

- b. Remove and reserve paragraph (b)(5)(ii); and
- c. Remove paragraph (b)(5)(iii).

§ 187.101 What information must be collected to identify a vessel owner?

(a) * * *

(4) Owner identifier, which must be the owner's tax identification number, date of birth together with driver's license number, or date of birth together with other unique number.

(b) * * *

(5) * * *

(i) Owner identifier, which must be the owner's tax identification number, date of birth together with driver's license number, or date of birth together with other unique number.

- 34. Revise § 187.103 to read as follows:

§ 187.103 What information must be collected to identify a vessel?

A participating State must collect the following information on a vessel it has numbered or titled and make it available to VIS:

(a) Manufacturer's hull identification number, if any.

(b) Official number, if any, assigned by the Coast Guard or its predecessor.

(c) Number on certificate of number assigned by the issuing authority of the State.

(d) Expiration date of certificate of number.

(e) Number previously issued by an issuing authority.

(f) Make and model of vessel.

(g) Model year.

(h) Overall length of vessel.

(i) Vessel type: Authorized terms are "air boat", "auxiliary sail", "cabin motorboat", "houseboat", "inflatable boat", "open motorboat", "paddlecraft", "personal watercraft", "pontoon boat", "rowboat", "sail only", or "other".

(j) Hull material: Authorized terms are "aluminum", "fiberglass", "plastic", "rubber/vinyl/canvas", "steel", "wood", or "other".

(k) Propulsion type: Authorized terms are "air thrust", "manual", "propeller", "sail", "water jet", or "other".

(l) Engine drive type: Authorized terms are "inboard", "outboard", "pod drive", "sterndrive", or "other".

(m) Fuel: Authorized terms are "electric", "diesel", "gas", or "other".

(n) Primary operation: Authorized terms are, "charter fishing", "commercial fishing", "commercial passenger carrying", "dealer or manufacturer demonstration", "other commercial operation", "pleasure", or "rent or lease".

Dated: March 15, 2012.

Paul F. Thomas,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Director of Prevention Policy.

[FR Doc. 2012-7127 Filed 3-27-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright Office

37 CFR Part 201

[Docket No. RM 2011-9]

Fees

AGENCY: Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Copyright Office of the Library of Congress is publishing a final rule establishing an additional fee for a particular service: Travel expenses in connection with educational activities.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 28, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David O. Carson, General Counsel, P.O. Box 70400, Washington, DC 20024-0400, Telephone: (202) 707-8380. Telefax: (202) 707-8366.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This final rule adjusts Copyright Office's schedule of fees by adding a fee for travel expenses in connection with participation by Copyright Office personnel in various educational activities when participation has been requested by another organization or person and that organization or person has agreed to reimburse the Office for travel expenses. As the office administering the nation's records of copyright ownership and as the advisor to Congress, the federal departments and agencies and the judiciary on national and international issues relating to copyright, the Copyright Office has long considered informing and educating the public on copyright issues to be a strategic goal. In furtherance of that goal, the Office has long engaged in various educational programs to inform the public on copyright issues. The Office performs these activities under its broader authority set forth in 17 U.S.C. 701(b)(4), which directs the Office to "[c]onduct studies and programs regarding copyright, other matters arising under this title, and related matters, the administration of the Copyright Office, or any function vested in the Copyright Office by law, including educational programs

conducted cooperatively with foreign intellectual property offices and international intergovernmental organizations."

Frequently, the Register of Copyrights and other Copyright Office employees are requested to travel to speak to various groups of authors, copyright owners, their representatives, users of copyrighted works, and other members of the public to provide information about the activities of the Copyright Office, including copyright registration and recordation, the statutory licenses, pending and enacted copyright legislation, Copyright Office regulations, international copyright developments, significant copyright litigation matters, etc. Because the Copyright Office has limited travel funds and because various organizations consider it highly beneficial to host presentations by Copyright Office officials, it has been the general practice of the Office to request that the sponsoring organization or person pay the travel expenses of the Copyright Office personnel. More often than not, the Office's limited travel funds would not permit the Office to send anyone to participate in such programs unless the sponsoring organization or person is willing to pay those expenses.

This regulation codifies the authority for payment of those travel expenses. It adds a new paragraph (f) to the Copyright Office fee schedule in § 201.3 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and provides that the Copyright Office shall charge a fee, consistent with the Federal Travel Regulations (FTR) set forth in Chapters 300 through 304 of Title 41 of the Code of Federal Regulations as well as other applicable laws and regulations, to cover the travel expenses of Copyright Office personnel, in connection with Copyright Office educational activities when participation by Copyright Office personnel has been requested by another person or organization which has agreed to pay such expenses. The fee may be no greater than the amount authorized under the FTR.

The Office is also making a technical amendment to paragraph (b)(2) of § 201.3, changing the reference to section 708(a)(10) of title 17 of the U.S. Code. Due to amendments to section 708, that reference has been changed to section 708(a).

