17 U.S.C. 1001(7)(D). Rather, the common agent must state how its members or affiliates, who are the actual claimants, fit into the definition of interested copyright party under 17 U.S.C. 1001(7)(A), (B) or (C) in order to satisfy this filing requirement.

Additionally, the Copyright Office requires only a concise statement of the authorization for the filing of the joint claim. See 37 CFR 259.3(d). Copies of the separate, specific and written authorizations should not be filed with the Office.

List of Subjects in 37 CFR Part 259 Claims, Copyright, Recordings.

### PART 259—FILING OF CLAIMS TO DIGITAL AUDIO RECORDING DEVICES AND MEDIA ROYALTY PAYMENTS

1. The authority citation for part 259 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 17 U.S.C. 1007(a)(1).

2. Sec. 259.3 is revised to read as follows:

#### § 259.2 Time of filing.

(a) General. During January and February of each succeeding year, every interested copyright party claiming to be entitled to digital audio recording devices and media royalty payments made for quarterly periods ending during the previous calendar year shall file a claim with the Copyright Office. Claimants may file claims jointly or as a single claim.

(b) Consequences of an untimely filing. No royalty payments for the previous calendar year shall be distributed to any interested copyright party who has not filed a claim to such royalty payments during January or February of the following calendar year.

- (c) Authorization. Any organization or association, acting as a common agent, shall be required to obtain from its members or affiliates separate, specific, and written authorization, signed by members, affiliates, or their representatives, to file claims to the Musical Works Fund or the Sound Recording Fund, apart from their standard agreements, for purposes of royalties filing and fee distribution. Such written authorization, however, will not be required in cases where either:
- (1) The agreement between the organization or association and its members or affiliates specifically authorizes such entity to represent its members or affiliates before the Copyright Office and/or the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panels in royalty filing and fee distribution proceedings; or

(2) The agreement between the organization or association and its members or affiliates, as specified in a court order issued by a court with authority to interpret the terms of the contract, authorizes such entity to represent its members or affiliates before the Copyright Office and/or Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panels in royalty filing and fee distribution proceedings.

Dated: November 24, 1995.

Marilyn J. Kretsinger, Acting General Counsel.

Approved by:

James H. Billington,

The Librarian of Congress.

[FR Doc. 95-29147 Filed 11-30-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1410-33-P

## **POSTAL SERVICE**

#### 39 CFR Part 20

# Implementation of International Package Consignment Service

**AGENCY:** Postal Service.

**ACTION:** Amendment to interim rule.

**SUMMARY:** This amendment to International Package Consignment Service (IPCS) provides an additional entry option to IPCS mailers whose plants are more than 500 miles from the John F. Kennedy (JFK) Processing Facility at the JFK International Airport. In the original interim regulations, which took effect December 1, 1994 (59 FR 65961-65971), any mailer whose plant is more than 500 miles from the JFK Processing Facility must present IPCS packages for verification at the mailer's plant and then transport them as a drop shipment to the JFK Processing Facility according to a schedule agreed upon by the mailer and the Postal Service. At the JFK Processing Facility, the Postal Service processes the mailer's IPCS packages and dispatches them by air to Japan.

Although that entry option remains available to all qualifying IPCS mailers, an alternative option has been developed that allows mailers to share some of the processing of the mail and to avoid transporting the packages to the JFK Processing Facility. Under this alternative option, those mailers whose plants are more than 500 miles from the JFK Processing Facility, and who choose to do so, may process their IPCS packages, using Postal Service-provided workstations to sort and prepare the packages as required by the Postal Service. The Postal Service then verifies and accepts the packages at the mailers' plants and transports the packages by

truck to the nearest Postal Service air mail facility (AMF) according to a schedule agreed upon by the mailer and the Postal Service. From the AMF, the Postal Service dispatches the IPCS packages directly to Japan, bypassing the JFK Processing Facility. Under this option, mailers save the cost of transporting their packages to the JFK Processing Facility, and the Postal Service saves the cost of processing and sorting individual packages. The interim implementing regulations are amended and set forth below for comment before their adoption in final form.

**DATES:** The amended interim regulations took effect September 1, 1995. Comments must be received on or before January 2, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be mailed or delivered to International Business Unit, U.S. Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Room 4400–E, Washington, DC 20260–6500. Copies of all written comments will be available at the above address for public inspection and photocopying between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

# FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Frank Richards, (202) 268–5743. **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** 

International Package Consignment Service (IPCS) provides a mailing service that meets the needs of mailorder companies and other mailers that send merchandise packages from the United States to multiple international addresses. Currently, IPCS is available only to Japan.

IPCS benefits all users of other services provided by the Postal Service by decreasing the total revenue that the Postal Service needs to recover from those services. At the same time, IPCS makes it easier and more economical for mail-order companies and other mailers in the United States to export their products to international markets.

After the December 1, 1994, implementation of IPCS (59 FR 65961–65971), the Postal Service determined that it could further reduce costs and improve service by allowing mailers to share the package processing workload if they met certain conditions. An alternative entry option was thus conceived for those mailers that had transportation costs associated with IPCS and that agreed to share the processing workload of their IPCS packages.

A mailer that wishes to use this alternative entry option for IPCS will be required to enter into a service agreement with the Postal Service that provides the same commitments as required of all other IPCS mailers. In