

television bundle and for the making of ephemeral recordings necessary to facilitate those transmissions for the period commencing January 1, 2021, and ending on December 31, 2025. 84 FR 60356. The rates and terms in the proposed rule were the subject of a settlement between SoundExchange, Inc., and Sirius XM Inc. Joint Motion to Adopt Settlement, Docket No. 19–CRB–0006–NSR (2021–2025) (“NSS IV”). The Judges received no comments on the proposed rule.

The Judges “may decline to adopt the agreement as a basis for statutory terms and rates for participants that are not parties to the agreement,” only “if any participant [in the proceeding] objects to the agreement and the [Judges] conclude, based on the record before them if one exists, that the agreement does not provide a reasonable basis for setting statutory terms or rates.” 17 U.S.C. 801(b)(7)(A)(ii). Because no NSS IV participant has objected to the settlement, and the Judges find no basis in the record to conclude that the settlement does not provide a reasonable basis for setting statutory terms and rates, the Judges adopt the terms and rates as proposed.

List of Subjects in 37 CFR Part 383

Copyright, Sound recordings, Webcasters.

Final Regulations

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Copyright Royalty Judges amend 37 CFR part 383 as follows:

PART 383—RATES AND TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TRANSMISSIONS AND THE REPRODUCTION OF EMPHEMERAL RECORDINGS BY CERTAIN NEW SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 383 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 17 U.S.C. 112(e), 114, and 801(b)(1).

§ 383.1 [Amended]

■ 2. In § 383.1, amend paragraph (a), by removing “2016” and adding in its place, “2021”, and by removing “2020” and adding in its place, “2025”.

§ 383.2 [Amended]

■ 3. In § 383.2, amend paragraph (c), by removing “2016” and adding in its place, “2021”, and by removing “2020” and adding in its place, “2025”.

■ 4. Amend § 383.3 by:

■ a. In paragraph (a), removing the words “statutory licenses” and adding, in their place, the word “License”;

■ b. Revising paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (v);

■ c. Revising paragraph (a)(2)(i) through (v); and

■ d. Revising paragraph (c).

The revisions read as follows:

§ 383.3 Royalty fees for public performances of sound recordings and the making of ephemeral recordings.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) 2021: \$0.0208

(ii) 2022: \$0.0214

(iii) 2023: \$0.0221

(iv) 2024: \$0.0227

(v) 2025: \$0.0234

(2) * * *

(i) 2021: \$0.0346

(ii) 2022: \$0.0356

(iii) 2023: \$0.0367

(iv) 2024: \$0.0378

(v) 2025: \$0.0390

* * * * *

(c) *Allocation between ephemeral recordings fees and performance royalty fees.* The Collective must credit 5% of all royalty payments as royalty payment for Ephemeral Recordings and credit the remaining 95% to section 114 royalties. All Ephemeral Recordings that a Licensee makes which are necessary and commercially reasonable for making noninteractive digital transmissions through a Service are included in the 5%.

§ 383.4 [Amended]

■ 5. In § 383.4 amend paragraph (a) by:

■ a. Removing the words “subscription transmissions” and adding, in their place, the words “Digital audio transmission”;

■ b. Removing the words “preexisting satellite digital audio radio services” and adding, in their place, the words “Commercial Webcasters”;

■ c. Removing the words “part 382, subpart B” and adding, in their place, the words “part 380, subpart A”;

■ d. Removing the years “2013–2017” and adding, in their place, the years “2021–2025”;

■ e. Removing the words “For purposes of this section” and adding, in their place, the words “For purposes of this part”.

Dated: January 21, 2020.

Jesse M. Feder,
Chief Copyright Royalty Judge.

Approved by:

Carla D. Hayden,
Librarian of Congress.

[FR Doc. 2020–02134 Filed 2–19–20; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R10–OAR–2018–0597; FRL–10005–17–Region 10]

Air Plan Approval; ID: Idaho Portion of the Logan UT-ID 2006 24-Hour PM_{2.5} Nonattainment Area; Moderate Plan Elements

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to approve revisions to the Idaho State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted on July 31, 2018. The submission includes Reasonable Further Progress and Quantitative Milestone attainment plan elements, along with updated Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets, for the Idaho portion of the Logan, Utah-Idaho fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) nonattainment area (Logan UT-ID area). The EPA’s prior conditional approval for these elements will be removed and these elements are now fully approved. **DATES:** The final rule is effective March 23, 2020.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R10–OAR–2018–0597, at <https://www.regulations.gov>. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information may not be publicly available, *i.e.*, Confidential Business Information or other information the disclosure of which is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and is publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available at <https://www.regulations.gov> or at EPA Region 10, Office of Air and Waste, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101. The EPA requests that you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office’s official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 to 4:30, excluding Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Jentgen, (206) 553–0340, jentgen.matthew@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, it is intended to refer to the EPA.

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I. Background

On December 14, 2012 and December 24, 2014, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) submitted attainment plan elements designed to attain the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in the Idaho portion of the Logan UT-ID area. On January 4, 2017, the EPA approved Idaho's control measures as meeting Reasonably Available Control Measures/Technology (RACM/RACT), disapproved the attainment plan submission for contingency measures, and deferred action on the attainment demonstration, Reasonable Further Progress (RFP), Quantitative Milestone (QM), and Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets (MVEB) requirements (82 FR 729). Following our January 4, 2017, action, in an April 25, 2017 letter, Idaho committed to further address the RFP, QM, and MVEB requirements by August 1, 2018. Because Idaho committed to address these requirements within one year, in specific ways that the EPA considered appropriate, the EPA conditionally approved the RFP, QM, and MVEB elements of the Idaho attainment plan on August 8, 2017 (82 FR 37025). In that same action, we also finalized approval of the Idaho attainment demonstration and the 2014 MVEBs as early progress budgets. Based on quality-assured, quality-controlled data for the period 2015–2017 showing that the area attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, on October 19, 2018, the EPA finalized a determination of attainment by the attainment date and clean data determination for the Logan UT-ID area (83 FR 52983).

