

State and location	Community No.	Effective date authorization/cancellation of sale of flood insurance in community	Current effective map date	Date certain Federal assistance no longer available in SFHAs
Spanish Fort, City of, Baldwin County	010429	May 3, 1999, Emerg; June 17, 2002, Reg; April 19, 2019, Susp.do	Do.
Kentucky: Christian County, Unincorporated Areas	210277	May 2, 1997, Emerg; November 1, 1997, Reg; April 19, 2019, Susp.	April 19, 2019	April 19, 2019.
Princeton, City of, Caldwell County	210031	June 30, 1975, Emerg; August 19, 1986, Reg; April 19, 2019, Susp.do	Do.

*do = Ditto.
Code for reading third column: Emerg.—Emergency; Reg.—Regular; Susp.—Suspension.

Dated: March 29, 2019.

Katherine B. Fox,
Assistant Administrator for Mitigation, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration—FEMA Resilience, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
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BILLING CODE 9110–12–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[WC Docket No. 13–39, FCC 18–120]

Rural Call Completion

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission announces that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved, for a period of three years, the information collection associated with rules requiring intermediate providers to register with the Commission before offering to transmit covered voice communications that were adopted in the Commission’s Rural Call Completion, Third Report and Order (*Order*). This document is consistent with the *Order*, which stated that the Commission would publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of those rules.

DATES: The addition of 47 CFR 64.2115, published at 83 FR 47296, September 19, 2018, is effective May 15, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Zachary Ross, Competition Policy Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, at (202) 418–1033, or email: zachary.ross@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document announces that, on January 28, 2019, OMB approved, for a period of three years, the information collection relating to the rural call completion registry requirements for intermediate providers contained in the

Commission’s *Order*, FCC 18–120, published at 83 FR 47296, September 19, 2018. The OMB Control Number is 3060–1259. The Commission publishes this document as an announcement of the effective date of the rules. If you have any comments on the burden estimates listed below, or how the Commission can improve the collections and reduce any burdens caused thereby, please contact Nicole Ongele, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1–A620, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554. Please include the OMB Control Number, 3060–1259, in your correspondence. The Commission will also accept your comments via email at PRA@fcc.gov. To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

Synopsis

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the FCC is notifying the public that it received final OMB approval on January 28, 2019, for the information collection requirements contained in the modifications to the Commission’s rules in 47 CFR part 64. Under 5 CFR part 1320, an agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a current, valid OMB 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 current, valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number is 3060–1259.

The foregoing notice is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, October 1, 1995, and 44 U.S.C. 3507.

The total annual reporting burdens and costs for the respondents are as follows:

OMB Control Number: 3060–1259.

OMB Approval Date: January 28, 2019.

OMB Expiration Date: January 31, 2022.

Title: Rural Call Completion, WC Docket No. 13–39.

Form Number: N/A.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 168 respondents; 168 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 1 hour.

Frequency of Response: Third-party disclosure; one-time reporting requirement; on occasion reporting requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for this collection is contained in sections 1, 4(i), 201(b), 202(a), 217, and 262 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 201(b), 202(a), 217, and 262.

Total Annual Burden: 168 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No Cost.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: The Commission is not requesting that the respondents submit confidential information to the FCC. Respondents may, however, request confidential treatment for information they believe to be confidential under 47 CFR 0.459 of the Commission’s rules.

Privacy Act Impact Assessment: No impact(s).

Needs and Uses: The Improving Rural Call Quality and Reliability Act of 2017 (RCC Act), Public Law 115–129, requires the Commission to establish a registry for intermediate providers and requires intermediate providers to register with the Commission before offering to transmit covered voice communications. The information collected through this information collection will be used to implement Congress’s direction to the Commission to establish an intermediate provider registry.

Federal Communications Commission.

Katura Jackson,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019-07395 Filed 4-12-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MB Docket Nos. 18-63, 17-105; FCC 19-17]

Streamlined Reauthorization Procedures for Assigned or Transferred Television Satellite Stations; Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) adopts streamlined procedures for reauthorizing television satellite stations when they are assigned or transferred. This document continues the Commission's efforts to modernize its regulations and reduce unnecessary requirements that can impede competition and innovation in the media marketplace.

