

Sciences Konstanz, Konstanz, GERMANY; LE SAVOIR-FAIRE ITIL, Yaounde, CAMEROON; Mindarray Systems Pvt. Ltd, Ahmedabad, INDIA; Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, FL; Optix Pakistan (Pvt.) Limited, Lahore, PAKISTAN; J. Rosen Consulting KG, Vienna, AUSTRIA; SPPrac, Cape Town, SOUTH AFRICA; Panorama Software (Europe) Ltd, Borehamwood, UNITED KINGDOM; Inmanta, Leuven, BELGIUM; Biplus Vietnam Software Solution JSC, Hanoi, VIETNAM; IOTA Foundation c/o Nextland, Berlin, GERMANY; KDext j.d.o.o., Zagreb, CROATIA; EverestIMS Technologies, Bangalore, INDIA; Etihad Etisalat Mobily, Riyadh, SAUDI ARABIA; North State Telephone Company d.b.a. NorthState, A North Carolina corporation, High Point, NC; Arago, New York, NY; ServiceNow, Inc., San Jose, CA; Science Applications International Corporation, Reston, VA; ARRIS Solutions, Inc., Suwanee, GA; LogiSense Corporation, Cambridge, CANADA; Mercato, Birmingham, UNITED KINGDOM; r3., London, UNITED KINGDOM; Seacom Ltd, Curepipe, MAURITIUS; Unico Computer Systems, Melbourne, AUSTRALIA; Bain & Company, Inc., Munich, GERMANY; Celfinet, Lisbon, PORTUGAL; and 1&1 Versatel GmbH, Flensburg, GERMANY, have been added as parties to this venture.

Also, the following members have changed their names: Ernst & Young LLP to Ernst & Young, New York, NY; Vodafone Ukraine to PrJSC 'VF Ukraine', Kyiv, UKRAINE; Isoton to Isoton Pty Ltd, Adelaide, AUSTRALIA; and SAIC to Science Applications International Corporation, Reston, VA.

In addition, the following parties have withdrawn as parties to this venture: Accruent, LLC, Austin, TX; Agillis Satcom, 567710, SINGAPORE; APInf, Tampere, FINLAND; ArtOfArc, Dortmund, GERMANY; AVSystem, Kraków, POLAND; Beesion Technologies, Fort Lauderdale, FL; Brytlyt Limited, Maidstone, UNITED KINGDOM; CA IT Management Solution Spain S.L.U, Barcelona, SPAIN; Cartesian, Overland Park, VA; Cellos Software Limited, Melbourne, AUSTRALIA; CENX, Ottawa, CANADA; Dark Fibre Africa, Gauteng, SOUTH AFRICA; Deploy Partners Pty Ltd, Newport, AUSTRALIA; Dimension Data, Johannesburg, SOUTH AFRICA; Docomo Pacific, Tamuning, GUAM; EMC, Hopkinton, MA; Entel Peru SA, Lima, PERU; Ergon Informatik AG, Zurich, SWITZERLAND; FASTWEB, Milano, ITALY; ForgeRock Ltd., Bristol, UNITED KINGDOM; Freestone Ltd, London, UNITED KINGDOM;