Because this regulatory amendment simply codifies a longstanding practice and is necessary in order to permit uninterrupted operation of the Office's ongoing educational activities, the Register concludes that providing notice and opportunity for comment would be impracticable, unnecessary and contrary

to the public interest. For similar reasons and in order to minimize disruptions in the Office's educational activities, the Register finds that there is good cause to make the rule effective immediately upon publication.

List of Subjects in 37 CFR Part 201

Copyright, General provisions.

Final Rule

In consideration of the foregoing, part 201 of 37 CFR chapter II is amended as follows:

PART 201—GENERAL PROVISIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 201 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 17 U.S.C. 702.

■ 2 Amend § 201.3 as follows:

■ a. In paragraph (b)(2) by removing “708(a)(10)” and adding “708(a)” in its place.

■ b. By adding new paragraph (f) as follows:

§ 201.3 Fees for registration, recordation, and related services, special services, and services performed by the Licensing Division.

* * * * *

(f) *Fees for travel in connection with educational activities.* For travel expenses in connection with Copyright Office educational activities when participation by Copyright Office personnel has been requested by another organization or person and that organization or person has agreed to pay such expenses, collection of the fee shall be subject to, and the amount of the fee shall be no greater than, the amount authorized under the Federal Travel Regulations found in Chapters 300 through 304 of Title 41.

Dated: March 12, 2012.

Maria A. Pallante,

Register of Copyrights.

Dated: March 19, 2012.

Approved by:

James H. Billington,

The Librarian of Congress.

[FR Doc. 2012-7427 Filed 3-27-12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1410-30-P

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright Office

37 CFR Parts 201 and 202

[Docket No. 2011-8]

Discontinuance of Form CO in Registration Practices

AGENCY: Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The United States Copyright Office is amending its regulations in order to discontinue use of the Form CO application as an option for applying for copyright registration, and in order to remove references to CON 1 and CON 2 continuation sheets. The removal of Form CO leaves applicants a choice of filing an application for registration electronically or by using the appropriate printed application form relating to the subject matter of the application. The amendment also removes the references to CON 1 and CON 2 continuation sheets, which were never developed or made available to the public; the regulations instead now refer only to the continuation sheets currently available for applicants filing paper applications and makes other housekeeping amendments relating to applications for copyright registration.

DATES: *Effective Date:* July 1, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tanya Sandros, Deputy General Counsel, Copyright Office, GC/I&R, P.O. Box 70400, Washington, DC 20024. *Telephone:* (202) 707-8380. *Telefax:* (202) 707-8366. All prior **Federal Register** notices and comments in this docket are available at <http://www.copyright.gov/docs/formco/>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In 2007, the Copyright Office began an extensive business process reengineering initiative that had an impact on a variety of registration-related activities. *See* 72 FR 36883 (July 6, 2007). As part of this initiative, the Office promulgated interim regulations regarding how the public submits and the Office processes copyright applications. In these interim regulations, the Office announced four ways to file an application for registration. At the time, the Office used the term “Form CO” generically in its regulations to cover all four approaches to registration. With the implementation of the new electronic registration practices, however, Form CO was used to describe a specific form that is filled

out on a computer and that uses barcodes to capture the information entered by the person filling out the form. After completing the form, the applicant prints it out and submits the paper form to the Copyright Office. This newer incarnation of Form CO, first made available in 2008, was intended to simplify the application process and replace the traditional paper Forms TX, VA, PA, SR, and SE. *See* 72 FR at 36885; 37 CFR 202.3(b)(2)(ii). However, following the implementation of reengineering, it eventually became clear (for reasons discussed below) that Form CO did not live up to its expectations because many users of the form made entries on the form that were not captured in the barcodes and therefore were not carried over into the Office's registration records and because of problems with printing the forms.

The regulations promulgated in 2007 also referred to two additional continuation sheets, CON 1 and CON 2, which the Office intended to be used in connection with Form CO and which would have allowed applicants to provide additional information that would not fit within the barcodes to be generated by Form CO. *See* 72 FR at 36886. However, the Office never developed these new continuation sheets and continued to accept the traditional Form CON for the provision of additional information. *See* <http://www.copyright.gov/forms/formcon.pdf>.

On September 30, 2011, the Copyright Office published a notice of proposed rulemaking and request for comments in regard to Form CO, CON 1, and CON 2. 76 FR 60774. The Office proposed eliminating Form CO as an application option and removing references to CON 1 and CON 2. Form CO, the Office pointed out, is not widely used, but it does present a disproportionate number of problems for the Office. As is explained in greater detail in the notice of proposed rulemaking, when applicants find they need to amend information on Form CO after preparing and printing the form but before submitting it, they frequently make changes by writing directly on the form rather than redoing or revising the form correctly online. As a result, additional time and resources are required for the Office to manually input the amended information into the system, or it may be missed in the ingestion process altogether. Either way, the added time required to detect and correct these problems defeats all the efficiencies promised by this technology.

Nor is human error the only concern. The notice of proposed rulemaking also noted that the use of barcodes presents other unique problems associated with