

Note 2: Information concerning the existence of approved alternative methods of compliance with this AD, if any, may be obtained from the Boston Aircraft Certification Office.

(c) Special flight permits may be issued in accordance with §§ 21.197 and 21.199 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 21.197 and 21.199) to operate the helicopter to a location where the requirements of this AD can be accomplished.

(d) The inspection, repair, and replacement shall be done in accordance with the Inspection Plan, Chart A, and the Accomplishment Instructions of Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Alert Service Bulletin No. 61B20-33, dated September 3, 1999. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the **Federal Register** in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation, Attn: Manager, Commercial Tech Support, 6900 Main Street, P. O. Box 9729, Stratford, Connecticut 06497-9129, phone (203) 386-7860, fax (203) 386-4703. Copies may be inspected at the FAA, Office of the Regional Counsel, Southwest Region, 2601 Meacham Blvd., Room 663, Fort Worth, Texas; or at the Office of the **Federal Register**, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

(e) This amendment becomes effective on March 30, 2000.

Issued in Fort Worth, Texas, on March 6, 2000.

Henry A. Armstrong,

Manager, Rotorcraft Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 00-6036 Filed 3-14-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Export Administration

15 CFR Part 774

[Docket No. 000204027-0027-01]

RIN 0694-AC14

Correction to Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations

AGENCY: Bureau of Export Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On March 10, 2000 the Bureau of Export Administration published a final rule (65 FR 12919) revising License Exception CTP and revising the Commerce Control List to liberalize the national security thresholds for digital computers to conform with recently agreed changes in the Wassenaar List of Dual-Use Goods and Technologies. This rule corrects an inadvertent error that appeared in the March 10 rule by inserting the word "not" which was inadvertently omitted from the note to the License

Requirements section of Export Control Classification Number 4A003.

DATES: This rule is effective March 10, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kirsten Mortimer, Regulatory Policy Division, Bureau of Export Administration, at (202) 482-2440.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Although the Export Administration Act (EAA) expired on August 20, 1994, the President invoked the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and continued in effect the EAR, and to the extent permitted by law, the provisions of the EAA, as amended, in Executive Order 12924 of August 19, 1994, as extended by the President's notices of August 15, 1995 (60 FR 42767), August 14, 1996 (61 FR 42527), August 13, 1997 (62 FR 43629), August 13, 1998 (63 FR 44121), and August 13, 1999 (64 FR 44101).

Rulemaking Requirements

1. This final rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of E.O. 12866.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information, subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. This rule involves a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This collection has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0694-0088.

3. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications sufficient to warrant preparation of a Federalism assessment under Executive Order 13132.

4. The provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, the opportunity for public participation, and a delay in effective date, are inapplicable because this regulation involves a military and foreign affairs function of the United States (5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1)). Further, no other law requires that a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment be given for this rule. Accordingly, it is issued in final form.

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 774

Exports, Foreign trade.

Accordingly, part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR

Parts 730-799) is amended to read as follows:

1. The authority citation for 15 CFR part 774 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; 10 U.S.C. 7420; 10 U.S.C. 7430(e); 18 U.S.C. 2510 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 287c, 22 U.S.C. 3201 *et seq.*, 22 U.S.C. 6004; 30 U.S.C. 185(s), 185(u); 42 U.S.C. 2139a; 42 U.S.C. 6212; 43 U.S.C. 1354; 46 U.S.C. app. 466c; 50 U.S.C. app. 5; E.O. 12924, 59 FR 43437, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 917; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; Notice of August 10, 1999, 64 FR 44101 (August 13, 1999).

PART 774—CORRECTED

2. In Supplement No. 1 to part 774 (the Commerce Control List), Category 4—Computers is amended by revising the License Requirements section of Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 4A003, to read as follows:

4A003 "Digital computers", "electronic assemblies", and related equipment therefor, and specially designed components therefor.

License Requirements

Reason for Control: NS, MT, CC, AT, NP, XP

Control(s)	Country chart
NS applies to 4A003.b and .c.	NS Column 1.
NS applies to 4A003.a, .d, .e, and .g.	NS Column 2.
MT applies to digital computers used as ancillary equipment for test facilities and equipment that are controlled by 9B005 or 9B006.	MT Column 1.
CC applies to digital computers for computerized finger-print equipment.	CC Column 1.
AT applies to entire entry (refer to 4A994 for controls on digital computers with a CTP \geq 6 but \leq 6,500 Mtops).	AT Column 1.

NP applies to digital computers with a CTP greater than 6,500 Mtops, unless a License Exception is available. See § 742.3(b) of the EAR for information on applicable licensing review policies.

XP applies to digital computers with a CTP greater than 6,500 Mtops, unless a License Exception is available. XP controls vary according to destination and end-user and end-use. See § 742.12 of the EAR for additional information.

Note: For all destinations, except Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria, no license is required (NLR) for computers with a CTP not greater than 6,500 Mtops, and for assemblies described in

4A003.c that are not capable of exceeding a CTP greater than 6,500 Mtops in aggregation. Computers controlled in this entry for MT reasons are not eligible for NLR.

