

(k) *Adjustment vouchers.* Adjustment vouchers should be submitted if finalized indirect rates were received but the rates are not for the entire period of performance. For example, the base period of performance is for a calendar year but your indirect rates are by fiscal year. Hence, only part of the base period can be adjusted for the applicable final indirect rates. These invoices should be annotated with “adj” after the invoice number.

(l) *Final vouchers.* Final Vouchers shall be submitted if finalized rates have been received for the entire period of performance. For example, the base period of performance is for a calendar year but your indirect rates are by fiscal year. You have received finalized rates for the entire base period that encompass both fiscal years that cover the base period. In accordance with FAR 52.216-7, these invoices shall be submitted within 60 days after settlement of final indirect cost rates. They should be annotated with the word “Final” or “F” after the invoice number. Due to system limitations, the invoice number cannot be more than 11 characters to include spaces.

(m) *Completion vouchers.* In accordance with FAR 52.216-7(d)(5), a completion voucher shall be submitted within 120 days (or longer if approved in writing by the Contracting Officer) after settlement of the final annual indirect cost rates for all years of a physically complete contract. The voucher shall reflect the settled amounts and rates. It shall include settled subcontract amounts and rates. The prime contractor is responsible for settling subcontractor amounts and rates included in the completion invoice. Since EPA’s invoices must be on a period of performance basis, the contractor shall have a completion invoice for each year of the period of performance. This voucher must be submitted to the Contracting Officer for review and approval before final payment can be made on the contract. The Contracting Officer may request an audit of the completion vouchers before final payment is made. In addition, once approved, the Contracting Officer will request the appropriate closeout paperwork for the contract. For contracts separately invoiced by delivery or task order, provide a schedule showing final total costs claimed by delivery or task order and in total for the contract. In addition to the completion voucher, the contractor must submit the *Contractor’s Release; Assignee’s Release*, if applicable; the *Contractor’s Assignment of Refunds, Rebates, Credits and other Amounts; the Assignee’s Assignment of Refunds, Rebates, Credits and other Amounts*, if applicable; and the *Contractor’s Affidavit of Waiver of Lien*, when required by the contract.

Alternate I (May 19)

As prescribed in 1532.908, substitute the following paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) for paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) if used in a non-commercial time and materials type contract:

(c)(1) The Contractor shall prepare a contract level invoice or request for contract financing payment in accordance with the invoice preparation instructions. If contract work is authorized by individual task order

or delivery order (TO/DO), the invoice or request for contract financing payment shall also include a summary of the current and cumulative amounts claimed by cost element for each TO/DO and for the contract total, as well as any supporting data for each TO/DO as identified in the instructions.

(2) The invoice or request for contract financing payment that employs a fixed rate feature shall include current and cumulative charges by contract labor category and by other major cost elements such as travel, equipment, and other direct costs. For current costs, each cost element shall include the appropriate supporting schedules identified in the invoice preparation instructions.

(End of clause)

[FR Doc. 2019-09695 Filed 5-14-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MB Docket No. 18-23; FCC 19-10]

Elimination of Obligation To File Broadcast Mid-Term Report

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) eliminates a requirement of our rules that oblige certain broadcast television and radio stations to file the FCC Broadcast Mid-Term Report (Form 397). This requirement has become redundant now that most of the information that the form requests is readily accessible online via the Commission’s Online Public Inspection File (Public File). The Public File will be modified to allow stations to indicate whether they are subject to a mid-term review, as this is the only information not otherwise available. It therefore finds that eliminating this requirement will serve the public interest.

DATES: Effective May 15, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information, contact Jonathan Mark, Jonathan.Mark@fcc.gov, of the Media Bureau, Policy Division, (202) 418-3634. Direct press inquiries to Janice Wise at (202) 418-8165.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s Report and Order (*Order*), FCC 19-10, adopted February 14, 2019 and released on February 15, 2019. The full text of this document is available electronically via the FCC’s Electronic Document Management System (EDOCS) website at http://fjallfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/

or via the FCC’s Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS) website at <http://fjallfoss.fcc.gov/ecfs2/>. (Documents will be available electronically in ASCII, Microsoft Word, and/or Adobe Acrobat.) This document is also available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Information Center, which is located in Room CY-A257 at FCC Headquarters, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554. The Reference Information Center is open to the public Monday through Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. The complete text may be purchased from the Commission’s copy contractor, 445 12th Street SW, Room CY-B402, Washington, DC 20554. Alternative formats are available for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), by sending an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or calling the Commission’s Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418-0530 (voice), (202) 418-0432 (TTY).

