

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents: 560.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.017 hours–52 hours.

Frequency of Response: Recordkeeping requirement; On occasion reporting requirement; Quarterly reporting requirement; Third party disclosure requirement.

Total Annual Burden: 261,908 hours.

Total Annual Cost: \$1,295,500.

Nature of Response: Required to obtain or retain benefits.

Privacy Impact Assessment: No impact(s).

Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with this collection of information.

Needs and Uses: On November 29, 1999, the Community Broadcasters Protection Act of 1999 (CBPA), Pub. L. No. 106–113, 113 Stat. Appendix I at pp. 1501A–594–1501A–598 (1999), codified at 47 U.S.C. Section 336(f), was enacted. That legislation provided that a low power television (LPTV) licensee should be permitted to convert the secondary status of its station to the new Class A status, provided it can satisfy certain statutorily-established criteria. The CBPA directs that Class A licensees be subject to the same license terms and renewal standards as full-power television licenses and that Class A licensees be accorded primary status as television broadcasters as long as they continue to meet the requirements set forth in the statute for a qualifying low power station. The CBPA sets out certain certification and application procedures for LPTV licensees seeking Class A designation, prescribes the criteria LPTV licensees must meet to be eligible for Class A licenses, and outlines the interference protection Class A applicants must provide to analog, digital, LPTV and TV translator stations.

The CBPA directs that Class A stations must comply with the operating requirements for full-service television broadcast stations. Therefore, beginning on the date of its application for a Class A license and thereafter, a station must be “in compliance” with the Commission’s operating rules for full-service television stations, contained in 47 CFR part 73.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E7–6156 Filed 4–3–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–10–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission for Extension Under Delegated Authority

March 28, 2007.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection(s), as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, Public Law No. 104–13. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission’s burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) comments should be submitted on or before June 4, 2007. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: You may submit all your Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) comments by e-mail or U.S. postal mail. To submit your comments by e-mail send them to PRA@fcc.gov. To submit your comments by U.S. mail, mark them to the attention of Cathy Williams, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1–C823, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554 and Jasmeet Seehra, Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Room 10236 NEOB, 725 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503 or via Internet at Jasmeet_K_Seehra@omb.eop.gov or via fax at (202) 395–5167.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information about the information collection(s) send an e-mail to PRA@fcc.gov or contact Cathy Williams at (202) 418–2918.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060–1065.

Title: Implementation of Section 25 of the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992 Re: DBS Public Interest Obligation; 47 CFR 25.701.

Form Number: Not applicable.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents: 15.

Estimated Time per Response: 1 hour–10 hours.

Frequency of Response: Recordkeeping requirement; On occasion reporting requirement; One-time reporting requirement; Third party disclosure requirement.

Total Annual Burden: 375 hours.

Total Annual Cost: None.

Privacy Impact Assessment: No impact(s).

Nature of Response: Required to obtain or retain benefits.

Confidentiality: No need for confidentiality required.

Needs and Uses: The Commission has vacated an Order on Reconsideration, In the matter of Implementation of Section 25 Of The Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act Of 1992, Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) Public Interest Obligations, MM Docket 93–25 FCC 03–78, adopted April 9, 2003 and adopted in its place, in the same proceeding, a Second Order on Reconsideration of the First Report and Order, Sua Sponte Order on Reconsideration (“Second Order”) and accompanying rules FCC 04–44, released March 25, 2004. *The Second Order differs from the Order on Reconsideration with respect to two issues:* (1) The political broadcasting requirements, and (2) the guidelines concerning commercialization of children’s programming.

47 CFR 25.701(c)(1)(i)(C) states DBS providers may establish and define their own reasonable classes of immediately preemptible time so long as the differences between such classes are based on one or more demonstrable benefits associated with each class and are not based solely upon price or identity of the advertiser. Such demonstrable benefits include, but are not limited to, varying levels of preemption protection, scheduling flexibility, or associated privileges, such

as guaranteed time sensitive make goods. DBS providers may not use class distinctions to defeat the purpose of the lowest unit charge requirement. All classes must be fully disclosed and made available to candidates.

47 CFR 25.701(c)(1)(i)(D) states DBS providers may establish reasonable classes of preemptible with notice time so long as they clearly define all such classes, fully disclose them and make them available to candidates.

47 CFR 25.701(c)(1)(i)(E) states DBS providers may treat non preemptible and fixed position as distinct classes of time provided that they articulate clearly the differences between such classes, fully disclose them, and make them available to candidates.

