

from those who are healthy to prevent the spread of the quarantinable communicable disease.

* * * * *

Possession means U.S. territory.

Quarantine means the separation of an individual or group reasonably believed to have been exposed to a quarantinable communicable disease, but who is not yet ill, from others who have not been so exposed, to prevent the possible spread of the quarantinable communicable disease.

Quarantinable communicable disease means any of the communicable diseases listed in an Executive Order, as provided under § 361 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. § 264). Executive Order 13295, of April 4, 2003, as amended by Executive Order 13375 of April 1, 2005, contains the current revised list of quarantinable communicable diseases, and may be obtained at <http://www.cdc.gov> and <http://www.archives.gov/federal-register>. If this Order is amended, HHS will enforce that amended order immediately and update that Web site.

Surveillance means the temporary supervision by a public health official (or designee) of an individual or group, who may have been exposed to a quarantinable communicable disease, to determine the risk of disease spread.

* * * * *

U.S. territory means any territory (also known as possessions) of the United States, including American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

United States means the 50 States, District of Columbia, and the territories (also known as possessions) of the United States, including American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Vector means any animals (vertebrate or invertebrate) including arthropods or any noninfectious self-replicating system (e.g., plasmids or other molecular vector) or animal products that are known to transfer, or are capable of transferring, an infectious biological agent to a human.

■ 3. Revise § 71.32(a) to read as follows:

§ 71.32 Persons, carriers, and things.

(a) Whenever the Director has reason to believe that any arriving person is infected with or has been exposed to any of the communicable diseases listed in an Executive Order, as provided under section 361(b) of the Public Health Service Act, he/she may isolate, quarantine, or place the person under

surveillance and may order disinfection or disinfestation, fumigation, as he/she considers necessary to prevent the introduction, transmission or spread of the listed communicable diseases.

Executive Order 13295, of April 4, 2003, as provided under section 361 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264), and as amended by Executive Order 13375 of April 1, 2005, contains the current revised list of quarantinable communicable diseases, and may be obtained at <http://www.cdc.gov> and <http://www.archives.gov/federal-register>. If this Order is amended, HHS will enforce that amended order immediately and update this reference.

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■ 4. Add § 71.50 to subpart F to read as follows:

§ 71.50—Scope and definitions.

(a) The purpose of this subpart is to prevent the introduction, transmission, and spread of communicable human disease resulting from importations of various animal hosts or vectors or other etiological agents from foreign countries into the United States.

(b) In addition to terms in § 71.1, the terms below, as used in this subpart, shall have the following meanings:

Animal product or *Product* means the hide, hair, skull, teeth, bones, claws, blood, tissue, or other biological samples from an animal, including trophies, mounts, rugs, or other display items.

Educational purpose means use in the teaching of a defined educational program at the university level or equivalent.

Exhibition purpose means use as part of a display in a facility comparable to a zoological park or in a trained animal act. The animal display must be open to the general public at routinely scheduled hours on 5 or more days of each week. The trained animal act must be routinely schedule for multiple performances each week and open to the general public except for reasonable vacation and retraining periods.

In transit means animals that are located within the United States, whether their presence is anticipated, scheduled, or not, as part of the movement of those animals between a foreign country of departure and foreign country of final destination without clearing customs and officially entering the United States.

Isolation when applied to animals means the separation of an ill animal or ill group of animals from individuals, or other animals, or vectors of disease in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection.

Licensed veterinarian means an individual who has obtained both an advanced degree and valid license to practice animal medicine.

Person means any individual or partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, organization, or similar legal entity, including those that are not-for-profit.

Quarantine when applied to animals means the practice of separating live animals that are reasonably believed to have been exposed to a communicable disease, but are not yet ill, in a setting where the animal can be observed for evidence of disease, and where measures are in place to prevent transmission of infection to humans or animals.

Render noninfectious means treating an animal product (e.g., by boiling, irradiating, soaking, formalin fixation, or salting) in such a manner that renders the product incapable of transferring an infectious biological agent to a human.

Scientific purpose means use for scientific research following a defined protocol and other standards for research projects as normally conducted at the university level. The term also includes the use for safety testing, potency testing, and other activities related to the production of medical products.