Synopsis

I. Report and Order

1. In this Report and Order (*Order*), we eliminate the requirement in Section 73.2080(f)(2) of the Commission’s rules that certain broadcast television and radio stations file the FCC Broadcast Mid-Term Report (Form 397). Earlier this year, we issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) (83 FR 12313) proposing to eliminate Form 397, which requires stations to provide equal employment opportunity (EEO) information that is generally also available through other sources, including stations’ online public inspection files.¹ No commenter opposes elimination of this requirement. As set forth below, we conclude that eliminating this largely redundant reporting requirement will further our efforts to modernize our media rules and reduce unnecessary requirements without hindering the Commission’s ability to conduct mid-term reviews of broadcasters’ EEO practices.

2. Section 334(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (the Act), directs the Commission to conduct a mid-term review of broadcast stations’ employment practices. Commission staff reviews the EEO practices of broadcast

¹ *Elimination of Obligation to File Broadcast Mid-Term Report (Form 397) Under § 73.2080(f)(2); Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative*, MB Docket Nos. 18-23 and 17-105, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 2570 (2018) (NPRM) (83 FR 12313).

television stations in station employment units with five or more full-time employees,² and radio stations in employment units with eleven or more full-time employees, around the midpoint of broadcasters' eight-year license terms. After completing a mid-term review, staff informs licensees of any necessary improvements in recruitment practices to ensure that they are in compliance with the Commission's EEO rules.

3. To facilitate mid-term reviews, the Commission adopted the current Form 397 in 2002.³ Licensees subject to mid-term review must file Form 397 at least four months prior to the four-year anniversary of the station's most recent license expiration date. Form 397 consists of three sections and requires stations to provide information that, with one exception, also is available in their public inspection files.⁴ First,

² A station employment unit is a station or a group of commonly owned stations in the same market that share at least one employee. 47 CFR 73.2080(e)(2). To alleviate the burden on small entities, the Commission limited obligations to establish an EEO program to station employment units with five or more full-time employees.

³ Form 397 is available at <https://transition.fcc.gov/Forms/Form397/397.pdf>. In 2000, eight years after Congress enacted Section 334, the Commission adopted Form 397 to assist with the mid-term review process, among other changes to the EEO rules. See *Review of the Commission's Broadcast and Cable Equal Employment Opportunity Rules and Policies*, Report and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 2329, 2385, para. 136 (2000) (2000 Report and Order) (adopting Form 397, referred to as a "Statement of Compliance," as part of the mid-term review process and explaining that the form requires licensees to indicate whether they have complied with the Commission's EEO rules during the relevant review period). In 2001, the D.C. Circuit vacated in its entirety the 2000 rulemaking order for reasons unrelated to Form 397. See *MD/DC/DE Broad. Assoc. v. FCC*, 236 F.3d 13 (D.C. Cir. 2001) (finding unconstitutional one of the options the Commission adopted as part of its broadcast EEO outreach requirements in the 2000 Report and Order). In 2002, the Commission readopted Form 397, with modifications, including renaming the form, "Broadcast Mid-Term Report." See *Review of the Commission's Broadcast and Cable Equal Employment Opportunity Rules and Policies*, Second Report and Order, 17 FCC Rcd 24018, 24064, paras. 153, 164 (2002) (2002 EEO Order) (adopting a new broadcast EEO Rule in response to the D.C. Circuit's decision in *MD/DC/DE Broad. Assoc. v. FCC*, and readopting, with modifications, Form 397).

⁴ All broadcast stations subject to the mid-term review requirement are also separately required to maintain their public inspection files in the Online Public Inspection File, a central, Commission-hosted database, which can be accessed at <https://publicfiles.fcc.gov/>. See *Standardized and Enhanced Disclosure Requirements for Television Broadcast Licensee Public Interest Obligations*, Second Report and Order, 27 FCC Rcd 4535 (2012) (adopting online public file requirements for commercial and non-commercial TV and Class A TV stations); *Expansion of Online Public File Obligations to Cable and Satellite TV Operators and Broadcast and Satellite Radio Licensees*, Report and Order, 31 FCC Rcd 526, 558–59, para. 83 (2016) (determining, among other things, that online

stations must certify whether they have the requisite number of full-time employees to be subject to a mid-term review.⁵ As discussed below, because this piece of information is not otherwise available, we will implement a simple mechanism for stations to provide it to the Commission via the Online Public Inspection File (OPIF). Second, stations must identify, by name and title, "a particular official with overall responsibility for equal employment opportunity at the station." This official also must be identified in Form 396, Broadcast Equal Employment Opportunity Program Report, which must be included in a station's public file. Third, all stations subject to mid-term review must attach copies of their two most recent annual EEO public file reports to Form 397. Each station must also place these reports both in its public file and on its website, if it has one, on an annual basis. Each of the reports must be retained in the station's public file until its next license renewal is granted. Given the availability of this information to both the public and Commission staff even in the absence of Form 397, the record overwhelmingly supports elimination of the obligation to file the form.⁶

