of the local flight standards district office/ certificate holding district office.

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

(m) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Nathan Weigand, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Branch, ANM–120S, FAA, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA 98057–3356; phone: 425–917–6428; fax: 425–917–6590; email: Nathan.P.Weigand@faa.gov.

(2) For service information identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Data & Services Management, P. O. Box 3707, MC 21H–65, Seattle, WA 98124–2207; telephone 206–544–5000, extension 1; fax 206–766–5680; Internet https://www.myboeingfleet.com. You may review copies of the referenced service information at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 425–227–1221.

Issued in Renton, WA, on May 8, 2013.

Jeffrey E. Duven,
Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2013–11687 Filed 5–15–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P
demonstrate whether and how a minimum royalty or subscriber-based royalty floor pursuant to § 385.13 does or does not apply) and, for each offering reported, also indicate the type of licensed activity involved and the number of plays of each musical work (including any overtime adjustment applied) that is the basis of the per-work royalty allocation being paid. Id. at 29267.

Section 385.22(d), which is proposed for Subpart C of the Settlements, is nearly identical to § 385.12(e), except for immaterial changes to conform it to its placement in proposed Subpart C. The “confidentiality requirement” proposed for §§ 385.12(f) and 385.22(e) states:

Confidentiality. A licensee’s statements of account, including any and all information provided by a licensee with respect to the computation of a subminimum, shall be maintained in confidence by any copyright owner, authorized representative or agent that receives it, and shall solely be used by the copyright owner, authorized representative or agent who need to have access to such information for such purposes will be given access to such information; provided that in no event shall access be granted to any individual who, on behalf of a record company, is directly involved in negotiating or approving royalty rates in transactions authorizing third party services to undertake licensed activity with respect to sound recordings. A licensee’s statements of account, including any and all information provided by a licensee with respect to the computation of a subminimum, shall not be used for any other purpose, and shall not be disclosed to or used by or for any record company affiliate or any third party, including any third-party record company. Id. at 29262.

After considering the proposed Settlement regulations and the comments received in response to the March 27, 2013, Chief Copyright Royalty Judge Suzanne Barnett proposed material questions of substantive law for referral to Register of Copyrights and invited participants to submit briefs to accompany the referral of questions to the Register of Copyrights, pursuant to the terms of 17 U.S.C. 802(f)(1)(A)(ii). The referral asked “whether the detail requirements set forth in 37 CFR as proposed § 385.12(e) (existing) and proposed § 385.22(d) (new) as well as the confidentiality requirement proposed for §§ 385.12(f) and 385.22(e) encroach upon the exclusive statutory domain of the Register under § 115 of the Act.” CRJ Order Referring Material Question of Substantive Law, Docket No. 2011–3 CRB [Mar. 27, 2013]. After receiving a brief filed jointly by the Settling Participants 2 regarding whether proposed terms encroach upon the exclusive statutory domain of the Register, the Chief Copyright Royalty Judge delivered the referred questions and the Settling Participants brief to the Register on April 17, 2013.

The Register understands that the referred inquiry, quoted above, poses the following two questions:

(1) Whether the “detail requirements” proposed for 37 CFR 385.12(e) and 385.22(d) encroach upon the exclusive statutory domain of the Register under section 115 of the Copyright Act; and

(2) Whether the “confidentiality requirement” proposed for 37 CFR 385.12(f) and 385.22(e) encroach upon the exclusive statutory domain of the Register under section 115 of the Copyright Act.

As required by 17 U.S.C. 802(f)(1)(A)(ii), the Register hereby responds to the CRJs.

II. Statutory Authority in Section 115 and Chapter 8 of Title 17

Prior to 1995, copyright law empowered the Copyright Royalty Tribunal and, subsequently, the Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panels ("CARPs") and the Librarian of Congress, to set only the rates applicable to the section 115 license. This authority was modified in 1995 by the Digital Performance Right in Sound Recording Act of 1995 in which Congress added provisions to section 115 for “digital phonorecord deliveries.” The CARPs were authorized to set “reasonable terms and rates of royalty payments” for digital phonorecords ("DPRs"), and those rates and terms were subject to modification by the Librarian upon recommendation by the Register of Copyrights. The same legislation authorized the Librarian to “establish requirements by which copyright owners may receive reasonable notice of the use of their works . . . and under which records of such use shall be kept and made available by persons making digital phonorecord deliveries.” 17 U.S.C. 115(c)(3)(D) (1996). With respect to physical phonorecords, the CARPs’ authority was limited to setting rates; there was no statutory authority to set “terms.” See 17 U.S.C. 801(b)(1) (1996). However, the Register of Copyrights had the authority to issue regulations concerning payment. Section 115(c)(5) provided (and continues to provide), in pertinent part:

Each monthly payment shall be made under oath and shall comply with requirements that the Register of Copyrights shall prescribe by regulation. The Register shall also prescribe regulations under which detailed cumulative annual statements of account, certified by a certified public accountant, shall be filed for every compulsory license under this section. The regulations covering both the monthly and the annual statements of account shall prescribe the form, content, and manner of certification with respect to the number of records made and the number of records distributed. 17 U.S.C. 115(c)(5).

