



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

ENCLOSURE 1

JUN 10 1986

The Honorable Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.
Chairman, Joint Committee on Printing
Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As requested by the Committee, enclosed is the Comprehensive Printing Program Plan for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The Plan includes printing and distribution activities anticipated for fiscal year 1987, and projections for fiscal years 1988 and 1989, where applicable.

If additional information or clarification is required, your staff may contact Marshal D. Baggett, Chief, Printing and Graphics Branch, (301) 492-7281.

Sincerely,

LSI
Patricia G. Norry, Director
Office of Administration

Enclosure: As stated

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FOR COMMS NRCC
CORRESPONDENCE PDC

COMPREHENSIVE PRINTING PROGRAM PLAN FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

1. A brief statement of the department's mission and the role that printing and distribution play in meeting that mission.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is responsible for licensing and regulating nuclear facilities and materials and for conducting research in support of the licensing and regulatory process. These responsibilities include protecting public health and safety, protecting the environment, protecting and safeguarding materials and plants in the interest of national security, and assuring conformity with antitrust laws.

The role of printing and distribution is to assure easy, rapid and efficient public access to unclassified information, such as staff and contract reports and studies, rulemakings, Regulatory Guides, and bulletins. The accessibility of documents is primarily through the Commission's public document rooms, the GPO sales program, and through NTIS.

NRC printing efforts have as their goal the prompt availability of NRC documents based upon programmatic need, whether that need be in the conduct of licensing proceedings, public affairs, support of Congressional, State or international relations, or in the performance of NRC-sponsored contract activities. The directives for this effort are consistent with OMB guidelines and Joint Committee on Printing regulations. Within the scope of these efforts:

- a. Access to publicly available NRC information is provided in the Commission's Public Document Room in Washington, D.C., and in Local Public Document Rooms throughout the U.S. which provide access to publicly available NRC information related to particular licensed facilities.
- b. A "Title List of Documents Made Publicly Available" is produced monthly and sold through NTIS and GPO.
- c. Documents related to NRC licensing proceedings are provided to all parties to those proceedings, as are documents provided under the NRC's Board Notification program.
- d. Formal NRC reports and publications are made available for purchase through the NTIS or GPO. Exceptions to this policy are tightly controlled.
- e. Single copies of documents that are subject to public comment, such as draft Regulatory Guides, proposed rules, and petitions for rulemaking, are made available free upon request, to the extent of supply, in addition to being mailed directly to affected licensees and other interested parties. Final documents generally are made available free to all who formally comment on the drafts.
- f. Documents that require input from sources outside NRC are free to those who provide information or whose input represents a significant contribution.

- g. NRC distributes free of charge such items as the Weekly Press Release Compilation, Commission Meeting Notices, and IE Bulletins, Circulars and Information Notices.
- h. NRC provides limited-capacity electronic distribution among its five Regional Offices, Headquarters, and other satellite offices.
- i. Electronic-mail between selected nuclear license applicants and NRC Headquarters is being tested.
- j. A policy to allow applicants to submit documents to NRC on media other than paper is under development.
- k. Methods of electronic publishing are under study for their applicability to NRC, together with their associated costs and benefits.
- l. The micropublishing program is centralized to assure adequate control of resources and applications.
- 2. A statement of the policies that are followed in fulfillment of printing and distribution requirements.

Policies that are followed in fulfillment of printing and distribution requirements are listed below.

Printing

- a. Resources are used to meet NRC official business requirements only.
- b. Copying at convenience copiers is limited to the number of documents and pages per document posted at copier locations.
- c. The NRC seal is the only logo permitted on NRC publications, except for inter-Agency joint reports.
- d. Tabs that extend beyond the pages are normally not used for NRC documents. Exceptions must be approved by the Director, Division of Technical Information and Document Control (TIDC).

Distribution

- a. The public has a right to all non-exempt information produced by NRC relating to licensed activities. Generally, public access to such information is provided by placing copies of the documents in NRC's public document rooms.
- b. Distribution lists are updated and purged annually.
- c. Stocks of NRC documents are reviewed annually to assure that only necessary supplies are maintained.
- d. Contractors may retain for their internal use up to 50 copies of unclassified formal reports they prepare.
- e. Authors may retain up to 20 copies of documents for their personal use.