4. We adopt the NPRM's proposal to eliminate the requirement for broadcast television and radio stations to file Form 397. We agree with commenters that "eliminating this outdated filing requirement will reduce the burden on licensees and the unnecessary waste of administrative and material resources" without undermining our ability to conduct the statutorily-required mid-term reviews of broadcaster compliance with the EEO rules.⁷ Because the

public file requirements would be implemented on a rolling basis for AM and FM broadcast radio licensees with a final deadline of March 1, 2018).

⁵ See Form 397, Section I. This information is not currently available in the OPIF. *But see infra* paras. 8–9. Stations that do not have the requisite number of full-time employees are not required to file Form 397 but may do so if they choose. Form 397, Section I (explaining that stations without the requisite number of full-time employees "do not have to file this form with the FCC. However, you have the option to complete the certification below, return the form to the FCC, and place a copy in your station(s) public file.").

⁶ No commenter who filed in response to the NPRM opposed elimination of the form. One letter filed prior to release of the NPRM expresses a concern that eliminating Form 397 "sends a bad message [that] the agency is abandoning its public interest responsibilities." Letter from Yosef Getachew, Director of Media and Democracy Program, Common Cause, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MB Docket Nos. 18–23 and 17–105, at 1 (filed Feb 16, 2018). We emphasize, however, that elimination of the requirement to file this form has no effect on the statutorily-required mid-term review itself. See *infra* para. 4.

⁷ Nexstar Comments at 1. See also NAB Comments at 3 ("The information needed for the

transition to the OPIF is now complete,⁸ nearly all the information in Form 397 is easily accessible online. As noted above, the number of fulltime employees working at a station, which is the trigger for determining whether a station is subject to a mid-term review, is the only piece of information included in the Form 397 that is not currently available in a station's online public file. To address this issue, we will modify the OPIF, as described below, to enable broadcasters to provide this information to the Commission in a simple way and allow Commission staff to quickly identify stations subject to a mid-term review.

5. As an initial matter, we adopt our tentative conclusion that eliminating Form 397 is consistent with Section 334 of the Act. NAB and Nexstar, the only two commenters to weigh in on our statutory interpretation, agree with our tentative conclusion. Specifically, Section 334(a) prohibits revisions to EEO rules "in effect on September 1, 1992 (47 CFR 73.2080) as such regulations apply to television broadcast station licensees and permittees" and to the forms "used by such licensees and permittees to report pertinent employment data to the Commission."⁹ Section 334's legislative history identifies those forms as FCC Forms 395–B and 396 and, as noted above, the Commission did not adopt Form 397 until after the date listed in Section 334. Accordingly, based on the statutory language and legislative history, we conclude that Form 397 is not subject to the statutory limitation on revisions found in Section 334(a). In addition, although Section 334(b) directed the Commission to revise its regulations to require a mid-term review of television broadcast licensees' employment practices, it did not require the Commission to adopt Form 397. Thus, we adopt our tentative conclusion that Section 334(b) does not bar the Commission from eliminating Form 397, and we emphasize that the Commission

EEO mid-term review is already available to the FCC and the public in stations' online public files, and the stations that are subject to review can be identified without use of the Form. Eliminating the Form 397 filing requirement will have no impact whatsoever on the Commission's performance of mid-term reviews or broadcasters' compliance with the substantive EEO rules.").

⁸ As of March 1, 2018, all broadcast stations that are currently required to file Form 397 must now maintain their public inspection files in the OPIF.

⁹ 47 U.S.C. 334(a). Section 334 applies expressly to "television broadcast station licensees" and therefore does not mandate the Commission's regulation of radio licensees. 47 U.S.C. 334(b); NPRM, 33 FCC Rcd at 2573, para. 6. However, no commenter in the record has suggested modifying our rules to remove radio licensees from the broadcast mid-term review.

will continue to conduct mid-term reviews even in the absence of Form 397.¹⁰

6. We also adopt our tentative conclusion in the NPRM that eliminating the Form 397 filing requirement will reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens that no longer serve the public interest. Commenters recognize, prior to establishing the OPIF in 2012, “Form 397 was the only vehicle available to the [Commission] by which it could readily access the requisite documentation to complete its congressionally mandated task of review.” However, now that all broadcast licensees subject to a midterm review are also required to have an online public file,¹¹ the need for the physical submission of the Form 397 no longer exists. The information in Form 397 is duplicative of documentation and information already available in a station’s online public inspection file (*i.e.*, the requisite EEO contact information and copies of EEO public file reports) or that can easily be made available in the OPIF (*i.e.*, whether the station has the requisite number of full-time employees). Thus, as commenters contend, the burdens associated with filing Form 397, including “the consumption of internal administrative efforts to prepare and file the form in the system or pay the fees associated with having outside FCC counsel prepare and/or submit the form online on behalf of the licensee,” far outweigh its benefits.