On July 31, 2018, Idaho submitted a SIP revision to further address the RFP, QM, and MVEB elements that the EPA conditionally approved on August 8, 2017 (Cache SIP Amendment or submission). The submission can be found in the docket for this action. On October 15, 2019, the EPA proposed to approve the RFP and QM elements and revised MVEBs in this submission as meeting the requirements of the CAA and the EPA's implementing regulations (84 FR 55100). Please see our proposed rulemaking for further explanation and the basis for our finding. The public comment period for this proposal ended on November 14, 2019. No comments were submitted.

II. Final Action

The EPA is approving the RFP and QM elements and revised MVEBs in the Cache SIP Amendment. In taking this

final action, the EPA's prior conditional approval is removed, and these elements are now fully approved.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Clean Air Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action merely approves State law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a “significant regulatory action” subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act; and
- Does not provide the EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible

methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

The SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. The EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by April 20, 2020. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2)).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: January 28, 2020.

Chris Hladick,

Regional Administrator, Region 10.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart N—Idaho

■ 2. In § 52.670, amend the table in paragraph (e), under the heading “Chapter VIII—Nonattainment Area Plans,” by removing the two entries entitled “Fine Particulate Matter Attainment Plan” and adding an entry

at the end of the table entitled “Cache Valley Fine Particulate Matter Attainment Plan” to read as follows:

§ 52.670 Identification of plan.

* * * * *
(e) * * *

EPA-APPROVED IDAHO NON-REGULATORY PROVISIONS AND QUASI-REGULATORY MEASURES

Name of SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Comments
* Cache Valley Fine Particulate Matter Attainment Plan.	* Franklin County, Logan UT-ID PM _{2.5} Nonattainment Area.	* 12/19/2012, 12/24/2014, 7/31/2018.	* 1/4/2017, 82 FR 729; 8/8/2017, 82 FR 37025; 2/20/2020, [Insert Federal Register citation].	*

[FR Doc. 2020–02744 Filed 2–19–20; 8:45 am]
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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[EPA–R04–OAR–2018–0510; FRL–10005–23–Region 4]

Air Plan Approval and Designation of Areas; FL; Source-Specific SO₂ Permit Limits & Redesignation of the Hillsborough-Polk 2010 1-Hr SO₂ Nonattainment Area to Attainment & Mulberry Unclassifiable Area to Attainment/Unclassifiable

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to approve state implementation plan (SIP) revisions and two redesignation requests provided by the State of Florida, through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), related to the 2010 1-hour sulfur dioxide (SO₂) primary national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS or standard). Specifically, EPA is approving a December 1, 2017, SIP revision (as supplemented through an October 9, 2019, SIP revision discussed below) that includes SO₂ multi-unit permit limits and associated compliance and monitoring parameters for Mosaic Fertilizer LLC’s New Wales facility (Mosaic New Wales) and Bartow facility (Mosaic Bartow), both located in Polk County, Florida. The December 1, 2017, SIP revision also includes a modeling analysis to demonstrate that the Hillsborough-Polk SO₂ nonattainment area (hereinafter referred to as the

“Hillsborough-Polk Area”) attains the SO₂ NAAQS with these permit limits. EPA is also approving an October 9, 2019, request to redesignate the Hillsborough-Polk Area to attainment for the 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS and associated SIP revision containing the State’s plan for maintaining attainment of the standard in the Hillsborough-Polk Area. The October 9, 2019, SIP submittal also revises the modeling analysis and some permit conditions in the 2017 SIP revision, contains a base-year emissions inventory for the Hillsborough-Polk Area, and certifies that the Hillsborough-Polk Area meets nonattainment new source review (NNSR) requirements. In addition, EPA is approving an October 9, 2019, request to redesignate the Mulberry Unclassifiable Area (hereinafter referred to as the “Mulberry Area”) to attainment/unclassifiable for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS. FDEP submitted a draft version of the October 9, 2019, redesignation requests and SIP revisions on February 15, 2019, and EPA proposed to approve those requests and revisions through parallel processing at the State’s request.

DATES: This rule will be effective March 23, 2020.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA–R04–OAR–2018–0510. All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information may not be publicly available, *i.e.*, confidential business information 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 through www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office’s official hours of business are Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Madolyn Sanchez, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. Ms. Sanchez may be reached by phone at (404) 562–9644 or via electronic mail at sanchez.madolyn@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. What is the background for the actions?

On June 2, 2010, EPA revised the primary SO₂ NAAQS, establishing a new 1-hour SO₂ standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). See 75 FR 35520 (June 22, 2010). Under EPA’s regulations at 40 CFR part 50, the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS is met at a monitoring site when the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations is less than or equal to 75 ppb (based on the rounding convention in 40 CFR part 50, appendix T). See 40 CFR 50.17. Ambient air quality monitoring data for the 3-year period must meet a data completeness requirement. A year meets data completeness requirements when all four quarters are complete, and a