

U.S.-made, qualifying country, or designated country photovoltaic devices.

(c) *Country in which a designated country photovoltaic device was wholly manufactured or was substantially transformed.* If the estimated value of the photovoltaic devices to be utilized under a resultant contract exceeds \$102,280, the Offeror's certification that such photovoltaic device (e.g., solar panel) is a designated country photovoltaic device shall be consistent with country of origin determinations by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection with regard to importation of the same or similar photovoltaic devices into the United States. If the Offeror is uncertain as to what the country of origin would be determined to be by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Offeror shall request a determination from U.S. Customs and Border Protection. (See <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/rulings>.)

(d) *Certification and identification of country of origin.* [The Offeror shall check the block and fill in the blank for one of the following paragraphs, based on the estimated value and the country of origin of photovoltaic devices to be utilized in performance of the contract:]

(1) No photovoltaic devices will be utilized in performance of the contract, or such photovoltaic devices have an estimated value that does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold.

(2) If more than the micro-purchase threshold but less than \$100,000—

\_\_\_\_(i) The Offeror certifies that each photovoltaic device to be utilized in performance of the contract is a domestic photovoltaic device;

\_\_\_\_(ii) The Offeror certifies that each photovoltaic device to be utilized in performance of the contract is a qualifying country photovoltaic device [Offeror to specify country of origin \_\_\_\_]; or

\_\_\_\_(iii) The foreign (other than qualifying country) photovoltaic devices to be utilized in performance of the contract are the product of \_\_\_\_\_. [Offeror to specify country of origin, if known, and provide documentation that the cost of a domestic photovoltaic device would be unreasonable in comparison to the cost of the proposed foreign photovoltaic device, i.e., that the price of the foreign photovoltaic device plus 50 percent is less than the price of a comparable domestic photovoltaic device.]

(3) If less than \$100,000—

\_\_\_\_(i) The Offeror certifies that each photovoltaic device to be utilized in performance of the contract is a domestic photovoltaic device;

\_\_\_\_(ii) The Offeror certifies that each photovoltaic device to be utilized in performance of the contract is a qualifying country photovoltaic device [Offeror to specify country of origin \_\_\_\_]; or

\_\_\_\_(iii) The foreign photovoltaic devices to be utilized in performance of the contract are the product of \_\_\_\_\_. [Offeror to specify country of origin, if known, and provide documentation that the cost of a domestic photovoltaic device would be unreasonable in comparison to the cost of the proposed foreign photovoltaic device, i.e., that the price of the foreign photovoltaic device plus 50 percent is less than the price of a comparable domestic photovoltaic device.]

(4) If \$100,000 or more but less than \$102,280—

\_\_\_\_(i) The Offeror certifies that each photovoltaic device to be utilized in performance of the contract is a domestic photovoltaic device;

\_\_\_\_(ii) The Offeror certifies that each photovoltaic device to be utilized in performance of the contract is a Free Trade Agreement country photovoltaic device (other than a Bahraini, Korean, Moroccan, Panamanian, or Peruvian photovoltaic device) or a qualifying country photovoltaic device [Offeror to specify country of origin \_\_\_\_]; or

\_\_\_\_(iii) The offered foreign photovoltaic devices (other than those from countries listed in paragraph (d)(4)(ii) of this provision) are the product of \_\_\_\_\_. [Offeror to specify country of origin, if known, and provide documentation that the cost of a domestic photovoltaic device would be unreasonable in comparison to the cost of the proposed foreign photovoltaic device, i.e., that the price of the foreign photovoltaic device plus 50 percent is less than the price of a comparable domestic photovoltaic device.]

