

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR****Employment and Training Administration****Solicitation for Grant Applications (SGA) Work Incentive Grants**

**AGENCY:** Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Labor.

**ACTION:** Notice; Technical Assistance/Bidders' Conferences.

**SUMMARY:** The Employment and Training Administration published a document in the **Federal Register** of May 25, 2000, concerning the availability of grant funds designed to enhance the employability, employment and career advancement of people with disabilities through enhanced service delivery in the new One-Stop delivery system established under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** B. Jai Johnson, Grants Management Specialist, Division of Federal Assistance, Fax (202) 219-8739. Technical assistance/bidders' conferences will be held regarding the Department's Solicitation for Grant Application (SGA) for Work Incentive Grants at the following times and places:

June 6: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Pierson Auditorium, University of Missouri at Kansas City, 5000 Holmes Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64110 (816) 235-1758. Contact for this location is Kelli Ellerbusch.

June 8: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Oakland Federal Building, 1301 Clay St., Oakland, California 94612. Contact for this location is Chris Neilson at (510) 628-0665.

June 15: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.—U.S. Department of Labor Auditorium, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W. 20210. Contact at this location is Paul Bennett at (202) 693-4937.

Specific information related to the SGA can be obtained from the following homepage: <http://wdsc.org/disability>. For general information on the technical assistance/bidders' conferences, please contact Paul Bennett at (202) 693-4927 or via e-mail at [bennett-paul@dol.gov](mailto:bennett-paul@dol.gov). Please contact Mr. Bennett to identify any special needs required at the technical assistance conference you plan to attend. If you are traveling from out of town, you will need to make hotel reservations on your own.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 25th day of May, 2000.

**Laura Cesario,**  
Grant Officer.

[FR Doc. 00-14005 Filed 6-2-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4510-30-U**

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS****The United States Copyright Office****DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****National Telecommunications and Information Administration**

[Docket No. 000522150-0150-01]

RIN 0660-ZA13

**Report to Congress Pursuant to Section 104 of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act**

**AGENCIES:** The United States Copyright Office, Library of Congress; and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, United States Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Request for public comment.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Copyright Office and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration invite interested parties to submit comments on the effects of the amendments made by title 1 of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, ("DMCA") and the development of electronic commerce on the operation of sections 109 and 117 of title 17, United States Code, and the relationship between existing and emerging technology and the operation of such sections.

Section 104 of the DMCA directs the Register of Copyrights and the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information of the Department of Commerce to submit to the Congress no later than 24 months after the date of enactment a report evaluating the effects of the amendments made by title 1 of the Act and the development of electronic commerce and associated technology on the operation of sections 109 and 117 of title 17, United States Code, and the relationship between existing and emerging technology and the operation of those sections. This **Federal Register** Notice is intended to solicit comments from interested parties.

**DATES:** Comments must be received by August 4, 2000. Reply comments must be received by September 5, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** The Copyright Office and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration invite the public to submit written comments in electronic form by electronic mail or on diskette. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for file formats and other information about electronic filing.

Comments submitted by electronic mail should be sent to both 104study@loc.gov and

104study@ntia.doc.gov. E-mail comments should be submitted as file attachments in one of the formats specified under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** and should be sent to both the Copyright Office and National Telecommunications and Information Administration addresses.

Comments sent by regular mail may be sent to Jesse M. Feder, Policy Planning Advisor, Office of Policy and International Affairs, U.S. Copyright Office, Copyright GC/I&R, P.O. Box 70400, Southwest Station, Washington, DC 20024; and Jeffrey E.M. Joyner, Senior Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), Room 4713, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230. Paper submissions should include a version on diskette in one of the formats specified under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. Comments should be sent to both the Copyright Office and National Telecommunications and Information Administration addresses.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jesse M. Feder, Office of Policy and International Affairs, U.S. Copyright Office, Library of Congress (202) 707-8350 and Jeffrey E.M. Joyner, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (202) 482-1816.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****File Formats and Required Information**

Comments and reply comments may be submitted in electronic form, in one of the following formats:

1. If by electronic mail: Send to "104study@loc.gov" and "104study@ntia.doc.gov" a message containing the name of the person making the submission, his or her title and organization (if the submission is on behalf of an organization), mailing address, telephone number, telefax number (if any) and e-mail address. The message should also identify the document clearly as either a comment or reply comment. The document itself must be sent as a MIME attachment, and must be in a single file in either: (1) Adobe Portable Document File (PDF) format (preferred); (2) Microsoft Word Version 7.0 or earlier; (3) WordPerfect 7 or earlier; (4) Rich Text File (RTF) format; or (5) ASCII text file format.

2. If by regular mail or hand delivery: Send, to the appropriate address listed above, two copies of the comment, each on a 3.5-inch write-protected diskette, labeled with the name of the person making the submission and, if applicable, his or her title and organization.

Either the document itself or a cover letter must also include the name of the person making the submission, his or her title and organization (if the submission is on behalf of an organization), mailing address, telephone number, telefax number (if any) and e-mail address (if any). The document itself must be in a single file in either (1) Adobe Portable Document File (PDF) format (preferred); (2) Microsoft Word Version 7.0 or earlier; (3) WordPerfect Version 7 or earlier; (4) Rich Text File (RTF) format; or (5) ASCII text file format.

