* Evaluate the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the
proposed collection of information, including the validity of the
methodology and assumptions used;
* Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be
collected; and
* Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who
are to respond, including through the

use of appropriate automated,
electronic, mechanical, or other
technological collection techniques or
other forms of information technology,
e.g., permitting electronic submissions
of responses.

III. Current Actions

Type of Review: New collection.

Title: Evaluation of the Technology-
Based Learning Grants

OMB Number: 1205–0NEW.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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(202) 707–8366.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the
Copyright Royalty and Distribution
Reform Act of 2004, Congress amended
Title 17 to replace the copyright
arbitration royalty panels with the
Copyright Royalty Judges ("CRJs"). One
of the functions of the CRJs is to make
determinations and adjustments of
reasonable terms and rates of royalty
payments as provided in sections
112(e), 114, 115, 116, 118, 119 and 1004
of the Copyright Act. The CRJs have
the authority to request from the Register
of Copyrights ("Register") an
interpretation of any material question of
substantive law that relates to the
construction of
provisions of Title 17 and arises during
the proceeding before the CRJs. See 17

On January 28, 2010, the CRJs
delivered to the Register an Order
referring a material question of
substantive law for determination by the
Register. “Whether the Copyright
Royalty Judges have authority under the
Copyright Act to subpoena a
nonparticipant to appear and give
testimony or to produce and permit
inspection of documents or tangible
things?” The CRJs also delivered to the
Register the briefs filed with the CRJs by
RealNetworks, Inc., Live365, Inc.,
SoundExchange, Inc., CBS Interactive,
Inc., Pandora Media, Inc., and Slacker,
Inc. in connection with a motion
seeking the issuance of subpoenas to
nonparty witnesses, as well as the

traps of a hearing regarding
consideration of that motion.

The Order stated that the CRJs were
requesting an interpretation of a
material question of substantive law
pursuant to 17 U.S.C. 802(f)(1)(A)(ii),
which allows a 14–day response period.
However, section 802(f)(1)(B)(i)
provides that when the CRJs request a
decision by the Register on “a novel
material question of substantive law
concerning an interpretation of those
provisions of this title that are the
subject of the proceeding” (emphasis
added), the Register shall transmit her
decision within a 30–day response
period. A novel question of law is one
that “has not been determined in prior
decisions, determinations, and rulings
described in section 803(a).” Id. On
February 11, the Register advised the
CRJs that she had determined that the
material question of law that is the
subject of the Order is novel because it
has not been determined in prior
decisions, determinations, and rulings
described in 17 U.S.C. 803(a). See 17

On February 23, the Register
responded in a Memorandum Opinion to
the CRJs that addressed the novel
material question of law. To provide
the public with notice of the decision
rendered by the Register, the
Memorandum Opinion is reproduced in
its entirety, below. The timely delivery
of the Register’s response requires that
“the Copyright Royalty Judges shall
apply the legal determinations
embodied in the decision of the Register
of Copyrights in resolving material
questions of substantive law.” See 17
MEMORANDUM OPINION
ON MATERIAL QUESTIONS OF
SUBSTANTIVE LAW

I. Procedural Background

On January 28, 2010, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 802(f)(1), the Copyright Royalty Judges (“CRJs”) referred to the Register of Copyrights a novel material question of substantive law that has arisen in this proceeding. The Copyright Royalty Judges included briefs that had been submitted in December 2009 and January 2010 by the parties to the proceeding and transcripts of a hearing held on January 12, 2010, relating to the authority of the CRJs to subpoena a nonparticipant in a proceeding.

After recounting the relevant statutory provisions of Chapter 8 of Title 17, the CRJs posed the following novel material question of substantive law:

QUESTION: Whether the Copyright Royalty Judges have authority under the Copyright Act to subpoena a nonparticipant to appear and give testimony or to produce and permit inspection of documents or tangible things?

As required by 17 U.S.C. § 802(f)(1)(B)(i), the Register hereby provides her response to the CRJs.

II. Statutory Authority in Chapter 8 of Title 17

In 2004, Congress passed the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act (“CRDRA”). This legislation created the CRJs and provides, in 17 U.S.C. § 803(b)(6)(C)(ix), that:

In proceedings to determine royalty rates, the Copyright Royalty Judges may issue a subpoena commanding a participant or witness to appear and give testimony, or to produce and permit inspection of documents or tangible things. If the Copyright Royalty Judges’ resolution of the proceeding would be substantially impaired by the absence of such testimony or production of documents or tangible things, such subpoena shall specify with reasonable particularity the materials to be produced or the scope and nature of the required testimony. Nothing in this clause shall preclude the Copyright Royalty Judges from requesting the production by a nonparticipant of information or materials relevant to the resolution by the Copyright Royalty Judges of a material issue of fact.