7. In the NPRM, we sought comment on whether, if we adopted our proposal to eliminate Form 397, we should separately and more frequently solicit from broadcast licensees EEO point of contact information, the second piece of information collected via Form 397. We find persuasive commenters’ arguments that “a separate and singular [new] requirement to provide a station specific

¹⁰ NPRM, 33 FCC Rcd at 2573, para. 7. We similarly conclude that Section 334(c) does not preclude the Commission from eliminating Form 397. Although subsection (a) prohibits the Commission from revising the 1992 EEO rules, subsection (c) permits the Commission “to make nonsubstantive technical or clerical revisions” to those rules as are “necessary to reflect changes in technology, terminology, or Commission organization.” 47 U.S.C. 334(c). As noted in the NPRM, subsection (c), when considered in context, is most reasonably read as an exception to subsection (a)’s limitation prohibiting the Commission from revising the 1992 EEO Rules, which do not include the rule requiring submission of Form 397. See NPRM, 33 FCC Rcd at 2573–74, para. 7. Because the limitation in (a) does not apply to Form 397, neither does the exception to (a) that Congress carved out with subsection (c).

¹¹ As explained above, the EEO rules apply to TV, Class A TV, AM, and FM licensees, and online public file requirements apply to these same classes of licensees.

EEO contact beyond the context of the Form 397 is unnecessary.” Indeed, such a requirement already exists. Given that the Commission already solicits EEO point of contact information once every eight years through Form 396 and station licensee contact information on various FCC forms, we agree that soliciting this information elsewhere is unnecessary.

8. To ensure that Commission staff will still be able to identify which licensees are subject to a mid-term review in the absence of Form 397, we will require radio stations to answer a question about staffing size in order to upload an EEO public file report to the OPIF. In the NPRM, we identified two possible ways to make this information available, as proposed by NAB. The first, NAB’s preferred approach, would “require all subject stations to indicate whether they are subject to a mid-term review on their annual EEO public file report.” As the NPRM explained, however, “this proposal would not provide information in a format that easily could be aggregated,” and would potentially require Commission staff to manually review thousands of EEO public file reports in order to determine which stations are subject to a mid-term review. Alternatively, NAB suggested modifying the OPIF itself to require stations to indicate whether they are subject to a mid-term review as a prerequisite to filing their annual EEO public file report. The NPRM proposed that this could be achieved by “adding questions regarding staff size to each station’s public file that must be answered before the station can upload its EEO public file report.” NAB argues that this approach would require greater Commission staff resources than its first proposal, but does not explain why it believes this to be the case. No other commenter put forth alternative proposals or addressed the concerns raised by the Commission about the first proposal suggested by NAB.

9. We adopt NAB’s second proposal and require radio stations uploading an EEO public file report to the OPIF, as they are required to do annually under our rules, to identify whether their staff size is sufficient to trigger a mid-term review.¹² This information, entered into the OPIF itself rather than simply

¹² Specifically, radio licensees will be prompted to answer “Yes” or “No” regarding whether they have eleven or more full-time employees. All television stations required to upload an EEO public file report to the OPIF necessarily have sufficient staff sizes to trigger a mid-term review, as the requisite staff size for both obligations with respect to television employment units is five full-time employees. Thus, the very act of filing the report will be sufficient to identify these television stations. See 47 CFR 73.2080(d); *infra* note 5.

recorded on an uploaded document in a way that is not aggregable, will allow Commission staff to quickly and easily identify stations subject to mid-term review. As acknowledged in the NPRM, this approach will impose a one-time information technology resource cost on the Commission, but will also minimize the annual administrative burden of conducting the statutorily-required mid-term review. It also has the attribute of imposing only a *de minimis* burden on subject stations to answer an additional question at the time they upload their annual EEO report. We note that we anticipate that the necessary information technology work to effectuate this change will be completed well before the next radio midterm review cycle.¹³