47 CFR 25.701(c)(1)(i)(I) states DBS providers shall review their advertising records periodically throughout the election period to determine whether compliance with this section requires that candidates receive rebates or credits. Where necessary, DBS providers shall issue such rebates or credits promptly.

47 CFR 25.701(c)(1)(i)(M) states DBS providers must disclose and make available to candidates any make good policies provided to commercial advertisers. If a DBS provider places a make good for any commercial advertiser or other candidate in a more valuable program or daypart, the value of such make good must be included in the calculation of the lowest unit charge for that program or daypart.

47 CFR 25.701(c)(1)(ii) states at any time other than the respective periods set forth in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section, DBS providers may charge legally qualified candidates for public office no more than the charges made for comparable use of the facility by commercial advertisers. The rates, if any, charged all such candidates for the same office shall be uniform and shall not be rebated by any means, direct or indirect. A candidate shall be charged no more than the rate the DBS provider would charge for comparable commercial advertising. All discount privileges otherwise offered by a DBS provider to commercial advertisers must be disclosed and made available upon equal terms to all candidates for public office.

47 CFR 25.701(d) states each DBS provider shall keep and permit public inspection of a complete and orderly political file and shall prominently disclose the physical location of the file, and the telephonic and electronic means to access the file.

(1) *The political file shall contain, at a minimum:*

(i) A record of all requests for DBS origination time, the disposition of those requests, and the charges made, if any, if the request is granted. The "disposition" includes the schedule of time purchased, when spots actually aired, the rates charged, and the classes of time purchased; and

(ii) A record of the free time provided if free time is provided for use by or on behalf of candidates.

(2) DBS providers shall place all records required by this section in a file available to the public as soon as possible and shall be retained for a period of four years until December 31, 2006, and thereafter for a period of two years.

47 CFR 25.701(e)(3) requires DBS providers airing children's programming must maintain records sufficient to verify compliance with this rule and make such records available to the public. Such records must be maintained for a period sufficient to cover the limitations period specified in 47 U.S.C. 503(b)(6)(B).

47 CFR 25.701(f)(6) states: In addition to the political file requirements in Sec. 25.701(d), each DBS provider shall keep and permit public inspection of a complete and orderly record of:

(A) Quarterly measurements of channel capacity and yearly average calculations on which it bases its four percent reservation, as well as its response to any capacity changes;

(B) A record of entities to whom noncommercial capacity is being provided, the amount of capacity being provided to each entity, the conditions under which it is being provided and the rates, if any, being paid by the entity;

(C) A record of entities that have requested capacity, disposition of those requests and reasons for the disposition.

(ii) All records required by this paragraph shall be placed in a file available to the public as soon as possible and shall be retained for a period of two years.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. E7-6157 Filed 4-3-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-10-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Federal Advisory Committee Act; Communications Security, Reliability and Interoperability Council

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice of intent to establish.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, the purpose of this notice is to announce that a Federal Advisory Committee, known as the "Communications Security, Reliability and Interoperability Council" (hereinafter the "Council") is being established.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, Public Safety & Homeland Security Bureau, Attn: Lisa M. Fowlkes, 445 12th Street, SW., Room 7-C753, Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa M. Fowlkes, Federal Communications Commission, Public Safety & Homeland Security Bureau, 445 12th Street, SW., Room 7-C753, Washington, DC 20554. Telephone: (202) 418-7452, e-mail: lisa.fowlkes@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission has determined that the establishment of the Council is necessary and in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC" or "Commission") by law. The Committee Management Secretariat, General Services Administration concurs with the establishment of the Council. The purpose of the Council is to provide recommendations to the FCC to ensure optimal security, reliability and interoperability of communications systems, including telecommunications, media and public safety communications systems. This Council will replace the Network Reliability and Interoperability Council (NRIC) and the Media Security and Reliability Council (MSRC). The Council's duties will include: (1) Recommending to the FCC best practices to ensure the security, reliability, operability and interoperability of public safety communications systems; (2) evaluating ways to strengthen the collaboration between communication service providers and public safety agencies during emergencies; (3) recommending to the FCC ways to improve the Emergency Alert System (EAS), including best practices for EAS; (4) recommending to the FCC steps necessary to better prepare for shifts in communications usage patterns that likely would result from a pandemic flu outbreak; (5) recommending to the FCC technologies and systems that can best facilitate the communication of emergency information to and from hospitals, schools, day care facilities and other facilities that provide vital public services; (6) developing and