

examined other pertinent information. Based on its review of this evidence, OSHA finds that TUVAM meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.7 for expansion of its recognition, subject to

the limitations and conditions. OSHA, therefore, is proceeding with this final notice to grant TUVAM's expanded scope of recognition. OSHA limits the expansion of TUVAM's recognition to

include the site at Frankfurt, Germany listed above and the testing and certification of products for demonstration of conformance to the test standards shown below in Table 1.

TABLE 1—LIST OF APPROPRIATE TEST STANDARDS FOR INCLUSION IN TUVAM'S NRTL SCOPE OF RECOGNITION

Test standard	Test standard title
UL 61010–2–040 .....	Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use—Part 2–040: Particular Requirements for Sterilizers and Washer-Disinfectors Used to Treat Medical Materials.
UL 61010–2–091 .....	Standard for Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use—Part 2–091: Particular Requirements for Cabinet X-Ray Systems.

OSHA's recognition of the site limits TUVAM to performing product testing and certifications only to the test standards for which the site has the proper capability and programs, and for test standards in TUVAM's scope of recognition. OSHA's recognition of any NRTL for a particular test standard is limited to equipment or materials for which OSHA standards require third-party testing and certification before using them in the workplace. Consequently, if a test standard also covers any products for which OSHA does not require such testing and certification, a NRTL's scope of recognition does not include these products.

**A. Conditions**

Recognition is contingent on continued compliance with 29 CFR 1910.7, including but not limited to, abiding by the following conditions of recognition:

1. TUVAM must inform OSHA as soon as possible, in writing, of any change of ownership, facilities, or key personnel, and of any major change in its operations as a NRTL, and provide details of the change(s);
2. TUVAM must meet all the terms of its recognition and comply with all OSHA policies pertaining to this recognition; and
3. TUVAM must continue to meet the requirements for recognition, including all previously published conditions on TUVAM's scope of recognition, in all areas for which it has recognition.

Pursuant to the authority in 29 CFR 1910.7, OSHA hereby expands the scope of recognition of TUVAM as a NRTL, subject to the limitations and conditions specified above.

**III. Authority and Signature**

James S. Frederick, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this notice. Accordingly, the agency is

issuing this notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 657(g)(2), Secretary of Labor's Order No. 8–2020 (85 FR 58393; Sept. 18, 2020), and 29 CFR 1910.7.

Signed at Washington, DC.

**James S. Frederick,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.*

[FR Doc. 2024–00621 Filed 1–12–24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4510–26–P**

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

**Copyright Royalty Board**

**[Docket No. 23–CRB–0017–AU (RFC Media)]**

**Notice of Intent To Audit**

**AGENCY:** Copyright Royalty Board, Library of Congress.

**ACTION:** Public notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Copyright Royalty Judges announce receipt from SoundExchange, Inc., of a notice of intent to audit the 2020, 2021, and 2022 statements of account submitted by commercial webcaster and business establishment service RFC Media concerning royalty payments it made pursuant to two statutory licenses.

**ADDRESSES:** *Docket:* For access to the dockets to read background documents, go to eCRB at <https://app.crb.gov> and perform a case search for docket 23–CRB–0017–AU (RFC Media).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Anita Brown, (202) 707–7658, [crb@loc.gov](mailto:crb@loc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Copyright Act grants to sound recordings copyright owners the exclusive right to publicly perform sound recordings by means of certain digital audio transmissions, subject to limitations. Specifically, the right is limited by the statutory license in section 114, which allows nonexempt noninteractive digital subscription services, eligible nonsubscription services, and preexisting satellite digital

audio radio services to perform publicly sound recordings by means of digital audio transmissions. 17 U.S.C. 114(f). In addition, a statutory license in section 112 allows a service to make necessary ephemeral reproductions to facilitate digital transmission of the sound recording. 17 U.S.C. 112(e).

Licensees may operate under these licenses provided they pay the royalty fees and comply with the terms set by the Copyright Royalty Judges. The rates and terms for the section 112 and 114 licenses are codified in 37 CFR parts 380 and 382–84.

As one of the terms for these licenses, the Judges designated SoundExchange, Inc., (SoundExchange) as the Collective, *i.e.*, the organization charged with collecting the royalty payments and statements of account submitted by licensees, including those that operate commercial and noncommercial webcaster services, preexisting satellite digital audio radio services, new subscription services, and those that make ephemeral copies for transmission to business establishments. The Collective is also charged with distributing the royalties to the copyright owners and performers entitled to receive them under the section 112 and 114 licenses. *See* 37 CFR 380.4(d)(1), 382.5(d)(1), 383.4(a), 384.4(b)(1).

As the Collective, SoundExchange may, only once a year, conduct an audit of a licensee for any or all of the prior three calendar years to verify royalty payments. SoundExchange must first file with the Judges a notice of intent to audit a licensee and deliver the notice to the licensee. *See* 37 CFR 380.6(b), 382.7(b), 383.4(a) and 384.6(b).

On December 22, 2023, SoundExchange filed with the Judges a notice of intent to audit the statements of account submitted by commercial webcaster and business establishment service RFC Media for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022. The Judges must publish notice in the **Federal Register** within 30 days of receipt of a notice

announcing the Collective's intent to conduct an audit. See 37 CFR 380.6(c) 382.7(c), 383.4(a) and 384.6(c). This notice fulfills the Judges' publication obligation with respect to SoundExchange's December 22, 2023 notice of intent to audit commercial webcaster and business establishment service RFC Media for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

Dated: January 9, 2024.

