

§ 1.883–5T [Removed]

■ **Par. 13.** Section 1.883–5T is removed.

**PART 602—OMB CONTROL NUMBERS
UNDER THE PAPERWORK
REDUCTION ACT**

■ **Par. 14.** The authority citation for part 602 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 26 U.S.C. 7805.

■ **Par. 15.** In § 602.101, paragraph (b) is amended by removing the entries for §§ 1.883–1T, 1.883–2T, 1.883–3T, 1.883–4T, and 1.883–5T from the table and adding an entry for § 1.883–0 to the table in numerical order to read as follows:

§ 602.101 OMB Control Numbers.

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(b) * * *

CFR part or section where identified and described	Current OMB control No.
* * *	*
§ 1.883–0	1545–1677
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Steven T. Miller,
Deputy Commissioner for Services and Enforcement.

Approved: September 3, 2010.

Michael Mundaca,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Tax Policy).

[FR Doc. 2010–23185 Filed 9–16–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG–2010–0534]

RIN 1625-AA08

**Special Local Regulation;
Monongahela River, Pittsburgh, PA**

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a special local regulation from mile marker 2.2 (Southside Riverfront Park Boat Ramp) on the Monongahela River to mile marker 2.7 (27th Street), extending 100 feet out from the left descending bank. This special local regulation is needed to safeguard participants of the Pittsburgh Dragon Boat Festival from the hazards imposed by marine traffic. Entry into

the regulated area is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Pittsburgh or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 11:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on September 18, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket USCG–2010–0534 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG–2010–0534 in the “Keyword” box, and then clicking “Search.” They are also available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary rule, call or e-mail ENS Robyn Hoskins, Marine Safety Unit Pittsburgh, Coast Guard; telephone 412–644–5808 Ext. 2140, e-mail

Robyn.G.Hoskins@uscg.mil. If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–368–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary final rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM). A NPRM would be impracticable with respect to this rule because immediate action is needed to safeguard participants during the Pittsburgh Dragon Boat Festival from the hazards imposed by marine traffic, and re-scheduling the event is contrary to the public interest of participants, spectators and vendors in having the event proceed as scheduled.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** because waiting 30 days would be impracticable since immediate action is needed to safeguard participants

during the Pittsburgh Dragon Boat Festival from the hazards imposed by marine traffic, and re-scheduling the event is contrary to the public interest of participants, spectators and vendors in having the event proceed as scheduled.

Basis and Purpose

The Coast Guard is establishing a special local regulation from mile marker 2.2 (Southside Riverfront Park Boat Ramp) on the Monongahela River to mile marker 2.7 (27th Street), extending 100 feet out from the left descending bank. This special local regulation is needed to safeguard participants during the Pittsburgh Dragon Boat Festival from the hazards imposed by marine traffic.

Discussion of Rule

Vessels shall not enter into, depart from, or move within the regulated area without permission from the Captain of the Port Pittsburgh or his authorized representative. Persons or vessels requiring entry into or passage through the regulated area must request permission from the Captain of the Port Pittsburgh, or a designated representative. They may be contacted on VHF–FM Channel 13 or 16, or through Coast Guard Sector Ohio Valley at 1–800–253–7465. This rule is effective from 11:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on September 18, 2010. The Captain of the Port Pittsburgh will inform the public through broadcast notices to mariners of the enforcement period for the special local regulation as well as any changes in the planned schedule.

Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on 13 of these statutes or executive orders.

Regulatory Planning and Review

This rule is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under that Order.

This rule will be in effect for a short period of time and notifications to the marine community will be made through broadcast notices to mariners. The impacts on routine navigation are expected to be minimal.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we have considered whether this rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This rule will affect the following entities, some of which may be small entities: The owners or operators of vessels intending to transit that portion of the waterways from mile marker 2.2 (Southside Riverfront Park Boat Ramp) on the Monongahela River to mile marker 2.7 (27th Street), extending 100 feet out from the left descending bank, from 11:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on September 18, 2010.

This regulated area will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons. This rule will be enforced on a weekend day and when traffic is low.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we offer to assist small entities in understanding the rule so that they can better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking process.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency’s responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

Collection of Information

This rule calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on State or local governments and would either preempt State law or impose a substantial direct cost of compliance on them. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it does not have implications for federalism.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

Taking of Private Property

This rule will not cause a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

Protection of Children

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and does not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that may disproportionately affect children.

Indian Tribal Governments

This rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

Energy Effects

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That

Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use. We have determined that it is not a “significant energy action” under that order because it is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866 and is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. The Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has not designated it as a significant energy action. Therefore, it does not require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

Technical Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs agencies to use voluntary consensus standards in their regulatory activities unless the agency provides Congress, through the Office of Management and Budget, with an explanation of why using these standards would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., specifications of materials, performance, design, or operation; test methods; sampling procedures; and related management systems practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies.

This rule does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards.

Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.ID, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have concluded this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2–1, paragraph (34)(h) of the Instruction, and an environmental analysis checklist and a categorical exclusion determination are not required for this rule.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Waterways.

- For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 100 as follows:

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

- 1. The authority citation for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1233.

- 2. Add § 100.T08–0534 to read as follows:

§ 100.T08–0534 Pittsburgh Dragon Boat Festival, Monongahela River, Pittsburgh, PA.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a regulated area: All waters of the Monongahela River, from mile marker 2.2 (Southside Riverfront Park Boat Ramp) on the Monongahela River to mile marker 2.7 (27th Street), extending 100 feet out from the left descending bank.