10. In addition to the proposed elimination of Form 397, the NPRM also sought comment on “the FCC’s track record on EEO enforcement and how the agency can make improvements to EEO compliance and enforcement.” We received responsive comments from a group of 33 organizations (collectively the “EEO Supporters”). While these commenters did not address the NPRM’s proposal to eliminate Form 397, in response to the NPRM the EEO Supporters expressed concern over the degree to which the Commission has addressed “the core issue” of word-of-mouth recruiting “conducted by a homogenous, non-diverse staff,” or “cronyism,” within the broadcast industry.¹⁴ They also recommended that the Commission engage in audit reform and locate EEO staff in the Enforcement

¹³ The next radio renewal cycle begins later this year, and therefore the next mid-term cycle will begin in 2023. See <https://www.fcc.gov/media/radio/broadcast-radio-license-renewal>. We note that the deadline for filing Form 397 under the current renewal cycle has already passed for all television stations except those in Delaware and Pennsylvania, which have an April 1, 2019 deadline. These reports should continue to be filed. See *infra* note 50.

¹⁴ EEO Supporters Comments, MB Docket Nos. 18–23 and 17–105 at 2; Letter from David Honig, President Emeritus and Senior Advisor, Multicultural Media, Telecom and Internet Council, to Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, FCC, MB Docket Nos. 14–50, 09–182, 07–294, 04–256, 17–289, 98–204, 16–410, 18–23, and 17–105, at 2 (filed June 1, 2018) (EEO Supporters Ex Parte). The EEO Supporters assert that this practice perpetuates a “lack of diversity in the industry across generations,” and urge the Commission to use “certain racial and gender data” to identify stations who recruit primarily by word of mouth and require them to submit a Form 395. EEO Supporters Comments, MB Docket Nos. 18–23 and 17–105 at 3–4. The EEO Supporters also propose three additional EEO reforms, including reevaluating the Commission’s audit program, publication of an anonymized summary of EEO data, and relocating the EEO staff to the Commission’s Enforcement Bureau. *Id.* at 5–6.

Bureau.¹⁵ Within 90 days of adoption of this *Order*, the Commission will seek comment in a Further Notice on the FCC's track record on EEO enforcement and how the agency can make improvements to EEO compliance and enforcement.¹⁶

11. For the reasons discussed above, we find that § 73.2080(f)(2)'s requirement that certain broadcast television and radio stations file Form 397 is unduly burdensome and no longer necessary. We amend our rules to eliminate Form 397 after the completion

¹⁵ We note that the Commission recently has demonstrated its commitment to EEO enforcement by evaluating our audit program and consequently approving the relocation of Commission EEO enforcement staff and responsibilities to the Enforcement Bureau, as the EEO Supporters suggested. Press Release, FCC, Chairman Pai Statement on Proposal to Improve the FCC's Enforcement of Equal Employment Opportunity Rules (Jul. 3, 2018), <https://www.fcc.gov/document/chairman-pai-statement-proposal-improve-enforcement-eeo-rules>; *FCC Equal Employment Opportunity Audit and Enforcement Team Deployment*, Order, 33 FCC Rcd 7504 (FCC July 24, 2018). The reassignment will become effective when the appropriate clearance has been obtained and the Commission publishes the Order in the *Federal Register*. *Id.* at para. 10. See EEO Supporters Comments, MB Docket Nos. 18–23 and 17–105 at 5–6 (suggesting that “the Commission should determine whether EEO enforcement would more effectively and efficiently be performed by the Enforcement Bureau”); see also *Diversity and Competition Supporters Supplemental NPRM Comments* at 80–81 (Proposal 40, Create a New Civil Rights Branch of the Enforcement Bureau), filed in MB Docket No. 09–182 (April 3, 2012) (proposing to create a Civil Rights Branch of the Enforcement Bureau that would contain EEO enforcement).

¹⁶ We note that the EEO Supporters' request for the Commission to collect and publish an annual anonymized summary of aggregate broadcast licensee employment data is an issue closely related to issues raised in a separate pending proceeding. Likewise, the EEO Supporters' request for the Commission to impose particular requirements on stations that recruit primarily by word of mouth also relies on publishing this data, a matter that remains unresolved and pending in a separate proceeding. See *Review of the Commission's Broadcast and Cable Equal Employment Opportunity Rules and Policies*, Third Report and Order and Fourth Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 19 FCC Rcd 9973 (2004) (adopting revised FCC Form 395 (Annual Employment Report) for broadcast stations and MVPDs and seeking comment on the Commission's policies regarding public access to obtain data contained in the forms); see also EEO Supporters Comments, at 3–4 (suggesting that stations that recruit primarily by word of mouth should be required to submit *in camera* a Form 395). We also note that we received comments from the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights (Leadership Conference) that echoed the EEO Supporters' concerns in this docket. The Leadership Conference further argues that, before eliminating Form 397, the Commission should collect aggregate industry employment data on Form 395-B and improve the usability of all EEO data in our online databases. Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights Comments, MB Docket No. 17–105, at 1–3 (June 2, 2018). Given our conclusion above that Form 397 has become unnecessary and no longer serves a useful purpose, we do not agree with this contention.

