

List of Subjects

37 CFR Part 201

Copyright, General provisions.

37 CFR Part 221

Copyright, Claims.

Final Regulations

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the U.S. Copyright Office amends chapter II, subchapters A and B, of title 37 Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

SUBCHAPTER A—COPYRIGHT OFFICE AND PROCEDURES

PART 201—GENERAL PROVISIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 201 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 17 U.S.C. 702.
Section 201.10 also issued under 17 U.S.C. 304.

■ 2. In § 201.3, revise paragraph (d)(8) to read as follows:

§ 201.3 Fees for registration, recordation, and related services, special services, and services performed by the Licensing Section and the Copyright Claims Board.

* * * * *
(d) * * *

(8) Small claims expedited registration fee per registration application request	50
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PART 221—REGISTRATION

■ 3. The authority citation for part 221 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 17 U.S.C. 702, 1510.

■ 4. In § 221.1, revise paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 221.1 Registration requirement.

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(b) For a work that has not yet been registered, a claimant or counterclaimant who has a pending application to register the work must indicate on its claim or counterclaim notice that the work is pending registration and must include the work's service request (SR) number that was assigned to the copyright registration claim. If the Copyright Claims Board, in its discretion, at any time determines that the proceeding may not proceed forward because of a pending registration, the Copyright Claims Board shall issue an order holding the proceeding in abeyance until it is provided with the certificate of registration or the registration number on the certificate of registration or

certificate preview. Under this provision, the Copyright Claims Board can decide to hold the proceeding in abeyance at any point in the proceeding, but must dismiss the proceeding without prejudice if it is notified that the registration application was refused. If the proceeding has been held in abeyance for more than one year, the Copyright Claims Board may dismiss the claim or counterclaim without prejudice after providing thirty days' written notice to all parties to the proceeding.

■ 5. In § 221.2, revise paragraphs (b) and (e) to read as follows:

§ 221.2 Small claims expedited registration.

* * * * *

(b) *Initiating small claims expedited registration.* The small claims expedited registration process can only be initiated after the claimant or counterclaimant has completed an application for copyright registration and either the Copyright Claims Board has issued an order holding the proceedings in abeyance pursuant to § 221.1(b) and has granted the applicant permission to request an expedited registration or the proceeding has become active. To initiate the small claims expedited registration process, the qualifying claimant or counterclaimant must make a request and pay the required fee set forth in § 201.3(d). Parties must not attempt to initiate small claims expedited registration by using the Copyright Office's electronic registration system (eCO).

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(e) *Granted requests.* If the request for expedited registration under this section is granted, the Office will make every attempt to examine the application within 10 business days after notice of the request is delivered by the Copyright Claims Board to the Copyright Office's Office of Registration Policy and Practice, although the Copyright Office cannot guarantee that all applications will be examined within that timeframe.

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Dated: April 15, 2022.
Shira Perlmutter,
Register of Copyrights and Director of the
U.S. Copyright Office.

Approved by:
Carla D. Hayden,
Librarian of Congress.
[FR Doc. 2022-08654 Filed 4-21-22; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 1410-30-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R01-OAR-2021-0672; FRL-9558-02-R1]

Air Plan Approval; New Hampshire; Boston-Manchester-Portsmouth Area Second 10-Year Limited Maintenance Plan for 1997 Ozone NAAQS

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of New Hampshire. On July 29, 2021, the State submitted its 1997 ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) Limited Maintenance Plan (LMP) for the Boston-Manchester-Portsmouth (Portsmouth) area. EPA is approving the Portsmouth area LMP because it provides for the maintenance of the 1997 ozone NAAQS through the end of the second 10-year portion of the maintenance period. The effect of this action will be to make certain commitments related to maintenance of the 1997 ozone NAAQS in the Portsmouth maintenance area part of the New Hampshire SIP and therefore federally enforceable. This action is being taken in accordance with the Clean Air Act.

DATES: This rule is effective on May 23, 2022.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA-R01-OAR-2021-0672. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. 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 at <https://www.regulations.gov> or at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Region 1 Regional Office, Air and Radiation Division, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, Boston, MA. EPA requests that, if at all possible, you contact the contact 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 legal holidays and facility closures due to COVID-19.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric Rackauskas, Air Quality Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Region 1, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, (Mail code 05–2), Boston, MA 02109–3912, tel. (617) 918–1628, email rackauskas.eric@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA.

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- I. Background and Purpose
- II. Final Action
- III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background and Purpose

On March 1, 2022 (87 FR 11373), EPA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) for the State of New Hampshire.

The NPRM proposed approval of the State’s 1997 ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) Limited Maintenance Plan (LMP) for the Boston-Manchester-Portsmouth (Portsmouth) area. The formal SIP revision was submitted by New Hampshire on July 29, 2021. The Portsmouth area 8-hour ozone nonattainment area in the southeastern-most portion of the state includes 52 cities and towns with a combined population of 729,071 in Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham and Strafford counties. On June 15, 2004, the Portsmouth area was designated as nonattainment for the 1997 ozone NAAQS. On March 4, 2013, the area was redesignated to attainment with that standard.

