

to-end infrastructure” for public safety. Congress has established 911 as the national emergency number to enable all citizens to reach emergency services directly and efficiently, irrespective of whether a citizen uses wireline or wireless technology when calling for help by dialing 911. Efforts by federal, state and local government, along with the significant efforts of wireline and wireless service providers, have resulted in the nearly ubiquitous deployment of this life-saving service.

The Order the Commission adopted on May 19, 2005, sets forth rules requiring providers of VoIP services that interconnect with the nation’s existing public switched telephone network (interconnected VoIP services) to supply E911 capabilities to their customers.

To ensure E911 functionality for customers of VoIP service providers the Commission requires the following information collections:

A. Location Registration. Requires providers to interconnected VoIP services to obtain location information from their customers for use in the routing of 911 calls and the provision of location information to emergency answering points.

B. Provision of Automatic Location Information (ALI). Interconnected VoIP service providers will place the location information for their customers into, or make that information available through, specialized databases maintained by local exchange carriers (and, in at least one case, a state government) across the country.

C. Customer Notification. Requires that all providers of interconnected VoIP are aware of their interconnected VoIP service’s actual E911 capabilities. That all providers of interconnected VoIP service specifically advise every subscriber, both new and existing, prominently and in plain language, the circumstances under which E911 service may not be available through the interconnected VoIP service or may be in some way limited by comparison to traditional E911 service.

D. Record of Customer Notification. Requires VoIP providers to obtain and keep a record of affirmative acknowledgement by every subscriber, both new and existing, of having received and understood this advisory.

E. User Notification. In addition, in order to ensure to the extent possible that the advisory is available to all potential users of an interconnected VoIP service, interconnected VoIP service providers must distribute to all subscribers, both new and existing, warning stickers or other appropriate labels warning subscribers if E911 service may be limited or not available

and instructing the subscriber to place them on or near the customer premises equipment used in conjunction with the interconnected VoIP service.

Section 506 of RAY BAUM’S Act

Section 506 of RAY BAUM’S Act, which requires the Commission to “consider adopting rules to ensure that the dispatchable location is conveyed with a 9–1–1 call, regardless of the technological platform used and including with calls from multi-line telephone system.” RAY BAUM’S Act also states that, “[i]n conducting the proceeding . . . the Commission may consider information and conclusions from other Commission proceedings regarding the accuracy of the dispatchable location for a 9–1–1 call” RAY BAUM’S Act defines a “9–1–1 call” as a voice call that is placed, or a message that is sent by other means of communication, to a PSAP for the purpose of requesting emergency services.

As part of implementing Section 506 of RAY BAUM’S Act, on August 1, 2019, the Commission adopted a *Report and Order (2019 Order)* amending, among other things, its 911 Registered Location and customer notification requirements applicable to VoIP service providers.

The Commission’s *2019 Order* changed the wording of section 9.11’s Registered Location requirements to facilitate the provision of automated dispatchable location in fixed and non-fixed environments. For non-fixed environments, the rule requires automated dispatchable location, if technically feasible. If not technically feasible, VoIP service providers may fall back to registered location, alternative location information for 911 calls, or a national emergency call center. Regarding customer notification requirements, the Commission afforded service providers flexibility to use any conspicuous means to notify end users of limitations in 911 service. In sum, the requirements adopted in the *2019 Order* leverage technology advancements since the 2005 *Order*, build upon the existing Registered Location requirement, expand options for collecting and supplying end-user location information with 911 calls, are flexible and technologically neutral from a compliance standpoint and serve a vital public safety interest.

NET 911 Act

The NET 911 Act explicitly imposes on each interconnected voice over internet Protocol (VoIP) provider the obligation to provide 911 and E911 service in accordance with the

Commission’s existing requirements. In addition, the NET 911 Act directs the Commission to issue regulations by no later than October 21, 2008 that ensure that interconnected VoIP providers have access to any and all capabilities they need to satisfy that requirement.

On October 21, 2008, the Commission released a *Report and Order (2008 Order)*, FCC 08–249, WC Docket No. 08–171, that implements certain key provisions of the NET 911 Act. As relevant here under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), the Commission requires an owner or controller of a capability that can be used for 911 or E911 service to make that capability available to a requesting interconnected VoIP provider under certain circumstances. In particular, an owner or controller of such capability must make it available to a requesting interconnected VoIP provider if that owner or controller either offers that capability to any commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) provider or if that capability is necessary to enable the interconnected VoIP provider to provide 911 or E911 service in compliance with the Commission’s rules. The information collection requirements contained in this collection guarantee continued cooperation between interconnected VoIP service providers and Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) in complying with the Commission’s E911 requirements.