of the current mid-term review cycle which ends on April 1, 2019.¹⁷

II. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

A. Final Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis

12. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA),¹⁸ an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was incorporated in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) in MB Docket 18–23.¹⁹ The Commission sought written public comments on proposals in the NPRM, including comment on the IRFA. The Commission received no comments on the IRFA. The present Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA.

13. *Need for, and Objectives of, the Report and Order.* The Report and Order (*Order*) stems from a Public Notice issued by the Commission in May 2017, launching an initiative to modernize the Commission's media regulations.²⁰ Numerous parties in that proceeding

¹⁷ This rule change will not become effective until after the completion of the current mid-term review periods for television stations in Delaware and Pennsylvania. See 47 CFR 73.1020(a)(18)(ii) (setting license renewal periods for Delaware and Pennsylvania at August 1, 2015). Accordingly, all television licensees in Delaware and Pennsylvania must file Form 397 in connection with the April 1, 2019 mid-term review deadline (four months prior to the four year anniversary of the license). We also note that we are amending the first sentence of 73.2080(f), as proposed in the NPRM, to alleviate any confusion or ambiguity that may have resulted from the construction of the prior rule. Our amendments serve to clarify that the Commission will conduct mid-term reviews of each broadcast television station that is part of an employment unit of five or more full-time employees and each radio station that is part of an employment unit of 11 or more full-time employees. See *infra* Appendix A (emphasis added). We note that these clarifying amendments are consistent with those proposed in Appendix A of the NPRM and that no commenter has opposed them. NPRM, 33 FCC Rcd at 2578. These modifications serve only to direct readers to requirements already present in the rule. See 47 CFR 73.2080(f) (“The following provisions apply to employment activity concerning full-time positions at each broadcast station employment unit . . . employing five or more persons in full-time positions, *except where noted*”) (emphasis added); see also FCC Form 397, Filing Instructions, at 2; Section I.

¹⁸ See 5 U.S.C. 603. The RFA, see 5 U.S.C. 601–612, has been amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), Pub. L. 104–121, Title II, 110 Stat. 857 (1996). The SBREFA was enacted as Title II of the Contract With America Advancement Act of 1996 (CWAAA).

¹⁹ *Elimination of Obligation to File Broadcast Mid-Term Report (Form 397) Under § 73.2080(f)(2); Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative, MB Docket Nos. 18–23 and 17–105, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 33 FCC Rcd 2570, para. 1 (2018) (NPRM).*

²⁰ *Commission Launches Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative*, MB Docket No. 17–105, Public Notice, FCC 17–58 (MB May 18, 2017) (initiating a review of rules applicable to media entities to eliminate or modify regulations that are outdated, unnecessary or unduly burdensome).

argued for elimination of the recordkeeping requirement at issue as redundant and unnecessary. The *Order* adopts the NPRM's proposal to eliminate a provision of the Commission's rules that obligates certain broadcasters to file a Broadcast Mid-Term Report documenting their compliance with the Commission's EEO requirements, without eliminating the mid-term review of employment practices.

14. Specifically, the *Order* eliminates the requirement that broadcast television stations in station employment units (SEUs) with five or more full-time employees, and radio stations in SEUs with 11 or more full-time employees, file Form 397 four months prior to the date four years after their most recent license expiration date.²¹ This *Order* reduces an outdated regulation and unnecessary regulatory burdens that can impede competition and innovation in media markets. It also announces changes to the Commission's Online Public Inspection File database (OPIF) in order for Commission staff to determine which stations are subject to the statutory mid-term review of employment practices.²²

15. Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the IRFA. No comments were filed in response to the IRFA.

16. *Response to Comments by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.* Pursuant to the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, which amended the RFA, the Commission is required to respond to any comments filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the SBA and to provide a detailed statement of any change made to the proposed rules as a result of those comments.²³ The Chief Counsel did not file any comments in response to this proceeding.

17. *Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which Rules Will Apply.* The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that will be affected by the rules adopted.²⁴ The RFA generally defines the term “small entity” as having the same meaning as the terms “small business,” “small organization,” and “small governmental jurisdiction.”²⁵ In addition, the term “small business” has the same meaning as the term “small business concern”

²¹ 47 CFR 73.2080(f)(2).