GEMALTO SA, Meudon, FRANCE; GE Smallworld, Chesterton, UNITED KINGDOM; Guavus, San Jose, CA; Hangzhou Eastcom Software Technology Co., Ltd, Guangzhou, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; Hortonworks Inc., Santa Clara, CA; Icaro Tech, Campinas, BRAZIL; Ideasoftware Uruguay S.R.L., Montevideo CP, URUGUAY; Inabox Group Limited, Sydney, AUSTRALIA; Indra Sistemas S.A., Madrid, SPAIN; Inomial Pty Ltd, Melbourne, AUSTRALIA; ISPM, Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL; Italtel S.p.A, Settimo Milane, ITALY; Juvo, San Francisco, CA; Knowesis Pte Ltd, Singapore, SINGAPORE; Millicom—Tigo—Paraguay, Fernando De La Mora, PARAGUAY; NW Consulting, Billerica, UNITED KINGDOM; Panamax Inc., New York, NY; Peritus j.d.o.o., Varaždin, CROATIA; Philips Electronics Nederland B.V., Eindhoven, THE NETHERLANDS; PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Bandung, INDONESIA; Simple Consulting, Santiago de Chile, CHILE; Simpledata Group S.A., Santiago, CHILE; Singapore Management University, Singapore, SINGAPORE; solvatio AG, Rimpf, GERMANY; Space Star Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; SP Telecommunications Pte Ltd, Singapore, SINGAPORE; Stream Technologies Ltd, Glasgow, UNITED KINGDOM; Subex, Bangalore, INDIA; SunTec Business Solutions Pvt Ltd, Kerala, INDIA; Suomen Erillisverkot Oy, Espoo, FINLAND; Swiss Post Ltd, Berne, SWITZERLAND; Technology Transitions, Inc., Bound Brook, NJ; Teltech Communications LLC, Dallas, TX; Thunderhead, London, UNITED KINGDOM; Twinsec GmbH, Koln, GERMANY; University of Málaga, Málaga, SPAIN; UXP Systems, Toronto, CANADA; Windstream Communications, Little Rock, AR; Wind Tre S.P.A., Rome, ITALY; Wytec International, Inc., San Antonio, TX; Xpertnest, Biggleswade, UNITED KINGDOM; Zat Consulting, Lima, PERU; 100 Celsius AI, Frick, SWITZERLAND; Active Ticketing PLC, London, UNITED KINGDOM; AGGAROS, Barcelona, SPAIN; Agile Fractal Grid, Inc., Medway, MA; Airtel Africa, Nairobi, KENYA; Algorithmic Intuition Inc., Millbrae, CA; AMKB Cloud, Denver, CO; Andorra Telecom, Santa Coloma, ANDORRA; APIVERSITY, Madrid, SPAIN; Araxxe, Lyon, FRANCE; ARGELA Yazilim ve Bilisim Teknolojileri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., Istanbul, TURKEY; AsiaCell Communications LLC, Sulaymaniyah, IRAQ; Atilze Digital, Petaling Jaya, MALAYSIA; Axiros GmbH, Munich

Hoehenkirchen, GERMANY; BaseN, Helsinki, FINLAND; Basildon Borough Council, Basildon, UNITED KINGDOM; Beyond Verbal, Tel Aviv, ISRAEL; Bharat Broadband Network Limited, Chhattarpur, INDIA; BOC, Dublin, IRELAND; BPS Service Consulting and Development SAS, Bogotá DC, COLOMBIA; BridgeWorx Ltd, Brighton, UNITED KINGDOM; Bring Labs, Lisbon, PORTUGAL; Bristol is Open, Bristol, UNITED KINGDOM; CableVision, SA, Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA; CallVU, Tel Aviv, ISRAEL; and Carphone Warehouse Ltd, London, UNITED KINGDOM.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and the Forum intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On October 21, 1988, the Forum filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on December 8, 1988 (53 FR 49615).

The last notification was filed with the Department on January 29, 2019. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on February 12, 2019 (84 FR 3490).

Suzanne Morris,

Chief, Premerger and Division Statistics Unit, Antitrust Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Cooperative Research Group on Corrosion Under Insulation

Notice is hereby given that, on October 10, 2019, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (“the Act”), Southwest Research Institute—Cooperative Research Group on Cooperative Research Group on Corrosion Under Insulation (“CUI–JIP”) has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act’s provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages

under specified circumstances. Specifically, ConocoPhillips Company, Houston, TX, has been added as a party to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and CUI-JIP intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On March 22, 2018, CUI-JIP filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on April 24, 2018 (83 FR 17851).

The last notification was filed with the Department on October 4, 2018. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on November 2, 2018 (83 FR 55204).

Suzanne Morris,

Chief, Premerger and Division Statistics Unit, Antitrust Division.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Copyright Office

[Docket No. 2019-6]

Unclaimed Royalties Study: Announcement of Public Symposium

AGENCY: U.S. Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

ACTION: Notice of public symposium.

SUMMARY: As directed by the Music Modernization Act, the U.S. Copyright Office is conducting a study to evaluate best practices that the Mechanical Licensing Collective should implement in the following areas: (1) To identify and locate musical work copyright owners and unclaimed accrued royalties held by the collective; (2) to encourage musical work copyright owners to claim the royalties of those owners; and (3) to reduce the incidence of unclaimed royalties. To initiate this effort, the Office is holding a one-day symposium to provide an educational foundation and facilitate public discussion on issues relevant to the study. Following this symposium, the Office will separately issue Notices of Inquiry soliciting written comments and announcing roundtables, both of which will provide opportunities for public input on the Unclaimed Royalties Study.

DATES: The symposium will be held on December 6, 2019. Registration will start

at 8:30 a.m. and the event will run all day ending at 6:00 p.m. Additional information is available on the Copyright Office website at <https://www.copyright.gov/policy/unclaimed-royalties/>.