- f. Documents distributed by the Division of Technical Information and Document Control, Office of Administration, are limited to Branch Chief and above (500 copies), except for distributions required by labor relations agreements, Federal regulations, or other special exceptions approved on an individual basis by the Director, TIDC. Subsequent dissemination of the documents is accomplished at the Branch level by circulation of a copy to staff members who have a need for the information in the performance of their official duties.
3. A discussion of management strategies and tactical planning to be employed in fulfillment of specific goals.

Management Strategies and Goals:

NRC management goals include providing a rapid turnaround time for printing and distribution services, and providing these services as effectively and efficiently as possible by employing the latest technology.

Management Strategies used to ensure the above goals include:

- a. Ensuring that GPO contractors provide quality products on schedule.
 - b. Enforcing applicable rules and regulations concerning the printing and dissemination of information.
 - c. Updating methods of producing camera-ready copy by means of a phototypesetter.
 - d. Assuring that any newly purchased automated equipment is compatible and can communicate with NRC's existing automated systems and equipment.
 - e. Taking advantage of GPO's new contracts, such as on-demand printing and maintenance of computer data bases.
 - f. Updating NRC's graphics capabilities with the latest and most cost-effective automated technology.
 - g. Maintaining distribution list guidelines and conducting an annual verification of distribution list recipients.
 - h. Controlling publication inventories.
4. An assessment of prior years' performance and accomplishments in achieving the department's goals.

A program has been established to have GPO receive, distribute, and store for later distribution, to meet staff requirements, all documents that are made available to the public. GPO has successfully operated the system at a considerable cost savings to the NRC, and improved service and response time to the public.

Copying and duplicating equipment and services were continuously reviewed. These reviews resulted in changes in lease/purchase decisions and in

replacement of equipment, both of which served to reduce the cost per copy. These review actions are a continuous process within NRC.

5. Any other information considered necessary to provide a full understanding of the department's management and planning of printing and distribution activities.

NRC continues to increase the staff's awareness of printing, storage, and distribution costs at all points in the decision-making and production process.

In the past year, in close liaison with the GPO, two of NRC's major publications were converted from computer print/manual paste-up procedures to photocomposed camera-ready copy. The number of pages were reduced 39%, while the time to print was curtailed by 44 days. This approach has resulted in a more rapid turn-around time for publication, and decreased printing, storage, and mailing costs.

Stand-by contractor support was also established to meet peak copying loads.

6. A description of the numbers and types of printing environments at specific locations, keyed to existing departmental organizations.

NRC Headquarters is currently housed in ten buildings in the Washington, DC metropolitan area. NRC also has five Regional Offices located in or near Philadelphia, PA, Chicago, IL, Atlanta, GA, Dallas, TX, and San Francisco, CA; a Training Center in Chattanooga, TN; a Uranium Recovery Field Office in Denver, CO; an office at Harrisburg, PA, site of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Plant; and inspection offices at three radioactive waste management sites (Las Vegas, NV, Richland, WA, and Columbus, OH). Additionally, NRC has assigned resident inspectors to each nuclear power plant in the U.S. Offices for each resident inspector have been equipped with copiers, and applicable paper and microfiche files.

The NRC staff is composed primarily of high-level professional and technical personnel. Placement decisions for convenience and manned copiers must balance per-page costs versus professional and technical staff requirements and time.

As part of its agreement with Local Public Document Rooms (LPDR) located near the sites of nuclear power plants, the NRC provides microfiche of its current technical information holdings and a microfiche reader-printer. Currently, 79 of NRC's LPDRs have been so equipped.

Enclosures A and B list the numbers and types of copiers in use within NRC, keyed to the existing Agency organization. Where a copier serves two or more NRC organizational units, the listing reflects the Office of Administration (ADM) as the responsible NRC office.

Enclosure C lists the number and location of microfiche reader-printers.