(5) If \$100,000 or more but less than \$174,000—

\_\_\_\_(i) The Offeror certifies that each photovoltaic device to be utilized in performance of the contract is a domestic photovoltaic device;

\_\_\_\_(ii) The Offeror certifies that each photovoltaic device to be utilized in performance of the contract is a Free Trade Agreement country photovoltaic device (other than a Bahraini, Moroccan, Panamanian, or Peruvian photovoltaic device) or a qualifying country photovoltaic device [Offeror to specify country of origin \_\_\_\_]; or

\_\_\_\_(iii) The offered foreign photovoltaic devices (other than those from countries listed in paragraph (d)(5)(ii) of this provision) are the product of \_\_\_\_\_. Offeror to specify country of origin, if known, and provide

documentation that the cost of a domestic photovoltaic device would be unreasonable in comparison to the cost of the proposed foreign photovoltaic device, i.e., that the price of the foreign photovoltaic device plus 50 percent is less than the price of a comparable domestic photovoltaic device.]

(6) If \$174,000 or more, the Offeror certifies that each photovoltaic device to be used in performance of the contract is—

\_\_\_\_(i) A U.S.-made photovoltaic device; or

\_\_\_\_(ii) A designated country photovoltaic device or a qualifying country photovoltaic device. [Offeror to specify country of origin \_\_\_\_.]

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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Defense Acquisition Regulations System

#### 48 CFR Chapter 2

[Docket DARS-2023-0037]

RIN 0750-AL84

#### Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: DoD Mentor-Protégé Program (DFARS Case 2023-D011)

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** DoD is issuing a final rule amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to implement a section of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 that permanently authorizes and modifies the DoD Mentor-Protégé Program.

**DATES:** Effective March 26, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Jeanette Snyder, 703-508-7524.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

DoD published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** at 88 FR 73306 on October 25, 2023, to implement section 856 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 (Pub. L. 117-263). Section 856 transferred section 831 of the NDAA for FY 1991 (Pub. L. 101-510) to 10 U.S.C. 4902 and authorized the DoD Mentor-Protégé Program on a permanent basis. Section 856 also extends the term for program

participation and removes the term limitation for mentors to incur costs under mentor-protégé agreements entered into after December 23, 2022. Section 856 does not apply to mentor-protégé agreements entered into prior to December 23, 2022. One respondent submitted a public comment in response to the proposed rule.

## II. Discussion and Analysis

DoD reviewed the public comment in the development of the final rule. A discussion of the comment is provided, as follows:

### A. Summary of Significant Changes From the Proposed Rule

There are no significant changes from the proposed rule.

### B. Analysis of Public Comment

*Comment:* One respondent recommended the rule be amended to allow a protégé to have more than one mentor at a time, as long as the mentors are not competitors and do not have any conflicts of interest. The respondent indicated that this would align with the Small Business Administration (SBA) Mentor-Protégé Program (MPP), which allows a protégé to have two mentors at the same time.

*Response:* This rule implements section 856 of the NDAA for FY 2023, which is codified at 10 U.S.C. 4902. Paragraph (c)(2) of 10 U.S.C. 4902 indicates that a protégé firm may not be party to more than one mentor-protégé agreement concurrently. This means that a protégé may have only one mentor during the term of an agreement. Therefore, the proposed change is inconsistent with the statute. However, because the statute allows a protégé firm to participate in the DoD MPP for a 5-year period beginning on the date the protégé firm enters into its first mentor-protégé agreement, a protégé may have more than one mentor during the 5-year period as long as the protégé is not a party to more than one mentor-protégé agreement at a time. For example, if a protégé firm enters into a 2-year mentor-protégé agreement with a mentor, then the protégé firm could enter into another mentor-protégé agreement with a different mentor after the conclusion of the first agreement, as long as it did so within the 5-year period and the second agreement does not extend beyond the 5-year period from date the protégé firm entered into its first mentor-protégé agreement. As such, a protégé firm under the DoD MPP may still benefit from having more than one mentor during its participation in the program.

### C. Other Changes

Minor editorial changes are made in appendix I, section I–106.

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

This final rule amends the clause at DFARS 252.232–7005, Reimbursement of Subcontractor Advance Payments—DoD Pilot Mentor-Protégé Program, to remove the word “Pilot” from the clause title. However, this final rule does not impose any new requirements on contracts at or below the SAT, for commercial products including COTS items, or for commercial services. The clause will continue to not apply to acquisitions at or below the SAT, to acquisitions of commercial products including COTS items, and to acquisitions of commercial services.