III. Summary of Parties’ Arguments

On December 10, 2009, RealNetworks, Inc. (“RealNetworks”) filed a motion for issuance of subpoenas directing Pandora Media, Inc., Slacker, Inc., and CBS Interactive, Inc. (“CBSI”), who are not participants in the proceeding, to present corporate representative witnesses competent to present documents and testify at deposition with respect to factual assertions included in the written direct statement of SoundExchange, Inc. (“SoundExchange”) as to which SoundExchange has no first hand knowledge. RealNetworks’ motion focuses virtually all of its attention on the application of the CRJs’ regulations addressing the discovery stages of a determination. In doing so, it does not attempt to analyze who may be the proper subject of a subpoena under the statute.

In response to RealNetworks’ motion, SoundExchange argues that section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) treats subpoenas to “participants and witnesses” separately from requests to “nonparticipants.”

In SoundExchange’s view, with respect to participants and witnesses, [the statute] states that the CRJs “may issue a subpoena commanding a participant or witness to appear and give testimony, or to produce and permit inspection of documents or tangible things, if certain conditions are met.” SoundExchange argues that the CRJs could, under certain conditions, issue a subpoena in a given proceeding to either a participant or a witness whose testimony has been previously submitted to the CRJs in the given proceeding. But, under SoundExchange’s view, the CRJs may not issue subpoenas to persons who are neither participants nor witnesses who have previously submitted testimony in the given proceeding. SoundExchange asserts that “with respect to seeking information from nonparticipants like Pandora, Slacker and CBSI, the 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) establishes a different standard that limits the CRJs’ power. It does not include them among those individuals who may be subpoenaed. Rather, it provides that ‘nothing in this clause shall preclude the Copyright Royalty Judges from requesting the production by a nonparticipant of information or materials relevant to the resolution by the Copyright Royalty Judges of a material issue of fact.’”

When asked by the Chief Copyright Royalty Judge at the hearing on the motion whether it was aware of any other federal statutes that provide for a power or duty to provide no mechanism for enforcement, SoundExchange stated that it was not aware of any such statute. SoundExchange further opined that the only enforcement mechanism available to the CRJs in the event of noncompliance with a subpoena would be the CRJs’ authority to impose sanctions, such as striking testimony, when the subpoena was directed to a participant or a witness whose testimony has been previously submitted by a participant.

SoundExchange observed that this “suggests a reason why this statute should be interpreted to mean the Court [sic] can issue subpoenas to parties, participants and witnesses, but not to nonparticipants.”

Having put forth an analysis of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) that involves a distinction between “participants and witnesses” on the one hand and “nonparticipants” on the other, SoundExchange cites to Bobreski v. E.P.A., 284 F. Supp.2d 67,76 (D.D.C. 2003) and United States v. Iannone, 610 F.2d 943, 945–47 (D.C. Cir. 1979) for the proposition that subpoena power should not be found to exist absent an express statutory grant. SoundExchange then cites to Peters v. United States, 853 F.2d 692, 696 (9th Cir. 1988), asserting that even where an agency has broad

1 Another participant, Live365, Inc. (“Live365”) separately filed a brief in which it adopted the relevant arguments in RealNetworks’ initial motion.

2 SoundExchange cites to the full text of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix), which provides that CRJs may issue subpoenas where “resolution of the proceeding would be substantially impaired by the absence of such testimony or production of documents or tangible things.”

3 In distinguishing between “participants and witnesses” on one hand and “nonparticipants” on the other, SoundExchange cites to nonparticipants. Rather, it provides that “nothing in this clause shall preclude the Copyright Royalty Judges from requesting the production by a nonparticipant of information or materials relevant to the resolution by the Copyright Royalty Judges of a material issue of fact.”

5 While SoundExchange, in its written brief, initially argued that the CRJs could only subpoena “participants and witnesses,” it now appears that SoundExchange could not subpoena nonparticipants, at the January 12, 2010, hearing, SoundExchange conceded that the statute’s grant of authority to subpoena a “witness” includes those who are not necessarily participants, provided they have previously submitted testimony as a witness in the relevant proceeding. Hearing Transcript at 70.

