

FCC Releases Study on Telephone Trends, Tbls. 21.2, 21.3 and 21.4 (February 19, 1999). According to our most recent data, at the end of January 1999, the number of 800 numbers assigned was 7,692,955; the number of 888 numbers that had been assigned was 7,706,393; and the number of 877 numbers assigned was 1,946,538. The Commission does not have data specifying the number of these subscribers that are not independently owned and operated or have more than 1,500 employees, and thus are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of toll free subscribers that would qualify as small business concerns under the SBA's definition. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are fewer than 7,692,955 small entity 800 subscribers, fewer than 7,706,393 small entity 888 subscribers, and fewer than 1,946,538 small entity 877 subscribers may be affected by the proposed rulemaking.

Steps Taken To Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered

17. The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its proposed approach, which may include the following four alternatives (among others): (1) The establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance and reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities. See 5 U.S.C. 603(c).

18. In this *Declaratory Ruling*, the Commission clarifies that connecting carriers are not required to file section 214 applications for acquisitions of corporate control.

19. The Commission offers this clarification of an existing rule in order to reduce the regulatory burden for connecting carriers, including small entities. The Commission believes that by expressly articulating that connecting carriers are free from a specific section 214 filing requirement, the Commission has provided small entities the least burdensome of filing requirements, *i.e.*, carriers who were once uncertain of their obligations will now find it unnecessary to assume the costs of filing section 214 applications for acquisitions of corporate control. The Commission notes that any other interpretation of

section 2(b) of the Act would increase and not decrease compliance and reporting requirements for connecting carriers, including small entities.

20. Moreover, in this *Declaratory Ruling*, the Commission also clarifies that resellers and non-dominant carriers are not exempt from § 63.01 and must file applications for acquisitions of corporate control. As the Commission explains in section II(B), there is nothing in either the 1999 *Streamlining Order* or the plain language of § 63.01 to support the contention that acquisitions of corporate control involving non-dominant carriers are covered under the blanket authority of § 63.01. Therefore, the Commission clarifies that non-dominant carriers are required to file applications and obtain Commission approval before consummating a transaction involving an acquisition of corporate control. Any alternative approach would violate an existing rule and frustrate the Commission's ability to perform its statutory obligation of considering the public interest in connection with proposed acquisitions of domestic interstate common carriers, including non-dominant carriers.

Federal Rules That May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Proposed Rules

21. None.

Procedural Matters

1. Pursuant to the authority contained in sections 2, 4(i)–(j), 201, 214, and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 152, 154(i)–(j), 201, 214, and 303(r), that the *Declaratory Ruling* in CC Docket No. 01–150 IS ADOPTED.

2. The Commission's Consumer Information Bureau, Reference Information Center, SHALL SEND a copy of the *Declaratory Ruling*, including the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

3. Pursuant to sections 2, 4(i)–(j), 201, 214, and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 152, 154(i)–(j), 201, 214, and 303(r), that the *Declaratory Ruling* in CC Docket No. 01–150 SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE August 9, 2001.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 63

Communications common carriers, Telecommunications, Transfers of control, Mergers.

Federal Communications Commission.
Magalie Roman Salas,
Secretary.
 [FR Doc. 01–20000 Filed 8–8–01; 8:45 am]
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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Part 1822

Investigations of Suspected Forced or Indentured Child Labor

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This is a final rule amending the NASA FAR Supplement (NFS) to specify NASA's procedure for referring investigations of those suspected of using forced or indentured child labor.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 9, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Brundage, NASA Headquarters, Office of Procurement, Contract Management Division (Code HK), Washington, DC 20546–0001, (202) 358–0481, email: pbrundage@hq.nasa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

The FAR provides that agencies should specify whether investigations under FAR 22.1503(e) should be referred to the Inspector General, the Attorney General, or the Secretary of the Treasury. This final rule provides that all such investigations shall be referred to NASA's Inspector General.

B. Regulatory Flexibility

NASA certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small business entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) because this rule only affects internal administrative procedures. However, NASA will consider comments from small entities concerning the affected NFS subpart in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

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

Lists of Subjects in 48 CFR Part 1822

Government procurement.

Tom Luedtke,

Associate Administrator for Procurement.

Accordingly, 48 CFR Part 1822 is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR Part 1822 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2473(c)(1).