3. If by print only: Anyone who is unable to submit a comment in electronic form should submit an original and two paper copies by hand or by mail to the appropriate address listed above. It may not be feasible for the Copyright Office and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to place these comments on their respective websites.

### Background

On October 28, 1998, the Digital Millennium Copyright Act ("DMCA") was enacted into law (Pub. L. No. 105-304, 112 Stat. 2860). Section 104 of the DMCA directs the Register of Copyrights and the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information of the Department of Commerce to submit to the Congress no later than 24 months after the date of enactment a report evaluating the effects of the amendments made by title 1 of the Act and the development of electronic commerce and associated technology on the operation of sections 109 and 117 of title 17, United States Code, and the relationship between existing and emerging technology and the operation of those sections. This **Federal Register** Notice is intended to solicit comments from interested parties on those issues.

The objective of title I of the DMCA was to revise U.S. law to comply with two World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Treaties that were concluded in 1996 and to strengthen protection for copyrighted works in electronic formats. The DMCA establishes prohibitions on the act of circumventing technological measures that effectively control access to a work protected under the U.S. Copyright Act, and the manufacture, importation, offering to the public, providing or otherwise trafficking in any technology, product, service, device, component or part thereof which is primarily designed or produced to circumvent a technological measure that effectively controls access to or unauthorized copying of a work protected by copyright, has only a limited

commercially significant purpose or use other than circumvention of such measures, or is marketed for use in circumventing such measures. The DMCA also makes it illegal for a person to manufacture, import, offer to the public, provide, or otherwise traffic in any technology, product, service, device, component or part thereof which is primarily designed or produced to circumvent a technological measure that effectively protects a right of a copyright owner in a work protected by copyright, has only a limited commercially significant purpose or use other than circumvention of such measures, or is marketed for use in circumventing such measures. In addition the DMCA prohibits, among other actions, intentional removal or alteration of copyright management information and knowing addition of false copyright management information if these acts are done with intent to induce, enable, facilitate or conceal a copyright infringement. Each prohibition is subject to a number of statutory exceptions.

Section 109 of the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. 109, permits the owner of a particular copy or phonorecord lawfully made under title 17 to sell or otherwise dispose of possession of that copy or phonorecord without the authority of the copyright owner, notwithstanding the copyright owner's exclusive right of distribution under 17 U.S.C. 106(3). Commonly referred to as the "first sale doctrine," this provision permits such activities as the sale of used books. The first sale doctrine is subject to limitations that permit a copyright owner to prevent the unauthorized commercial rental of computer programs and sound recordings.

Section 117 of the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. 117, permits the owner of a copy of a computer program to make a copy or adaptation of the program for archival purposes or as an essential step in the utilization of the program in conjunction with a machine. In addition, pursuant to an amendment contained in title III of the DMCA, section 117 permits the owner or lessee of a machine to make a temporary copy of a computer program if such copy is made solely by virtue of the activation of a machine that lawfully contains an authorized copy of the computer program, for purposes of maintenance or repair of that machine.

### Specific Questions

The United States Copyright Office and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the United States Department of Commerce

seek comment on the following specific questions. Parties need not address all questions, but are encouraged to respond to those for which they have particular knowledge or information.

#### 1. Section 109

(a) What effect, if any, has the enactment of prohibitions on circumvention of technological protection measures had on the operation of the first sale doctrine?

(b) What effect, if any, has the enactment of prohibitions on falsification, alteration or removal of copyright management information had on the operation of the first sale doctrine?

(c) What effect, if any, has the development of electronic commerce and associated technology had on the operation of the first sale doctrine?

(d) What is the relationship between existing and emergent technology, on one hand, and the first sale doctrine, on the other?

(e) To what extent, if any, is the first sale doctrine related to, or premised on, particular media or methods of distribution?

(f) To what extent, if any, does the emergence of new technologies alter the technological premises (if any) upon which the first sale doctrine is established?

(g) Should the first sale doctrine be expanded in some way to apply to digital transmissions? Why or why not?

(h) Does the absence of a digital first sale doctrine under present law have any measurable effect (positive or negative) on the marketplace for works in digital form?

#### 1. Section 117

(a) What effect, if any, has the enactment of prohibitions on circumvention of technological protection measures had on the operation of section 117?

(b) What effect, if any, has the enactment of prohibitions on falsification, alteration or removal of copyright management information had on the operation of section 117?

(c) What effect, if any, has the development of electronic commerce and associated technology had on the operation of section 117?

(d) What is the relationship between existing and emergent technology, on one hand, and section 117, on the other?

(e) To what extent, if any, is section 117 related to, or premised on, any particular technology?

(f) To what extent, if any, does the emergence of new technologies alter the technological premises (if any) upon which section 117 is established?

## 2. General

(a) Are there any additional issues that should be considered? If so, what are they and what are your views on them?

(b) Do you believe that hearings would be useful in preparing the required report to Congress? If so, do you wish to participate in any hearings?