6 Transcript at 72-74.
subpoena and investigatory authority, courts should be reluctant to assume the existence of authority to issue third party subpoenas where Congress has not specifically provided for them. SoundExchange also argues that if the CRJs were granted the authority to issue subpoenas to nonparticipants, then the last sentence of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix), which authorizes them to request information from nonparticipants, would be unnecessary, and that such an interpretation would violate an accepted principle of statutory construction against surplusage.\(^7\) RealNetworks and Live365 assert that section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) authorizes the issuance of subpoenas to nonparticipants and that neither the statute nor regulations limit this power only to participants in a proceeding. Unlike the briefs supporting the initial motion, their reply briefs focus directly on whether the CRJs possess authority to issue subpoenas to persons who are neither participants in the proceeding nor persons who the participants have designated to testify. In its reply brief, and in the January 12 hearing, RealNetworks argues that the plain language of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) demonstrates that the CRJs have power to subpoena “witnesses.” It asserts that SoundExchange’s citations to case law assessing agencies’ subpoena authority when Congress has not provided for such power through plain language are therefore irrelevant. RealNetworks argues that SoundExchange’s analysis of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) is unduly cramped and that the plain text of the statute undermines SoundExchange’s argument that “witness” should be understood to mean only a witness previously designated by a participant to give evidence. RealNetworks asserts that the common meaning of “witness” and “testimony” support its proposed plain language reading of the statute. RealNetworks also asserts that the plain language and the legislative history of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) demonstrate that the CRJs have power to subpoena “witnesses,” not just a small subset of witnesses as SoundExchange contends. RealNetworks offers that should the CRJs accept SoundExchange’s argument that the CRJs may only subpoena a witness previously designated by a participant to give evidence, it would run counter to language in the legislative history of the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004 that explains that the subpoena power was intended to prevent a party from circumscribing the type and amount of evidence considered in a proceeding. H.R. Rep. No. 108–408, at 33 (2004).

At the hearing, CBSI pointed out that the legislative history relied on by RealNetworks addresses proposed statutory language that was markedly different, and much broader, than that which was ultimately enacted by Congress.

RealNetworks’ reply brief also points out that the last sentence in section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) does not create surplusage because the authority to subpoena and the authority to request are not redundant, especially when there are distinct threshold requirements for employing the two differing actions. Under RealNetworks’ analysis, the threshold test for issuance of a subpoena to participants and witnesses is substantial impairment, whereas the threshold test for a request for information from nonparticipants is relevance.

In its reply brief, Live365 goes on to argue that if the CRJs’ subpoena power were limited to participants and witnesses who have already submitted statements to the CRJs, the subpoena power would be effectively meaningless since those provisions allow the CRJs to compel testimony from parties and their witnesses. See 17 U.S.C. 803(b)(6)(C)(v)–(vii). Thus, according to Live 365, Congress must have been contemplating the ability to compel testimony from nonparticipant third parties.

IV. Register’s Determination

A review of the written submissions and oral arguments offered by the parties and third party witnesses who supported and opposed the motion reveals that the question is not precisely whether the CRJs have the authority to “subpoena a nonparticipant,” but rather whether the CRJs have the authority to subpoena a person who is neither a participant in the proceeding nor a witness whose testimony has been submitted as part of a participant’s written direct statement. While SoundExchange’s initial submission posited a distinction between participants and witnesses on the one hand and nonparticipants on the other hand, at the time of the hearing on the motion SoundExchange refined its position to acknowledge that some nonparticipants may nevertheless be “witnesses” for purposes of 17 U.S.C. 803(b)(6)(C)(ix). Specifically, SoundExchange acknowledged that the CRJs have the authority to subpoena a nonparticipant whose testimony has previously been submitted by a participant in the relevant proceeding.\(^8\)

SoundExchange’s refinement of its position is more consistent with the language of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix), which empowers the CRJs to “issue a subpoena commanding a participant or witness to appear.” (Emphasis added). The question, then, is: who may be a “witness” for purposes of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix)?