## IV. Expected Impact of the Rule

This final rule implements the permanent authorization of and statutory amendments to the DoD Mentor-Protégé Program. The purpose of the program is to provide incentives to DoD contractors to furnish eligible small business concerns with assistance designed to—

(1) Enhance the capabilities of small business concerns to perform as subcontractors and suppliers under DoD contracts and other Federal Government contracts and subcontracts; and

(2) Increase the participation of small business concerns as subcontractors and suppliers under DoD contracts, other Federal Government contracts, and contracts with commercial entities.

Therefore, this final rule will benefit small business concerns that participate in the program by extending the opportunity to enter into DoD Mentor-Protégé agreements and extending the term of the agreements. This final rule is also expected to benefit large entities and DoD by expanding the defense industrial base.

## 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, as amended.

## 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**. The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has determined that this rule is not a major rule as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804.

## VII. Regulatory Flexibility Act

A final regulatory flexibility analysis has been prepared consistent with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* and is summarized as follows:

This final rule is necessary to implement section 856 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 (Pub. L. 117–263). Section 856 transferred section 831 of the NDAA for FY 1991 (Pub. L. 101–510) to 10 U.S.C. 4902 and authorized the DoD Mentor-Protégé Program on a permanent basis. Section 856 also extends the term for program participation and removes the term limitation for mentors to incur costs under agreements entered into after December 23, 2022. The objective of this rule is to implement the permanent authorization of the DoD Mentor-Protégé Program and to make other Program changes.

No significant issues were raised by the public comment in response to the initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

The number of new DoD Mentor-Protégé agreements entered into in FY 2021 was 50, with a total of 104 active agreements; in FY 2022, 29 new agreements were entered into, with a total of 62 active agreements; and in FY 2023, 19 new agreements were entered into, with a total of 69 active agreements. The average number of new agreements entered into during the last three fiscal years was approximately 33, with an average of 78 total active agreements per fiscal year. DoD estimates 44 new agreements will be entered into in FY 2024, with a total of 76 active agreements in place. As of January 5, 2024, there are 62 unique small entities with active agreements. Since the number of small entities that

will enter into new agreements is unknown, DoD cannot provide a more precise estimate of the number of small entities to which this rule will apply.

This final rule does not impose any new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements for small entities.

DoD did not identify any significant alternatives to the rule that would accomplish the stated objectives of the statute and that would minimize the significant economic impact of the rule on small entities. DoD does not expect this rule to have a significant economic impact on small entities. Any impact is expected to be beneficial.

### VIII. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35) applies to this final rule. However, these changes to the DFARS do not impose additional information collection requirements to the paperwork burden previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 0704–0332, DoD Pilot Mentor-Protégé Program.

#### List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 219, 232, and 252 and Appendix I to Chapter 2

Government procurement.

**Jennifer D. Johnson,**  
*Editor/Publisher, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.*

Therefore, 48 CFR parts 219, 232, and 252 and appendix I to chapter 2 are amended as follows:

- 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 219, 232, and 252 and appendix I to chapter 2 continues to read as follows:

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

#### PART 219—SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS

- 2. Revise the heading for subpart 219.71 to read as follows:

##### Subpart 219.71—DoD Mentor Protégé Program

- 3. Revise and republish section 219.7100 to read as follows:

##### 219.7100 Scope.

This subpart implements the DoD Mentor-Protégé Program (referred to as the Program) authorized under 10 U.S.C. 4902. The purpose of the Program is to provide incentives for DoD contractors to assist protégé firms in enhancing their capabilities and to increase participation of such firms in Government and commercial contracts.

##### 219.7101 [Amended]

- 4. Amend section 219.7101 by removing “Pilot”.

##### 219.7103–1 [Amended]

- 5. Amend section 219.7103–1 by removing “Pilot”.

