

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Effective December 1, 2016, the Copyright Office adopted regulations governing the submission of designated agent and service provider information to the Office pursuant to the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (“DMCA”) in connection with the implementation of an electronic registration system launched the same day.¹ Under that rule, service providers must provide their physical street address and may not provide a post office box absent “exceptional circumstances (e.g., where there is a demonstrable threat to an individual’s personal safety or security, such that it may be dangerous to publicly publish a street address where such individual can be located).”² Service providers seeking to provide a post office box as their address are required to first obtain a waiver of the street address requirement from the Copyright Office. To request a waiver, a service provider “must send a signed letter, addressed to the [Office],” that contains, among other things, “a detailed statement providing the reasons supporting the request, with explanation of the specific threat(s) to an individual’s personal safety or security.”³ Upon receipt, the Office evaluates these requests to determine whether the circumstances warrant a waiver.

Based on its experience administering the current waiver system, the Office has determined that it is unnecessary to require that waiver requests be sent by mail, and that also permitting electronic requests to be sent via email would be beneficial both to service providers and the Office. Moreover, it would further the goals of the designation regulations. Because waiver requests must be approved in advanced of being able to designate an agent, the amount of time that passes between the service provider submitting its request and the Office receiving and acting on the request can impact the service provider’s safe harbor protection under 17 U.S.C. 512. Thus, it is in everyone’s best interest that the Office receive these requests as quickly as possible. Not only is email a much faster and more efficient method of delivery than ordinary mail, but because of the Office’s physical location within the U.S. Capitol Complex, all mail, including waiver requests, undergo mandatory off-site security screening and decontamination before arriving at

the Offices, which can further delay delivery beyond what a service provider might normally anticipate.

Because this rule only adds an additional, optional method by which a request for a waiver may be submitted to the Office, this final rule is a non-substantive, procedural change not “alter[ing] the rights or interests of parties,” and thus is not subject to the notice and comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act.⁴ Furthermore, the Office finds good cause that permitting notice and comment would be “contrary to the public interest” in this instance.⁵ Because this final rule will make it even easier and faster for service providers to seek waivers, it is in the public’s best interest that it take effect without delay. For these same reasons, the Office is making this final rule effective immediately upon publication in the **Federal Register**.⁶

List of Subjects in 37 CFR Part 201

Copyright, General provisions.

Final Regulations

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Copyright Office amends 37 CFR part 201 as follows:

PART 201—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 1. The authority citation for part 201 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 17 U.S.C. 702.

- 2. Amend § 201.38 as follows:

- a. Revise paragraph (b)(1)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 201.38 Designation of agent to receive notification of claimed infringement.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

- (ii) A post office box may not be substituted for the street address for the

⁴ See *Nat’l Mining Ass’n v. McCarthy*, 758 F.3d 243, 250 (D.C. Cir. 2014) (“The critical feature of a procedural rule is that it covers agency actions that do not themselves alter the rights or interests of parties, although it may alter the manner in which the parties present themselves or their viewpoints to the agency.”) (internal quotation marks omitted); 5 U.S.C. 553(b) (notice and comment not required for “interpretative rules, general statements of policy, or rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice”).

⁵ See 5 U.S.C. 553(b) (notice and comment not required “when the agency for good cause finds . . . that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest”).

⁶ See *id.* at 553(d) (“The required publication or service of a substantive rule shall be made not less than 30 days before its effective date, except—(1) a substantive rule which grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction; (2) interpretative rules and statements of policy; or (3) as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule.”).

service provider, except in exceptional circumstances (e.g., where there is a demonstrable threat to an individual’s personal safety or security, such that it may be dangerous to publicly publish a street address where such individual can be located) and, upon written request by the service provider, the Register of Copyrights determines that the circumstances warrant a waiver of this requirement. To obtain a waiver, the service provider must make a written request submitted either by email, to poboxwaiver@copyright.gov, or by signed letter, addressed to the “U.S. Copyright Office, Office of the General Counsel” and sent to the address for time-sensitive requests set forth in § 201.1(c)(1). Requests must contain the following information: The name of the service provider; the post office box address that the service provider wishes to use; a detailed statement providing the reasons supporting the request, with explanation of the specific threat(s) to an individual’s personal safety or security; and an email address for any responsive correspondence from the Office. There is no fee associated with making this request. If the request is approved, the service provider may display the post office box address on its website and will receive instructions from the Office as to how to complete the Office’s electronic registration process.

Dated: February 10, 2020.

Maria Strong,

Acting Register of Copyrights and Director of the U.S. Copyright Office.

Approved by:

Carla D. Hayden,

Librarian of Congress.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

44 CFR Part 64

[Docket ID FEMA–2020–0005; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–8619]

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

¹ 81 FR 75695 (Nov. 1, 2016). Technical amendments to these regulations were subsequently adopted, effective May 10, 2017. 82 FR 21696 (May 10, 2017).

² 37 CFR 201.38(b)(1)(i)–(ii).

³ 37 CFR 201.38(b)(1)(ii).

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 <https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-status-book>.

DATES: Effective 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 Adrienne L. Sheldon, PE, CFM, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 400 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 212-3966.