In answering that question, one must look toward established canons of statutory construction which dictate that “the meaning of a statute must, in the first instance, be sought in the language in which the act is framed, and if that is plain, and if the law is within the constitutional authority of the law-making body which passed it, the sole function of the courts is to enforce it according to its terms.”\(^9\) Caminetti v. United States, 242 U.S. 470, 485 (1917). The plain meaning of the first sentence of this provision clearly authorizes the issuance of subpoenas to participants. The plain meaning of the same sentence also authorizes the CRJs to issue subpoenas to witnesses. Therefore, it is evident that certain persons other than participants (i.e. nonparticipants) may be subpoenaed, provided that they are “witnesses.” Unfortunately, this analysis does not answer the critical question currently before the CRJs regarding whether the authority to subpoena “witnesses” is, as SoundExchange and the proposed subjects of subpoenas suggest, limited to witnesses whose testimony has been filed as part of a participant’s written direct statement (a limited subset of nonparticipants), or whether the authority to subpoena witnesses includes any prospective witnesses, which would include all nonparticipants – subject to the other criteria regarding the probative value of their evidence.\(^9\)

In determining whether “witness” as used in section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) is limited to those who have already submitted testimony to the CRJs, one must, as noted above, look to the plain meaning of the statute. An accepted maxim of statutory construction dictates that in the absence of a definition, a statutory term should be construed in accordance with its natural meaning. FDIC v. Meyer, 510 U.S. 471 (1994).

\(^{7}\) CBSI, separately filed a brief in which it adopted the relevant arguments in SoundExchange’s brief, and it reiterated many of SoundExchange’s arguments at the January 12, 2010, hearing.

\(^{8}\) SoundExchange acknowledges that “there are times when some of the witnesses aren’t even under the control of a participant, and so you would have to issue a subpoena.” Hearing Transcript at 76.

\(^{9}\) With regard to both participants as well as witnesses, the CRJs may only issue a subpoena if the resolution of the proceeding would be substantially impaired by the absence of such testimony or production of documents or tangible things.
question here is, what is the natural meaning of the word “witness”? Black’s Law Dictionary defines “witness” as “One who sees, knows, or vouches for something.” Black’s Law Dictionary (8th ed. 2004). Additionally, Corpus Juris Secundum: A Contemporary Statement of American Law as Derived from Reported Cases and Legislation, states “The term witness, in its strict legal sense, means one who gives evidence in a cause before a court; and in its general sense includes all persons from whose lips testimony is extracted to be used in any judicial proceeding, and so includes deponents and affiants as well as persons delivering oral testimony before a court or jury.” 97 CJS Witnesses § 1 West, 1994. Neither of these definitions deems “witness” to be restricted to those whose testimony has been filed with the CRJs as part of a written, direct statement or, more generally, to those who have already given testimony. Therefore, there is no basis to conclude that Congress intended an alternative, more restrictive, meaning. Instead, the Register determines that “witness” as used in section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) includes anyone who knows something that is relevant, or alternatively anyone who has or gives evidence (as opposed to one who has given evidence) in a rate determination proceeding. This plain meaning interpretation includes witnesses who are nonparticipants, including those who have not previously been designated by a participant as a witness as well as those whose testimony has not been filed as part of a written direct statement.

The statutory interpretation principle of in pari materia, which offers that statutes relating to the same or a closely allied subject or object should be construed together and compared with each other, indicates that it is also useful to look to other federal statutes that authorize the issuance of subpoenas. 73 Am. Jur. 2d Statutes § 103 (2006). The United States Code is replete with provisions that authorize various officers of the United States to issue subpoenas, and it is common for those provisions expressly to provide a power to “subpoena witnesses” or “issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses,” or contain similar language. See, e.g., 5 U.S.C. § 1305 (Office of Personnel Management & Merit Systems Protection Board may “subpoena witnesses and records” in certain matters relating to administrative law judges); 8 U.S.C.A. § 1229a(b)(1) (Immigration judges “may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and presentation of evidence”); 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) (Federal Election Commission may “require by subpoena, signed by the chairman or the vice chairman, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all documentary evidence relating to the execution of its duties.”). In each of these cases, a plain reading of the statute leads to the conclusion that Congress was empowering the named officers to issue subpoenas to “witnesses” as the term is commonly understood, and not just to persons who were already participating in their proceedings. The same reading is the natural reading of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix).

