

(2) to make Internet content, applications, or services accessible or usable (other than enabling individuals with disabilities to use an included browser to access such content, applications, or services).

(b) Industry flexibility

A manufacturer or provider may satisfy the requirements of subsection (a) with respect to such telephone or services by—

(1) ensuring that the telephone or services that such manufacture or provider offers is accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities without the use of third party applications, peripheral devices, software, hardware, or customer premises equipment; or

(2) using third party applications, peripheral devices, software, hardware, or customer premises equipment that is available to the consumer at nominal cost and that individuals with disabilities can access.

(June 19, 1934, ch. 652, title VII, § 718, as added Pub. L. 111-260, title I, § 104(a), Oct. 8, 2010, 124 Stat. 2761.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 111-260, title I, § 104(b), Oct. 8, 2010, 124 Stat. 2761, provided that: “Section 718 of the Communications Act of 1934 [47 U.S.C. 619], as added by subsection (a), shall take effect 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 8, 2010].”

§ 620. Relay services for deaf-blind individuals

(a) In general

Within 6 months after October 8, 2010, the Commission shall establish rules that define as eligible for relay service support those programs that are approved by the Commission for the distribution of specialized customer premises equipment designed to make telecommunications service, Internet access service, and advanced communications, including inter-exchange services and advanced telecommunications and information services, accessible by low-income individuals who are deaf-blind.

(b) Individuals who are deaf-blind defined

For purposes of this subsection,¹ the term “individuals who are deaf-blind” has the same meaning given such term in the Helen Keller National Center Act, as amended by the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1992 (29 U.S.C. 1905(2)).

(c) Annual amount

The total amount of support the Commission may provide from its interstate relay fund for any fiscal year may not exceed \$10,000,000.

(June 19, 1934, ch. 652, title VII, § 719, as added Pub. L. 111-260, title I, § 105, Oct. 8, 2010, 124 Stat. 2762; amended Pub. L. 111-265, § 2(4), (5), Oct. 8, 2010, 124 Stat. 2795.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Helen Keller National Center Act, referred to in subsec. (b), is title II of Pub. L. 98-221, Feb. 22, 1984, 98 Stat. 32, which is classified principally to chapter 21 (§ 1901 et seq.) of Title 29, Labor. The term “individuals who are deaf-blind” is defined in section 206(2) of the

¹ So in original. Probably should be “section.”

Act, as amended by Pub. L. 102-569, which is classified to section 1905(2) of Title 29. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1901 of Title 29 and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2010—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 111-265, § 2(5), inserted “low-income” after “accessible by”.

Pub. L. 111-265, § 2(4), made technical amendment to reference in original act which appears in text as reference to “October 8, 2010”.

§ 621. Rulemaking on loud commercials required

(a) Rulemaking required

Within 1 year after December 15, 2010, the Federal Communications Commission shall prescribe pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) a regulation that is limited to incorporating by reference and making mandatory (subject to any waivers the Commission may grant) the “Recommended Practice: Techniques for Establishing and Maintaining Audio Loudness for Digital Television” (A/85), and any successor thereto, approved by the Advanced Television Systems Committee, only insofar as such recommended practice concerns the transmission of commercial advertisements by a television broadcast station, cable operator, or other multichannel video programming distributor.

(b) Implementation

(1) Effective date

The Federal Communications Commission shall prescribe that the regulation adopted pursuant to subsection (a) shall become effective 1 year after the date of its adoption.

(2) Waiver

For any television broadcast station, cable operator, or other multichannel video programming distributor that demonstrates that obtaining the equipment to comply with the regulation adopted pursuant to subsection (a) would result in financial hardship, the Federal Communications Commission may grant a waiver of the effective date set forth in paragraph (1) for 1 year and may renew such waiver for 1 additional year.

(3) Waiver authority

Nothing in this section affects the Commission’s authority under section 1.3 of its rules (47 C.F.R. 1.3) to waive any rule required by this Act, or the application of any such rule, for good cause shown to a television broadcast station, cable operator, or other multichannel video programming distributor, or to a class of such stations, operators, or distributors.

(c) Compliance

Any broadcast television operator, cable operator, or other multichannel video programming distributor that installs, utilizes, and maintains in a commercially reasonable manner the equipment and associated software in compliance with the regulations issued by the Federal Communications Commission in accordance with subsection (a) shall be deemed to be in compliance with such regulations.