Microfiching NRC's document holdings is accomplished primarily through the contractor-operated Document Control System. To process documents through the system, the contractor utilizes the following microform equipment:

- 2 Documate II Cameras
- 1 Kodak Versamat Film Processor
- 2 Consolidated Micrographics Duplicators
- 1 3M Aperture Card Reader/Processor
- 2 3M Aperture Card Duplicators

Documents are published in a 48X format and stored for retrieval in tub files. Access to the microfiche is provided through interactive terminals (both PC's and dedicated terminals in the Headquarters and Regional offices). NTIS also offers 48X microfiche of NRC documents to the public for use in conjunction with the NRC's monthly "Title List of Documents Made Publicly Available."

NRC also performs microprinting that is integrated into the Record Services Branch, TIDC, using the following equipment;

- 1 Photo Matrix 800 (Duplicator)
- 2 Tameran Auto Printer (Blow back)
- 1 CM 2000 (Blow back)
- 1 Xerox Cheshire 750 (Binder)
- 1 Standard Bindfast II
- 1 Bruring OP10 (Blow back)
- 1 Densitometer Tobias Associates
- 1 TDC Viewer Inspection Station

Word processing activities support both office automation and report production functions in the NRC, including its Regional offices. Word processing uses the following equipment Agency wide:

- 105 IBM Displaywriters
- 17 IBM 5520 Word Processors
- 72 printers (IBM 5218)
- 126 printers
- 100 IBM 5219's
- 18 IBM 5258's - Ink Jet
- 8 IBM 6670's - Laser

Personal computers (PCs) are distributed throughout the NRC. Many reports, or parts of reports, are written on these machines. The reports or parts may then be transmitted electronically to the central text processing unit for further processing, or to printing as camera-ready copy.

As of March 1, 1986, the physical distribution of the PCs at both Headquarters and the Regional Offices was:

NRC MICROCOMPUTER DISTRIBUTION BY OFFICE

<u>Office</u>	<u>Installed PCs</u>
COMM	17
ASLBP	3
ACRS	10
OIA	5
OPE	5

OGC	6
SECY	5
PA	1
CA	1
OI	1
COMM TOTAL	54
EDO	2
ADM	36
AEOD	5
ELD	33
IE	29
IP	4
NMSS	29
NRR	48
OSDBU	1
RES	19
RM	38
ITS/GENERAL USE	39
SP	1
STAFF TOTAL	284
HQ TOTAL	338
REGION I	65
REGION II	33
REGION III	39
REGION IV	27
REGION V	22
REG TOTAL	186
GRAND TOTAL	524

NRC also utilizes NIH/DCRT printers and laser printers for occasional report preparation. These reports are then sent to the NRC print shop for printing and distribution.

7. The volume of production anticipated both in departmental printing environments and through the Government Printing Office.

The volume of production both in NRC and through GPO is anticipated to increase during the next three fiscal years. Although the number of licensing applications has decreased, the nature of the licensing process requires the publication of licensing amendments for both individual and generic power plants. In addition, the number of contractor and National Laboratory reports printed by NRC is increasing. It is anticipated that during FY88, NRC will assume the responsibility for printing all National Laboratory reports prepared for NRC.

8. A listing of new equipment required to meet departmental needs with appropriate justification, including purpose, location and cost.

The following three items of equipment are required in FY 1987:

(a) 24-Station collator.

Estimated Cost: \$20,000.00

Justification: NRC's present collator is 8 years old and in need of major repairs. Parts are hard to get for this discontinued model. To reduce the frequency of breakdown and to enable NRC to provide fast turnaround time in the Bindery Section, this collator must be replaced.

(b) Camera-Platemaker that will produce plastic plates and photographic quality stats.

Estimates Cost: \$30,000.00

Justification: NRC's present 3M platemaker is 7 years old and in poor condition. This machine must be in top condition to carry on NRC's day-to-day operations. Complete overhauling of this platemaker would not be cost-effective.

(c) Upgrade 1 Xerox 9200 with a comparable copier.