In arguing for a more narrow interpretation of “witness,” SoundExchange, joined by the proposed subjects of subpoenas, suggests that the final sentence of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) limits the CRJs’ power with regard to nonparticipants. Under SoundExchange’s reading, if section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) were interpreted to allow the issuance of subpoenas to nonparticipants, the last sentence of the provision would be superfluous, and such a result would violate an accepted principle of statutory construction. However, the final sentence of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix), which states “nothing in this clause shall preclude the Copyright Royalty Judges from requesting the production by a nonparticipant of information or materials relevant to the resolution by the Copyright Royalty Judges of a material issue of fact,” does not address the CRJs’ power to subpoena testimony. Instead, it speaks to the power of the CRJs to request testimony. As RealNetworks accurately points out, there may be situations where the CRJs conclude that it might be useful to have a nonparticipant testify, but at the same time conclude that the resolution of the proceeding would not be substantially impaired by the absence of such testimony. In such instances, the CRJs would not be able to subpoena the nonparticipant. However, in such instances, the CRJs could, under the final sentence of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix), request the relevant testimony. Such a scenario clearly demonstrates that the final sentence is not rendered superfluous by a nonrestrictive interpretation of the subpoena power. The first part of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) authorizes the issuance of a subpoena to participants and witnesses, albeit bound by a finding that the absence of testimony would substantially impair the resolution of the proceeding. The second part of section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix), in a non-superfluous manner, preserves the ability to request testimony from a nonparticipant, provided that such testimony is relevant to the resolution of a material issue of fact and even if the absence of that testimony would not substantially impair the resolution of the proceeding.

SoundExchange correctly observes that the legislative history cited by RealNetworks was referring to proposed statutory text that was quite different from the statute as passed. However, it is unnecessary to look toward the legislative history for clarification where the plain meaning of the statute is clear. Even if there were ambiguity or lack of specificity in the statute, the legislative history that exists is consistent with the Register’s finding that the CRJs’ subpoena power is broad and not restricted to witnesses who have already submitted testimony to the CRJs. The legislative history evidences Congress’s intent to allow “the CRJs to subpoena additional witnesses.” H.R. Rep. No. 108–408, at 33 (2004). This portion of the House Report indicates that Congress intended the word “witness” to include additional persons beyond merely those who have previously been designated by a participant to give evidence. While it is true that the language discussed in the House Report imparted broader authority than the statute as passed, there is no indication that in the legislation as enacted, Congress intended a more restrictive meaning of “witness.” Rather, it appears that subsequent to the filing of the House Report, Congress refined the statutory language in a way that required the CRJs to find a much higher degree of relevance and materiality before they would be permitted to issue subpoenas to witnesses, but not in any way that could affect the determination whether a particular person would be considered a “witness.”

The complete legislative history regarding the CRJs’ subpoena power indicates that the type of restrictions that SoundExchange currently argues for were largely reflected in statutory language that was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee but that ultimately was not adopted by Congress. As laid before the Senate, S. 1417 provided that the CRJs “may issue a subpoena commanding a participant or

10 At the time the House Report was filed, the language in the pending legislation permitted the CRJs to issue subpoenas “only if the evidence requested to be produced or that would be proffered by the witness is relevant and material.” H.R. Rep. No. 108–408, at 8 (2004). In the enacted legislation, that authority was narrowed to permit the issuance of subpoenas “if the Copyright Royalty Judges’ resolution of the proceeding would be substantially impaired by the absence of such testimony or production of documents or tangible things.” 17 U.S.C. 803(b)(6)(C)(ix).

The final sentence of the relevant subparagraph also stated that “A Copyright Royalty Judge may not issue a subpoena under this clause to any person who was a participant in a proceeding to determine royalty rates and has negotiated a settlement with respect to those rates.” Id. However, these two limitations on the CRJ’s subpoena power were amended on the Senate floor. The floor amendment removed the above-referenced final sentence of the relevant subparagraph, which would have prevented the CRJs from issuing a subpoena to any person who had been a participant in a proceeding to determine royalty rates and had negotiated a settlement. The floor amendment also removed any indication that a “witness” must be one “in a proceeding to determine royalty rates.” 150 Cong. Rec. S10590 (daily ed. October 6, 2004). The fact that these two restrictions, which are closely analogous to the one SoundExchange currently argues for, were not included in the statute as enacted indicates that Congress did not intend such limitations to be placed on the CRJs’ subpoena power.

