

Commercial Operations in the 3550–3650 MHz Band.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities, not-for-profit institutions, and state, local or tribal governments.

Estimated Number of Respondents and Responses: 110,782 respondents and 146,432 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.25–1 hour.

Frequency of Response: One time and on occasion reporting requirements; other reporting requirements—as needed basis for the equipment safety certification, and consistently (likely daily) responses automated via the device.

Obligation To Respond: Statutory authority for this currently approved information collection is contained in Sections 1, 2, 4(i), 4(j), 5(c), 302(a), 303, 304, 307(e), and 316 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154(i), 154(j), 155(c), 302(a), 303, 304, 307(e), and 316. Statutory authority for the revised information collection is contained in Sections 1, 2, 4(i), 4(j), 5(c), 302(a), 303, 304, 307(e), and 316 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 152, 154(i), 154(j), 155(c), 302(a), 303, 304, 307(e), and 316.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 52,977 hours.

Total Annual Costs: \$8,818,100.

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

Privacy Act Impact Assessment: No impact(s).

Needs and Uses: In the 3.5 GHz Order, the Commission adopted rules to protect existing licensees' registered base stations in the 3650–3700 MHz band from harmful interference from Citizens Broadband Radio Service users for a fixed transition period. Pursuant to Section 96.21(a)(1) and (2) of the Commission's rules, during the transition period, existing licensees will receive protection for operations that are within their Grandfathered Wireless Protection Zone, provided that: (1) The stations were registered in the Commission's Universal Licensing System (ULS) on or before April 17, 2015; and (2) as of April 17, 2016 the stations were constructed, in service, and fully compliant with the relevant operating rules.

The 3.5 GHz Order established rules for commercial use of 150 megahertz in the 3.5 GHz Band and creates a new Citizens Broadband Radio Service. The rules create additional capacity for

wireless broadband by adopting a new approach to spectrum management to facilitate more intensive spectrum sharing between commercial and federal users and among multiple tiers of commercial users. Freeing additional spectrum is one of the Commission's core spectrum policy goals and the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology recommended that this band would be particularly well suited for spectrum sharing.

Before the release of the 3.5 GHz Order, the band segment was currently reserved for use by Department of Defense (DoD) radar systems and commercial fixed satellite service (FSS) earth stations (in the 3600–3650 MHz portion of the band), as well as Grandfathered Wireless Broadband Radio Services. The *3.5 GHz Order* established a roadmap for making the entirety of the 3.5 GHz band available for commercial use in a phased manner. This sharing arrangement is part of a broader three-tiered sharing framework enabled by a Spectrum Access System (SAS). The SAS incorporates a dynamic spectrum database and serves as an advanced, highly automated frequency coordinator across the band.

Incumbent users represent the highest tier in this framework and receive interference protection from Citizens Broadband Radio Service users. Protected incumbents include the federal operations and FSS earth stations described above and, for a finite period, Grandfathered Wireless Broadband Licensees. Non-federal incumbents must register the parameters of their operations with the Commission and/or an SAS to receive protection from Citizens Broadband Radio Service users.

On August 19, 2016, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) and Office of Engineering and Technology (OET) released a Public Notice adopting the final methodology for determining Grandfathered Wireless Protection Zones for existing licensees in the 3650–3700 MHz band, establishing a baseline contour used to protect these areas. See 47 CFR 96.3 (Grandfathered Wireless Protection Zone), Wireless Telecommunications Bureau and Office of Engineering and Technology Announce Methodology for Determining the Protected Contours for Grandfathered 3650–3700 MHz Licensees, GN Docket No. 12–354, Public Notice, FCC 16–946 (Aug. 19, 2016). The Public Notice reiterated that licensees are required to certify which of their base stations were constructed, in service, and in full compliance with the rules by April 17, 2016. At the same time that licensees certify to the above

they must identify whether or not that base station has unregistered Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) and the distance to the furthest registered CPE for each sector.

The Commission's rules establishing registration and construction requirements for Grandfathered Wireless Broadband Licensees are intended to distinguish between “real” networks that have received substantial investment and provide socially productive service from “paper networks” whose only effect is to restrict spectrum accessible by the Citizens Broadband Radio Service. The revised information collection under sections 96.21(a)(1) and (2) will help the Commission and the SASs protect these existing networks from interference during the transition period while promoting spectral access and efficiency by new users in the band and is an important step in making this band available for commercial use. Further, the information will allow the licensees that have invested in such networks to receive interference protection as afforded by the rules.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016–24275 Filed 10–6–16; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[DA 16–1076]

Final Notice of Intent To Declare the International Section 214 Authorization of Redes Modernas de la Frontera SA de CV Terminated

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In this document, the International Bureau (Bureau) affords Redes Modernas de la Frontera SA de CV (Redes) final notice and opportunity to respond to the April 13, 2016 letter submitted by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), with the concurrence of the Department of Justice (DOJ) (collectively “the Agencies”) requesting that the FCC terminate, declare null and void and no longer in effect the international section 214 authorization issued to Redes under file number ITC–214–20070515–00189.

DATES: Submit comments on or before October 24, 2016.