Estimates Cost: \$90,000.00 (Less Trade-in).

Justification: This copier has past the 7-year warranty period for full maintenance. Xerox Corp. could, at any time, request NRC to have this copier overhauled annually as a condition of a full maintenance contract, estimated to cost \$15,000 to \$20,000.

The following equipment is required in FY 1988 and 89:

Upgrade 4 Xerox 9400's with comparable copiers.

Estimated Cost: \$360,000 (Less Trade-in)

Justification: These copiers are past the 7-year warranty period for full maintenance. Xerox Corp. could, at any time, request NRC to have the 9400's overhauled annually as a condition of a full maintenance contract, estimated at \$15,000 to \$20,000 per machine.

9. Plans for implementation of new processes and research and development projects that affect printing.

One of NRC's FY87 goals is to investigate the feasibility of making forms available at PC work stations (for on-demand printing). The forms will be centrally designed and called-up from a storage disc. The form may be completed on the PC, reproduced through a laser printer, and mailed. This approach could eliminate both mass printing, storage, and distribution of blank forms.

The NRC plans to purchase a phototypesetter in FY 87 which will interface by modem or floppy disks with IBM 5520 word processors and IBM PC's to generate camera-ready copy.

The NRC also plans to research the various alternatives to making data bases available to the public, such as by direct terminal dial capability or magnetic tape, and develop appropriate preliminary procedures and costs.

In FY-88-89, NRC plans to take advantage of the new technology and establish an Electronic Publishing System which would allow us to integrate office automation tools such as typesetting, merging text and graphics, editing, indexing, laser printers, on-demand printing, and other related functions.

10. The number and types of Government publications to be published and the anticipated distribution methods to be used.

The number of formal agency reports to be published is as follows:

<u>FY 87</u>	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>
812	747	692

Formal agency reports are referred to as "NUREGS." There are primarily three types: NUREG- (a staff report); NUREG/CR- (a contractor report); and NUREG/IA - a report resulting from an international agreement. Other publications, not included above, are Regulatory Guides and Environmental Impact Statements.

Enclosure D reflects increases while the above reflects decreases because the printing plant deals with more than the production of formal agency reports, such as reprinting, duplicating drafts, reproduction of documents, bulletins, press releases and manual chapters.

11. The number and titles of all Government publications, e.g., monographs and journals, for which the department intends to seek a private sector publisher.

At the present time, the NRC is not aware of any need or intention to employ the services of a private sector publisher for Government publications.

12. The number of articles which the department intends to publish in privately published journals or compilations; including the names of the journals and compilations, the number of articles to be published in each, and the total dollar amount of page charges to be paid.

The number of articles that are estimated to be published, together with their journals/publishers, are shown below.

<u>Name of Journal/Publisher</u>	<u>No. of Articles</u>		
	<u>FY87</u>	<u>FY88</u>	<u>FY89</u>
a. American Nuclear Society	27	28	29
b. Health Physics Journal	1	1	1
c. Pergamon Press	1	1	1
d. Nuclear Technology Journal	1	1	1
e. Geophysics Journal	1	1	1

The American Nuclear Society is the largest publisher of articles prepared by the NRC staff. Therefore, a BPA for \$3,000 has been established to meet their FY86, 87, and 88 page charges. The other journals cost approximately \$2,000 per year total.

13. A description of all Government publication user fee programs.

User fees are charged for NRC publications through four separate programs:

- a. NRC publications are made available for copying for a fee in the NRC Public Document Room (PDR) in Washington, DC and at Local Public Document Rooms located in public or university libraries throughout the country near the site of proposed or operating nuclear power plants. The copying fee for the PDR is established in 10 CFR 9.14. The copying fee for the Local Public Document Rooms is the going rate charged by the particular library (normally ten cents per page.)
- b. NRC publications are made available under the Freedom of Information Act. The fee recovery rate is established in 10 CFR 9.14. User fees are waived under the criteria in 10 CFR 9.14a and in support of NRC mission requirements. A copy of 10 CFR 9.14 and 9.14a is shown as Enclosure E.
- c. NRC publications are sold through the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents. User fees are established by GPO.
- d. NRC publications are sold through the National Technical Information Service. User fees are established by NTIS.

