Authority: 5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*, 49 U.S.C. 40101 *et seq.*

2. Section 302.3 is amended by revising paragraphs (b) and (c) and adding paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 302.3 Filing of documents.

* * * * *

(b) *Formal specifications of documents.*

(1) Documents filed under this part must be on white paper not larger than 8½ by 11 inches, including any tables, charts and other documents that may be included. Ink must be dark enough (but may not be green) to provide substantial contrast for scanning and photographic reproduction. Text must be double-spaced (except for footnotes and long quotations, which may be single-spaced), using type not smaller than 12 point. The left margin must be at least 1½ inches; all other margins must be at least 1 inch. The title page and first page must bear a clear date and all subsequent pages must bear a page number and abbreviated heading. In order to facilitate automated processing in document sheet feeders, documents of more than one page should be held together with removable metal clips or similar retainers. Original documents may not be bound in any form or include tabs, except in cases assigned by order to an Administrative Law Judge for hearing, in which case the filing requirements will be set by order. Section 302.31 contains additional requirements as to the contents and style of briefs.

(2) To facilitate indexing, a filer should include in or provide with each document: the docket title and subject; the relevant operating administration before which the application or request is filed; the identity of the filer; the title of the specific action being requested; and the name and address of the designated agent, and so identified, on file for official service. The Docket Management Facility has an Expedited Processing Sheet that filers can use to assist in this index input.

(3) * * *

(c) *Number of copies.* Unless otherwise specified, an executed original, along with the number of true copies set forth below for each type of proceeding, must be filed with the Docket Management Facility. The copies filed need not be signed, but the name of the person signing the original document, as distinguished from the firm or organization he or she represents, must also be typed or printed on all copies below the space provided for the signature.

Airport Fees.....9 copies
Agreements
International Air Transport Association (IATA).....6 copies
Other (under 49 USC 41309).....9 copies
Complaints
Enforcement.....5 copies
Mail Contracts.....4 copies
Rates, Fares and Charges in Foreign Air Transportation.....6 copies
Unfair Practices in Foreign Air Transportation (49 USC 41310)....7 copies
Employee Protection Program (14 CFR 314).....7 copies
Exemptions
Computer Reservation Systems (14 CFR 255).....8 copies
Other (under 49 USC 40109).....7 copies
Tariffs (under 49 U.S.C. Chapter 415 or 14 CFR 221).....5 copies
Foreign Air Carrier Permits/ Exemptions.....7 copies
International Authority for U.S. Air Carriers (certificates, exemptions, allocation of limited frequencies or charters).....7 copies
Mail Rate Proceedings.....4 copies
Name Change/Trade Name Registrations.....4 copies
Suspension of Service (14 CFR 323).....4 copies
Tariff Justifications to exceed Standard International Fare Levels.....6 copies
U.S. Air Carrier Certificates (involving Initial or Continuing Fitness).....6 copies
Other matters.....3 copies

Filers are encouraged to submit one of the required true copies (except for counterparts of Agreement CAB 18900) in electronic form on a 3½ inch floppy disk, labeled to show the filer's and representative's names, the docket number (if known) or space for it, and document title. The electronic submission must be in one of the following formats: Microsoft Word (or RTF), WordPerfect, Excel, Lotus 123, or ASCII text. The disk must be accompanied by a signed certification that it is a true copy of the executed original document.

* * * * *

(e) Reserved.

(f) *Official docket copy.* With respect to all documents filed under this part that are scanned, the electronic scanned record produced by the Department shall thereafter be the official docket copy of the document and any subsequent copies generated by the Department's electronic records system will be usable for admission as record copies in any proceeding before the Department.

Issued in Washington, DC, on 31 May, 1996, under the authority of 49 CFR part 1.

Charles A. Hunnicutt,

Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 96–14614 Filed 6–7–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–62–P

14 CFR Part 373

RIN 2105–AC52

Implementation of the Equal Access to Justice Act

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule: removal.

SUMMARY: This action removes a regulation concerning payment of attorneys fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act that was adopted by the now-defunct Civil Aeronautics Board. These procedures are covered by a Department-wide regulation. This action is taken in response to the President's Regulatory Reinvention Initiative in order to remove a duplicative and outdated rule.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 10, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alexander J. Millard, Office of the General Counsel, Room 4102, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590, or by telephone at (202) 366–9285.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 14 CFR Part 373, *Implementation of the Equal Access to Justice Act,* was promulgated by the now-defunct Civil Aeronautics Board in 1982 (47 FR 16007, April 14, 1982). The Civil Aeronautics Board issued this regulation to provide for the award of attorney fees and other expenses to eligible individuals and entities that were parties to certain administrative proceedings before that agency. On January 1, 1985, however, the Civil Aeronautics Board was sunsetted and its remaining statutory authority was transferred to the Department of Transportation. *See* Civil Aeronautics Board Sunset Act of 1984, Public Law 98–443, 98 Stat. 1703. The Department of Transportation has a nearly identical regulation governing the award of these fees and expenses. This regulation is codified at 49 CFR Part 6. Consequently, there is no need to retain the Civil Aeronautics Board's duplicative regulation and it is being removed.

