

**Note:** The Commission retains its authority to require Form 325 to be filed by a sampling of cable operators with less than 20,000 subscribers.

3. Section 76.615 is amended by revising the introductory text and paragraph (a) to read as follows:

**§ 76.615 Notification requirements.**

All cable television operators shall comply with each of the following notification requirements:

(a) The operator of the cable system shall notify the Commission annually of all signals carried in the aeronautical radio frequency bands, noting the type of information carried by the signal (television picture, aural, pilot carrier, or system control etc.) The timely filing of the FCC Form 320 will meet this requirement.

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**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

**48 CFR Parts 222 and 253**

[DFARS Case 99-D003]

**Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Work Stoppage Report**

**AGENCY:** Department of Defense (DoD).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Director of Defense Procurement has issued a final rule amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to eliminate the requirement for use of a specific form to report work stoppages resulting from labor disputes. The form is unnecessary, as the DFARS provides guidance for preparation of a narrative report on this subject.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 25, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Amy Williams, Defense Acquisition Regulations Council, PDUSD(A&T)DP(DAR), IMD 3D139, 3062 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-3062. Telephone (703) 602-0131; telefax (703) 602-0350. Please cite DFARS Case 99-D003.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**A. Background**

This final rule eliminates the requirement for use of DD Form 1507, Work Stoppage Report, to report labor disputes that could interfere with contract performance. The form is unnecessary in view of the narrative reporting requirement at DFARS 222.101-3-70.

This rule was not subject to Office of Management and Budget review under Executive Order 12866, dated September 30, 1993.

**B. Regulatory Flexibility Act**

This final rule does not constitute a significant revision within the meaning of FAR 1.501 and Public Law 98-577 and publication for public comment is not required. However, comments from small entities concerning the affected DFARS subparts will be considered in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Such comments should cite DFARS Case 99-D003.

**C. Paperwork Reduction Act**

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the final rule does not impose any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

**List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 222 and 253**

Government procurement.

**Michele P. Peterson,**

*Executive Editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations Council.*

Therefore, 48 CFR Parts 222 and 253 are amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR Parts 222 and 253 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 41 U.S.C. 421 and 48 CFR Chapter 1.

**PART 222—APPLICATION OF LABOR LAWS TO GOVERNMENT ACQUISITIONS**

2. Section 222.101-3 is revised to read as follows:

**222.101-3 Reporting labor disputes.**

The contract administration office shall—

(1) Notify the labor advisor, the contracting officer, and the head of the contracting activity when interference is likely; and

(2) Disseminate information on labor disputes in accordance with departmental procedures.

3. Section 222.101-3-70 is amended by revising the introductory text of paragraph (b) to read as follows:

**222.101-3-70 Impact of labor disputes on defense programs.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) Each contracting activity involved shall obtain and develop data reflecting the impact of a labor dispute on its requirements and programs. Upon determining the impact, the head of the contracting activity shall submit a report

of findings and recommendations to the labor advisor. This reporting requirement is assigned Report Control Symbol DD-ACQ(AR)1153. The report must be in narrative form and must include—

\* \* \* \* \*

**PART 253—FORMS**

4. The note at the end of Part 253 is amended by removing the entry “253.303-1507 Work Stoppage Report.”.

[FR Doc. 99-13040 Filed 5-24-99; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

**48 CFR Parts 232 and 237**

[DFARS Case 99-D008]

**Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Contracts Crossing Fiscal Years**

**AGENCY:** Department of Defense (DoD).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Director of Defense Procurement has issued a final rule amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to permit contracting officers to enter into contracts for the procurement of severable services that cross fiscal years. The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) authorizes the heads of executive agencies to enter into such contracts. This DFARS rule delegates the authority to DoD contracting officers.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 25, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Sandra G. Haberlin, Defense Acquisition Regulations Council, PDUSD (A&T) DP (DAR), IMD 3D139, 3062 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-3062. Telephone (703) 602-0131; telefax (703) 602-0350. Please cite DFARS Case 99-D008.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**A. Background**

This final rule adds guidance at DFARS 232.703-3 and 237.106 to supplement the FAR rule that was published as Item VIII of Federal Acquisition Circular 97-09 on October 30, 1998 (63 FR 58600). The FAR rule implemented Section 801 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85). Section 801 amended 10 U.S.C. 2410a to provide authority to enter into contracts for the procurement of severable services that cross fiscal years. The FAR rule permits the head of an executive agency to enter into such contracts. This

DFARS rule delegates the authority to DoD contracting officers.

This rule was not subject to Office of Management and Budget review under Executive Order 12866, dated September 30, 1993.

### B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule does not constitute a significant revision within the meaning of FAR 1.501 and Public Law 98-577 and publication for public comment is not required. However, comments from small entities concerning the affected DFARS subparts will be considered in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Such comments should cite DFARS Case 99-D008.