14. The procedures used to notify the Superintendent of Documents of intent to publish and the procedures used to provide all required copies of Government publications to the Superintendent of Documents.

The GPO Item Control Book listings are used to meet depository distribution requirements for formal reports printed by NRC. This information is updated annually by the Superintendent of Documents.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**GENERAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION****NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION**48 CFR Parts 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 22, 31, 32,
44, 52, and 53

[Federal Acquisition Circular 84-25]

Federal Acquisition Regulation**AGENCIES:** Department of Defense (DoD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).**ACTION:** Final rule.**SUMMARY:** Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC) 84-25 amends the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) with respect to the following: Revision to FAR 7.305(c); FAR Subpart 8.8, Acquisition of Printing and Related Supplies; Exclusion of Debarred and Suspended Agents and Representatives; Blanket Purchase Agreements; Training and Education Costs; Relocation Cost Principle; Administration of Progress Payments to Subcontractors; DOD Contract Forms; Revision to FAR provision 52.215-17, Telegraphic Proposals; and Editorial Corrections.**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 1, 1987.**ADDRESS:** Interested parties should submit written comments to: GSA, Attn: FAR Secretariat, 18th & F Streets, NW, Room 4041, Washington, DC 20405.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Margaret A. Willis, FAR Secretariat, Room 4041, GS Building, Washington, DC 20405, Telephone (202) 523-4755.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****A. Public Comments**

FAC 84-25, Items I, II, IV, VII, VIII, IX and X. Public comments have not been solicited with respect to these revisions since such revisions either (a) do not alter the substantive meaning of any coverage in the FAR having a significant impact on contractors or offerors, or (b) do not have a significant effect beyond agency internal operating procedures.

FAC 84-25, Item III. A notice of proposed rule was published in the Federal Register on October 28, 1985 (50 FR 43633) requesting Government agencies, private firms, associations, and the general public to submit comments to be considered in the formulation of the final rule. All comments received, except four, concurred in the proposed coverage. Those four comments were considered and no change to the proposed coverage was deemed necessary.

FAC 84-25, Item V. The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulatory Council have considered the public comments solicited in the Federal Register on November 1, 1985 (50 FR 45708). The Councils have concluded that amendments to the FAR are necessary to encourage closer ties between Government contractors and academia.

FAC 84-25, Item VI. The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulatory Council have considered the public comments solicited in the Federal Register on November 26, 1985 (50 FR 48735). The Councils have concluded that several revisions to the cost principle are necessary on relocation costs (FAR 31.205-35) to eliminate some bases for possible misinterpretation.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because these final rules do not contain information collection requirements which require the approval of OMB under 44 U.S.C. 3501, et seq.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

FAC 84-25, Items I, II, IV, VII, VIII, IX and X. Analyses of these revisions indicate that they are not "significant revisions" as defined in FAR 1.501-1; i.e., they do not alter the substantive meaning of any coverage in the FAR having a significant cost or administrative impact on contractors or offerors, or a significant effect beyond the internal operating procedures of the issuing agencies. Accordingly, and consistent with section 1212 of Pub. L. 96-525 and section 302 of Pub. L. 96-577 pertaining to publication of proposed regulations (as implemented in FAR Subpart 1.5, Agency and Public Participation), solicitation of agency and public views on these revisions is not required. Since such solicitation is not required, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601, et seq.) does not apply.

FAC 84-25, Item III. The revision to FAR 9.405 will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601, et seq.) because the number of small entities that act as representatives or agents of a contractor are minimal. In addition, no public comments were received to indicate that there will be a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

FAC 84-25, Item V. These revisions will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601, et seq.) because advance agreements are usually

negotiated on contracts where there is a requirement for future negotiation in the settlement of the contract price, and as a general rule, these types of contracts apply to large businesses. In addition, there were no public comments received that indicated there was a significant impact on small entities.

