

the Copyright Royalty Board's electronic filing and case management system, at <https://app.crb.gov/> and search for docket number CONSOLIDATED 16–CRB–0009–CD (2014–17).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Anita Blaine, Program Specialist, 202–707–7658, [crb@loc.gov](mailto:crb@loc.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Each year cable systems must submit royalty payments to the Register of Copyrights as required by the statutory license set forth in sec. 111 of the Copyright Act for the retransmission to cable subscribers of over-the-air television and radio broadcast signals. See 17 U.S.C. 111(d). The Copyright Royalty Judges (Judges) oversee distribution of royalties to copyright owners whose works were included in a qualifying transmission and who timely filed a claim for royalties.

Allocation of the royalties collected occurs in one of two ways. In the first instance, the Judges may authorize distribution in accordance with a negotiated settlement among all claiming parties. 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(4)(A). If all claimants do not reach agreement with respect to the royalties, the Judges must conduct a proceeding to determine the distribution of any royalties that remain in controversy. 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(4)(B). Alternatively, the Judges may, on motion of claimants and on notice to all interested parties, authorize a partial distribution of royalties, reserving on deposit sufficient funds to resolve identified disputes. 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(4)(C), 801(b)(3)(C).

On July 23, 2021, Worldwide Subsidy Group LLC dba Multigroup Claimants (MGC) filed with the Judges a motion requesting partial distributions in the amount of \$893,086 from the 2015 cable royalty fund, \$842,586 from the 2016 cable royalty fund, and \$839,111 from the 2017 cable royalty fund, pursuant to sec. 801(b)(3)(C) of the Copyright Act. 17 U.S.C. 801(b)(3)(C). Motion at 5.<sup>1</sup> MGC represents that the partial distribution amounts it requests are based on a formula that MGC developed that takes into consideration the amount of cable funds that have been collected for 2015, 2016, and 2017 and applying a “blended percentage of the aggregate cable funds attributable to 2010–2013 attributable to MGC’s devotional programming claims.” Motion at 4–5.<sup>2</sup>

The Settling Devotional Claimants (SDC) opposed the Motion as well as a

separate motion that MGC filed in the companion satellite docket. Settling Devotional Claimants’ Opposition to Multigroup Claimants’ Motion for Partial Distribution of 2015–2017 Cable and Satellite Royalty Funds (Opposition).<sup>3</sup> MGC filed a Reply in support of its Motion. See Multigroup Claimants’ Reply in Support of Motion for Partial Distribution of 2015–2017 Cable Royalties (Aug. 13, 2021).<sup>4</sup>

Prior to ruling on a motion for partial distribution filed under § 801(b)(3)(C) of the Copyright Act, the Judges must publish a notice in the **Federal Register** to determine whether any interested claimant entitled to receive such royalty fees has a reasonable objection to the partial distribution. Accordingly, this Notice seeks comments from interested claimants on whether any reasonable objection exists that would preclude the distribution to MGC of the requested amounts from the 2015–2017 cable royalty funds. As the Judges have commenced a distribution proceeding concerning 2014–2017 cable royalties, only claimants that have filed petitions to participate in the proceeding (or are included in a petition to participate filed on their behalf) are “interested claimants” for purposes of this Notice. Interested claimants objecting to the partial distribution must advise the Judges of the existence and extent of all objections by the end of the comment period. The Judges will not consider any objections with respect to the partial distribution motion that come to their attention after the close of the comment period.<sup>5</sup>

Dated: September 8, 2021.

**Jesse M. Feder,**

*Chief Copyright Royalty Judge.*

[FR Doc. 2021–19696 Filed 9–10–21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 1410–72–P**

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

### Copyright Royalty Board

[Docket No. CONSOLIDATED 16–CRB–0010–SD (2014–17)]

### Distribution of Satellite Royalty Funds

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

<sup>3</sup> The Opposition can be found at <https://app.crb.gov/document/download/25571>.

<sup>4</sup> The Reply can be found at <https://app.crb.gov/document/download/25602>.

<sup>5</sup> The Judges deem the SDC’s Opposition and MGC’s Reply to constitute timely comments and will consider them, together with any other comments they receive during the comment period, in determining whether any reasonable objection exists that would preclude the requested distribution to MGC.