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. FEMA has determined that the community suspension(s) included in

this rule is a non-discretionary action and therefore the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) does not apply.

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 IV				
Alabama:				
Atmore, City of, Escambia County	010071	April 2, 1975, Emerg; June 24, 1977, Reg; March 6, 2020, Susp.	March 6, 2020	March 6, 2020.

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
Escambia County, Unincorporated Areas	010251	March 31, 1998, Emerg; September 28, 2007, Reg; March 6, 2020, Susp.	do*	Do.

*-do- =Ditto.

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

Dated: February 18, 2020.

Eric Letvin,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Mitigation, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration—FEMA Resilience, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

[Docket No. FWS-R4-ES-2018-0010; 4500030113]

RIN 1018-BD06

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Section 4(d) Rule for Louisiana Pinesnake

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), adopt a rule under section 4(d) of the Endangered Species Act for the Louisiana pinesnake (*Pituophis ruthveni*), a reptile that is listed under the statute as threatened. This rule will provide measures to protect the species, which is from Louisiana and Texas.

DATES: This rule is effective March 30, 2020.

ADDRESSES: This final rule is available on the internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> in docket number FWS-R4-ES-2018-0010 and at <https://www.fws.gov/lafayette/>. Comments and materials we received, as well as supporting documentation we used in preparing this rule, are available for public inspection at <http://www.regulations.gov> and will be available by appointment, during normal business hours at: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Louisiana Ecological Services Office, 200 Dulles Drive, Lafayette, LA 70506; 337-291-3100.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph Ranson, Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Louisiana Ecological Services Office, at the

address above; telephone 337-291-3113. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service at 800-877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Previous Federal Actions

On October 6, 2016, the Service, under the authority of the Endangered Species Act, as amended (“Act” or “ESA”; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), published in the **Federal Register** a proposed rule to add the Louisiana pinesnake (*Pituophis ruthveni*), a reptile from Louisiana and Texas, as a threatened species to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife (81 FR 69454). This List is found in title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations in part 17 (50 CFR 17.11(h)). The final listing rule published on April 6, 2018 (83 FR 14958), and on that same day, we proposed a rule under section 4(d) of the Act for the Louisiana pinesnake (83 FR 14836). Please refer to those rulemaking documents for a detailed description of previous Federal actions concerning this species.

Background

The primary habitat feature that contributes to the conservation of the Louisiana pinesnake is open-canopy forest situated on well-drained sandy soils with an abundant herbaceous plant community that provides forage for the Baird’s pocket gopher (*Geomys breviceps*), which is the snake’s primary known source of food. In addition, Baird’s pocket gopher burrows are the primary known source of shelter for the Louisiana pinesnake. As discussed in the proposed listing rule, one of the primary threats to the Louisiana pinesnake is the continuing loss and degradation of the open pine forest habitat that supports the Baird’s pocket gopher. In the types of sandy soil in which the Louisiana pinesnake and pocket gopher are found (Wagner et al. 2014, p. 152; Duran 2010, p. 11; Davis et al. 1938, p. 414), the pocket gopher creates burrows at an average depth of about 18 centimeters (cm) (7 inches (in)) (Wagner et al. 2015, p. 54).

One of the primary features of suitable pocket gopher habitat is a diverse herbaceous (non-woody) plant

community with an adequate amount of forbs (non-grass herbaceous vegetation) that provide forage for the pocket gopher. Louisiana pinesnakes and pocket gophers are highly associated (Ealy et al. 2004, p. 389) and occur together in areas with herbaceous vegetation, a nonexistent or sparse midstory, and a low pine basal area (Rudolph and Burgdorf 1997, p. 117; Himes et al. 2006, pp. 110, 112; Wagner et al. 2017, p. 22). In a Louisiana forest system managed according to guidelines for red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) habitat, pocket gopher selection of habitat increased with increasing forb cover and decreased with increasing midstory stem density and midstory pine basal area (Wagner et al. 2017, p. 11). Few (less than 25 percent) sites used by pocket gophers had less than 18 percent coverage by forbs alone (Wagner et al. 2017, p. 22). Use by pocket gophers is also inhibited by increased midstory stem density and midstory pine basal area even when herbaceous vegetation is present (Wagner et al. 2017, pp. 20, 22, 25). Pocket gophers use areas with higher densities of trees much less frequently than areas with fewer stems, presumably because of greater root mass, which reduces burrowing efficiency (Wagner et al. 2017, pp. 11, 22).

One of the main causes of the degradation of this habitat is the decline in or absence of fire. Fire was the primary source of historical disturbance and maintenance, and prescribed fire reduces midstory and understory hardwoods and promotes abundant herbaceous groundcover in the natural communities of the longleaf-dominant pine ecosystem where the Louisiana pinesnake most often occurs. In the absence of regularly recurring, unsuppressed fires, open pine forest habitat requires active management activities essentially the same as those required to produce and maintain red-cockaded woodpecker foraging habitat. Those activities, such as thinning, prescribed burning, reforestation and afforestation, midstory woody vegetation control, herbaceous vegetation (especially forbs) enhancement, and harvest (particularly in stands that require substantial