FAC 84-25, Item VI. The revision to FAR 31.205-35 will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601, et seq.) because—

(i) It clarifies the language governing the allowability of contractor-incurred relocation costs;

(ii) It will not impose any additional recordkeeping requirements; and

(iii) It will not cause additional costs in order to comply.

**List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 7, 8, 9,
13, 15, 22, 31, 32, 44, 52, and 53**

Government procurement.

Dated: March 16, 1987.

Harry S. Rosinski,

Acting Director, Office of Federal Acquisition and Regulatory Policy.

Unless otherwise specified, all Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and other directive material contained in FAC 84-25 is effective July 1, 1987.

Eleanor R. Spector,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Procurement.

Terence C. Golden,

Administrator.

March 16, 1987.

S.J. Evans,

Assistant Administrator for Procurement, NASA.

Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC) 84-25 amends the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) as specified below.

Item I—Revision to FAR 7.305(c)

FAR 7.305 is revised to clarify the requirement that the clause at 52.207-3, Right of First Refusal of Employment, is to be included in all solicitations which may result in a conversion from in-house performance to contract performance of work currently being performed by the Government and in all contracts that result from the solicitations whether or not a cost comparison is performed.

Item II—FAR Subpart 8.8, Acquisition of Printing and Related Supplies

FAR 8.800 through 8.802 were written, in part, to implement the requirement of 44 U.S.C. 501(2) that executive departments obtain approval of the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) before conducting field printing operations. By memorandum dated March 2, 1984, the

Assistant Attorney General concluded "... that JCP approval requirement set forth in 44 U.S.C. 501(2) purports to authorize a committee of Congress to take legislative actions: such purported authorization is unconstitutional under the Supreme Court's decision in *Chadha*." See *Immigration & Naturalization Service v. Chadha*, 103 S. Ct. 2764 (1983). The memorandum went on to discuss the advisability of a notification requirement, in lieu of an approval procedure. This revised coverage reflects the deletion of the approval procedure, substitution of a notification requirement, and revision of definitions to reflect the statute rather than JCP regulations.

Item III—Exclusion of Debarred and Suspended Agents and Representatives

FAR 9.405 is revised to exclude contractors and individuals suspended or debarred from acting as agents or representatives of other contractors.

Item IV—Blanket Purchase Agreements

FAR 13.203 is revised to clarify that Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA's) shall not cite accounting and appropriation data. This revision is intended to clearly indicate that BPA's cannot be funded.

Item V—Training and Education Costs

FAR 31.109 is revised to highlight training and education costs as an example of costs for which advance agreements may be particularly important. FAR 31.205-44 is revised to clarify the allowability of training materials and textbook costs and increase the one-year full-time education limitation to two years.

Additionally, the revised FAR 31.205-44 coverage provides that an advance agreement may be negotiated to allow costs, including subsistence, salaries, or other emoluments, in excess of those otherwise allowable for part-time college level education and full-time education. Any advance agreement must include a provision requiring the contractor to refund to the Government training and education costs for employees who resign within 12 months of completion of such education for reasons within an employee's control.

Item VI—Relocation Cost Principle

FAR 31.205-35 is revised to eliminate some bases for possible misinterpretation. Language defining the time requirement for permanent change of duty assignment is being refined to make it clear that it must be for 12 months or more to qualify for coverage under the relocation cost principle. The sentence in FAR 31.205-35(a) that

qualifies the list of allowable relocation costs by making reference to subsequent paragraphs is being corrected to include all paragraphs that do in fact qualify the allowability of those costs. Finally, a new paragraph (f) clarifies the allowability of the relocation costs of employees who are hired, relocated, and returned to their domiciles in connection with specific contracts or long-term field projects.

Item VII—Administration of Progress Payments to Subcontractors

FAR 32.504 and 44.303 are revised to clarify contracting officers' responsibilities for reviewing prime contractor administration of progress payments to subcontractors. Contract administration offices are expected to review the contractor's management system, including internal audit procedures, in their continuous surveillance programs.