### C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the final rule does not impose any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

### List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 232 and 237

Government procurement.

**Michele P. Peterson,**

*Executive Editor, Defense Acquisition Regulations Council.*

Therefore, 48 CFR Parts 232 and 237 are amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR Parts 232 and 237 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 41 U.S.C. 421 and 48 CFR Chapter 1.

### PART 232—CONTRACT FINANCING

2. Section 232.703-3 is added to read as follows:

#### 232.703-3 Contracts crossing fiscal years.

(b) The contracting officer may enter into a contract, exercise an option, or place an order under a contract for severable services for a period that begins in one fiscal year and ends in the next fiscal year if the period of the contract awarded, option exercised, or order placed does not exceed 1 year (10 U.S.C. 2410a).

### PART 237—SERVICE CONTRACTING

3. Section 237.106 is revised to read as follows:

#### 237.106 Funding and term of service contracts.

(1) Personal service contracts for expert or consultant services shall not exceed 1 year. The nature of the duties must be—

- (i) Temporary (not more than 1 year); or
- (ii) Intermittent (not cumulatively more than 130 days in 1 year).

(2) The contracting officer may enter into a contract, exercise an option, or place an order under a contract for severable services for a period that begins in one fiscal year and ends in the next fiscal year if the period of the contract awarded, option exercised, or order placed does not exceed 1 year (10 U.S.C. 2410a).

[FR Doc. 99-13039 Filed 5-24-99; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

#### 49 CFR Part 541

[Docket No. NHTSA-99-5416]

RIN 2127-AH36

### Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; Final Listing of Model Year 2000 High-Theft Vehicle Lines

**AGENCY:** National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule announces NHTSA's determination for model year (MY) 2000 high-theft vehicle lines that are subject to the parts-marking requirements of the Federal motor vehicle theft prevention standard, and high-theft lines that are exempted from the parts-marking requirements because the vehicles are equipped with antitheft devices determined to meet certain statutory criteria for MY 2000, pursuant to the statute relating to motor vehicle theft prevention.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The amendment made by this final rule is effective May 25, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Rosalind Proctor, Motor Vehicle Theft Group, Office of Planning and Consumer Programs, NHTSA, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590. Ms. Proctor's telephone number is (202) 366-0846. Her fax number is (202) 493-2739.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The "Anti Car Theft Act of 1992," P. L. 102-519, amended the law relating to the parts-marking of major component parts on designated high-theft vehicle lines and other motor vehicles. The Anti Car Theft Act amended the definition of "passenger motor vehicle" in 49 U.S.C. § 33101(10) to include a "multipurpose passenger vehicle or light duty truck when that vehicle or truck is rated at not more than 6,000 pounds gross vehicle weight." Since "passenger motor vehicle" was previously defined to

include passenger cars only, the effect of the Anti Car Theft Act is that certain multipurpose passenger vehicle (MPV) and light-duty truck (LDT) lines may be determined to be high-theft vehicles subject to the Federal motor vehicle theft prevention standard (49 CFR Part 541).

The purpose of the theft prevention standard is to reduce the incidence of motor vehicle theft by facilitating the tracing and recovery of parts from stolen vehicles. The standard seeks to facilitate such tracing by requiring that vehicle identification numbers (VINs), VIN derivative numbers, or other symbols be placed on major component vehicle parts. The theft prevention standard requires motor vehicle manufacturers to inscribe or affix VINs onto covered original equipment major component parts, and to inscribe or affix a symbol identifying the manufacturer and a common symbol identifying the replacement component parts for those original equipment parts, on all vehicle lines selected as high-theft.

The Anti Car Theft Act also amended 49 U.S.C. § 33103 to require NHTSA to promulgate a parts-marking standard applicable to major parts installed by manufacturers of "passenger motor vehicles (other than light duty trucks) in not to exceed one-half of the lines not designated under 49 U.S.C. § 33104 as high-theft lines." Section 33103(a) further directed NHTSA to select only lines not designated under § 33104 of this title as high theft lines. NHTSA lists each of these selected lines in Appendix B to Part 541. Since § 33103 did not specify marking of replacement parts for below-median lines, the agency does not require marking of replacement parts for these lines. NHTSA published a final rule amending 49 CFR Part 541 to include the definitions of MPV and LDT, and major component parts. See 59 F.R. 64164, December 13, 1995.

49 U.S.C. § 33104(a)(3) specifies that NHTSA shall select high-theft vehicle lines, with the agreement of the manufacturer, if possible. Section 33104(d) provides that once a line has been designated as likely high-theft, it remains subject to the theft prevention standard unless that line is exempted under § 33106. Section 33106 provides that a manufacturer may petition to have a high-theft line exempted from the requirements of § 33104, if the line is equipped with an antitheft device as standard equipment. The exemption is granted if NHTSA determines that the antitheft device is likely to be as effective as compliance with the theft