

information. OSHA did not perform any on-site reviews in relation to this application.

OSHA published the preliminary notice announcing CSL's expansion application in the **Federal Register** on October 31, 2016 (81 FR 75446). The Agency requested comments by November 15, 2016, but it received no comments in response to this notice. OSHA now is proceeding with this final notice to grant expansion of CSL's scope of recognition.

To obtain or review copies of all public documents pertaining to the

CSL's application, go to www.regulations.gov or contact the Docket Office, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Room N-3508, Washington, DC 20210. Docket No. OSHA-2009-0026 contains all materials in the record concerning CSL's recognition.

II. Final Decision and Order

OSHA staff examined CSL's expansion application, its capability to meet the requirements of the test standards, and other pertinent

information. Based on its review of this evidence, OSHA finds that CSL meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.7 for expansion of its recognition, subject to the limitation and conditions listed below. OSHA, therefore, is proceeding with this final notice to grant CSL's scope of recognition. OSHA limits the expansion of CSL's recognition to testing and certification of products for demonstration of conformance to the test standards listed in Table 1 below.

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

Test standard	Test standard title
UL 60745-1	Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools—Safety—Part 1: General Requirements.
UL 60745-2-1	Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools—Safety—Part 2-1: Particular Requirements for Drills and Impact Drills.
UL 60745-2-11	Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools—Safety—Part 2-11: Particular Requirements for Reciprocating Saws.
UL 60745-2-2	Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools—Safety—Part 2-2: Particular Requirements for Screwdrivers and Impact Wrenches.
UL 60745-2-3	Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools—Safety—Part 2-3: Particular Requirements for Grinders, Polishers and Disk-Type Sanders.
UL 60745-2-4	Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools—Safety—Part 2-4: Particular Requirements for Sanders and Polishers Other Than Disk Type.
UL 60745-2-5	Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools—Safety—Part 2-5: Particular Requirements for Circular Saws.
UL 60745-2-6	Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools—Safety—Part 2-6: Particular Requirements for Hammers.
UL 1741	Standard for Inverters, Converters, Controllers and Interconnection System Equipment for Use With Distributed Energy Resources.
UL 1778	Uninterruptable Power Systems.
UL 1083	Household Electric Skillets and Frying-Type Appliances.
UL 153	Standard for Portable Electric Lights.
UL 1598	Luminaires.
UL 1993	Self-Ballasted Lamps and Lamp Adapters.
UL 8750	Standard for Light Emitting Diode (LED) Equipment for Use in Lighting Products.
UL 935	Fluorescent-Lamp Ballasts.

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, an NRTL's scope of recognition does not include these products.

The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) may approve the test standards listed above as American National Standards. However, for convenience, we may use the designation of the standards-developing organization for the standard as opposed to the ANSI designation. Under the NRTL Program's policy (see OSHA Instruction CPL 1-0.3, Appendix C, paragraph XIV), any NRTL recognized for a particular test standard may use either the proprietary version of the test standard or the ANSI version of that standard. Contact ANSI to determine whether a test standard is currently ANSI-approved.

A. Conditions

In addition to those conditions already required by 29 CFR 1910.7, CSL must abide by the following conditions of the recognition:

1. CSL 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 an NRTL, and provide details of the change(s);
2. CSL must meet all the terms of its recognition and comply with all OSHA policies pertaining to this recognition; and
3. CSL must continue to meet the requirements for recognition, including all previously published conditions on CSL'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 CSL, subject to the limitation and conditions specified above.

III. Authority and Signature

David Michaels, Ph.D., MPH, 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. 1-2012 (77 FR 3912, Jan. 25, 2012), and 29 CFR 1910.7.

David Michaels,
Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

[Docket No. OSHA-2017-0004]

Occupational Safety and Health Administration Maritime Advisory Committee for Occupational Safety and Health (MACOSH)

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Notice of renewal of the MACOSH charter.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), and after consultation with the General Services Administration, the Secretary of Labor is renewing the charter for the Maritime Advisory Committee for Occupational Safety and Health. The Committee will better enable OSHA to perform its duties under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (the OSH Act) of 1970. The Committee is diverse and balanced, both in terms of segments of the maritime industry represented (*e.g.*, shipyard employment, longshoring, and marine terminal industries), and in the views and interests represented by the members.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amy Wangdahl, Director, Office of Maritime and Agriculture, Directorate of Standards and Guidance, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Room N-3609, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210; telephone: (202) 693-2066.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Committee will advise OSHA on matters relevant to the safety and health of employees in the maritime industry. This includes advice on maritime issues that will result in more effective enforcement, training, and outreach programs, and streamlined regulatory efforts. The maritime industry includes shipyard employment, longshoring, marine terminal, and other related industries, *e.g.*, commercial fishing and shipbreaking. The Committee will function solely as an advisory body in compliance with the provisions of FACA and OSHA's regulations covering advisory committees (29 CFR part 1912).