In 2004, Congress passed the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act ("CRDRA"). This legislation created the CRJs and empowered them to set “terms and rates of royalty payments” under section 115. See 17 U.S.C. 801(b)(1). It also amended section 115 to provide that the CRJs have authority to set “reasonable rates and terms of royalty payments” for use of works under the license as well as “requirements by which records of such use shall be kept and made available.” 17 U.S.C. 115(c)(3)(D). However, the statutory provisions authorizing the CRJs to regulate notice of intention to obtain the section 115 license and requirements regarding monthly payment and monthly and annual statements of account remained in place. Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108–419, 118 Stat. 2341 (2004).

III. Register’s Determination in Response to Previously Referred Question

On August 8, 2008, the Register responded to the CRJs’ Referred Questions regarding the division of authority in the administration of section 115. The Register determined that Congress intentionally split the administration of the license between the CRJs and the Register of Copyrights. The result of this division of authority is that the CRJs may issue regulations that supplant currently applicable regulations, including those heretofore issued by the Librarian of Congress, solely in the areas of notice and recordkeeping. 17 U.S.C. 803(c)(3).

However, the scope of the CRJs’ authority in the areas of notice of use and recordkeeping for the section 115 license must be construed in light of Congress’ more specific delegation of responsibility to the Register of Copyrights, which includes the authority to issue regulations regarding notice of intention to obtain the section 115 license as well as those regarding monthly payment and monthly and annual statements of account. Register’s Division of Authority Decision, Docket No. RF 2008–1 CRB, 73 FR 48396 (Aug. 19, 2008); see 17 U.S.C. 115(b)(1) and 115(b)(5).

The Register recounted that in the CRDRA, Congress amended section 115(c)(3)(D) to authorize the CRJs to “establish requirements by which copyright owners may receive reasonable notice of the use of their works under this section, and under which records of such use shall be kept and made available by persons making digital phonorecord deliveries.” Register’s Division of Authority Decision, Docket No. RF 2008–1 CRB, 73 FR 48396, 48397 (Aug. 19, 2008). The CRDRA also added a new section 803(c)(3), which allowed the CRJs to “specify notice and recordkeeping requirements of users of the copyrights at issue that apply in lieu of those that would otherwise apply under regulations.” 17 U.S.C. 803(c)(3). The Register acknowledged that on its face it may appear as if the CRJs are empowered by law to supplant all current regulations in the area of notice and recordkeeping. However, the Register noted that the CRJs’ authority to issue regulations in the areas of notice and recordkeeping must be construed in light of the specific grants of responsibility over the section 115 license to the Register of Copyrights. Register’s Division


The Register concluded that the CRJs’ authority to issue regulations on notice of use and requirements imposed by the Register’s specific grant of authority to issue regulations regarding statements of account. The Register acknowledged that it may be conceivable that the CRJs may determine that licensees should be required to provide some information in notices of use that is not addressed in either the notice of intention to obtain the section 115 license or the statements of account. The Register noted that if the CRJs are able to identify such information that is not addressed in either the notice of intention to obtain the section 115 license or the statements of account, then the CRJs may require that a licensee include that type of information in a notice of use (but not in the statement of account) to be served on the copyright owner. Additionally, the Register noted that a recommendation by the CRJs to amend the regulations governing statements of account to include additional information presumably would likely meet with a favorable response. Id. at 48398.

IV. Summary of Parties’ Arguments

In the sole brief submitted in relation to the referral of questions to the Register, the Settling Participants acknowledge that, pursuant to section 115(c)(5), the Register has authority to set requirements for the form, content, and manner of certification of statement of account. They note the Register’s current regulations include a requirement that “[e]ach step in computing the monthly payment, including the arithmetical calculations involved in each step, shall be set out in detail in the Monthly Statement.” Brief of Settling Participants, Docket No. 2011–3 CRB Phonorecords II (Apr. 5, 2013) at 8–12, citing 37 CFR 201.19(e)(4)(iii).

The Settling Participants conclude that because the “detail requirements” are consistent with the Register’s current statement of account regulations the “detail requirements” do not encroach on the Register’ authority. They also acknowledge the Register’s 2008 Division of Authority Decision. But they argue that the Division of Authority Decision was directed toward proposed terms that would have been inconsistent with and would have supplanted the Register’s rules regarding statements of account. They assert that therefore the Division of Authority Decision should not properly be read to preclude regulations proposed as part of a settlement that are wholly consistent with and merely amplify and clarify the application of the Register’s regulations to specific fee calculations. Brief of Settling Participants, Docket No. 2011–3 CRB Phonorecords II (Apr. 5, 2013) at 8–12.