**David P. Shaw,**

*Chief Copyright Royalty Judge.*

[FR Doc. 2024-00686 Filed 1-12-24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 1410-72-P**

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

### Copyright Royalty Board

[Docket Nos. 23-CRB-0016-AU (Cumulus Media), 23-CRB-0018-AU (Spanish Broadcasting System), 23-CRB-0019-AU (Stephens Media Group), 23-CRB-0020-AU (SummitMedia, LLC) 23-CRB-0021-AU (Urban One)]

### Notice of Intent To Audit

**AGENCY:** Copyright Royalty Board, Library of Congress.

**ACTION:** Public notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Copyright Royalty Judges announce receipt from SoundExchange, Inc., of notices of intent to audit the 2020, 2021, and 2022 statements of account submitted by commercial webcasters Cumulus Media, Spanish Broadcasting, Stephens Media Group, Summit Media, Urban One concerning royalty payments they made pursuant to two statutory licenses.

**ADDRESSES: Dockets:** For access to the dockets to read background documents, go to eCRB at <https://app.crb.gov> and perform a case search for docket 23-CRB-0016-AU (Cumulus Media), 23-CRB-0018-AU (Spanish Broadcasting System), 23-CRB-0019-AU (Stephens Media Group), 23-CRB-0020-AU (SummitMedia, LLC), or 23-CRB-0021-AU (Urban One).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Anita Brown, (202) 707-7658, [crb@loc.gov](mailto:crb@loc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Copyright Act grants to sound recordings copyright owners the exclusive right to publicly perform sound recordings by means of certain digital audio transmissions, subject to limitations. Specifically, the right is limited by the statutory license in section 114, which allows nonexempt noninteractive digital subscription services, eligible nonsubscription services, and preexisting satellite digital

audio radio services to perform publicly sound recordings by means of digital audio transmissions. 17 U.S.C. 114(f). In addition, a statutory license in section 112 allows a service to make necessary ephemeral reproductions to facilitate digital transmission of the sound recording. 17 U.S.C. 112(e).

Licensees may operate under these licenses provided they pay the royalty fees and comply with the terms set by the Copyright Royalty Judges. The rates and terms for the section 112 and 114 licenses are codified in 37 CFR parts 380 and 382-84.

As one of the terms for these licenses, the Judges designated SoundExchange, Inc., (SoundExchange) as the Collective, *i.e.*, the organization charged with collecting the royalty payments and statements of account submitted by licensees, including those that operate commercial and noncommercial webcaster services, preexisting satellite digital audio radio services, new subscription services, and those that make ephemeral copies for transmission to business establishments. The Collective is also charged with distributing the royalties to the copyright owners and performers entitled to receive them under the section 112 and 114 licenses. See 37 CFR 380.4(d)(1), 382.5(d)(1), 383.4(a), 384.4(b)(1).

As the Collective, SoundExchange may, only once a year, conduct an audit of a licensee for any or all of the prior three calendar years to verify royalty payments. SoundExchange must first file with the Judges a notice of intent to audit a licensee and deliver the notice to the licensee. See 37 CFR 380.6(b), 382.7(b), 383.4(a) and 384.6(b).

On December 22, 2023, SoundExchange filed with the Judges notices of intent to audit the statements of account submitted by commercial webcasters Cumulus Media, Spanish Broadcasting, Stephens Media Group, Summit Media, Urban One for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022. The Judges must publish notice in the **Federal Register** within 30 days of receipt of a notice announcing the Collective's intent to conduct an audit. See 37 CFR 380.6(c) 382.7(c), 383.4(a) and 384.6(c). This notice fulfills the Judges' publication obligation with respect to SoundExchange's December 22, 2023 notices of intent to audit commercial webcasters Cumulus Media, Spanish Broadcasting, Stephens Media Group, Summit Media, Urban One for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

Dated: January 9, 2024.

**David P. Shaw,**

*Chief Copyright Royalty Judge.*

[FR Doc. 2024-00684 Filed 1-12-24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 1410-72-P**

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

### Copyright Royalty Board

[Docket No. 23-CRB-0015-AU (BBNRadio.org)]

### Notice of Intent To Audit

**AGENCY:** Copyright Royalty Board, Library of Congress.

**ACTION:** Public notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Copyright Royalty Judges announce receipt from SoundExchange, Inc., of a notice of intent to audit the 2020, 2021, and 2022 statements of account submitted by noncommercial webcaster *BBNRadio.org* concerning royalty payments it made pursuant to two statutory licenses.

**ADDRESSES: Docket:** For access to the dockets to read background documents, go to eCRB at <https://app.crb.gov> and perform a case search for docket 23-CRB-0015-AU (*BBNRadio.org*).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Anita Brown, (202) 707-7658, [crb@loc.gov](mailto:crb@loc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Copyright Act grants to sound recordings copyright owners the exclusive right to publicly perform sound recordings by means of certain digital audio transmissions, subject to limitations. Specifically, the right is limited by the statutory license in section 114, which allows nonexempt noninteractive digital subscription services, eligible nonsubscription services, and preexisting satellite digital audio radio services to perform publicly sound recordings by means of digital audio transmissions. 17 U.S.C. 114(f). In addition, a statutory license in section 112 allows a service to make necessary ephemeral reproductions to facilitate digital transmission of the sound recording. 17 U.S.C. 112(e).

Licensees may operate under these licenses provided they pay the royalty fees and comply with the terms set by the Copyright Royalty Judges. The rates and terms for the section 112 and 114 licenses are codified in 37 CFR parts 380 and 382-84.

As one of the terms for these licenses, the Judges designated SoundExchange, Inc., (SoundExchange) as the Collective, *i.e.*, the organization charged with collecting the royalty payments and statements of account submitted by