You or your means an importer, owner, or an applicant.

Dated: December 13, 2012.

Kathleen Sebelius,
Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

[FR Doc. 2012–30723 Filed 12–21–12; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4163–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

44 CFR Part 64

[Docket ID FEMA–2012–0003; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–8261]

Suspension of Community Eligibility

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule identifies communities where the sale of flood insurance has been authorized under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that are scheduled for suspension on the effective dates listed within this rule because of noncompliance with the floodplain

management requirements of the program. If the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) receives documentation that the community has adopted the required floodplain management measures prior to the effective suspension date given in this rule, the suspension will not occur and a notice of this will be provided by publication in the **Federal Register** on a subsequent date. Also, information identifying the current participation status of a community can be obtained from FEMA's Community Status Book (CSB). The CSB is available at <http://www.fema.gov/fema/csb.shtm>.

DATES: The effective date of each community's scheduled suspension is the third date ("Susp.") listed in the third column of the following tables.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you want to determine whether a particular community was suspended on the suspension date or for further information, contact David Stearrett, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-2953.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NFIP enables property owners to purchase Federal flood insurance that is not otherwise generally available from private insurers. In return, communities agree to adopt and administer local floodplain management measures aimed at protecting lives and new construction from future flooding. Section 1315 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4022, prohibits the sale of NFIP flood insurance unless an appropriate public body adopts adequate floodplain management measures with effective enforcement measures. The communities listed in this document no longer meet that statutory requirement for compliance with program regulations, 44 CFR Part 59.

Accordingly, the communities will be suspended on the effective date in the third column. As of that date, flood insurance will no longer be available in the community. We recognize that some of these communities may adopt and

submit the required documentation of legally enforceable floodplain management measures after this rule is published but prior to the actual suspension date. These communities will not be suspended and will continue to be eligible for the sale of NFIP flood insurance. A notice withdrawing the suspension of such communities will be published in the **Federal Register**.

In addition, FEMA publishes a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that identifies the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) in these communities. The date of the FIRM, if one has been published, is indicated in the fourth column of the table. No direct Federal financial assistance (except assistance pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act not in connection with a flood) may be provided for construction or acquisition of buildings in identified SFHAs for communities not participating in the NFIP and identified for more than a year on FEMA's initial FIRM for the community as having flood-prone areas (section 202(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4106(a), as amended). This prohibition against certain types of Federal assistance becomes effective for the communities listed on the date shown in the last column. The Administrator finds that notice and public comment procedures under 5 U.S.C. 553(b), are impracticable and unnecessary because communities listed in this final rule have been adequately notified.

Each community receives 6-month, 90-day, and 30-day notification letters addressed to the Chief Executive Officer stating that the community will be suspended unless the required floodplain management measures are met prior to the effective suspension date. Since these notifications were made, this final rule may take effect within less than 30 days.

National Environmental Policy Act. This rule is categorically excluded from the requirements of 44 CFR Part 10, Environmental Considerations. No environmental impact assessment has been prepared.

Regulatory Flexibility Act. The Administrator has determined that this rule is exempt from the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act because the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, Section 1315, 42 U.S.C. 4022, prohibits flood insurance coverage unless an appropriate public body adopts adequate floodplain management measures with effective enforcement measures. The communities listed no longer comply with the statutory requirements, and after the effective date, flood insurance will no longer be available in the communities unless remedial action takes place.

Regulatory Classification. This final rule is not a significant regulatory action under the criteria of section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, Regulatory Planning and Review, 58 FR 51735.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism. This rule involves no policies that have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule meets the applicable standards of Executive Order 12988.

Paperwork Reduction Act. This rule does not involve any collection of information for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 44 CFR Part 64

Flood insurance, Floodplains.

Accordingly, 44 CFR Part 64 is amended as follows:

PART 64—[AMENDED]

- 1. The authority citation for Part 64 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp.; p. 329; E.O. 12127, 44 FR 19367, 3 CFR, 1979 Comp.; p. 376.

