

Dated: January 29, 2007.

**Stephen F. Sundlof,**

*Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine.*

[FR Doc. E7-2121 Filed 2-7-07; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Parts 104 and 120

[USCG-2007-26953]

RIN 1625-ZA12

#### Technical Amendments; Marine Safety Center Address Change

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** By this final rule, the Coast Guard is making non-substantive changes to the address of delivery for all private mail to the United States Coast Guard Marine Safety Center as it appears in Coast Guard regulations. This rule will have no substantive effect on the regulated public.

**DATES:** This rule is effective February 8, 2007.

**ADDRESSES:** Any comments and material received from the public will be made part of docket, USCG-2006-26953, and will be available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, room PL-401, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. You may also find this docket on the Internet at <http://dms.dot.gov>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have questions on this amendment, call Commander Hung Nguyen, Executive Officer, United States Coast Guard Marine Safety Center, telephone 202-475-3406. If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Ms. Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202-493-0402.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Regulatory History

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this amendment. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that this technical amendment is exempt from notice and comment rulemaking requirements because the amendment only makes non-substantive mailing address changes. These changes will have no substantive effect on the public; therefore, it is unnecessary to publish an NPRM.

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**.

##### Background and Purpose

The office of the United States Coast Guard Marine Safety Center will change their procedure for receiving private courier mail, resulting in the need for an address change in the Code of Federal Regulations.

##### Regulatory Evaluation

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. It is not “significant” under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Because this amendment makes only address changes, we expect the economic impact to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under the regulatory policies and procedures of DHS is unnecessary.

##### 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.

It is not expected that this amendment will have a significant economic impact on any small entities. Therefore, the Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this technical amendment will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

##### Collection of Information

This amendment 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 amendment 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 or more in any one year. Though this amendment will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this amendment elsewhere in this preamble.

##### Taking of Private Property

This amendment will not effect 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 amendment 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 amendment under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This amendment 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 amendment 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 amendment 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 amendment does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards.

#### Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Commandant Instruction M16475.ID and DHS Management Directive 5100.1, 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 that there are no factors in this case that would limit the use of a categorical exclusion under section 2.B.2 of the Instruction. Therefore, this rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2–1, paragraph (34)(a), of the Instruction from further environmental documentation. Paragraph (34)(a) excludes regulatory actions that are editorial or procedural, such as those updating addresses. Under figure 2–1, paragraph (34)(a), of the Instruction, an Environmental Analysis Check List and a Categorical Exclusion Determination are not required for this technical amendment.

#### List of Subjects

##### 33 CFR Part 104

Maritime security, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Vessels.

##### 33 CFR Part 120

Passenger vessels, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Terrorism.

■ For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR parts 104 and 120 as follows:

#### PART 104—VESSEL SECURITY

■ 1. The authority citation for part 104 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 33 U.S.C. 1226, 1231; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701; 50 U.S.C. 191; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–11, 6.14, 6.16, and 6.19; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

##### § 104.400 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 104.400, by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

##### § 104.400 General.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) The VSP must be submitted to the Commanding Officer (MSC), USCG Marine Safety Center, 1900 Half Street, SW., Suite 1000, Room 525, Washington, DC 20024 for visitors. Send all mail to Commanding Officer (MSC), United States Coast Guard, JR10–0525, 2100 2nd Street, SW., Washington, DC 20593, in a written or electronic format. Information for submitting the VSP electronically can be found at <http://www.uscg.mil/HQ/MSC>. Owners or operators of foreign flag vessels that are subject to SOLAS Chapter XI–1 or Chapter XI–2 must comply with this part by carrying on board a valid International Ship Security Certificate that certifies that the verifications required by Section 19.1 of part A of the ISPS Code (Incorporated by reference, see § 101.115 of this subchapter) have been completed. As stated in Section 9.4 of the ISPS Code, part A requires that, in order for the ISSC to be issued, the provisions of part B of the ISPS Code need to be taken into account.

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#### PART 120—SECURITY OF PASSENGER VESSELS

■ 3. The authority citation for part 120 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 33 U.S.C. 1231; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.

##### § 120.305 [Amended]

■ 4. Amend § 120.305, by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

##### § 120.305 What is the procedure for examination?

(a) You must submit two copies of each Vessel Security Plan required by § 120.300, or of any Terminal Security Plan or annex required or permitted under § 120.303 or § 128.305 of this chapter, to the Commanding Officer (MSC), USCG Marine Safety Center, 1900 Half Street, SW., Suite 1000, Room 525, Washington, DC 20024 for visitors.

Send all mail to Commanding Officer (MSC), United States Coast Guard, JR10–0525, 2100 2nd Street, SW., Washington, DC 20593, for examination at least 60 days before embarking passengers on a voyage described in § 120.100.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dated: January 30, 2007.

**Steve Venckus,**

*Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard.*

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#### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

##### Copyright Office

##### 37 CFR Part 201

[Docket No. RM 2007–2]

##### Fees

**AGENCY:** Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

**ACTION:** Final rule; technical amendment.

**SUMMARY:** The Copyright Office is making a technical amendment in the regulations regarding fees for recordation of an interim or amended designation of agent to receive notification of claimed infringement under the Copyright Act.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** February 8, 2007.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Tanya M. Sandros, Acting General Counsel, P.O. Box 70977, Southwest Station, Washington, DC 20024-0977. Telephone: (202) 707-8380. Telefax: (202) 252-3423.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Sec. 512(c) of the Copyright Act, title 17 of the United States Code, provides limitations on service provider liability for storage, at the direction of a user, of copyrighted material residing on a system or network controlled or operated by or for the service provider. The liability limitations apply if, among other things, the service provider has designated an agent to receive notifications of claimed infringement by providing contact information to the Copyright Office and by posting such information on the service provider's publicly accessible website. In this connection, the Copyright Office maintains a directory of service providers' designated agents.

On June 1, 2006, in accordance with the applicable provisions of title 17, the Copyright Office published a final rule