Information collected from responses to this **Federal Register** Notice will be considered when preparing the required report for Congress.

Dated: May 16, 2000.

**Marybeth Peters,**

*Register of Copyrights, United States Copyright Office.*

**Kathy D. Smith,**

*Chief Counsel, National Telecommunications and Information Administration.*

[FR Doc. 00-14001 Filed 6-2-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 1410-30-P**

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

### Notice of Availability; NUREG-1700, "Standard Review Plan for Evaluating for Nuclear Power Reactor License Termination Plans"

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is noticing issuance of NUREG-1700, "Standard Review Plan for Evaluating Nuclear Power Reactor License Termination Plans." The standard review plan (SRP) guides staff reviewers on performing safety reviews of license termination plans (LTPs). Although the SRP is intended to be used by the NRC staff in conducting reviews, it can be used by interested parties responsible for conducting their own licensing review or developing an LTP. The principal purpose of the SRP is to ensure the quality and uniformity of staff reviews and to present a well-defined base from which to evaluate the requirements. It is also the purpose of the SRP to make the information about regulatory matters widely available to improve the understanding of the staff's review process by interested members of the public and the nuclear industry.

For further details with respect to this action, the documents are available for inspection at the NRC's Public Electronic Room at <http://www.nrc.gov>.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 11th day of May 2000.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**Robert A. Nelson,**

*Acting Chief, Decommissioning Branch, Division of Waste Management, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.*

[FR Doc. 00-13949 Filed 6-2-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7590-01-M**

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 35-27179]

### Filings Under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as Amended ("Act")

May 26, 2000.

Notice is hereby given that the following filing(s) has/have been made with the Commission pursuant to provisions of the Act and rules promulgated under the Act. All interested persons are referred to the application(s) and/or declaration(s) for complete statements of the proposed transaction(s) summarized below. The application(s) and/or declaration(s) and any amendment(s) is/are available for public inspection through the Commission's Branch of Public Reference.

Interested persons wishing to comment or request a hearing on the application(s) and/or declaration(s) should submit their views in writing by June 19, 2000, to the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549-0609, and serve a copy on the relevant applicant(s) and/or declarant(s) at the address(es) specified below. Proof of service (by affidavit or, in the case of an attorney at law, by certificate) should be filed with the request. Any request for hearing should identify specifically the issues of facts or law that are disputed. A person who so requests will be notified of any hearing, if ordered, and will receive a copy of any notice or order issued in the matter. After June 19, 2000, the applicant(s) and/or declaration(s), as filed or as amended, may be granted and/or permitted to become effective.

#### Alliant Energy Corporation, et al. (70-9323)

Alliant Energy Corporation ("Alliant"), a registered holding company, its wholly owned intermediate nonutility holding company, Alliant Energy Resources, Inc. ("AER"), both located at 222 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703, and AER's nonutility subsidiary, Heartland Properties, Inc. ("HPI" and together with Alliant and AER, "Applicants"), 122 West Washington Avenue, 6th Floor, Madison, Wisconsin 53703, have filed an post-effective amendment, under section 9(c)(3) of the Act and rule 54 under the Act, to an application previously filed under the Act.

Under the terms of an order dated April 14, 1998 (HCAR No. 26856) ("1998 Order"), Alliant is currently authorized to hold passive investments,

through HPI, in low-income housing projects ("LIHTC Properties").<sup>1</sup> Under the terms of the 1998 Order, HPI indirectly owns a 1% general partnership interest in an investment fund, more particularly described below, that indirectly holds limited partnership interests in seventeen LIHTC Properties ("Fund Properties"), nine of which are located outside the Alliant service territory. In addition to the investments permitted in the 1998 Order, Applicants are authorized by order dated August 13, 1999 (HCAR No. 27060) to invest up to \$50 million ("Investment Limitation") from time to time over a five-year period to acquire additional LIHTC Properties in the Alliant Energy service territory.

The investment fund, Heartland Properties Equity Investment Fund I ("Fund"), is a limited partnership that holds limited partnership interests ranging between 88.9% and 99% in several other limited partnerships that own the Fund Properties. HPI's 1% general partnership interest in the Fund is held by its wholly owned subsidiary, Heartland Fund I, Inc. Minnesota Life Insurance Company ("MLIC") is the sole limited partner in the Fund with a 99% limited partnership interest.

HPI has been approached by MLIC about the possibility of selling its limited partnership interest in the Fund to HPI. In order to consummate the transaction, Applicants now propose to modify the existing limitation on investments in LIHTC Properties located outside of the year's service territory, for the specific purpose of acquiring MLIC's limited partnership interest in the Fund. The expected purchase price of approximately \$10.7 million, when combined with HPI's current investment level in LIHTC Properties, will be within the Investment Limitation.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, pursuant to delegated authority.

**Margaret H. McFarland,**

*Deputy Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 00-13953 Filed 6-2-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8010-01-M**

<sup>1</sup> The Commission determined in the 1998 Order that HPI's interests in 84 LIHTC Properties were retainable under section 9(c)(3) of the Act, because the interests were acquired to generate tax credits under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code and they were being converted into passive investments.