

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

2021–02–19 The Boeing Company:

Amendment 39–21402 ; Docket No. FAA–2020–1176; Project Identifier AD–2020–01231–T.

(a) Effective Date

This airworthiness directive (AD) is effective March 8, 2021.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to The Boeing Company airplanes identified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this AD, certificated in any category.

(1) Model 787–8 airplanes equipped with bilge assemblies with decompression panels having part number (p/n) C412707–107, C412705–117, C412705–119, or C412705–121.

(2) Model 787–9 airplanes equipped with bilge assemblies with decompression panels having p/n C419701–123, C419701–125, C419701–127, or C419701–129.

(3) Model 787–10 airplanes equipped with bilge assemblies with decompression panels having p/n 852Z0151–100, 852Z0153–101, or 852Z0156–103.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 26, Fire protection.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by reports of multiple incidents of torn decompression panels being found in the bilge area. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the possibility of leakage in the bilge area, which could, in the event of a cargo fire, result in insufficient Halon concentrations to adequately control the fire. This condition, if not addressed, could result in the loss of continued safe flight and landing of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Requirements

Within 30 days after the effective date of this AD, do a general visual inspection of the bilge barriers located in the forward and aft cargo compartments for disengaged or damaged (torn) decompression panels. If any disengaged but undamaged panel is found: Before further flight, reinstall the panel. If any damaged panel is found: Before further flight, replace the panel with a new or serviceable panel. Reinstallations and

replacements must be done in accordance with the operator's maintenance or inspection program, as applicable. Repeat the inspections thereafter at intervals not to exceed 120 days.

(h) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, Seattle ACO Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (i) of this AD. Information may be emailed to: 9-ANM-Seattle-ACO-AMOC-Requests@faa.gov.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this AD if it is approved by The Boeing Company Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, Seattle ACO Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair method, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(i) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Brandon Lucero, Aerospace Engineer, Cabin Safety and Environmental Systems Section, FAA, Seattle ACO Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198; phone and fax: 206–231–3569; email: brandon.lucero@faa.gov.

(j) Material Incorporated by Reference

None.

Issued on January 19, 2021.

Lance T. Gant,

Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2021–03462 Filed 2–17–21; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG–2021–0040]

Special Local Regulations; Mark Hahn Memorial 300 PWC Endurance Race, Lake Havasu City, AZ

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce the Mark Hahn Memorial 300 PWC

Endurance Race special local regulations on the waters of Lake Havasu, Arizona from February 27 through February 28, 2021. These special local regulations are necessary to provide for the safety of the participants, crew, spectators, sponsor vessels, and general users of the waterway. During the enforcement period, persons and vessels are prohibited from anchoring, blocking, loitering, or impeding within this regulated area unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 100.1102 will be enforced from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m., each day from February 27, 2021 through February 28, 2021 for Item 14 in Table 1 of Section 100.1102.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notice of enforcement, call or email Lieutenant John Santorum, Waterways Management, U.S. Coast Guard Sector San Diego, CA; telephone 619–278–7656, email MarineEventsSD@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the special local regulations in 33 CFR 100.1102 for the Mark Hahn Memorial 300 PWC Endurance Race on Lake Havasu, AZ in 33 CFR 100.1102, Table 1, Item 14 of that section from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, on February 27, 2021 and February 28, 2021. This enforcement action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during the event. The Coast Guard's regulation for annual marine events on the Colorado River, between Davis Dam (Bullhead City, Arizona) and Headgate Dam (Parker, Arizona) identifies the regulated entities and area for this event. Under the provisions of 33 CFR 100.1102, persons and vessels are prohibited from anchoring, blocking, loitering, or impeding within this regulated area, unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative. The Coast Guard may be assisted by other Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies in enforcing this regulation.

In addition to this document in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide the maritime community with advance notification of this enforcement period via the Local Notice to Mariners and local advertising by the event sponsor.

If the Captain of the Port Sector San Diego or his designated representative determines that the regulated area need not be enforced for the full duration stated on this document, he or she may use a Broadcast Notice to Mariners or other communications coordinated with

the event sponsor to grant general permission to enter the regulated area.

Dated: February 11, 2021.

T.J. Barelli,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port San Diego.

[FR Doc. 2021-03312 Filed 2-18-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright Office

37 CFR Part 202

[Docket No. 2017-8]

Secure Tests

AGENCY: U.S. Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

ACTION: Interim rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Copyright Office is issuing an interim rule amending its regulations governing the registration of copyright claims in secure tests and secure test items in order to address a temporary disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The interim rule allows for examination of these claims via secure videoconference during the national emergency.