(b) *Effective date.* This section is effective from 11:30 a.m. through 4:30 p.m. on September 18, 2010, and each year thereafter on a date and time published in a **Federal Register** document.

(c) *Periods of enforcement.* This section is effective from 11:30 a.m. through 4:30 p.m. on September 18, 2010. The Captain of the Port Pittsburgh or a designated representative will inform the public through broadcast notices to mariners of the enforcement period for the special local regulation as well as any changes in the planned schedule.

(d) *Regulations.*

(1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 100.35 of this part, entry into this area is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Pittsburgh.

(2) Persons or vessels requiring entry into, departure from, or passage through a regulated area must request permission from the Captain of the Port Pittsburgh or a designated representative. They may be contacted on VHF-FM Channel 13 or 16, or through Coast Guard Sector Ohio Valley at 1–800–253–7465.

(3) All persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Pittsburgh and designated on-scene U.S. Coast Guard patrol personnel. On-scene U.S. Coast Guard patrol personnel includes Commissioned, Warrant, and Petty Officers of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Dated: August 13, 2010.

S.T. Higman,

Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Coast Guard,
Acting Captain of the Port Pittsburgh.

[FR Doc. 2010–23279 Filed 9–16–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**Copyright Office****37 CFR Part 201****[Docket No. RM 2010–2]****Implementation of the Satellite Television Extension and Localism Act of 2010****ACTION:** Interim Rule.

SUMMARY: The Copyright Office amends its rules governing statements of account for cable systems and satellite carriers to reflect changes resulting from the recent enactment of the Satellite Television Extension and Localism Act of 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ben E. Golant, Assistant General Counsel or Tanya M. Sandros, Deputy General Counsel, Copyright GC/I&R, P.O. Box 70400, Washington, DC 20024. Telephone: (202) 707–8380. Telefax: (202)–707–8366.

EFFECTIVE DATES: September 17, 2010.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Congress recently passed the Satellite Television Extension and Localism Act of 2010 (“STELA”) which was signed by the President on May 27, 2010. See Pub. L. No. 111–175. This legislation updated and reauthorized the distant signal license for satellite carriers under Section 119 of title 17. It also amended the local–into–local satellite license and the cable statutory license in several respects. The purpose of this Interim Rule is to account for the new statutory provisions under Sections 111, 119, and 122, as discussed below.

I. SECTION 111 AMENDMENTS**A. Phantom Signals and Subscriber Groups**

For the past 30 years, cable operators have paid royalties for the retransmission of non–network programming carried by distant broadcast television signals under the Section 111 statutory license. The royalties have been based on a percentage of gross receipts generated by a cable system. Under the licensing framework established by Congress in 1976, cable operators had to pay for the number of distant signals carried, even though some such signals were not received or made available to every subscriber of a particular cable system. Distant broadcast signals that were not made available on a system–wide basis, but on which operators were required to pay royalties, have been called “phantom signals.” The Copyright Office has long recognized the phantom signal

situation, but the matter has only recently received legislative attention.¹

Section 104 of STELA, entitled “Modifications to Cable System Secondary Transmission Rights Under Section 111,” directly addresses phantom signals. Specifically, it amended Section 111(d)(1) of the Copyright Act which sets forth the methodology for cable operators to calculate royalties. Cable operators now pay royalties only where the distant broadcast signal is actually received by subscribers rather than on a broader cable system basis as had been the case since 1978. The amendments finally resolve this enduring dispute.²

Specifically, the legislation amends subparagraph (C) of Section 111(d)(1) to state that if a cable system provides secondary transmissions of primary transmitters to some, but not all, communities served by the cable system, the gross receipts and distant signal equivalent values for each secondary transmission may be derived on the basis of the subscribers in those communities where the cable system actually provides such secondary transmission. Where a cable system calculates its royalties on a community–specific (“subscriber group”) basis, the operator applies the methodology in Section 111(d)(1)(B)(ii)–(iv) to calculate a separate royalty for each subscriber group. However, the operator will still compute the minimum fee calculation under Section 111(d)(1)(B)(i) on a cable system basis and is required to pay no less than the minimum fee.³

¹There is no legislative history accompanying STELA. However, an earlier iteration of the legislation in 2009 contained the same statutory language with respect to phantom signals and did have accompanying legislative history. See Satellite Home Viewer Update and Reauthorization Act of 2009, H. Rep. No. 111–319, 111th Cong., 1st Sess. (Oct. 28, 2009) at 12 (“[T]he cable television and content industries have taken different views on whether cable providers should include certain signals that are not received by every customer in the calculation of Section 111 royalty obligations. Members of the cable industry argue that providers should not have to pay for such signals because some consumers do not receive them. Members of the content industry assert that, under the law, all signals should be taken into account in the royalty rate calculation. The Committee understands that there are two different readings of the statute and that the issue should be resolved to provide certainty to both industries.”)

²See *id.* at 23–24. (“Subsection (c) resolves the phantom signal ambiguity that required cable systems to pay royalty fees for carriage to all subscribers within the system. It allows a cable system that provides transmissions of distant signals to some but not all communities to calculate royalty fees on the basis of the actual carriage of specific signals and the gross receipts derived from the subscribers in the community.”)

³See *id.* at 12. (“The legislation revises and updates subparagraphs (C) and (D) of Section 111(d)(1) to resolve the so-called “phantom signal” issue. Just as the current law allows