Federal Communications Commission.

Cecilia Sigmund,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2020–13631 Filed 6–23–20; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The public portions of the applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, if any, are available for

immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank(s) indicated below and at the offices of the Board of Governors. This information may also be obtained on an expedited basis, upon request, by contacting the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank and from the Board's Freedom of Information Office at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/foia/request.htm>. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)).

Comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors, Ann E. Misback, Secretary of the Board, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington DC 20551-0001, not later than July 9, 2020.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Colette A. Fried, Assistant Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690-1414:

1. *Katz Acquisition Corporation, LLC, Tampa, Florida*; to become a bank holding company by acquiring 100 percent of the voting shares of Camp Grove Bancorp, Inc., and thereby indirectly acquire Camp Grove State Bank, both of Camp Grove, Illinois.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, June 19, 2020.

Yao-Chin Chao,

Assistant Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2020-13633 Filed 6-23-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request

AGENCY: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the intention of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) to request that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approve the proposed information collection project: *"Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Clinical Decision Support: Current State and Future Directions."* This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on March 25, 2020. AHRQ received no comments from members of the public. The purpose of this notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comment.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by 30 days after date of publication of this notice.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Doris Lefkowitz, AHRQ Reports Clearance Officer, (301) 427-1477, or by email at doris.lefkowitz@AHRQ.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Proposed Project

"Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Clinical Decision Support: Current State and Future Directions"

Research has shown that health care quality in the U.S. varies significantly and only half of adults receive evidence-based, recommended care. Individuals with multiple chronic conditions (42% of adults) and older adults are at particular risk for negative health outcomes. Current evidence shows that clinical decision support (CDS) systems improve adherence to evidence-based practices by analyzing patient data and making appropriate information available to the physician at the time they need it. CDS systems are usually electronic health record (EHR)-based, encompassing tools like alerts, clinical guidelines, patient reports and dashboards, diagnostic support, and workflow tools. These tools help reduce clinical errors and allow for customization to patient needs, improving quality of care and patient outcomes.

The AHRQ Patient-Centered (PC) CDS Learning Network (PC CDS LN) defines PC CDS as: "CDS that supports *individual* patients and their approved care givers and/or care teams in health-related decisions and actions by leveraging information from PCOR findings and/or patient-specific information (e.g., patient-generated health data)." Through PC CDS, AHRQ seeks to accelerate the movement of patient-centered outcomes research (PCOR) evidence into practice and to make CDS more shareable, standards-based, and publicly available.

Traditionally, CDS initiatives have focused on provider-directed guidelines and increasing the shareability of CDS artifacts; however, PC CDS targets both patients (and/or caregivers) and providers.

AHRQ's effort to support PC CDS has included efforts such as the PC CDS LN, CDS Connect, and other related grants and contracts. In this project, AHRQ seeks to conduct a comprehensive evaluation to assess the impact of AHRQ's PCOR CDS Initiative (the Initiative) on understanding of the current state of PC CDS and to identify gaps to guide AHRQ's future research.

This research has the following goal:

To assess the accomplishments and opportunities for the Initiative as a whole, and each of its four individual components: The PC CDS Learning Network, CDS Connect, Quantifying Efficiencies, and the U18 CDS Resource Grants.

This study is being conducted by AHRQ through its contractor, NORC at the University of Chicago, pursuant to AHRQ's statutory authority to disseminate government-funded research relevant to comparative clinical effectiveness research. 42 U.S.C. 299b-37(a)–(c).

Method of Collection

To achieve these goals, the evaluation team will use key informant interviews and a web-based survey to gather information about the programs from stakeholders, contributors, and users of the CDS Initiative programs.

Key Informant Interviews: The evaluation team will conduct semi-structured interviews with people involved in the Initiative's components, including representatives from academia, industry, health systems, and government. Key informants will include the following groups:

Leaders: Includes AHRQ project officers, contractor's senior staff, and senior consultants to Initiative components. Leaders are expected to have set the direction of the components or activities and to be familiar with the activities, the processes of implementation, and their outputs in their entirety.

Contributors: Includes lead authors or content developers for a product or output of a component, and may overlap with leaders. Examples of contributors from the PC CDS LN include lead authors of the Trust Framework, Opioid Action Plan, or Patient Blogs; examples from the CDS Connect include individuals who contributed CDS artifacts to the repository.

Participants: Includes individuals who participated in workgroups of either the PC CDS LN or CDS Connect, or participated in the development of one of the products.

Consumers: Includes individuals who have used a product developed by the Initiative, including artifacts found on