DATES: This rule is effective May 15, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julie Salovaara, Industry Analysis Division, Media Bureau, FCC, at *Julie.Salovaara@fcc.gov* or (202) 418-2330.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order, FCC 19-17, in MB Docket Nos. 18-63, 17-105, adopted on March 11, 2019, and released on March 12, 2019. The complete text of this document is available electronically via the search function on the FCC's Electronic Document Management System (EDOCS) web page at https://apps.fcc.gov/edocs_public/. The document is also available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Information Center, 445 12th Street SW, Room CY-A257, Washington, DC 20554. To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to *fcc504@fcc.gov* or call the FCC's Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (voice), (202) 418-0432 (TTY).

Synopsis

1. *Introduction:* In this Report and Order, the Commission adopts streamlined procedures for reauthorizing television satellite stations when such stations are assigned or transferred. The revised process will reduce the costs and burdens currently associated with transferring existing satellite stations. In a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), 83 FR 15531 (April 11, 2018), the Commission proposed to streamline this reauthorization process in order to eliminate potentially needless regulatory expense and delay. In response, commenters unanimously agree that the reauthorization process is unnecessarily costly and burdensome for both the station owner and the Commission. The Commission's action to streamline this process stems from its initiative to modernize its media regulations, and it furthers those efforts by reducing unnecessary requirements that can impede competition and innovation in the media marketplace.

2. *Background:* Television satellite stations are full-power terrestrial broadcast stations authorized under part 73 of the Commission's rules. They generally retransmit some or all of the programming of another full-power television station, known as the parent station, which typically is commonly owned or operated with the satellite station. The Commission authorized television satellite stations initially in sparsely populated areas with insufficient economic bases to support full-service stations and then later in larger markets when a proposed satellite could not viably operate as a full-service station. Television satellite stations are excepted from the Commission's multiple ownership limits, most significantly the Local Television Ownership Rule. The ownership exception is set forth in Note 5 of 47 CFR 73.3555. In order for the exception to apply, a television station must obtain authorization from the Commission to operate as a satellite. If a licensee of a satellite station seeks to assign or transfer the license to a new owner that wishes to continue operating the station as a satellite, the Commission's current procedures require the applicants to the transaction to make the same showing that is required for initial satellite authorization. This showing is required in response to a question concerning compliance with the Commission's multiple ownership rules at Application for Consent to Assignment of Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License, FCC Form 314, Section III, Question 6.b., and at Application for Consent to

Transfer Control of Entity Holding Broadcast Station Construction Permit or License, FCC Form 315, Section IV, Question 8.b.

3. In 1991, the Commission revised the standards for television stations seeking to obtain satellite status and adopted a rebuttable presumption that stations would qualify for satellite status if: (1) There was no "City Grade" contour overlap between the parent and the satellite station; (2) the satellite station served an underserved area; and (3) no alternative operator was ready and able to construct or to purchase and operate the satellite station as a full-service station. The Commission established detailed evidentiary standards for meeting the second and third criteria. If an applicant did not qualify for the presumption, the Commission evaluated the proposal on an ad hoc basis and granted the application if there were compelling circumstances warranting approval. The Commission stipulated that owners of authorized satellite stations seeking to assign or transfer the station were required to demonstrate that the conditions under which the station had been accorded satellite status continued to exist at the time of the assignment or transfer.

4. The transition to digital television service in 2009 rendered ineffectual the first prong of the Commission's presumptive standard as there is no precise digital counterpart to a station's analog City Grade contour. Accordingly, in its 2010/2014 media ownership review, the Commission clarified that, consistent with case law developed after the transition, it would evaluate all requests for new and continued satellite status on an ad hoc basis. As a practical matter, the second and third prongs of the Commission's presumptive standard continued to serve as guidelines under the ad hoc review. This shift in approach did not change the burden of proof for applicants seeking either an initial satellite station authorization or the continuation of existing satellite status in the transfer or assignment context.

5. In May 2017, the Commission launched an initiative to review its media regulations and eliminate or modify rules that are outdated, unnecessary, or unduly burdensome. That review prompted the suggestion from broadcasters that the Commission streamline the process for demonstrating the continued eligibility of a television satellite station in connection with an assignment or transfer of such a station. Based on those suggestions, the Commission proposed to revise the steps required for