ADDRESSES: Library of Congress Madison Building, 101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20540.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John R. Riley, Assistant General Counsel, by email at [jrill@copyright.gov](mailto:jril@copyright.gov) or Cassandra Sciortino, Barbara A. Ringer Honors Fellow, by email at csciortino@copyright.gov. Each may be reached by telephone at 202-707-8350. Requests for ADA accommodations should be made five business days in advance at ada@loc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On October 11, 2018, the president signed into law the Orrin G. Hatch-Bob Goodlatte Music Modernization Act (“MMA”).¹ Title I of the MMA substantially modifies the compulsory “mechanical” license for making and distributing phonorecords of nondramatic musical works under 17 U.S.C. 115.² Prior to the MMA, licensees obtained a section 115 compulsory license on a song-by-song basis by serving a notice of intention on the relevant copyright owner (or filing it with the Copyright Office if the Office’s public records did not identify the copyright owner) and then paying applicable royalties accompanied by accounting statements.³

The MMA amends this regime most significantly by establishing a new blanket license that digital music providers may obtain to make digital phonorecord deliveries (“DPDs”) of musical works, including in the form of permanent downloads, limited downloads, or interactive streams (referred to in the statute as “covered activity”).⁴ The blanket licensing structure is designed to reduce the transaction costs associated with song-

by-song licensing by commercial services striving to offer “as much music as possible,” while “ensuring fair and timely payment to all creators” of the musical works used on these digital services.⁵ The new blanket license will become available upon the statutory license availability date (*i.e.*, January 1, 2021).⁶ In the interim, the MMA “creates a transition period in order to move from the current work-by-work license to the new blanket license.”⁷

This blanket license will cover all musical works available for compulsory licensing and will be centrally administered by a mechanical licensing collective (“MLC”), which has recently been designated by the Register of Copyrights.⁸ As previously detailed by the Office,⁹ the MLC, through its board of directors and task-specific committees,¹⁰ is responsible for a variety of duties under the blanket license, including receiving usage reports from digital music providers, collecting and distributing royalties associated with those uses, identifying musical works embodied in particular sound recordings, administering a process by which copyright owners can claim ownership of musical works (and shares of such works), and establishing a musical works database relevant to these activities.¹¹ The MLC is also tasked with distributing unclaimed accrued royalties following a proscribed holding period.

As the legislative history explains, these responsibilities are intended to fill a gap in the music licensing marketplace:

[F]or far too long, it has been difficult to identify the copyright owner of most copyrighted works, especially in the music industry where works are routinely commercialized before all of the rights have been cleared and documented. This has led to significant challenges in ensuring fair and timely payment to all creators even when the licensee can identify the proper individuals to pay. . . . [T]here is no reliable, public database to link sound recordings with their

⁵ S. Rep. No. 115-339, at 4, 8.

⁶ 17 U.S.C. 115(d)(2)(B), (e)(15).

⁷ H.R. Rep. No. 115-651, at 10; S. Rep. No. 115-339, at 10; see 17 U.S.C. 115(b)(2)(A), (d)(9), (d)(10). The Copyright Office has separately issued regulatory updates related to digital music providers’ obligations during this transition period before the blanket license is available. See 84 FR 10685 (Mar. 22, 2019); 83 FR 63061 (Dec. 7, 2018).

⁸ 17 U.S.C. 115(d)(1), (3); 84 FR 32274 (July 8, 2019).

⁹ See generally 84 FR 32274; 83 FR 65747 (Dec. 21, 2018).

¹⁰ By statute, the MLC board must establish three committees: An operations advisory committee, 17 U.S.C. 115(d)(3)(D)(iv), an unclaimed royalties oversight committee, *id.* at 115(d)(3)(D)(v), (d)(3)(J)(ii), and a dispute resolution committee, *id.* at 115(d)(3)(D)(vi), (d)(3)(H)(ii), (d)(3)(K).

¹¹ *Id.* at 115(d)(3)(C).

¹ Public Law 115-264, 132 Stat. 3676 (2018).

² See S. Rep. No. 115-339, at 1-2 (2018); Report and Section-by-Section Analysis of H.R. 1551 by the Chairmen and Ranking Members of Senate and House Judiciary Committees, at 1 (2018), https://www.copyright.gov/legislation/mma_conference_report.pdf; see also H.R. Rep. No. 115-651, at 2 (2018) (detailing the House Judiciary Committee’s efforts to review music copyright laws).

³ See 17 U.S.C. 115(b)(1), (c)(5) (2017); U.S. Copyright Office, *Copyright and the Music Marketplace* 28-31 (2015), <https://www.copyright.gov/policy/musiclicensingstudy/copyright-and-the-music-marketplace.pdf> (describing operation of prior section 115 license).

⁴ 17 U.S.C. 115(d)(1), (e)(7); see H.R. Rep. No. 115-651, at 4-6 (describing operation of the blanket license and the mechanical licensing collective); S. Rep. No. 115-339, at 3-6 (same).