License Requirement Notes: See § 743.1 of the EAR for reporting requirements for exports under License Exceptions.

Dated: March 10, 2000.

Iain S. Baird,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration.

[FR Doc. 00-6348 Filed 3-10-00; 1:12 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Customs Service

19 CFR Parts 24, 111 and 178

[T.D. 00-17]

RIN 1515-AC34

Customs Brokers

AGENCY: Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document adopts as a final rule, with some changes, a proposed revision of part 111 of the Customs Regulations, which governs the licensing and conduct of customs brokers in the performance of customs business on behalf of others. The revision includes changes to the regulatory texts to reflect amendments to the underlying statutory authority enacted as part of the Customs Modernization provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act and also includes changes to reflect the recent reorganization of Customs as well as changes to improve the content, layout and clarity of the regulatory texts. The document also includes conforming changes to parts 24 and 178 of the Customs Regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 14, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Operational Aspects: Mike Craig, Office of Field Operations (202-927-1684). Legal Aspects: Gina Grier, Office of Regulations and Rulings (202-927-2320).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 641 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1641), provides that a person must hold a valid customs broker's license and permit in order to transact customs business on behalf of others, sets forth standards for the

issuance of broker's licenses and permits, provides for disciplinary action against brokers in the form of suspension or revocation of such licenses and permits or assessment of monetary penalties, and provides for the assessment of monetary penalties against other persons for conducting customs business without the required broker's license. Section 641 also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe rules and regulations relating to the customs business of brokers as may be necessary to protect importers and the revenue of the United States and to carry out the provisions of section 641.

The regulations issued under the authority of section 641 are set forth in Part 111 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR part 111). Part 111 includes detailed rules regarding the licensing of, and granting of permits to, persons desiring to transact customs business as customs brokers, including the qualifications required of applicants and the procedures for applying for licenses and permits. Part 111 also prescribes recordkeeping and other duties and responsibilities of brokers, sets forth in detail the grounds and procedures for the revocation or suspension of broker licenses and permits and for the assessment of monetary penalties, and sets forth fee payment requirements applicable to brokers under section 641 and 19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(7).

On December 8, 1993, amendments to certain Customs and navigation laws became effective as the result of enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act ("the Act"), Public Law 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057. Title VI of the Act set forth Customs Modernization provisions that included, in section 648, certain amendments to section 641 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The substantive amendments to section 641 were as follows:

1. In the definition of "customs business" in section 641(a)(2), a second sentence was added that provides that customs business "also includes the preparation of documents or forms in any format and the electronic transmission of documents, invoices, bills, or parts thereof, intended to be filed with the Customs Service in furtherance of (the customs business activities listed in the first sentence), whether or not signed or filed by the preparer, or activities relating to such preparation, but does not include the mere electronic transmission of data received for transmission to Customs."

2. Section 641(c)(1) was amended by adding a provision for the issuance of a national permit for the conduct of such

customs business as the Secretary of the Treasury prescribes by regulation.

3. A new subsection (c)(4) was added to provide that when electronic filing (including remote location filing) of entry information with Customs at any location is implemented by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of the National Customs Automation Program ("the NCAP," which was established by section 631 of the Act and is codified at 19 U.S.C. 1411-1414), a licensed broker may appoint another licensed broker who holds a permit in a Customs district to act on its behalf as its subagent in that district if such activity relates to the filing of information that is permitted to be filed electronically. New subsection (c)(4) also provides that the broker who appoints a subagent remains liable for all obligations arising under bond and for all duties, taxes and fees, and for any other liabilities imposed by law, and cannot delegate such liability to the subagent.

4. Section 641(d)(2)(B), which sets forth the procedures for the suspension or revocation of a broker's license or permit, was amended to increase to 30 days the period within which a hearing is to be held after written notice of a hearing is provided to the broker.

5. Finally, section 641(f) was amended to provide: That the Secretary of the Treasury may not prohibit customs brokers from limiting their liability to other persons in the conduct of customs business; that for purposes of any provision of the Tariff Act of 1930 pertaining to recordkeeping, all data required to be retained by a customs broker may be kept on microfilm, optical disc, magnetic tapes, disks or drums, video files or any other electrically generated medium; and that, pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, the conversion of data to such storage medium may be accomplished at any time subsequent to the relevant customs transaction and the data may be retained in a centralized basis according to such broker's business system.

On September 27, 1995, Customs published the following documents in the **Federal Register** as a result of changes in the Customs Headquarters and field organizational structure:

1. T.D. 95-77 (60 FR 50008) amended the Customs Regulations on an interim basis. The amendments included extensive changes to §§ 101.1, 101.3 and 101.4 (19 CFR 101.1, 101.3 and 101.4) to reflect the changes to the basic Customs field organization, involving the elimination of regions and districts for most purposes so that ports of entry would constitute the foundation of the