DATE: Effective February 19, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Regan A. Smith, General Counsel and Associate Register of Copyrights, regans@copyright.gov, or Robert J. Kasunic, Associate Register of Copyrights and Director of Registration Policy and Practice, rkas@copyright.gov. They can be reached by telephone at 202-707-3000.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Under section 408 of the Copyright Act, the U.S. Copyright Office is responsible for registering copyright claims.¹ In so doing, the Office is obligated to obtain a registration deposit that is sufficient to verify the claim and to provide an archival record of what was examined and registered.² Deposits of unpublished material must be kept for the full term of copyright protection,³ and all deposits are available for public inspection.⁴ The Act, however, authorizes the Office to issue regulations establishing “the nature of the copies . . . to be deposited” in specific classes of works and to “permit, for particular classes,

the deposit of identifying material instead of copies or phonorecords.”⁵

Pursuant to that authority, the Office has long provided special registration procedures for “secure tests” that require the maintenance of confidentiality of their contents. These tests include tests “used in connection with admission to educational institutions, high school equivalency, placement in or credit for undergraduate and graduate course work, awarding of scholarships, and professional certification.”⁶ Current regulations define a secure test as “a nonmarketed test administered under supervision at specified centers on scheduled dates, all copies of which are accounted for and either destroyed or returned to restricted locked storage or secure electronic storage following each administration.”⁷

On June 12, 2017, the Office issued an interim rule (the “June 2017 Interim Rule”) that memorialized certain aspects of its secure test procedure and adopted new processes to increase the efficiency of its examination of such works.⁸ Under this rule, applicants must, among other things, submit an online application, a redacted copy of the entire test, and a brief questionnaire about the test through the electronic registration system.⁹ This procedure allows the Office to prescreen an application to determine whether the work appears to be eligible for registration as a secure test. If the test appears to qualify, the Office will schedule an in-person appointment for examination of an unredacted copy of the test.¹⁰ All in-person appointments take place at the Copyright Office, located in Washington, DC, at the James Madison Memorial Building of the Library of Congress.

During the in-person meeting, the examiner reviews the redacted and unredacted copies in a secure location in the presence of the applicant or its representative.¹¹ If the examiner determines that the relevant legal and formal requirements have been met, he or she will register the claim(s) and add

an annotation to the certificate reflecting that the work was examined under the secure test procedure. The registration is effective as of the date that the Office received—in proper form—the application, filing fee, and the redacted copy that was uploaded to the electronic registration system.¹² The June 2017 Interim Rule thus gives applicants the benefit of establishing as their effective date of registration the date when those redacted materials are initially submitted to, and received by, the Office electronically, rather than the later date when the in-person examination of the unredacted material takes place.

In response to concerns raised by stakeholders following the June 2017 Interim Rule, the Office issued a second interim rule on November 13, 2017 (the “November 2017 Interim Rule”) to permit the registration of a group of test items (*i.e.*, sets of questions and answers) stored in a database or test bank and used to create secure tests.¹³ For these claims, the November 2017 Interim Rule adopted most of the registration procedures that apply to secure tests under the June 2017 Interim Rule.

On May 8, 2020, the Office issued a third interim rule to address a disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (the “May 2020 Interim Rule”).¹⁴ Specifically, certain tests that normally would qualify for registration as secure tests could be rendered ineligible for this option, because they were being administered remotely rather than at specified testing centers due to pandemic-related restrictions. The interim rule amended the definition of a “secure test” to allow otherwise-eligible tests currently being administered online during the national emergency to qualify as secure tests, provided the test administrator employed sufficient security measures.¹⁵ The rule did not specify particular measures required to meet this standard, in order to afford applicants flexibility to tailor such processes to their specific needs. The Office noted that the rule did not alter the requirement that a secure test be administered “under supervision,” meaning that “test proctors or the equivalent supervise the administration of the test.”¹⁶

⁵ *Id.* 408(c)(1).

⁶ 42 FR 59302, 59304 & n.2 (Nov. 16, 1977); *see also* 43 FR 763, 768 (Jan. 4, 1978) (adopting the definition of a secure test).

⁷ 37 CFR 202.13(b)(1).

⁸ 82 FR 26850 (June 12, 2017); *see* 37 CFR 202.13, 202.20(b)(3), (c)(2)(vi) (implementing the June 2017 Interim Rule).

⁹ 37 CFR 202.13(c)(2).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ The applicant must bring to the meeting, among other materials, a signed declaration confirming that the redacted copy brought to the meeting is identical to the redacted copy that was uploaded to the electronic registration system. *Id.* 202.13(c)(3)(iv).

¹² 82 FR at 26853.

¹³ 82 FR 52224 (Nov. 13, 2017). *See* 37 CFR 202.4(b), (k), 202.13 (implementing the November 2017 Interim Rule).

¹⁴ 85 FR 27296 (May 8, 2020). *See* 37 CFR 202.13(b)(1) (implementing the May 2020 Interim Rule).

¹⁵ 37 CFR 202.13(b)(1).

¹⁶ 85 FR at 27298; *see* 37 CFR 202.13(b)(3).

¹ 17 U.S.C. 408.

² *Id.* 408(b), 705(a).

³ *Id.* 704(d).

⁴ *Id.* 705(b).