Item VIII—DOD Contract Forms

FAR 52.214-1, 52.214-2, 52.215-5, and 52.215-6 are revised to eliminate the need for separate provisions in overseas solicitations.

Item IX—Revision to FAR Provision 52.215-17, Telegraphic Proposals

FAR 52.215-17, Telegraphic Proposals, is revised to clarify the requirement that telegraphic proposals must be submitted to the office specified in the solicitation.

Item X—Editorial Corrections

FAR 9.105-1 and 15.704 are revised to correct errors in FAC 54-18. FAR 32.805 is revised to reflect the recodification of Title 31 of the U.S. Code.

Therefore, 48 CFR Parts 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 22, 31, 32, 44, 52, and 53 are amended as set forth below.

The interim rule (FAC 84-14) amending Parts 22 and 53 and sections 52.222-4 and 52.222-5, which was published on April 9, 1986 (51 FR 12292), is hereby adopted as a final rule without change.

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR Parts 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 22, 31, 32, 44, 52, and 53 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 480(c); 10 U.S.C. Chapter 137; and 42 U.S.C. 2473(c).

PART 7—ACQUISITION PLANNING

2. Section 7.305 is amended by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

7.305 Solicitation provisions and contract clause.

(c) The contracting officer shall insert the clause at 52.207-3, Right of First Refusal of Employment, in all

solicitations which may result in a conversion from in-house performance to contract performance of work currently being performed by the Government and in contracts that result from the solicitations, whether or not a cost comparison is conducted.

PART 8—REQUIRED SOURCES OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

3. Section 8.800 is revised to read as follows:

8.800 Scope of subpart.

This subpart provides policy for the acquisition of Government printing and related supplies.

4. Section 8.801 is amended by revising the definition "Government printing" to read as follows:

8.801 Definitions.

"Government printing" means printing, binding, and blankbook work for the use of an executive department, independent agency, or establishment of the Government.

5. Section 8.802 is amended by revising paragraph (a); by revising and redesignating paragraph (b) as (d); by adding new paragraphs (b) and (c); and redesignating the existing text of (c) as paragraph (e) to read as follows:

8.802 Policy.

(a) The Department of Justice has advised that the requirement in 44 U.S.C. 501(2) for the advance approval of the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) prior to conducting field printing operations (or the acquisition of such printing) is unconstitutional under the Supreme Court's decision in *Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Chadha*, 103 S. Ct. 2764 (1983); therefore, that approval requirement neither binds the executive branch nor serves as the basis for any coverage in this subpart.

(b) Government printing must be done by or through the Government Printing Office (GPO) (44 U.S.C. 501), unless—

(1) The GPO cannot provide the printing service (44 U.S.C. 504);

(2) The printing is done in field printing plants operated by an executive agency (44 U.S.C. 501(2));

(3) The printing is acquired by an executive agency from allotments for contract field printing (44 U.S.C. 501(2)); or

(4) The printing is specifically authorized by statute to be done other than by the GPO.

(c) Each executive agency shall report to the JCP its intention to conduct field printing operations or to acquire printing

at least 30 days prior to such action, except when unusual circumstances necessitate a shorter period.

(d) The head of each agency shall designate a central printing authority; that central printing authority may serve as the liaison with the JCP and the Public Printer on matters related to printing. Contracting officers shall obtain approval from their designated central printing authority before contracting in any manner, whether directly or through contracts for other supplies or services, for the items defined in 8.801 and for composition, platemaking, presswork, binding, and micrographics (when used as a substitute for printing).

PART 9—CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATION

6. Section 9.105-1 is amended by adding paragraph (d) to read as follows:

9.105-1 Obtaining information.

(d) Contracting offices and cognizant contract administration offices that become aware of circumstances casting doubt on a contractor's ability to perform contracts successfully shall promptly exchange relevant information.

7. Section 9.405 is amended by adding in paragraph (a) a second sentence to read as follows:

9.405 Effect of listing.

(a) * * * Debarred or suspended contractors are also excluded from conducting business with the Government as agents or representatives of other contractors.