The cases cited by SoundExchange are also inapplicable to the current inquiry. Bobreski v. E.P.A, 284 F. Supp.2d 67 (D.D.C. 2003) addressed a statute that generally withheld any grant of subpoena authority; United States v. Iannone, 610 F.2d 943 (D.C. Cir. 1979) spoke solely to the authority to subpoena the attendance and testimony of a witness, versus the mere authority to subpoena documentary information; and Peters v. United States, 853 F.2d 692 (9th Cir. 1988) addressed limitations on an administrative agency’s ability to issue a very unique type of subpoena often referred to as “John Doe” subpoenas which are directed in a blanket manner at unidentified targets. The court observed that such subpoenas, which are not at issue here, carry heightened privacy concerns and it was therefore “reluctant to assume the existence of the power to issue third-party subpoenas directed at unidentified targets where Congress has not provided for them specifically, nor provided procedural safeguards.” 853 F.2d 696.

Additionally, the CRJ’s regulations cited by the parties are not instructive in answering the referred question. The question presented to the Register is the breadth of the CRJ’s statutory authority to issue subpoenas. In answering that question, the statutory language, as well as the relevant legislative history and case law, provide the appropriate authority. Any limitation adopted through regulation by the CRJs regarding their ability to issue subpoenas during the discovery process prior to the consideration of the underlying statutory question cannot inform the Register’s determination as to the scope of the CRJ’s subpoena power under the statute.

Finally, Live355 argues in its reply brief that the CRJs would not need the subpoena power provided in the statute if it extended only to participants and witnesses identified in a party’s direct case. It maintains that the subpoena power would be effectively meaningless under this interpretation since other statutory provisions allow the CRJs to compel testimony from parties and their witnesses, citing 17 U.S.C. 803(b)(6)(C)(v)–(vii). That observation is persuasive. The CRJs can order a participant to provide additional documentation or testimony under their authority to conduct the rate setting proceeding. They do not need subpoena power to compel compliance from a participant. The participant can comply with the order or, should it or its witnesses fail to do so, the CRJs can strike the affected portion of the participant’s testimony. This option is a powerful enforcement mechanism but it only can work with participants and witnesses that voluntarily appear before the CRJs. Subpoena power, on the other hand, allows the CRJs to reach nonparticipants who are not part of the proceeding and it provides the CRJs with tools to compel compliance from persons who are not initially part of the proceedings. While it is true that, as SoundExchange points out, the statutory authority to issue subpoenas is silent with regard to enforcement, that is irrelevant to the inquiry at hand. It is not uncommon for Congress to grant subpoena authority in a statute that contains no stated enforcement mechanism. Where Congress grants subpoena authority in a statute that contains no stated enforcement mechanism, enforcement is achieved through a U.S. district court, and may be sought through the assistance of the United States Attorney’s office. Office of Legal Policy, U.S. Department of Justice, Report to Congress on the Use of Administrative Subpoena Authorities by Executive Branch Agencies and Entities, Pursuant to Public Law 106–544, at 9–10 (2002), (available at http://www.usdoj.gov/archive/index-olp.html).

For the above-stated reasons, the Register concludes that the CRJs do have the authority to subpoena a witness to appear and give testimony or to produce and permit inspection of documents or tangible things even when that witness is not a participant in the proceeding and his or her testimony has not yet been submitted in the proceeding. This authority is restricted to instances where the resolution of the proceeding would be substantially impaired by the absence of such testimony or production of documents or tangible things. Additionally, Congress expressly preserved the CRJs’ power to request information from nonparticipants in certain cases when the CRJs do not have the power to issue subpoenas. This power to request information may be invoked in those instances where such testimony is relevant to the resolution of a material issue of fact, even when its absence would not substantially impair the resolution of the proceeding (and, therefore, a subpoena could not be issued). The CRJs have not asked for any determination regarding what may constitute either substantial impairment of resolution of the proceeding or relevance to the resolution of a material issue of fact, and therefore no guidance is offered on those questions. It is, however, pertinent to observe that while the statute grants the CRJs the authority to issue subpoenas in certain circumstances, it does not compel them to issue subpoenas in any circumstance. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that even under the broader grant of subpoena power in the provision initially introduced in the House, Congress stated that “does not anticipate that the use of subpoena power will become a common occurrence” and that “[t]he CRJs are expected to exercise this power judiciously and only in those instances where they believe a subpoena is necessary to obtain information that the parties have not provided and that the judges deem necessary to make their decision.” H.R. Rep. No. 108–408, at 33 (2004).

February 22, 2010
Marybeth Peters,
Register of Copyrights.

[FR Doc. 2010–5806 Filed 3–18–04; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 1410–30–S

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
[NOTICE 10–027]

Notice of Information Collection
AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).