ADDRESSES: The Bureau is serving a copy of the Public Notice on Redes by certified mail, return receipt requested,

at the last addresses of record appearing in Commission records. Redes should send its response to Denise Coca, Chief, Telecommunications and Analysis Division, International Bureau via email at Denise.Coca@fcc.gov and to Veronica Garcia-Ulloa, Attorney Advisor, Telecommunications and Analysis Division, International Bureau at Veronica.Garcia-Ulloa@fcc.gov and file it in IBFS under File No. ITC-214-20070515-00189.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, please contact Veronica Garcia-Ulloa, Attorney Advisor, Telecommunications and Analysis Division, International Bureau, (202) 418-0481.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the Executive Branch April 13, 2016 Letter, the Agencies state that Redes is no longer in business. The Agencies indicate that they issued their non-objection to the Commission granting the authorization provided that Redes abide by the commitments and undertakings contained in the July 10, 2007 Letter that Redes entered into with the Agencies. On July 5, 2016, the Bureau's Telecommunications and Analysis Division sent a letter to Redes at the last known addresses on record via certified, return receipt mail, asking Redes to respond to the Agencies' allegations by August 3, 2016. The Bureau July 5, 2016 Letter stated that failure to respond would result in the issuance of an order to terminate Redes' international section 214 authorization. Redes did not respond to the request. The FCC Form 499 Database states that Redes is no longer active as of May 1, 2009, and that the company has gone out of business in its entirety.

In addition, Redes may also be in violation of several other Commission rules and requirements. After having received an international section 214 authorization, pursuant to section 63.21(a), a carrier "is responsible for the continuing accuracy of the certifications made in its application" and must correct information no longer accurate, "and in any event, within thirty (30) days." There is no indication that Redes is currently providing service pursuant to its international section 214 authorization. If Redes has discontinued service that affected customers, it may also be in violation of section 63.19(a) of the Commission's rules requiring prior notification for such a discontinuance. As part of its authorization, Redes must file annual international telecommunications traffic and revenue as required by section 43.62 of the Commission rules. Section 43.62(b) states that "[n]ot later than July

31 of each year, each person or entity that holds an authorization pursuant to section 214 to provide international telecommunications service shall report *whether* it provided international telecommunications services during the preceding calendar year." Our records indicate that Redes has not filed an annual international telecommunications traffic and revenue report indicating whether or not Redes provided services in 2014 and 2015 and may be in violation of section 43.62 of the Commission rules. All carriers were required to file their section 43.62 traffic and revenue reports for data as of December 31, 2014 by July 31, 2015 and for data as of December 31, 2015 by July 31, 2016. Furthermore, Redes has an outstanding debt and consequently its account is red lighted through the Red Light Display System. Redes must visit the Commission's Red Light Display System's to pay its outstanding debt. Redes' outstanding debt involves regulatory fees. In addition to financial penalties, section 159(c)(3) of the Communications Act and section 1.1164(f) of the Commission's rules grant the Commission the authority to revoke authorizations for failure to timely pay regulatory fees.

Redes' failure to respond to this Public Notice will be deemed as an admission of the facts alleged by the Agencies and of the violations of the statutory and rule provisions set out above. The Bureau hereby provides final notice to Redes that it intends to take action to declare Redes' international 214 authorization terminated for failure to comply with conditions of its authorization. We further advise Redes that its non-compliance with the applicable regulatory provisions would warrant termination wholly apart from demonstrating Redes' inability to satisfy the conditions of its authorization. Redes must respond to this Public Notice and address the issues alleged in the Executive Branch April 13, 2016 Letter, no later than 15 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

The proceeding in this Notice shall be treated as a "permit-but-disclose" proceeding in accordance with the Commission's *ex parte* rules.

Federal Communications Commission.

Denise Coca,

Chief, Telecommunications & Analysis Division, International Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2016-24291 Filed 10-6-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notice of Termination; 10281 Independent National Bank; Ocala, Florida

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), as Receiver for 10281 Independent National Bank, Ocala, Florida (Receiver) has been authorized to take all actions necessary to terminate the receivership estate of Independent National Bank (Receivership Estate); the Receiver has made all dividend distributions required by law.

The Receiver has further irrevocably authorized and appointed FDIC-Corporate as its attorney-in-fact to execute and file any and all documents that may be required to be executed by the Receiver which FDIC-Corporate, in its sole discretion, deems necessary; including but not limited to releases, discharges, satisfactions, endorsements, assignments and deeds.

Effective October 1, 2016, the Receivership Estate has been terminated, the Receiver discharged, and the Receivership Estate has ceased to exist as a legal entity.

Dated: October 4, 2016

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Robert E. Feldman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016-24362 Filed 10-6-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714-01-P

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Notice of Termination; 10159 Valley Capital Bank, N.A.; Mesa, Arizona

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), as Receiver for 10159 Valley Capital Bank, N.A., Mesa, Arizona (Receiver) has been authorized to take all actions necessary to terminate the receivership estate of Valley Capital Bank, N.A. (Receivership Estate); the Receiver has made all dividend distributions required by law.

The Receiver has further irrevocably authorized and appointed FDIC-Corporate as its attorney-in-fact to execute and file any and all documents that may be required to be executed by the Receiver which FDIC-Corporate, in its sole discretion, deems necessary; including but not limited to releases, discharges, satisfactions, endorsements, assignments and deeds.

Effective October 1, 2016, the Receivership Estate has been terminated, the Receiver discharged,