The Department finds notice and comment unnecessary and contrary to the public interest because the rule is merely removing an obsolete procedural regulation in favor of the Departmental rule. This final rule is considered to be a nonsignificant rulemaking under DOT's regulatory policies and procedures, 44 FR 11034. The final rule was not subject to review by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs pursuant to Executive Order 12866. The rule will have no economic impact, and accordingly no regulatory evaluation

has been prepared. The final rule has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 12612, and it has been determined that it does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment. The rule has also been reviewed under the Regulatory Flexibility Act. I certify that this rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 373

Claims, Equal access to justice, Lawyers.

For the reasons set forth above, the Department of Transportation is taking the following action:

1. The authority citation for Part 373 is:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 504.

PART 373—[REMOVED]

2. Part 373 is removed.

Issued this 31st day of May 1996 at Washington, DC.

Charles A. Hunnicutt,

Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs.

[FR Doc. 96–14615 Filed 6–7–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–62–P

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

22 CFR Part 514

Exchange Visitor Program

AGENCY: United States Information Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Agency published an interim final rule with request for comment in the Federal Register on April 8, 1996. This rule amended Agency regulations to clarify the procedures for requesting an extension of program duration for designated sponsors seeking such extension on behalf or a professor or research scholar participating in activities conducted by the sponsor. This interim rule also set forth new procedures whereby the Agency may authorize a sponsor to design and conduct research programs that allow for the participation of a professor or research scholar for a period of time in excess of three years. Limitations governing the eligibility for program participation of professor and research scholar participants were also set forth. These limitations enhance the integrity and programmatic effectiveness of the Exchange Visitor Program. The Agency hereby adopts this interim rule, with amendments, as final.

DATES: This rule is effective June 10, 1996 except for 22 CFR 514.20(j)(2)(i) which will become effective on October 4, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stanley S. Colvin, Assistant General Counsel, United States Information Agency, 301 4th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20547; Telephone, (202) 619–4979.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Professor and research scholar participants comprise some thirty percent of all exchange visitors participating in the Agency-administered Exchange Visitor Program and are, accordingly, of particular interest to the Agency given their involvement in collaborative research projects throughout the United States and the potential for the promotion of mutual understanding and peaceful relations that such collaborative activities provide. Also of interest to the Agency is the fact that such participants occupy approximately 55,000 positions in U.S. academic institutions and corporate research facilities.

Unlike all other nonimmigrant visa categories, the J visa allows for the employment in the United States of accompanying spouses. Thus, there are potentially 55,000 spouses working in the United States based solely upon their derivative J–2 visa status. Also, unlike the employment of all other nonimmigrants in the United States, neither the employment of the J visa holder principal, nor his or her accompanying spouse is subject to the requirements of a Labor Condition Application or U.S. Department of Labor review. Given the above considerations, the Agency is compelled to examine closely those policies and regulations that govern the long-term employment of exchange visitors in the United States.

The Agency published an interim rule on April 8, 1996 that addressed, in part, an alien's eligibility to pursue teaching or research opportunities in the United States under the aegis of the Exchange Visitor Program. This interim rule introduced a prohibition against program participation as a professor or research scholar for aliens that had held or been afforded J visa status during any portion of the twelve month period immediately preceding the commencement of such participation. This prohibition was introduced in an effort to end the movement of students in J visa status into the professor and research scholar category and also to prevent aliens who have completed a three year period of program participation as a professor or research scholar from exiting the U.S. and immediately re-entering in a ''new'' program for an additional three year period.

The Agency received 38 comments in response to the request for comment set forth in the April 8th interim rule, all of which directly or indirectly touched upon this provision. The commentators generally agreed that, given the Agency's desire to ensure that exchange visitors return to their home country in order to safeguard the integrity and programmatic effectiveness of the Exchange Visitor Program, the practice of exiting and re-entering in a new program should be curtailed. These commentators suggested, however, that the regulation, as written, complicated or prevented the use of the Exchange Visitor Program by person engaging in short-term collaborative projects. Many commentators suggested alternatives to the Agency's approach and as a result of such comments, the Agency is amending the provisions set forth at § 514.20(d). This amendment exempts from the twelve month bar those exchange visitors who participated in an exchange visitor program for six months or less. As a related matter, the Agency is amending the program duration of the short-term scholar category from four months to six months both to reflect this change and to facilitate this category's use for short-term collaborative projects.

Further, based upon comments received, the Agency is amending the language governing the calculation of the twelve month bar set forth at § 514.20(d)(ii). The interim rule set forth language, subject to interpretation, as to how the twelve month period should be calculated. In an effort to provide clarity, the Agency amends this language by adopting physical presence in the United States in J status as the standard for application of the twelve month bar and adopts the date of program commencement, as set forth on the Form IAP–66, as the standard to determine the calculation of time.

A number of commentators also suggested that it is unfair to subject the J–2 spouse to this twelve month bar. The Agency disagrees. While some J–2 spouses may have made some sacrifices in order to accompany the J–1 exchange visitor, such sacrifice is compensated by employment opportunities in the United States—often in research. Thus, the real issue is whether it is unfair to deny a J–2 spouse the opportunity to remain in J status and pursue continued