##### 219.7103–2 [Amended]

- 6. Amend 219.7103–2 in paragraph (b) by removing “Pilot”.
- 7. Amend section 219.7104 by revising paragraphs (b) and (d) to read as follows:

##### 219.7104 Developmental assistance costs eligible for reimbursement or credit.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) Before incurring any costs under the Program, mentor firms must establish the accounting treatment of developmental assistance costs eligible for reimbursement or credit. For mentor-protégé agreements entered into prior to December 23, 2022, to be eligible for reimbursement under the Program, the mentor firm must incur the costs not later than September 30, 2026.

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) For mentor-protégé agreements entered into prior to December 23, 2022, developmental assistance costs incurred by a mentor firm not later than September 30, 2026, that are eligible for crediting under the Program, may be credited toward subcontracting plan goals as set forth in appendix I. For mentor-protégé agreements entered into on or after December 23, 2022, developmental assistance costs that are eligible for crediting under the Program may be credited toward subcontracting plan goals as set forth in appendix I.

#### PART 232—CONTRACT FINANCING

##### 232.412–70 [Amended]

- 8. Amend section 232.412–70 by removing “Pilot”.

#### PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

- 9. Amend section 252.232–7005 by revising the section heading and clause heading and date to read as follows:

##### 252.232–7005 Reimbursement of Subcontractor Advance Payments—DoD Mentor-Protégé Program.

\* \* \* \* \*

##### Reimbursement of Subcontractor Advance Payments—DoD Mentor-Protégé Program (Mar 2024)

\* \* \* \* \*

- 10. Amend appendix I to chapter 2 by—
- a. Revising the appendix heading.

- b. In section I–100, revising paragraph (a) introductory text.

- c. In section I–102—

- i. In paragraph (a)(3)(i), removing “\$100 million” and adding “\$25 million” in its place;

- ii. In paragraph (a)(3)(ii), removing “or”;

- iii. In paragraph (a)(3)(iii), removing the period and adding “; or” in its place; and

- iv. Adding paragraph (a)(3)(iv).

- d. Revising and republishing section I–103.

- e. In section I–106—

- i. Revising paragraph (d)(1)(ii); and

- ii. Adding paragraph (d)(6)(vi).

- f. In section I–107, revising paragraph (k).

- g. In section I–108, in paragraph (a)(5), removing “2 years” and adding “3 years” in its place.

- h. In section I–109, in paragraph (b), removing “Pilot”.

- i. In section I–111, in paragraph (a), removing “Director, OSBP” and adding “Director, OSBP, OUSD(A&S) or the Director, OSBP” in its place.

- j. In section I–112.2—

- i. Revising the section heading;

- ii. Removing paragraph (a)(3); and

- iii. Redesignating paragraph (a)(4) as paragraph (a)(3).

The revisions and additions read as follows:

#### Appendix I to Chapter 2—Policy and Procedures for the DoD Mentor-Protégé Program

##### I–100 Purpose

(a) This appendix implements the DoD Mentor-Protégé Program (referred to as the Program) authorized under 10 U.S.C. 4902. The purpose of the Program is to provide incentives to DoD contractors to furnish eligible small business concerns with assistance designed to—

\* \* \* \* \*

##### I–102 Participant Eligibility

(a) \* \* \*

(3) \* \* \*

(iv) Is otherwise capable to assist in the development of protégé firms and is approved by the Director OSBP, OUSD(A&S).

\* \* \* \* \*

##### I–103 Incentives for Mentors

Mentors incurring costs through September 30, 2026, pursuant to a mentor-protégé agreement approved prior to December 23, 2022, and mentors incurring costs pursuant to a mentor-protégé agreement approved on or after December 23, 2023, may be eligible for—

(a) Credit toward the attainment of its applicable subcontracting goals for unreimbursed costs incurred in providing developmental assistance to its protégé firm(s);

(b) Reimbursement pursuant to the execution of a separately priced contract line item added to a DoD contract; or

(c) Reimbursement pursuant to entering into a separate DoD contract upon determination by the Director, OSBP, of the cognizant military department or defense agency that unusual circumstances justify using a separate contract.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### I-106 Development of Mentor-Protégé Agreements