§ 64.6 [Amended]

- 2. The tables published under the authority of § 64.6 are amended as follows:

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
Region III				
West Virginia:				
Ceredo, Town of, Wayne County	540232	September 25, 1975, Emerg; May 17, 1989, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	January 2, 2013	January 2, 2013
Fort Gay, Town of, Wayne County	540202	April 29, 1975, Emerg; January 3, 1979, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do*	Do.

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
Kenova, City of, Wayne County	540221	April 9, 1975, Emerg; May 17, 1989, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Wayne County, Unincorporated Areas ..	540200	October 31, 1975, Emerg; September 18, 1987, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Region IV				
Kentucky:				
Magoffin County, Unincorporated Areas	210158	December 18, 1978, Emerg; March 4, 1986, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Salyersville, City of, Magoffin County ...	210159	July 8, 1975, Emerg; October 15, 1985, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Region VI				
Oklahoma:				
Hobart, City of, Kiowa County	400084	November 14, 1975, Emerg; June 29, 1982, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Kiowa County, Unincorporated Areas ...	400543	September 20, 1994, Emerg; N/A, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Lone Wolf, Town of, Kiowa County	400085	November 16, 1976, Emerg; June 29, 1982, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Mountain Park, Town of, Kiowa County	400086	November 3, 1976, Emerg; August 3, 1982, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Mountain View, Town of, Kiowa County	400087	October 30, 1975, Emerg; December 12, 1978, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Roosevelt, Town of, Kiowa County	400088	November 12, 1976, Emerg; March 23, 1982, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Snyder, City of, Kiowa County	400089	March 18, 1975, Emerg; April 15, 1980, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Texas:				
Lubbock, City of, Lubbock County	480452	May 24, 1973, Emerg; September 2, 1982, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Lubbock County, Unincorporated Areas	480915	April 16, 2002, Emerg; October 11, 2002, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Wolfforth, City of, Lubbock County	480918	N/A, Emerg; October 25, 2002, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Region VII				
Missouri:				
Baldwin Park, Village of, Cass County	290880	July 19, 1979, Emerg; August 5, 1985, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Belton, City of, Cass County	290062	September 3, 1974, Emerg; September 5, 1979, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Cass County, Unincorporated Areas	290783	April 21, 1975, Emerg; April 15, 1982, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Creighton, City of, Cass County	290063	August 3, 1979, Emerg; June 30, 1980, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Drexel, City of, Cass County	290064	June 23, 1975, Emerg; April 8, 1977, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Lake Annette, City of, Cass County	290953	N/A, Emerg; June 25, 2004, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Peculiar, City of, Cass County	290878	April 19, 1979, Emerg; September 10, 1984, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Pleasant Hill, City of, Cass County	295269	April 30, 1971, Emerg; September 15, 1972, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Raymore, City of, Cass County	290070	February 4, 1976, Emerg; May 15, 1986, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.
Riverview Estates, Village of, Cass County.	290957	N/A, Emerg; October 22, 2008, Reg; January 2, 2013, Susp.	.....do	Do.

*-do- = Ditto.

Code for reading third column: Emerg.—Emergency; Reg.—Regular; Susp.—Suspension.

Dated: December 7, 2012.

David L. Miller,

Associate Administrator, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2012-31106 Filed 12-21-12; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 9110-12-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[CG Docket No. 03-123; WC Docket No. 05-196; WC Docket No. 10-191; FCC 12-139]

Telecommunications Relay Services and Speech-to-Speech Services for Individuals With Hearing and Speech Disabilities; E911 Requirements for IP-Enabled Service Providers

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) reconsiders and clarifies certain aspects of the *iTRS Toll Free Order* in response to a petition for reconsideration and clarification filed by Sorenson Communications, Inc. (Sorenson). The Commission grants Sorenson's Petition and clarifies certain aspects of the user notification requirements and denies the remainder of the Petition relating to the database mapping requirements and establishing a one-year end date for the customer notification requirements.

DATES: Effective January 25, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Heather Hendrickson, Wireline Competition Bureau, (202) 418-7295.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Order on Reconsideration in CG Docket No. 03-123, WC Docket Nos. 05-196, 10-191, FCC 12-139, released on November 16, 2012. The full text of this document is available for public inspection during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Center, Room CY-A257, 445 12th Street SW., Washington, DC 20554. It is also available on the Commission's Web site at <http://www.fcc.gov>.