The Settling Participants also acknowledge the Register’s statements regarding division of authority in the Register’s 2009 Review of the CRJs’ previous determination of rates and terms for the section 115 license stating that the “CRJs cannot alter requirements issued by the Register regarding statements of account.” Id. at 10 (citing Review of Copyright Royalty Judges Determination, Docket No. 2009–1, 74 FR 4537, 4543 (Jan. 26, 2009)).

The Settling Participants then consider the question of whether the CRJs should have been free to adopt new rate structure different than that contemplated by the statement of account regulations. They acknowledge the Register’s prior answer to such a concern as stated in the 2008 Division of Authority Decision. There, the Register offered that the CRJs had two options: first, “require that a licensee include that type of information in a notice of use (but not in the statement of account)” or second, make “a recommendation...to the Register to amend the regulations governing statements of account to include additional information.” Id. at 11 (citing 73 FR at 48,398). Despite the Register’s recitation of the two options, the Settlement Participants opine that it does not appear that the Register had in mind the type of information the Register currently provides in its new rate structure. Id. They assert that while in theory having the Register update the statement of account regulations may seem like a better alternative, waiting for the Register to issue new statement of account regulations will require an inconvenient time before appropriate statement of account regulations can be effectuated. The Settling Participants conclude that while the Register is authorized to set forth statement of account regulations, it is most consistent with the overall operation of the section 115 license to allow the CRJs additional data elements to be included in statements of account, and that the Register should find such detail requirements permissible. Id.

The Settling Participants again acknowledge the Register’s express statutory grant of authority to prescribe the “form, content, and manner of certification.” Id. at 13, citing 17 U.S.C. 115(c)(5). However, they state that while the “confidentiality requirement” might in some sense be considered to relate to statements of account, the “confidentiality requirement” does not require anything to do with the form, content or manner of certification of statements of account. They conclude therefore that the “confidentiality requirement” does not not encroach on the Office’s power with respect to statements of account as provided in section 115(c)(5). The Register Participants accurately state that the “confidentiality requirement” does not add to, subtract from or otherwise alter the content of the statement, modify the form of the statement, or affect certification, in any way. The Settlement Participants assert that the “confidentiality requirement” merely specifies what a copyright owner may do (or not do) with information in a statement of account after that statement has been prepared and served in accordance with the Office’s requirements.

The Settling Participants further elaborate on their views that the “confidentiality requirement” was an integral part of the Settlement which represents a comprehensive compromise, designed to protect sensitive business information, and that all parties agreed the provision was in the best interests of all participants, the industry generally, and the public. They state that the “confidentiality requirement” does not add to or subtract from, modify or change the timing or manner of service of statements of account, in any way and that such entirely innocuous and non-intrusive provisions do not in any way impinge on the Office’s unique power to prescribe the form, content and manner of certification of statements of account. The Settlement Participants also address concerns that the “confidentiality requirement” may impede litigation by noting that use of statements of account in litigation could be accommodated by being shielded from disclosure via a protective order. Id. at 13–14.

The Settling Participants conclude by offering that the Register should conclude that the CRJs have authority to adopt both the “detail requirements” and the “confidentiality requirement” for the Settlement. They also state that if the Register does not agree with their recommendation, the Office should incorporate the provisions into its statement of account regulations, and the Register should announce the intention to do so as part of the Register’s decision on this referral. Id. at 16.

IV. Register’s Determination

A. Whether the “detail requirements” proposed for 37 CFR 385.12(e) and 385.22(d) encroach upon the exclusive statutory domain of the Register under section 115 of the Act.

As the Settling Participants acknowledge, pursuant to section 115(c)(5), the Register has authority to set requirements for the form, content, and manner of certification of statement of account. The “detail requirements” proposed for 37 CFR 385.12(e) and 385.22(d) clearly attempt to set forth requirements addressing the content that licensees must include in statements of account, as opposed to requirements addressing the content that licensees must include in a notice of use. As such, the proposed “detail requirements” encroach upon the exclusive statutory domain of the Register to issue regulations regarding statements of account set forth in 17 U.S.C. 115(b)(1) and 115(c)(5). The proposed “detail requirements” represent an encroachment on the Register’s authority regardless of whether or not they conflict with the Register’s current regulations for statements of account. The Settling Participants accurately state that the Register’s current regulations include a requirement that “[e]ach step in computing the monthly payment, including the arithmetical calculations involved in each step, shall be set out in detail in the Monthly Statement.” 37 CFR 201.19(e)(4)(iii). This provision is consistent with the “detail requirements” proposed for 37 CFR 385.12(e) and 385.22(d). The fact that the “detail requirements” are consistent with the Register’s current regulations does not diminish the Register’s exclusive authority regarding statements of account.