Authority and Signature

Jordan Barab, Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210, authorized the preparation of this notice pursuant to Sections 6(b)(1), and 7(b) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 655(b)(1), 656(b)), the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2), Section 41 of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 941), Secretary of Labor's Order 1-2012 (77 FR 3912, Jan. 25, 2012), and 29 CFR part 1912.

Signed at Washington, DC, on January 13, 2017.

Jordan Barab,

Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 2017-01407 Filed 1-19-17; 8:45 am]

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

U.S. Copyright Office

[Docket No. 2017-2]

Study on the Moral Rights of Attribution and Integrity

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

ACTION: Notice of inquiry.

SUMMARY: The United States Copyright Office is undertaking a public study to assess the current state of U.S. law recognizing and protecting moral rights for authors, specifically the rights of attribution and integrity. As part of this study, the Office will review existing law on the moral rights of attribution and integrity, including provisions found in title 17 of the U.S. Code as well as other federal and state laws, and whether any additional protection is advisable in this area. To support this effort and provide thorough assistance to Congress, the Office is seeking public input on a number of questions.

DATES: Written comments must be received no later than 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on March 9, 2017. Written reply comments must be received no later than 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on April 24, 2017. The Office may announce one or more public meetings, to take place after written comments are received, by separate notice in the future.

ADDRESSES: For reasons of government efficiency, the Copyright Office is using the *regulations.gov* system for the submission and posting of public comments in this proceeding. All comments must be submitted electronically. Specific instructions for submitting comments will be posted on the Copyright Office Web site at <https://www.copyright.gov/policy/moralrights/comment-submission/>. To meet accessibility standards, all comments must be provided in a single file not to exceed six megabytes (MB) in one of the following formats: Portable Document File (PDF) format containing searchable, accessible text (not an image); Microsoft Word; WordPerfect; Rich Text Format (RTF); or ASCII text file format (not a scanned document). All comments must include the name of the submitter and

any organization the submitter represents. The Office will post all comments publicly in the form that they are received. If electronic submission of comments is not feasible due to lack of access to a computer and/or the Internet, please contact the Office, using the contact information below, for special instructions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kimberley Isbell, Senior Counsel for Policy and International Affairs, by email at kisb@loc.gov or by telephone at 202-707-8350; or Maria Strong, Deputy Director for Policy and International Affairs, by email at mstrong@loc.gov or by telephone at 202-707-8350.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The term "moral rights" is taken from the French phrase *droit moral*, and generally refers to certain non-economic rights that are considered personal to an author.¹ Chief among these are the right of an author to be credited as the author of his or her work (the right of attribution), and the right of an author to prevent prejudicial distortions of the work (the right of integrity). These rights have a long history in international copyright law, dating back to the turn of the 20th century when several European countries included provisions on moral rights in their copyright laws.² A provision on moral rights was first adopted at the international level through the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works ("Berne Convention") during its Rome revision in 1928.³ The current text of article 6*bis*(1) of the Berne Convention states: "Independently of the author's economic rights, and even after the transfer of the said rights, the author shall have the right to claim authorship of the work and to object to any distortion, mutilation or other modification of, or other derogatory action in relation to, the said work, which would be prejudicial to his honor or reputation."⁴

In contrast to the early adoption of strong moral rights protections in

¹ In this Notice, we use the general term "author" to include all creators, including visual artists and performers.

² See Sam Ricketson & Jane C. Ginsburg, *International Copyright and Neighboring Rights: The Berne Convention and Beyond* ¶¶ 10.03-.04, at 587-89 (2d ed. 2006).

³ See Mihály Ficsor, *World Intellectual Property Organization, Guide to the Copyright and Related Rights Treaties Administered by WIPO and Glossary of Copyright and Related Rights Terms* ¶ BC-6*bis*, at 44 (2003).

⁴ Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works art. 6*bis*(1), Sept. 9, 1886, as revised July 24, 1971, and as amended Sept. 28, 1979, S. Treaty Doc. No. 99-27 (1986).