**ACTION:** Notice requesting comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Copyright Royalty Judges solicit comments on a motion of Multigroup Claimants for partial distribution of 2015–2017 satellite royalty funds.

**DATES:** Comments are due on or before October 13, 2021.

**ADDRESSES:** Interested claimants must submit timely comments using eCRB, the Copyright Royalty Board’s online electronic filing application, at <https://app.crb.gov/>.

**Instructions:** All submissions must include a reference to the CRB and docket number CONSOLIDATED 16–CRB–0010–SD (2014–17). All submissions will be posted without change to eCRB at <https://app.crb.gov/> including any personal information provided.

**Docket:** For access to the docket to read submitted documents, go to eCRB, the Copyright Royalty Board’s electronic filing and case management system, at <https://app.crb.gov/> and search for docket number CONSOLIDATED 16–CRB–0010–SD (2014–17).

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

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Each year satellite systems must submit royalty payments to the Register of Copyrights as required by the statutory license set forth in section 119 of the Copyright Act for the retransmission to satellite subscribers of over-the-air television broadcast signals. See 17 U.S.C. 119(b). The Copyright Royalty Judges (Judges) oversee distribution of royalties to copyright owners whose works were included in a qualifying transmission and who timely filed a claim for royalties.

Allocation of the royalties collected occurs in one of two ways. In the first instance, the Judges may authorize distribution in accordance with a negotiated settlement among all claiming parties. 17 U.S.C. 119(b)(5)(A), 801(b)(3)(A). If all claimants do not reach an agreement with respect to the royalties, the Judges must conduct a proceeding to determine the distribution of any royalties that remain in controversy. 17 U.S.C. 119(b)(5)(B), 801(b)(3)(B). Alternatively, the Judges may, on motion of claimants and on notice to all interested parties, authorize a partial distribution of royalties, reserving on deposit sufficient funds to resolve identified disputes. 17 U.S.C. 119(b)(5)(C), 801(b)(3)(C).

On July 23, 2021, Worldwide Subsidy Group LLC dba Multigroup Claimants (MGC) filed with the Judges a motion

<sup>1</sup> The Motion can be found at <https://app.crb.gov/document/download/25502>.

<sup>2</sup> According to MGC, applying its formula to the cable royalties collected for 2015, 2016, and 2017, yields \$1,786,172 (for 2015), \$1,685,172 (for 2016), and \$1,678,223 (for 2017). MGC requests 50% of these amounts. Motion at 5.

requesting partial distributions of an amount confidentially calculated by the Licensing Division that equals 50% of the average satellite royalty awarded to MGC for 2010–2013, as applied against the 2015–2017 satellite royalties collected. Motion at 4.<sup>1</sup>

The Settling Devotional Claimants (SDC) opposed the Motion as well as a separate motion that MGC filed in the companion cable docket. See Settling Devotional Claimants' Opposition to Multigroup Claimants' Motion for Partial Distribution of 2015–2017 Cable and Satellite Royalty Funds (Opposition).<sup>2</sup> MGC filed a Reply in support of its Motion. See Multigroup Claimants' Reply in Support of Motion for Partial Distribution of 2015–2017 Satellite Royalties (Aug. 13, 2021).<sup>3</sup>

Prior to ruling on a motion for partial distribution filed under § 801(b)(3)(C) of the Copyright Act, the Judges must publish a notice in the **Federal Register** to determine whether any interested claimant entitled to receive such royalty fees has a reasonable objection to the partial distribution. Accordingly, this Notice seeks comments from interested claimants on whether any reasonable objection exists that would preclude the distribution to MGC of the requested amounts from the 2015–2017 satellite royalty funds. As the Judges have commenced a distribution proceeding concerning 2014–2017 satellite royalties, only claimants that have filed petitions to participate in the proceeding (or are included in a petition to participate filed on their behalf) are “interested claimants” for purposes of this Notice. Interested claimants objecting to the partial distribution must advise the Judges of the existence and extent of all objections by the end of the comment period. The Judges will not consider any objections with respect to the partial distribution motion that come to their attention after the close of the comment period.<sup>4</sup>

Dated: September 8, 2021.