While the Register is reluctant to state an intended outcome in its ongoing rulemaking regarding amendments to the regulations regarding statements of account, the Register
is actively considering the possibility of including in the Office’s updated regulations provisions that would enhance or expand upon the details required for including all steps in rate calculation. See Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Mechanical and Digital Phonerecord Delivery Compulsory License 77 FR 44179 (July 27, 2012).

B. Whether the “confidentiality requirement” proposed for 37 CFR 385.12(f) and 385.22(e) encroach upon the exclusive statutory domain of the Register under § 115 of the Act.

As the Settling Participants accurately set forth, the “confidentiality requirement” does not address the form, content, and manner of certification of statements of account. As such, the proposed “confidentiality requirement” does not encroach upon the Register’s authority with respect to statements of account as provided in 17 U.S.C. 115(c)(3)(A). Furthermore, the Register is not aware that the “confidentiality requirement” conflicts with any other authority reserved for the Register. However, the Register also notes that it is unclear whether the CRJs have any independent authority to issue regulations such as the proposed “confidentiality requirement” which would impose obligations on a copyright owner with regard to what he or she is able to do with a statement of account received by a licensee. The Register, suggests that the question of whether the CRJs have authority to issue regulations imposing requirements on what a copyright owner (as opposed to a licensee) may do (or not do) with information in a statement of account after that statement has been prepared and served in accordance with the Office’s regulations, represents a novel question of law that may be separately referred to the Register. If such a novel question is referred to the Register, the Register submits that the participants should be afforded an opportunity to brief that specific issue, which was not adequately addressed in the participants’ brief on the instant referral. If such a novel question is referred, the Register encourages the participants to cite specific sources supporting the view that the CRJs enjoy such authority.

May 1, 2013.

Maria A. Pallante,
Register of Copyrights.

[FR Doc. 2013–11560 Filed 5–15–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1410–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52


Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Adoption of Control Techniques Guidelines for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Which Includes Pleasure Craft Coating Operations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing to approve revisions to the Maryland State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) on January 10, 2013. The SIP revision consists of a new regulation pertaining to control of volatile organic compound emissions from pleasure craft coating operations. This action is being taken under the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before June 17, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID Number EPA–R03–OAR–2013–0066 by one of the following methods:

A. www.regulations.gov. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.


C. Hand Delivery: At the previously-listed EPA Region III address. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket’s normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Instructions: Direct your comments to Docket ID No. EPA–R03–OAR–2013–0066. EPA’s policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change, and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through www.regulations.gov or email. The www.regulations.gov Web site is an “anonymous access” system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email comment directly to EPA without going through www.regulations.gov, your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD–ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

Docket: All documents in the electronic docket are listed in www.regulations.gov. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in www.regulations.gov or in hard copy during normal business hours at the Air Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Copies of the State submittal are available at the Maryland Department of the Environment, 1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 705, Baltimore, Maryland 21230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Gregory Becoat, (215) 814–2036, or by email at becoat.gregory@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. EPA Action
II. Background
III. SIP Revision Submitted by the State of Maryland
IV. Proposed Action
V. Statutory and Executive Order Review

I. EPA Action

EPA is proposing to approve revisions to Maryland’s SIP which were submitted by MDE on January 10, 2013. The SIP revision submittal adopts the requirements as recommended by EPA’s control technique guidelines (CTG) for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Plastic Coating (MMPPC) operations and as recommended by trade associations representing the pleasure craft industry.

II. Background

The Maryland State Implementation Plan (SIP) was approved by EPA on May 1, 2013. The SIP revision submitted by MDE on January 10, 2013, is adopting the Control Techniques Guidelines (CTGs) for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Plastic Coating (MMPPC) operations, which were previously adopted in the Docket by the State of Maryland and the Office of Air Program Planning.

III. SIP Revision Submitted by the State of Maryland

The SIP revision submittal adopts the requirements as recommended by EPA’s control technique guidelines (CTG) for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Plastic Coating (MMPPC) operations and as recommended by trade associations representing the pleasure craft industry.

IV. Proposed Action

EPA is proposing to approve revisions to Maryland’s SIP which were submitted by MDE on January 10, 2013. The SIP revision submittal adopts the requirements as recommended by EPA’s control technique guidelines (CTG) for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Plastic Coating (MMPPC) operations and as recommended by trade associations representing the pleasure craft industry.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Review

The proposed revisions are consistent with the Clean Air Act (CAA) and its implementing regulations as well as all applicable Executive Orders.