PART 1822—APPLICATION OF LABOR LAWS TO GOVERNMENT ACQUISITIONS

2. Subpart 1822.15 is added to read as follows:

Subpart 1822.15—Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor**1822.1503 Procedures for acquiring end products on the List of Products Requiring Contractor Certification as to Forced or Indentured Child Labor. (NASA supplements paragraph (e))**

(e) All investigations under FAR Subpart 22.15 shall be referred to NASA's Office of Inspector General.

[FR Doc. 01-19997 Filed 8-8-01; 8:45 am]

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**48 CFR Parts 1845 and 1852****Property Reporting Requirements**

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the NASA FAR Supplement (NFS) to comply with existing Federal accounting standards and OMB rules on Form and Content of agency financial statements and makes other changes to NASA's property reporting requirements.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 9, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lou Becker, NASA Headquarters, Code HK, Washington, DC 20546, telephone: (202) 358-4593, email: lbecker@hq.nasa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**A. Background**

NASA is adopting as final with changes the interim rule published in the September 11, 2000, **Federal Register** (65 FR 54813-54816) and as corrected in the September 28, 2000, **Federal Register** (64 FR 58231). The OMB Bulletin on Form and Content of Agency Financial Statements prescribes

financial accounting and reporting requirements for Federal agencies. Included are accounting standards which apply to property, plant and equipment. Specific changes included in the interim rule were: Additional instructions on how to adjust previously reported values; a new definition of Agency Peculiar Property to exclude completed end items destined for permanent operation in space; and a new definition of Work in Process to include completed end items destined for permanent operation in space which otherwise meet the definition of Agency Peculiar Property. Comments were received from four groups. All comments received were considered. Changes made in this final rule are for consistency in application and are considered editorial in nature.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

NASA certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) because less than three per cent of NASA contracts with small businesses have property reporting requirements.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, applies to this final rule because it contains information collection requirements. Approval for the additional requirements has been obtained under OMB Control No. 2700-0017, approving an increase in burden hours from 5,700 to 8144.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 1845 and 1852

Government Procurement.

Tom Luedtke,

Associate Administrator for Procurement.

Accordingly, 48 CFR Parts 1845 and 1852 are amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR Parts 1845 and 1852 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2473(c)(1).

PART 1845—GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

2. Revise § 1845.7101 to read as follows:

1845.7101 Instructions for preparing NASA Form 1018.

NASA must account for and report assets in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3512 and 31 U.S.C. 3515, Federal Accounting Standards, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) instructions. Since contractors maintain

NASA's official records for its assets in their possession, NASA must obtain annual data from those records to meet these requirements. Changes in Federal Accounting Standards and OMB reporting requirements may occur from year to year, requiring contractor submission of supplemental information with the NASA Form (NF) 1018. Contractors shall retain documentation that supports data reported on NF 1018 in accordance with FAR subpart 4.7, Contractor Records Retention. Classifications of property, related costs to be reported, and other reporting requirements are discussed in this subpart. NASA Form 1018 (see 1853.3) provides critical information for NASA financial statements and property management. Accuracy and timeliness of the report are very important. If errors are discovered on NF 1018 after submission, the contractor shall contact the cognizant NASA Center Industrial Property Officer (IPO) to discuss corrective action. IPO's shall work with NASA Center finance personnel to determine appropriate corrective action and provide guidance to contractors.

3. In section 1845.7101-1, revise paragraphs (c), (d), (g)(2), (h)(2), (i)(2), the introductory text of paragraph (k), and (k)(2) to read as follows:

1845.7101-1 Property Classification.

* * * * *

(c) *Buildings.* Includes costs of buildings, improvements to buildings, and fixed equipment required for the operation of a building which is permanently attached to and a part of the building and cannot be removed without cutting into the walls, ceilings, of floors. Contractors shall report buildings with a unit acquisition cost of \$100,000 or more. Examples of fixed equipment required for functioning of a building include plumbing, heating and lighting equipment, elevators, central air conditioning systems, and built-in safes and vaults.

(d) *Other Structures and Facilities.* Includes costs of acquisitions and improvements of real property (*i.e.* structures and facilities other than buildings); for example, airfield pavements, harbor and port facilities, power production facilities and distribution systems, reclamation and irrigation facilities, flood control and navigation aids, utility systems (heating, sewage, water and electrical) when they serve several buildings or structures, communication systems, traffic aids, roads and bridges, railroads, monuments and memorials, and nonstructural improvements such as sidewalks, parking areas, and fences. Contractors shall report other structures