²² See *Order* at para. 9, n. 12.

²³ 5 U.S.C. 604(a)(3).

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ 5 U.S.C. 601(6).

under the Small Business Act.²⁶ A “small business concern” is one which: (1) Is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.²⁷ The final rules adopted herein affect small television and radio broadcast stations. A description of these small entities, as well as an estimate of the number of such small entities, is provided below.

18. *Television Broadcasting.* This Economic Census category “comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound.”²⁸ These establishments operate television broadcast studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public.²⁹ These establishments also produce or transmit visual programming to affiliated broadcast television stations, which in turn broadcast the programs to the public on a predetermined schedule. Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources. The SBA has created the following small business size standard for such businesses: Those having \$38.5 million or less in annual receipts.³⁰ The 2012 Economic Census reports that 751 firms in this category operated in that year. Of that number, 656 had annual receipts of less than \$25,000,000, and 95 had annual receipts of \$25,000,000 or more.³¹ Based on this data, we estimate that the majority of commercial television broadcasters are small entities under the applicable SBA size standard.

19. In addition, the Commission has estimated the number of licensed commercial television stations to be 1,349.³² Of this total, 1,277 stations had

revenues of \$38.5 million or less, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Television Database (BIA) on October 1, 2018. Such entities, therefore, qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. The Commission has estimated the number of licensed noncommercial educational (NCE) television stations to be 412.³³ The Commission, however, does not compile and does not have access to information on the revenue of NCE stations that would permit it to determine how many such stations would qualify as small entities.

20. We note, however, that in assessing whether a business concern qualifies as “small” under the above definition, business (control) affiliations³⁴ must be included. Our estimate, therefore likely overstates the number of small entities that might be affected by our action, because the revenue figure on which it is based does not include or aggregate revenues from affiliated companies. In addition, another element of the definition of “small business” requires that an entity not be dominant in its field of operation. We are unable at this time to define or quantify the criteria that would establish whether a specific television broadcast station is dominant in its field of operation. Accordingly, the estimate of small businesses to which the proposed rules would apply does not exclude any television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and therefore could be over-inclusive.

21. There are also 1,911 LPTV stations and 389 Class A stations.³⁵ Given the nature of these services, we will presume that all of these entities qualify as small entities under the above SBA small business size standard.

22. *Radio Stations.* This economic Census category “comprises establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting aural programs by radio to the public.”³⁶ The SBA has created the following small business size standard for this category: Those having \$38.5 million or less in annual receipts.³⁷

Station Totals, <https://www.fcc.gov/document/broadcast-station-totals-september-30-2018>.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ “[Business concerns] are affiliates of each other when one concern controls or has the power to control the other or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.” 13 CFR 21.103(a)(1).

³⁵ *Broadcast Station Totals supra* note 14.

³⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 NAICS Definitions, “515112 Radio Stations,” at <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>. This category description continues, “Programming may originate in their own studio, from an affiliated network, or from external sources.”

³⁷ 13 CFR 121.201; NAICS code 515112.

Census data for 2012 shows that 2,849 firms in this category operated in that year.³⁸ Of this number, 2,806 firms had annual receipts of less than \$25,000,000, and 43 firms had annual receipts of \$25,000,000 or more.³⁹ Therefore, based on the SBA’s size standard, the majority of such entities are small entities.

23. Apart from the U.S. Census, the Commission has estimated the number of licensed commercial AM radio stations to be 4,626 stations⁴⁰ and the number of commercial FM radio stations to be 6,737, for a total number of 11,363.⁴¹ Of this total, 11,362 stations had revenues of \$38.5 million or less, according to Commission staff review of the BIA Kelsey Inc. Media Access Pro Television Database (BIA) on October 1, 2018. In addition, the Commission has estimated the number of noncommercial educational FM radio stations to be 4,130.⁴² NCE stations are non-profit, and therefore considered to be small entities.⁴³ Therefore, we estimate that the majority of radio broadcast stations are small entities.

24. *Description of Reporting, Record Keeping, and Other Compliance Requirements for Small Entities.* In this section, we identify the reporting, recordkeeping, and other compliance requirements in the *Order* and consider whether small entities are affected disproportionately by any such requirements.

25. *Reporting Requirements.* The *Order* does adopt new reporting requirements.⁴⁴ It requires radio stations to indicate whether they have the requisite number of full-time employees to be subject to a mid-term review.

26. *Recordkeeping Requirements.* The *Order* does not adopt new recordkeeping requirements.

27. *Other Compliance Requirements.* The *Order* does not adopt new compliance requirements.

