

database(s) to manage the use of DACA solutions to limit the interference potential among and between DACA and terrestrial uses. Comsearch suggests that “a centralized database approach offers several merits including: standardized data structures and format, efficiency in data provisioning, ease of maintenance, high accuracy and reliability, and streamlined interaction.” We seek comment on this “centralized database” approach.

To ensure that frequency reuse does not cause interference, wireless providers must ensure that they coordinate the transmitters in their network and coordinate with providers operating in adjacent markets on the same frequencies. We seek comment on whether similar procedures should be adopted for DACA technologies and, if so, what they should include.

Moreover, other than allocating dedicated spectrum for the use of DACA technologies, are there methods to ensure that frequency reuse does not cause interference or to minimize any such interference?

Several comments raised the concern that the use of DACA technologies during emergencies could overlap with the restoration of terrestrial services, potentially creating interference. We seek comment on ways to avoid this problem.

We also seek comment on DACA signal propagation.

We also seek comment on directional antennas and any other products that can help to mitigate or reduce interference.

AT&T suggests that the use of tethered aerostats, *i.e.*, aerostats tethered to the ground, would minimize interference concerns and propagate a more predictable signal, especially if equipped with stabilizers to minimize movement of the aerostat that accompanies the use of DACA technology. We seek comment on the suitability of tethered platforms.

### 3. Interoperability

Interoperability is a central requirement of emergency response communications between multiple disciplines and agencies. If DACA technologies are used for emergency communications, it is critical to ensure that they preserve interoperability for emergency responders. How can existing public safety network services be accessed using DACA solutions while preserving interoperability?

### C. Prioritization of Service and Access

DACA systems may have limitations in terms of the aggregate volume of traffic that can be supported by an aerial

platform, due to factors such as the size, weight, and power of DACA technologies. Such limitations may create a need to examine priorities among the various communications services that DACA systems might help restore. We seek comment on the issue of prioritizing certain communications services immediately following a catastrophic event.

### D. International Considerations

We recognize that radio transmissions, including from DACA transmitters, do not recognize political boundaries. Could DACA technologies operate in a way that would comply with the signal strength limits set forth in these agreements? If DACA technologies are unable to comply with technical criteria detailed in existing agreements with Canada and Mexico, we seek comment on what types of agreement would need to be reached with each country to permit DACA operations along the border.

### E. Conclusion

1. Ensuring that communications are available immediately following a catastrophic event is critical to emergency response. DACA brings the promise of a new tool that can be rapidly deployed and utilized when terrestrial infrastructure is not available, potentially facilitating the use of day-to-day commercial and public safety devices. This capability could save lives. We intend for the record generated by this proceeding to provide the opportunity for a thorough discussion of DACA technologies and solutions that address system performance, service prioritization, and governance issues.

Accordingly, it is ordered that, pursuant to sections 1, 4(i), 4(j), 4(o), 7(b), 301, 316 and 403 of the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i)-(j) & (o), 157(b), 301, 316 and 403, and § 1.430 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 1.430, this Notice of Inquiry is adopted.

Federal Communications Commission.

**Marlene H. Dortch,**  
*Secretary.*

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## FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

### Notice of Sunshine Act Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of the “Government in the Sunshine Act” (5 U.S.C. 552b), notice is hereby given that at 11:17 a.m. on Tuesday, June 12, 2012,

the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation met in closed session to consider matters related to the Corporation's supervision, corporate, and resolution activities.

In calling the meeting, the Board determined, on motion of Director Thomas J. Curry (Comptroller of the Currency), seconded by Director Jeremiah O. Norton (Appointive), concurred in by Director Richard Cordray (Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau), Director Thomas M. Hoenig (Appointive), and Acting Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg, that Corporation business required its consideration of the matters which were to be the subject of this meeting on less than seven days' notice to the public; that no earlier notice of the meeting was practicable; that the public interest did not require consideration of the matters in a meeting open to public observation; and that the matters could be considered in a closed meeting by authority of subsections (c)(4), (c)(6), (c)(8), (c)(9)(A)(ii), (c)(9)(B), and (c)(10) of the “Government in the Sunshine Act” (5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4), (c)(6), (c)(8), (c)(9)(A)(ii), (c)(9)(B), and (c)(10)).

The meeting was held in the Board Room of the FDIC Building located at 550-17th Street NW., Washington, DC.

Dated: June 12, 2012.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

**Robert E. Feldman,**  
*Executive Secretary.*

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## FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

### Update to Notice of Financial Institutions for Which the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Has Been Appointed Either Receiver, Liquidator, or Manager

**AGENCY:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

**ACTION:** Update Listing of Financial Institutions in Liquidation.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Corporation) has been appointed the sole receiver for the following financial institutions effective as of the Date Closed as indicated in the listing. This list (as updated from time to time in the **Federal Register**) may be relied upon as “of record” notice that the Corporation has been appointed receiver for purposes of the statement of policy published in the July 2, 1992 issue of the **Federal Register** (57 FR 29491). For further information