(d) Definitions

For purposes of this section—

(1) the term “television broadcast station” has the meaning given such term in section 325 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 325); and

(2) the terms “cable operator” and “multi-channel video programming distributor” have the meanings given such terms in section 602 of Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 522). (Pub. L. 111-311, §2, Dec. 15, 2010, 124 Stat. 3294.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Communications Act of 1934, referred to in subsec. (a), is act June 19, 1934, ch. 652, 48 Stat. 1064, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 609 of this title and Tables.

This Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(3), is Pub. L. 111-311, Dec. 15, 2010, 124 Stat. 3294, known as the Commercial Advertisement Loudness Mitigation Act or the CALM Act, which enacted this section and provisions set out as a note under section 609 of this title.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Commercial Advertisement Loudness Mitigation Act, or the CALM Act, and not as part of the Communications Act of 1934 which comprises this chapter.

CHAPTER 6—COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE SYSTEM

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Sec.
701. Omitted.
702. Definitions.
703. Satellite service report.

SUBCHAPTER II—FEDERAL COORDINATION, PLANNING, AND REGULATION

721. Implementation of policy.

SUBCHAPTER III—COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

- 731 to 735. Omitted.

SUBCHAPTER IV—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 741 to 744. Omitted.

SUBCHAPTER V—INTERNATIONAL MARITIME SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- 751, 752. Omitted.
753. Implementation of policy.
754 to 756. Repealed.
757. Definitions.

SUBCHAPTER VI—COMMUNICATIONS COMPETITION AND PRIVATIZATION

PART A—ACTIONS TO ENSURE PRO-COMPETITIVE PRIVATIZATION

761. Federal Communications Commission licensing.
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763. General criteria to ensure a pro-competitive privatization of INTELSAT and Inmarsat.
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PART C—DEREGULATION AND OTHER STATUTORY CHANGES

765. Access to INTELSAT.

- Sec.
765a. Signatory role.
765b. Elimination of procurement preferences.
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765d. Termination of provisions of this chapter.
765e. Reports to Congress.
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765g. Exclusivity arrangements.

PART D—NEGOTIATIONS TO PURSUE PRIVATIZATION

767. Methods to pursue privatization.

PART E—DEFINITIONS

769. Definitions.

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 701. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Section, Pub. L. 87-624, title I, §102, Aug. 31, 1962, 76 Stat. 419, which related to Congressional declaration of policy and purpose, ceased to be effective Apr. 15, 2005, pursuant to section 765d(4) of this title.

SHORT TITLE OF 2003 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 108-39, §1, June 30, 2003, 117 Stat. 835, provided that: “This Act [amending section 763 of this title] may be cited as the ‘ORBIT Technical Corrections Act of 2003’.”

SHORT TITLE OF 2000 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 106-180, §1, Mar. 17, 2000, 114 Stat. 48, provided that: “This Act [enacting subchapter VI of this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Open-market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications Act’ or the ‘ORBIT Act’.”

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 87-624, title I, §101, Aug. 31, 1962, 76 Stat. 419, provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Communications Satellite Act of 1962’.”

Pub. L. 87-624, title V, §501, as added by Pub. L. 95-564, Nov. 1, 1978, 92 Stat. 2392, provided that: “This title [enacting subchapter V of this chapter] may be cited as the ‘International Maritime Satellite Telecommunications Act’.”

STYLISTIC CONSISTENCY

Pub. L. 103-414, title III, §303(f), Oct. 25, 1994, 108 Stat. 4296, provided that: “The Communications Act of 1934 [47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.] and the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 [47 U.S.C. 701 et seq.] are amended so that the section designation and section heading of each section of such Acts shall be in the form and typeface of the section designation and heading of this section [108 Stat. 4294].”

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ORGANIZATION

Pub. L. 99-93, title I, §146, Aug. 16, 1985, 99 Stat. 425, provided that:

“(a) **POLICY.**—The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States—

“(1) as a party to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (hereafter in this section referred to as ‘Intelsat’), to foster and support the global commercial communications satellite system owned and operated by Intelsat;

“(2) to make available to consumers a variety of communications satellite services utilizing the space segment facilities of Intelsat and any additional such facilities which are found to be in the national interest and which—

“(A) are technically compatible with the use of the radio frequency spectrum and orbital space by the existing or planned Intelsat space segment, and

“(B) avoid significant economic harm to the global system of Intelsat; and