**Jesse M. Feder,**

*Chief Copyright Royalty Judge.*

[FR Doc. 2021–19702 Filed 9–10–21; 8:45 am]

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<sup>1</sup> The Motion can be found at <https://app.crb.gov/document/download/25503>.

<sup>2</sup> The Opposition can be found at <https://app.crb.gov/document/download/25572>.

<sup>3</sup> The Reply can be found at <https://app.crb.gov/document/download/25603>.

<sup>4</sup> The Judges deem the SDC's Opposition and MGC's Reply to constitute timely comments and will consider them, together with any other comments they receive during the comment period, in determining whether any reasonable objection exists that would preclude the requested distribution to MGC.

## MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

[MCC FR 21–08]

### Report on Countries That Are Candidates for Millennium Challenge Account Eligibility in Fiscal Year 2022 and Countries That Would Be Candidates But for Legal Prohibitions

**AGENCY:** Millennium Challenge Corporation.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 requires the Millennium Challenge Corporation to publish a report that identifies countries that are “candidate countries” for Millennium Challenge Account assistance during fiscal year 2022. The report is set forth in full below.

(Authority: Section 608(a) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 7701, 7707(a))

Dated: September 8, 2021.

**Thomas G. Hohenthaner,**

*Acting VP/General Counsel and Corporate Secretary.*

### Report on Countries That Are Candidates for Millennium Challenge Compact Eligibility for Fiscal Year 2022 and Countries That Would Be Candidates But for Legal Prohibitions

#### Summary

This report to Congress is provided in accordance with section 608(a) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 7701, 7707(a) (the Act).

The Act authorizes the provision of assistance for global development through the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) for countries that enter into a Millennium Challenge Compact with the United States to support policies and programs that advance the progress of such countries to achieve lasting economic growth and poverty reduction. The Act requires MCC to take a number of steps in selecting countries with which MCC will seek to enter into a compact, including determining the countries that will be eligible countries for fiscal year (FY) 2022 based on (a) a country's demonstrated commitment to (i) just and democratic governance, (ii) economic freedom, and (iii) investments in its people, (b) the opportunity to reduce poverty and generate economic growth in the country, and (c) the availability of funds to MCC. These steps include the submission to the congressional committees specified in the Act and publication in the **Federal Register** of reports on the following:

- The countries that are “candidate countries” for FY 2022 based on their per capita income levels and their eligibility to receive assistance under U.S. law and countries that would be candidate countries but for specified legal prohibitions on assistance (section 608(a) of the Act);

- The criteria and methodology that the MCC Board of Directors (the Board) will use to measure and evaluate the relative policy performance of the “candidate countries” consistent with the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of section 607 of the Act in order to determine “eligible countries” from among the “candidate countries” (section 608(b) of the Act); and

- The list of countries determined by the Board to be “eligible countries” for FY 2022, identification of such countries with which the Board will seek to enter into compacts, and a justification for such eligibility determination and selection for compact negotiation (section 608(d) of the Act).

This report is the first of three required reports listed above.

#### Candidate Countries for FY 2022

The Act requires the identification of all countries that are candidate countries for FY 2022 and the identification of all countries that would be candidate countries but for specified legal prohibitions on assistance. Under sections 606(a) and (b) of the Act, candidate countries must qualify as low income or lower middle income countries as defined in the Act.

Specifically, a country will be a candidate country in the low income category for FY 2022 if it

- has a per capita income that is not greater than the World Bank's lower middle income country threshold for such fiscal year (\$4,095 gross national income per capita for FY 2022);
- is among the 75 countries identified by the World Bank as having the lowest per capita income; and
- is not ineligible to receive United States economic assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the Foreign Assistance Act), by reason of the application of the Foreign Assistance Act or any other provision of law.

A country will be a candidate country in the lower middle income category for FY 2022 if it

- has a per capita income that is not greater than the World Bank's lower middle income country threshold for such fiscal year (\$4,095 gross national income per capita for FY 2022);
- is not among the 75 countries identified by the World Bank as having the lowest per capita income; and