFARS 204.804(3)(i)(A), to certain contracts or groups of contracts that were awarded at least 7 or 10 fiscal years before the current fiscal year and have completed performance or delivery at least four years prior to the current fiscal year.

DFARS 204.804(3)(i)(A) currently provides a blanket application of the 17 fiscal year standard, when certain requirements at 204.804(3)(i)(B) and (C) are met. Section 820 provides two new standards, one of which provides a similar blanket application, but the number of fiscal years is reduced from 17 to 7. The second standard of at least 10 fiscal years only applies to contracts or groups of contracts for military construction, as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2801, or shipbuilding. Both new standards require physical completion (see FAR 4.804–4) at least four years prior to the current fiscal year.

III. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (SAT) and for Commercial Items, Including Commercially Available Off-The-Shelf (COTS) Items

This proposed rule does not create any new solicitation provisions or contract clauses. It does not impact any existing solicitation provisions or contract clauses or their applicability to contracts valued at or below the simplified acquisition threshold or for commercial items, including COTS items.

IV. Expected Impact of the Rule

DFARS 204.804(3)(i) currently provides for the expedited closeout of contracts or groups of contracts without completion of a reconciliation audit or other corrective actions required by FAR 4.804–5(a)(3) through (15) if certain criteria are met. If a contract was entered into at least 17 years prior to the current fiscal year, is physically complete, and has been determined not reconcilable, the contracting officer may close the contract through a negotiated settlement.

This rule reduces the age requirement from 17 years to 10 years for military construction and shipbuilding and 7 years for all other contract actions. The rule adds a new requirement that these contracts must be physically complete at least four years prior to the current fiscal year.

The expanded authority will apply to more recent contracts, subject to the other criteria in DFARS 204.804(3)(i), to

reduce the current backlog and administration requirements for contracts eligible for closeout.

V. 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.

VI. Congressional Review Act

As required by the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801–808) before an interim or final rule takes effect, DoD will submit a copy of the interim or final rule with the form, Submission of Federal Rules Under the Congressional Review Act, to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States. A major rule under the Congressional Review Act cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not anticipated to be a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

VII. 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 implements requirements primarily for the Government. However, an initial regulatory flexibility analysis has been performed and is summarized as follows:

This rule proposes to amend the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to implement section 820 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 (Pub. L. 116–283). Section 820 expands the application of the expedited contract closeout authority of section 836 of the NDAA for FY 2017, implemented at DFARS 204.804(3)(i)(A), to certain contracts or groups of contracts that were awarded at least 7 to 10 FYs before the current FY and have completed performance or delivery at least four years prior to the current FY. The new 10-year standard

will apply to contracts or groups of contracts for military construction, as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2801, or shipbuilding, while the 7-year standard will apply to all other contracts.

The objective of the rule is to implement the requirements of section 820, which expands the application of the expedited contract closeout authority of section 836 of the NDAA for FY 2017 to more recent, physically complete contracts. The legal basis of the rule is section 820 of the NDAA for FY 2021.

This rule will likely affect small entities that have been or will be awarded DoD contracts, including those under FAR part 12 procedures for the acquisition of commercial items, including commercially available off-the-shelf items. Data was obtained from the Electronic Data Access module of the Procurement Integrated Enterprise Environment for contracts that were physically completed at least four years ago and are eligible for closeout between the new standard of 7 or 10 years and the previous standard of at least 17 fiscal years after award. The data were then compared to the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) to estimate the number of contracts awarded to small entities. Contracts subject to the previous standard of 17 years are included in this estimate.

As of April 2021, the FPDS data indicate that approximately 29,200 contracts, eligible for expedited closeout under the 7-year standard, were awarded to an estimated 4,490 unique small entities. An additional estimated 1,775 contracts, subject to the 10-year standard, were awarded to approximately 576 small entities. As a result, DoD estimates that approximately 5,066 small entities will have the opportunity to benefit from the expanded expedited contract authorities provided in this rule.

The rule does not impose any new reporting, recordkeeping, or compliance requirements.

The rule does not duplicate, overlap, or conflict with any other Federal rules. There are no practical alternatives that will accomplish the objectives of the statute.

DoD invites comments from small business concerns and other interested parties on the expected impact of this rule on small entities.

DoD will also consider comments from small entities concerning the existing regulations in subparts affected by the rule in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Interested parties must submit such comments separately and should cite 5 U.S.C. 610 (DFARS Case 2021–D012), in correspondence.

VIII. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Part 204

Government procurement.

Jennifer D. Johnson,

Editor/Publisher, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR part 204 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 204—ADMINISTRATIVE AND INFORMATION MATTERS

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR part 204 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. Amend section 204.804 by revising paragraph (3)(i) to read as follows:

§ 204.804 Closeout of contract files.

* * * * *

(3)(i) In accordance with section 836 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Pub. L. 114–328), section 824 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Pub. L. 115–91), and section 820 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Pub. L. 116–283), contracting officers may close out contracts or groups of contracts through issuance of one or more modifications to such contracts without completing a reconciliation audit or other corrective action in accordance with FAR 4.804–5(a)(3) through (15), as appropriate, if each contract—

(A)(1) For military construction (as defined at 10 U.S.C. 2801) or shipbuilding, was awarded at least 10 fiscal years before the current fiscal year; or

(2) For all other contracts, was awarded at least 7 fiscal years before the current fiscal year;

(B) The performance or delivery was completed at least 4 years prior to the current fiscal year; and

(C) Has been determined by a contracting official, at least one level above the contracting officer, to be not otherwise reconcilable, because—

(1) The contract or related payment records have been destroyed or lost; or

(2) Although contract or related payment records are available, the time or effort required to establish the exact amount owed to the U.S. Government or

amount owed to the contractor is disproportionate to the amount at issue.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2021–18341 Filed 8–27–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Parts 215 and 242

[Docket DARS–2021–0015]

RIN 0750–AK95

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Requiring Data Other Than Certified Cost or Pricing Data (DFARS Case 2020–D008)

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

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is proposing to amend the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to implement a section of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 that provides additional requirements relating to the submission of data other than certified cost or pricing data.

DATES: Comments on the proposed rule should be submitted in writing to the address shown below on or before October 29, 2021, to be considered in the formation of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by DFARS Case 2020–D008, using any of the following methods:

○ *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Search for “DFARS Case 2020–D008.” Select “Comment” and follow the instructions to submit a comment. Please include your name, company name (if any), and “DFARS Case 2020–D008” on any attached document.

○ *Email:* osd.dfars@mail.mil. Include DFARS Case 2020–D008 in the subject line of the message.

Comments received generally will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check <https://www.regulations.gov>, approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David E. Johnson, telephone 571–372–6115.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: