

(5) Equipment owned by the United States will be utilized to the maximum extent possible in exercising the authority to transport water, consistent with lowest total Federal cost.

(g) *Request for assistance.* A written request must be made to the district commander with Civil Works responsibility for the affected area. Upon receipt of a written request, the appropriate State and Federal agencies will be notified, and coordination will continue as appropriate throughout the assistance.

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BILLING CODE 3710-92-P

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright Office

37 CFR Part 260

[Docket No. 96-5 CARP DSTR]

Determination of Reasonable Rates and Terms for the Digital Performance of Sound Recordings

AGENCY: Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

ACTION: Final regulation.

SUMMARY: The Copyright Office is announcing the final regulations that will govern SoundExchange, an unincorporated division of the Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., when it functions as the designated agent for the purpose of receiving royalty payments and statements of accounts from nonexempt subscription digital transmission services which make digital transmissions of sound recordings under a statutory license.

DATES: *Effective Date:* July 18, 2003.

Applicability Date: The regulations apply to the license period which began on November 1, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David O. Carson, General Counsel, or Tanya M. Sandros, Senior Attorney, Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel, P.O. Box 70977, Southwest Station, Washington, DC 20024. Telephone: (202) 707-8380. Telefax: (202) 252-3423.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 106(6) of the Copyright Act, title 17 of the United States Code, gives copyright owners of sound recordings an exclusive right to perform their copyrighted work publicly by means of a digital audio transmission. This right is limited by section 114(d), which

allows certain noninteractive digital audio services to transmit sound recordings under a compulsory license, provided that the services pay a reasonable royalty fee and comply with the terms of the statutory license.

Among the categories of services that may use the section 114 license are preexisting subscription services¹ of which there are only three: Digital Cable Radio Associates, now known as Music Choice; DMX Music, Inc. ("DMX"); and Muzak, L.P. ("Muzak").

In 1998, the Librarian of Congress adopted final rates and terms applicable to the preexisting services after a hearing before a copyright arbitration royalty panel ("CARP"). See 63 FR 25394 (May 8, 1998). In that proceeding, the parties proposed a term which gave the RIAA the responsibility for collecting and distributing the royalty fees to all copyright owners. *Id.* at 25397. The Librarian adopted this term, then crafted additional regulations that afforded copyright owners a means to verify the accuracy of the royalty payments made by the RIAA collective,² established the value of each performance, specified the nature of the costs that RIAA may deduct from the royalty fees prior to distribution, and set forth a procedure for handling royalty fees in the case where the collective is unable to identify or locate a copyright owner who is entitled to receive royalties collected under the statutory license.

RIAA appealed both the rate and the additional terms announced in the Librarian's determination and final order. See, *Recording Industry Ass'n v. Librarian of Congress*, 176 F.3d 528 (D.C. Cir. 1999). The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit upheld the rate and found that the Librarian had the authority to impose additional terms on copyright owners or their agents. However, it remanded for further consideration certain terms imposed on RIAA under 37 CFR 260.2(d), 260.3(d), 260.6(b), and

260.7, because the CARP had not considered these issues, leaving the record devoid of any evidence upon which to fashion any terms concerning the collection and distribution of the royalty fees. *Id.* at 536.

In 2001, RIAA petitioned the Copyright Office to adopt new terms that would govern the RIAA collective. These terms were to be adopted pursuant to § 251.63(b) which allows the Librarian of Congress to adopt proposed terms that are the result of settlement negotiations, provided that no person with a substantial interest and an intent to participate in a CARP proceeding files an objection.

Accordingly, the Copyright Office published the proposed terms in the **Federal Register** and requested public comment. 66 FR 38226 (July 23, 2001). In response to this notice, the American Federation of Musicians ("AFM") and the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists ("AFTRA") filed a Notice of Intent to Participate and objections to certain of the proposed terms. Shortly thereafter, RIAA began discussions with AFTRA and AFM regarding their objections, and the matter was held in abeyance, pending the outcome of those discussions.

In the meantime, Congress passed the Small Webcaster Settlement Act of 2002 ("SWSA"), Public Law 107-321, 116 Stat. 2780, which, among other things, amended 17 U.S.C. 114(g) in two important ways that bear directly on two key issues raised in this proceeding. First, the SWSA provides for direct payment to featured recording artists and to the administrators of the escrow accounts provided for in 17 U.S.C. 114(g)(2)(B)&(C). Second, the act allows a designated agent, prior to the distribution of the royalty receipts, to deduct reasonable costs incurred by that agent in the administration of those receipts, including, but not limited to, costs associated with the collection and distribution of the royalty fees and the costs incurred in participating in negotiations or arbitration proceedings under sections 112 and 114.

Because of these changes in the law, RIAA revised its proposed amendments to 37 CFR part 260 to conform the terms in question to the new law and, in doing so, it addressed the concerns of AFM and AFTRA. However, the proposed rules could not be adopted until all interested parties had an opportunity to comment. Therefore, pursuant to § 251.63(b) of the CARP rules, the Library published in the **Federal Register** the proposed terms and sought comment from any party with a substantial interest in this proceeding. 68 FR 19482 (April 21, 2003).

¹ A "preexisting subscription service" is defined as:

a service that performs sound recordings by means of noninteractive audio-only subscription digital audio transmissions, which was in existence and was making such transmissions to the public for a fee on or before July 31, 1998, and may include a number of limited number of sample channels representative of the subscription service that are made available on a nonsubscription basis in order to promote the subscription service.

17 U.S.C. 114(j)(11).

² In November 2000, RIAA formed "SoundExchange," an unincorporated division of RIAA, to administer statutory licenses, including its responsibilities under the Librarian's May 8 Order. See, Revised RIAA petition to Establish Terms Governing SoundExchange at 1 n.1 (March 12, 2003).

Having received no objections to the recently proposed terms, the Librarian is adopting the proposed amendments as final regulations. The proposed terms shall govern SoundExchange, the collecting rights entity that was formed from the designated RIAA collective, in its capacity as the sole agent designated to receive royalty payments from the three subscription services that were parties to this proceeding. Terms governing the administrative functions of any future collective or the designation of alternative agents shall be decided in future rate adjustment proceedings either through negotiations or after a hearing before a CARP based upon a fully developed written record. *See, e.g.*, 67 FR 45239 (July 8, 2002).

List of Subjects in 37 CFR Part 260

Copyright, Digital audio transmissions, Performance right, Sound recordings.

Final Regulation

■ For the foregoing reasons, the Library amends part 260 of 37 CFR as follows:

PART 260—USE OF SOUND RECORDINGS IN A DIGITAL PERFORMANCE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 260 continues to read as follows:

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

§ 260.2 [Amended]

■ 2. In § 260.2, remove paragraph (d).
 ■ 3. Section 260.3 is amended by revising paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) to read as follows:

§ 260.3 Terms for making payments of royalty fees.

* * * * *

(c) The agent designated to receive the royalty payments and the statements of account shall have the responsibility of making further distribution of these payments to those parties entitled to receive such payments according to the provisions set forth at 17 U.S.C. 114(g)(2); Provided that the designated agent shall only be responsible for making distributions to those parties who provide the designated agent with such information as is necessary to identify and pay the correct recipient for such payments. The agent shall distribute royalty payments on a reasonable basis that values all performances by a Licensee equally based upon the information provided by the Licensee pursuant to the regulations governing records of use of performances by Licensees; Provided, however, that parties who have designated the agent may agree to

allocate their shares of the royalty payments made by any Licensee among themselves on an alternative basis. Parties entitled to receive payments under 17 U.S.C. 114(g)(2) may agree with the designated agent upon payment protocols to be used by the designated agent that provide for alternative arrangements for the payment of royalties consistent with the percentages in 17 U.S.C. 114(g)(2).

(d) The designated agent may deduct from the payments made by Licensees under § 260.2, prior to the distribution of such payments to any person or entity entitled thereto, all incurred costs permitted to be deducted under 17 U.S.C. 114(g)(3); Provided, however, that any party entitled to receive royalty payments according to 17 U.S.C. 114(g)(2) may agree to permit the designated agent to deduct any additional costs.

(e) Commencing June 1, 1998, and until such time as a new designation is made, SoundExchange, which currently is an unincorporated division of the Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., shall be the agent that receives royalty payments and statements of account under this part 260 and shall continue to be designated as such if it should be separately incorporated.

■ 4. Section 260.6 is revised to read as follows:

§ 260.6 Verification of royalty payments.

(a) *General.* This section prescribes general rules pertaining to the method of verification of the payment of royalty fees by the designated agent to interested parties; Provided, however, that the designated agent and any interested person may agree as to an alternative method of verification.

(b) *Frequency of verification.* Interested parties may conduct a single audit of the designated agent during any given calendar year and no calendar year shall be subject to audit more than once.

(c) *Notice of intent to audit.* Interested parties must file with the Copyright Office a notice of intent to audit the designated agent. Such notice of intent shall also be served at the same time on the designated agent to be audited. Within 30 days of the filing of the notice of intent, the Copyright Office shall publish in the **Federal Register** a notice announcing such filing.

(d) *Retention of records.* The interested party requesting the verification procedure shall retain the report of the verification for a period of three years.

(e) *Acceptable verification procedure.* An audit, including underlying

paperwork, which was performed in the ordinary course of business according to generally accepted auditing standards by an independent auditor, shall serve as an acceptable verification procedure for all interested parties.

(f) *Costs of the verification procedure.* The interested parties requesting the verification procedure shall pay for the cost of the verification procedure, unless an independent auditor concludes that there was an underpayment of five (5) percent or more, in which case, the designated agent shall bear the costs of the verification procedure.

(g) *Interested parties.* For purposes of this section, interested parties are those individuals or entities who are entitled to receive royalty payments pursuant to 17 U.S.C. 114(g)(2), or their designated agents.

§ 260.7 [Amended]

■ 5. Section 260.7 is amended by removing the word “collecting” after the phrase “If the designated”; by removing the word “collecting” each place it appears and adding the word “designated” in its place; and in the last sentence, by removing the word “fees” and adding the word “payments” in its place.

Dated: May 27, 2003.

Marybeth Peters,

Register of Copyrights.

Approved by:

James H. Billington,

The Librarian of Congress.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[MO 180-1180a; FRL-7513-9]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is announcing it is approving a revision to the Missouri State Implementation Plan (SIP) which pertains to the rescission of two rules which control the emissions of Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Installations in the Kansas City and St. Louis areas. This revision will rescind two rules that have been superseded by the statewide Maximum Achievable Control Technology rule. There is no