The Portsmouth area’s LMP for the 1997 ozone NAAQS submitted by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) is designed to maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS within this area through the end of the second ten-year period of the maintenance period. We are approving the plan because it meets all applicable requirements under CAA sections 110 and 175A. Other specific requirements of the LMP and the rationale for EPA’s proposed action are explained in the NPRM and will not be restated here. No public comments were received on the NPRM.

II. Final Action

EPA is approving the New Hampshire 1997 ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) Limited Maintenance Plan for the Boston-Manchester-Portsmouth area as a revision to the New Hampshire SIP.

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 Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, 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);
- 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 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).

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where 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 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. 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 June 21, 2022. 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, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: April 14, 2022.

David Cash,

Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1.

Part 52 of chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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 EE—New Hampshire

■ 2. In § 52.1520(e) amend the table by adding entries for “Boston-Manchester-Portsmouth Area Second 10-Year

Limited Maintenance Plan for 1997 Ozone NAAQS” and “Letter from New Hampshire and attachment G Amendment” at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.1520 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

NEW HAMPSHIRE NON-REGULATORY

Name of nonregulatory SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date/ effective date	EPA approved date ¹	Explanations
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
Boston-Manchester-Portsmouth Area Second 10-Year Limited Maintenance Plan for 1997 Ozone NAAQS.	Boston-Manchester-Portsmouth Maintenance Area.	7/29/2021	4/22/2022 [Insert Federal Register citation].	Approval for 2nd 10-year LMP for 1997 ozone NAAQS.
Letter from New Hampshire and attachment G Amendment.	Boston-Manchester-Portsmouth Maintenance Area.	12/23/2021	4/22/2022 [Insert Federal Register citation].	Supplemental information for 2nd 10-year LMP for 1997 ozone NAAQS.

¹ In order to determine the EPA effective date for a specific provision listed in this table, consult the **Federal Register** notice cited in this column for the particular provision.

[FR Doc. 2022–08392 Filed 4–21–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 52**

[EPA–R09–OAR–2018–0146; FRL–9681–01–R9]

Approval of Air Quality Implementation Plans; California; Ventura County; 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Requirements; Correction Due to Vacatur

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or “Agency”) is correcting the state implementation plan (SIP) for the State of California to remove from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) revisions to the California SIP that were initially approved into the SIP in a June 25, 2020 final action that was subsequently vacated and remanded to the EPA by the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. This action is exempt from notice-and-comment rulemaking because it is ministerial in nature.

DATES: This final rule is effective on April 22, 2022.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2018–0146. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., Confidential Business Information (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 through <https://www.regulations.gov>, or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information. If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with disabilities who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Kelly, Air Planning Office (AIR–2), EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, (415) 972–3856, or by email at kelly.thomasp@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to the EPA.

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- I. Background and Rationale for This Action
- II. Final Action
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I. Background and Rationale for This Action

Ground-level ozone pollution is formed from the reaction of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) in the presence of sunlight.¹ These two pollutants, referred to as ozone precursors, are emitted by many types of sources, including on-and

off-road motor vehicles and engines, power plants and industrial facilities, and smaller area sources such as lawn and garden equipment and paints. Scientific evidence indicates that adverse public health effects occur following exposure to elevated levels of ozone, particularly in children and adults with lung disease. Breathing air containing ozone can reduce lung function and inflame airways, which can increase respiratory symptoms and aggravate asthma or other lung diseases.²

Under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), the EPA promulgates national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for pervasive air pollutants, such as ozone. The EPA has previously promulgated NAAQS for ozone in 1979 and 1997.³ In 2008, the EPA revised and further strengthened the ozone NAAQS by setting the acceptable level of ozone in the ambient air at 0.075 parts per million (ppm) averaged over an 8-hour period (and herein referred to as the “2008 ozone NAAQS”).⁴ Although the EPA further tightened the 8-hour ozone NAAQS to 0.070 ppm in 2015, this action relates to the requirements for the 2008 ozone NAAQS.⁵

Following promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS, the EPA is required under CAA section 107(d) to designate

² See “Fact Sheet—2008 Final Revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone” dated March 2008.

³ The ozone NAAQS promulgated in 1979 was 0.12 parts per million (ppm) averaged over a 1-hour period (“1-hour ozone NAAQS”). See 44 FR 8202 (February 8, 1979). The ozone NAAQS promulgated in 1997 was 0.08 ppm averaged over an 8-hour period (“1997 ozone NAAQS”). See 62 FR 38856 (July 18, 1997).

⁴ 73 FR 16436 (March 27, 2008).

⁵ Information on the 2015 ozone NAAQS is available at 80 FR 65292 (October 26, 2015).

¹ The State of California refers to reactive organic gases (ROG) rather than VOC in some of its ozone-related SIP submissions. ROG and VOC refer essentially to the same set of chemical constituents, and for the sake of simplicity, we refer to this set of gases as VOC in this final rule.