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37 CFR Part 201

[Docket No. RM 97–5B]

Copyright Restoration of Works in Accordance With the Uruguay Round Agreements Act; Corrections Pertaining to Notices of Intent To Enforce Restored Copyrights

AGENCY: Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

ACTION: Correction of errors made pertaining to the filing of Notices of Intent to Enforce Restored Copyrights.

SUMMARY: This notice gives public notice that the Copyright Office is correcting certain errors in the filing and recordation of notices of intent to enforce restored copyrights under the Uruguay Round Agreement Act and issuing a policy decision permitting administrative correction of certain errors.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 1, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charlotte Douglass, Principal Legal Advisor to the General Counsel, Copyright GC/I&R, P.O. Box 70400, Southwest Station, Washington, D.C. 20024. Telephone: (202) 707–8380. Telefax: (202) 707–8366.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 1997, the Copyright Office adopted an interim regulation which permitted correction of errors in the filing of Notices of Intent to Enforce (NIEs) restored copyrights under certain conditions, pursuant to the Uruguay Round Agreements Act. 62 FR 55736 (1997). In accordance with that regulation, a Correction Notice has been filed to correct certain information appearing on the NIE for the first work listed below, originally recorded effective August 22, 1997. The new information has been cataloged in Copyright Office records.

In a separate case, the Office has administratively amended the record for a Group NIE to reflect 45 additional titles not originally included. The effective date will be that of the original Group NIE, April 17, 1998. The Office is making this amendment to reflect a policy determination regarding the regulation permitting a single Group NIE to cover multiple works at a discounted rate where ''all of the works are by the same author.'' 37 CFR 201.33 (1999). Previously the Copyright Office neither indexed nor listed titles from a Group NIE that did not have complete identity of authorship with other titles. For example, if a Group NIE listed titles 1and 2 by Author A and title 3 by Coauthors A and B, the Office required an additional NIE to be filed before publishing or indexing the nonconforming title.

In response to an inquiry and reexamination of the matter, the Office has since determined that the regulation might reasonably have been interpreted to permit group filing where the works had at least one common author. The Office has, therefore, decided that when it becomes aware that it has refused to list titles from Group NIEs because the listed works did not contain total unity of authorship but had one or more common authors, the Copyright Office will amend the original NIE record to reflect the previously omitted titles and publish those titles in the **Federal Register** on the next scheduled four-month publication date. If any corrections are received, the next projected publication date is December 1, 2000.

List of Corrected Notices of Intent To Enforce

Correction NIE

Republic Entertainment Inc.
Mimi

Administrative NIE Correction

Sociedad Argentina de Autores y Compositores de Musica
Amargura
Amores de estudiante
Apure delantero buey
Arrabal amargo
Ave sin rumbo
Brisas
Criollita de mis amores
Cuando tu no estas
Caminito soleado
Campanitas
Criollita deci que si
Cuesta abajo
Desden
El dia que me quieras
En los campos en flor
En vano, en vano
Estudiante
Golondrinas
Guitarra, guitarra mia
Hay una virgen
Lejana tierra mia
Mananita de sol
Me da pena confesarlo
Melodia de arrabal
Mi Buenos Aires querido
Mi caballo bayo
Mi moro
Los ojos de mi moza
Olvido
El pangare
Pobre gallo bataraz
Pobre mi negra
Por una cabeza
Recuerdo malevo
Rubias de New York
Silencio
Soledad
Sus ojos se cerraron
Tu y yo
Un bailongo
Vals de las guitarras
Viejos tiempos
Volver
Volvio una noche
Yo te adoro

Dated: July 25, 2000.

Marilyn J. Kretsinger,

Assistant General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 00–19098 Filed 7–31–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1410–30–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[CA 105–0242; FRL–6733–6]

Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District and the Kern County Air Pollution Control District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is finalizing approval of revisions to the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the Kern County Air Pollution Control District portion of the California State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions were proposed in the **Federal Register** on October 18, 1999, and February 4, 2000, and concern oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) emissions from stationary gas turbines, and hot mix asphalt paving plants, respectively. We are approving local rules that regulate these emission sources under the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 (CAA or the Act).

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective on August 31, 2000.

ADDRESSES: You can inspect copies of the administrative record for this action at EPA's Region IX office during normal business hours. You can inspect copies of the submitted SIP revisions at the following locations:

Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901.

Environmental Protection Agency, Air Docket (6102), Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington DC 20460.

California Air Resources Board, Stationary Source Division, Rule Evaluation Section, 2020 ''L'' Street, Sacramento, CA 95812.

Kern County Air Pollution Control District, 2700 ''M'' Street, Suite 302, Bakersfield, CA 93301, or
South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 E. Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765–4182.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ed Addison, Rulemaking Office (AIR–4), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, (415) 744–1160.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, ''we,'' ''us'' and ''our'' refer to EPA.