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) \* \* \*

(1) \* \* \*

(ii) Engineering and technical matters such as production, inventory control, manufacturing, test and evaluation, quality assurance; acquisition or transfer of hardware, tooling, or software; and technology transfer and transition; and

\* \* \* \* \*

(6) \* \* \*

(vi) Manufacturing innovation institutes.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### I-107 Elements of a Mentor-Protégé Agreement

\* \* \* \* \*

(k) A program participation term for the agreement that does not exceed 3 years. The agreement may be extended for a period not to exceed 2 years if approved by the Director, OSBP, OUSD(A&S). The Director, OSBP, of the cognizant military department or defense agency will submit requests for an extension of the agreement to the Director, OSBP, OUSD(A&S) for approval. The request will include a justification describing the unusual circumstances that warrant a term in excess of 3 years;

\* \* \* \* \*

#### I-112.2 Program Specific Reporting Requirements

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[FR Doc. 2024-06005 Filed 3-25-24; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 231215-0305; RTID 0648-XD831]

#### Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer From Virginia to North Carolina

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

**ACTION:** Temporary rule; quota transfer.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS announces that the Commonwealth of Virginia is

transferring a portion of its 2024 commercial summer flounder quota to the State of North Carolina. This adjustment to the 2024 fishing year quota is necessary to comply with the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan (FMP) quota transfer provisions. This announcement informs the public of the revised 2024 commercial quotas for Virginia and North Carolina.

**DATES:** Effective March 25, 2024 through December 31, 2024.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Laura Deighan, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281-9184.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulations governing the summer flounder fishery are found in 50 CFR 648.100 through 648.111. These regulations require annual specification of a commercial quota that is apportioned among the coastal states from Maine through North Carolina. The process to set the annual commercial quota and the percent allocated to each state is described in § 648.102, and the final 2024 allocations were published on December 21, 2023 (88 FR 88266).

The final rule implementing amendment 5 to the Summer Flounder FMP, as published in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1993 (58 FR 65936), provided a mechanism for transferring summer flounder commercial quota from one state to another. Two or more states, under mutual agreement and with the concurrence of the NMFS Greater Atlantic Regional Administrator, can transfer or combine summer flounder commercial quota under § 648.102(c)(2). The Regional Administrator is required to consider three criteria in the evaluation of requests for quota transfers or combinations: (1) the transfers or combinations would not preclude the overall annual quota from being fully harvested; (2) the transfers address an unforeseen variation or contingency in the fishery; and (3) the transfers are consistent with the objectives of the FMP and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). The Regional Administrator has determined these three criteria have been met for the transfer approved in this notification.

Virginia is transferring 11,004 pounds (lb; 4,991 kilograms (kg)) to North Carolina through a mutual agreement between the states. This transfer was requested to repay landings made by an out-of-state permitted vessel under a safe harbor agreement. The revised summer flounder quotas for 2024 are: Virginia, 1,865,937 lb (846,375 kg); and

North Carolina, 2,409,167 lb (1,092,780 kg).

#### Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required by 50 CFR 648.102(c)(2)(i) through (iv), which was issued pursuant to section 304(b), and is exempted from review under Executive Order 12866.

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: March 21, 2024.

Everett Wayne Baxter,

*Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2024-06422 Filed 3-25-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 240227-0061; RTID 0648-XD802]

#### Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Greater Than or Equal to 50 Feet Length Overall Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska

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

**ACTION:** Temporary rule; closure.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for Pacific cod by catcher vessels greater than or equal to 50 feet (15.2 meters (m)) length overall using hook-and-line (HAL) gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). This action is necessary to prevent exceeding the A season allowance of the 2024 Pacific cod total allowable catch (TAC) apportioned to catcher vessels greater than or equal to 50 feet (15.2 m) length overall using HAL gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the GOA.

**DATES:** Effective 1200 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), March 22, 2024, through 1200 hours, A.l.t., June 10, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Abby Jahn, 907-586-7416.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** NMFS manages the groundfish fishery in the GOA exclusive economic zone according to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (FMP) prepared by the North