PART 13—SMALL PURCHASE AND OTHER SIMPLIFIED PURCHASE PROCEDURES

8. Section 13.203-1 is amended by revising paragraphs (b) and (c) to read as follows:

13.203-1 General.

(b) A BPA should be established without a purchase requisition.

(c) A BPA shall not cite accounting and appropriation data (but see 13.204(e)(4)).

PART 15—CONTRACTING BY NEGOTIATION

15.704 [Amended]

9. Section 15.704 is amended by inserting in the last sentence the word "amount" following the word "dollar".

PART 31—CONTRACT COST PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES

10. Section 31.109 is amended by removing in paragraph (h)(15) the word "and" after the semicolon; by removing in paragraph (h)(16) the period at the end of the sentence and inserting in its place a semicolon and the word "and"; and by adding paragraph (h)(17) to read as follows:

31.109 Advance agreements.

(h) * * * (17) Training and education costs (see 31.205-44(h)).

11. Section 31.205-35 is amended by revising paragraph (a) and by adding paragraph (f) to read as follows:

31.205-35 Relocation costs.

(a) Relocation costs are costs incident to the permanent change of duty of assignment (for an indefinite or stated period, but in either event for not less than 12 months) of an existing employee or upon recruitment of a new employee. The following types of relocation costs are allowable as noted, subject to paragraphs (b) through (f) below:

(f) Relocation costs (both outgoing and return) of employees who are hired for performance on specific contracts or long-term field projects are allowable if—

(1) The term of employment is not less than 12 months;

(2) The employment agreement specifically limits the duration of employment to the time spent on the contract or field project for which the employee is hired;

(3) The employment agreement provides for return relocation to the employee's permanent and principal home immediately prior to the outgoing relocation, or other location of equal or lesser cost; and

(4) The relocation costs are determined under the rules of paragraphs (a) through (d) above. However, the costs to return employees, who are released from employment upon completion of field assignments pursuant to their employment agreements, are not subject to the refund or credit requirement of paragraph (d).

12. Section 31.205-44 is amended by revising the section title; by revising paragraphs (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (h), and (j); by redesignating the existing paragraph (c)(3) as paragraph (c)(4); by removing in paragraph (c)(2) the word "and" after the semicolon; and by adding new paragraph (c)(3) to read as follows:

31.205-44 Training and education costs.

(a) *Allowable costs.* Training and education costs are allowable to the extent indicated below.

(b) *Vocational training.* Costs of preparing and maintaining a noncollege level program of instruction, including but not limited to on-the-job, classroom, and apprenticeship training, designed to increase the vocational effectiveness of employees, are allowable. These costs include (1) salaries or wages of trainees (excluding overtime compensation), (2) salaries of the director of training and staff when the training program is conducted by the contractor, (3) tuition and fees when the training is in an institution not operated by the contractor, and/or (4) training materials and textbooks.

(c) * * * (3) Training materials and textbooks; and

(d) *Full-time education.* Costs of tuition, fees, training materials and textbooks (but not subsistence, salary, or any other emoluments) in connection with full-time education, including that provided at the contractor's own facilities, at a postgraduate but not undergraduate college level, are allowable only when the course or degree pursued is related to the field in which the employee is working or may reasonably be expected to work and are limited to a total period not to exceed 2 school years or the length of the degree program, whichever is less, for each employee so trained.

(e) *Specialized programs.* Costs of attendance of up to 16 weeks per employee per year at specialized programs specifically designed to enhance the effectiveness of managers or to prepare employees for such positions are allowable. Such costs include enrollment fees and related charges and employees' salaries, subsistence, training materials, textbooks, and travel. Costs allowable under this paragraph do not include costs for courses that are part of a degree-oriented curriculum, which are only allowable pursuant to paragraphs (c) and (d) of this subsection.

(f) *Other expenses.* Maintenance expense and normal depreciation or fair rental on facilities owned or leased by the contractor for training purposes are allowable in accordance with 31.205-17, 31.205-24, and 31.205-36.

(h) *Advance agreements.*

(1) Training and education costs in excess of those otherwise allowable under (c) and (d) of this subsection.