I. Introduction

1. In this Order, we grant in part a petition for reconsideration and clarification of the Commission's *iTRS Toll Free Order*, 76 FR 59551, September 27, 2011 filed by Sorenson Communications, Inc. (Sorenson). In that Order, the Commission adopted

rules to improve assignment of telephone numbers associated with Internet-based Telecommunications Relay Service (iTRS). For the reasons set forth below, the Commission grants Sorenson's Petition with respect to certain user notification requirements and denies the remainder of the Petition.

II. Background

2. Prior to 2008, there was no uniform numbering system for iTRS services; some iTRS users were reached via an IP address, while others were reached via toll free numbers. Because iTRS providers did not share their databases, the lack of standardized numbering hindered calls between people using different iTRS services. The widespread use of toll free numbers created additional competitive concerns because the users could not take their telephone numbers with them if they switched providers.

3. To address these concerns, beginning in 2008 the Commission adopted a series of orders that discouraged iTRS providers from issuing toll free numbers to their users. Ultimately, in the *iTRS Toll Free Order*, the Commission prohibited iTRS providers from issuing toll free numbers, requiring them instead to issue only geographically appropriate, ten-digit, North American Numbering Plan (NANP) telephone numbers. The Commission took this action because, in addition to the competitive concerns described above, the routine issuance of toll free numbers confused iTRS users, undermined the Commission's number conservation policy, increased costs to the TRS Fund, and potentially hindered responses to 911 calls.

4. Historically, when an iTRS user had a toll free number, the iTRS provider was the subscriber of record for that number; the user did not have a direct relationship with the toll free service provider. Under the rules the Commission adopted in the *iTRS Toll Free Order*, however, the iTRS user must be the toll free service provider's subscriber of record and must pay for the toll free subscription. The Order requires iTRS providers to facilitate this transition in various ways, notably by ensuring that iTRS users' toll free numbers are properly mapped in the TRS Numbering Directory (the numbering database used for iTRS services) and by explaining to users how they may keep or acquire a toll free number. The Order established a one-year transition period for iTRS providers to implement the new rules; the transition period ends on November 21, 2012.

5. In October 2011, Sorenson filed a petition seeking reconsideration and clarification of specific aspects of the *iTRS Toll Free Order*. Sorenson challenges aspects of the database mapping requirement and the customer notification requirement. No party opposed Sorenson's Petition, and one party—Hamilton Relay—filed in support.

III. Discussion

A. Database Mapping

6. The *iTRS Toll Free Order* requires iTRS providers to ensure that when an iTRS subscriber obtains a toll free number, that toll free number is properly mapped to that subscriber's NANP geographic number in the TRS Numbering Directory. The user's toll free number must be associated with the same Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) as that user's geographically appropriate NANP number in the TRS Numbering Directory.

7. Sorenson asks the Commission to reconsider this requirement, arguing that iTRS providers should not be required to map an iTRS user's toll free number to the user's URI in the TRS Numbering Directory. Sorenson claims that, because iTRS providers will no longer provision toll free numbers under the new rules, they will be unable to ensure that the information they receive about a number is accurate. Sorenson also claims that it will be unable to identify potential mistakes or changes when mapping a toll free number to the user's URI, such as if a user chooses to disconnect a toll free number and does not notify the iTRS provider. Sorenson further claims that mistakes in mapping will result in call failures due to database errors, and that the rules may enable fraud and spoofing by iTRS users. Sorenson argues that the Commission should consider alternative approaches. Specifically, Sorenson proposes that the Commission either (1) sever any connection between an iTRS user's toll free number and the TRS Numbering Directory, or (2) require another entity (not the iTRS provider) to verify that the toll free numbers and mappings are valid.

8. We deny Sorenson's Petition in this respect and decline to reconsider the database mapping requirements in the *iTRS Toll Free Order*. We do not find that Sorenson's concerns about linking a toll free number to an iTRS user's URI in the TRS Numbering Directory warrant a change to the current rules; nor do we find that Sorenson's proposed alternatives constitute a better approach.

9. As an initial matter, we note that the Commission addressed Sorenson's