28. *Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered.* The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its approach, which may include the following four alternatives (among others): (1) The establishment of

³⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, Table No. EC0751SSSZ4, *Information: Subject Series—Establishment and Firm Size: Receipts Size of Firms for the United States: 2012* (515112), http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2007_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ *Broadcast Station Totals supra* note 14.

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ 5 U.S.C. 601(4), (6).

⁴⁴ See *Order* at para. 9, n. 12.

²⁶ 5 U.S.C. 601(3) (incorporating by reference the definition of “small-business concern” in the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 632). Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 601(3), the statutory definition of a small business applies “unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the *Federal Register*.”

²⁷ 15 U.S.C. 632.

²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Definitions, “515120 Television Broadcasting,” <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ 13 CFR 121.201; 2012 NAICS Code 515120.

³¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Table No. EC1251SSSZ4, *Information: Subject Series—Establishment and Firm Size: Receipts Size of Firms for the United States: 2012* (515120 Television Broadcasting), https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ECN_2012_US_51SSSZ4&prodType=table.

³² FCC News Release, *Broadcast Station Totals as of September 30, 2018* (rel. Oct. 3, 2018) (*Broadcast*

differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities.⁴⁵

29. The *Order* eliminates the obligation imposed on certain broadcasters to file a Broadcast Mid-Term Report on employment practices. Eliminating this requirement is intended to modernize the Commission's regulations and reduce costs and recordkeeping burdens for affected entities, including small entities. Under the prior rule, affected entities were required to expend time and resources gathering and filing consolidated information that is largely already otherwise supplied to the Commission. The *Order* will require radio stations uploading an EEO public file report to answer one "either/or" question about staffing in order to determine their eligibility for the statutorily mandated mid-term review of broadcast equal employment practices. In the aggregate, replacing Form 397 with this requirement to provide additional information in the OPIF constitutes a reduction in burdens, and is as minimal a burden as possible for all entities, including small entities. Thus, we anticipate that affected small entities only stand to benefit from these revisions.

B. Paperwork Reduction Analysis

30. This document contains proposed new or revised information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520). The requirements will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review under Section 3507(d) of the PRA. OMB, the general public, and other Federal agencies will be invited to comment on the information collection requirements contained in this proceeding. The Commission will publish a separate document in the **Federal Register** at a later date seeking these comments. In addition, we note that, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107-198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4), the Commission previously sought specific comment on how it might further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

We have described impacts that might affect small businesses, which includes most businesses with fewer than 25 employees, in the FRFA.

C. Congressional Review Act

31. The Commission will send a copy of this Report and Order in a report to be sent to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, see 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

III. Ordering Clauses

32. Accordingly, *It is ordered* that, pursuant to the authority found in sections 1, 4(i), 4(j) and 334 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 154(j), and 334 this Report and Order *IS HEREBY ADOPTED*.

33. *It is further ordered* that this Report and Order *SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE* on May 1, 2019, except for those provisions which contain non-substantive modifications to existing information collection requirements that require approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The non-substantive modifications *WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE* upon the effective date announced when the Commission publishes a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing such OMB approval and the effective date.

34. *It is further ordered* that the Commission's Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Reference Information Center, *SHALL SEND* a copy of this Report and Order, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

35. *It is further ordered* that the Commission *SHALL SEND* a copy of the Report and Order in a report to Congress and the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (CRA), see 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

36. *It is further ordered* that, should no petitions for reconsideration or petitions for judicial review be timely filed, MB Docket No. 18-23 shall be *TERMINATED*, and its docket closed.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Equal employment opportunity, Radio, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Television.

Federal Communications Commission.

Katura Jackson,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary.

Final Rules

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 301, 303, 307, 309, 310, 334, 336, and 339.

■ 2. Amend § 73.2080 by revising paragraph (f)(2) to read as follows:

§ 73.2080 Equal Employment Opportunities (EEO).

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(2) The Commission will conduct a mid-term review of the employment practices of each broadcast television station that is part of an employment unit of five or more full-time employees and each radio station that is part of an employment unit of eleven or more full-time employees, four years following the station's most recent license expiration date as specified in § 73.1020. If a broadcast licensee acquires a station pursuant to FCC Form 314 or FCC Form 315 during the period that is to form the basis for the mid-term review, that review will cover the licensee's EEO recruitment activity during the period starting with the date it acquired the station.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2019-09626 Filed 5-14-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 190207082-9433-02]

RIN 0648-XG800

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Spiny Dogfish Fishery; 2019 and Projected 2020-2021 Specifications

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

⁴⁵ 5 U.S.C. 603(c)(1)-(4).