I. Proposed Action

On October 18, 1999 (64 FR 56181), and February 4, 2000 (65 FR 5465), EPA proposed to approve the following rules into the California SIP.

Local agency	Rule No.	Rule title	Adopted	Submitted
SCAQMD	1134	Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Stationary Gas Turbines	08/08/97	03/10/98
KCAPCD	425.1	Hot Mix Asphalt Paving Plants (Oxides of Nitrogen)	10/13/94	10/19/94

We proposed to approve these rules because we determined that they complied with the relevant CAA requirements. Our proposed action contains more information on the rules and our evaluation.

II. Public Comments and EPA Responses

EPA's proposed action provided a 30-day public comment period. During this period, we received no comments.

III. EPA Action

No comments were submitted that change our assessment that the submitted rules comply with the relevant CAA requirements. Therefore, as authorized in section 110(k)(3) of the Act, EPA is fully approving these rules into the California SIP.

IV. Administrative Requirements

A. Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from Executive Order 12866, entitled ''Regulatory Planning and Review.''

B. Executive Order 13045

Executive Order 13045, entitled Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that: (1) is determined to be ''economically significant'' as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the Agency must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency.

The rules are not subject to Executive Order 13045 because they do not involve decisions intended to mitigate environmental health or safety risks.

C. Executive Order 13084

Under Executive Order 13084, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly affects or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal governments. If the mandate is unfunded, EPA must provide to OMB, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected and other representatives of Indian tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.''

Today's rules do not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of Executive Order 13084 do not apply to the rules.

D. Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132, entitled Federalism (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) revokes and replaces Executive Orders 12612, Federalism and 12875, Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership. Executive Order 13132 requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure ''meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications.'' ''Policies that have federalism implications'' is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have ''substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.'' Under Executive Order 13132, EPA may not issue a regulation that has federalism implications, that imposes substantial direct compliance costs, and that is not required by statute, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by State and local governments, or EPA consults with State and local officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation. EPA also may not issue a regulation that has federalism implications and that preempts State law unless the Agency consults with State and local officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation.

The rules will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, because it merely acts on a state rule implementing a federal standard, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the Clean Air Act. Thus, the requirements of section 6 of the Executive Order does not apply to the rules.

E. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and small governmental jurisdictions.

The final rules will not have a significant impact on a substantial

number of small entities because SIP actions under section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the Clean Air Act do not create any new requirements but simply act on requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the Federal SIP action does not create any new requirements, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the Clean Air Act, preparation of flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The Clean Air Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co.,* v. *U.S. EPA*, 427 U.S. 246, 255–66 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

F. Unfunded Mandates

Under Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (''Unfunded Mandates Act''), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in estimated annual costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to private sector, of $100 million or more. Under Section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

EPA has determined that the approval action promulgated does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated annual costs of $100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. This Federal action acts on pre-existing requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

G. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

Section 12 of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) of 1995 requires Federal agencies to evaluate existing technical standards when developing a new regulation. To comply with NTTAA, EPA must consider and use ''voluntary consensus standards'' (VCS) if available and applicable when developing programs and policies unless doing so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical.

EPA believes that VCS are inapplicable to today's action because it does not require the public to perform activities conducive to the use of VCS.

H. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. The rules are not ''major'' rules as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

I. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by October 2, 2000. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of the final rules does not affect the finality of the rules for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rules or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: June 7, 2000.

Felicia Marcus,

Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 52 continues to read as follows:

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

Subpart F—California

2. Section 52.220 is amended by adding paragraphs (c)(202)(i)(B)(*2*) and (c)(254)(i)(D)(*4*) to read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(202) * * *

(i) * * *

(B) * * *

(*2*) Rule 425.1 adopted on October 13, 1994.

* * * * *

(254) * * *

(i) * * *

(D) * * *

(*4*) Rule 1134 adopted on August 8, 1997.

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[FR Doc. 00–19117 Filed 7–31–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 1807 and 1819

Contract Bundling

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This is a final rule amending the NASA FAR Supplement (NFS) to provide guidance on internal NASA procedures for justifying contract bundling.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 1, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom O'Toole, NASA, Office of Procurement, Contract Management Division (Code HK), (202) 358–0478.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

Federal Acquisition Circular 97–15 included an interim rule addressing contract bundling that overlaps existing coverage at NFS 1819.202–170 on contract consolidations. To conform the NFS to the FAR, NASA is eliminating its separate coverage on consolidations. Instead, NASA is supplementing FAR 7.107, Additional requirements for acquisitions involving bundling of contract requirements, to establish the following internal administrative procedures: (1) the justification and documentation mandated by the FAR for ''substantial bundling'' must be performed for proposed NASA bundlings of $5 million or more; (2) the measurable benefit analysis, justification, and the bundling