

may be accessed at www.neh.gov. The website <https://www.regulations.gov> contains electronic dockets for NEH's rulemakings under the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946.

Plain Writing Act of 2010

To ensure this final rule was written in plain and clear language so that it can be used and understood by the public, NEH modeled the language of this final rule on the Federal Plain Language Guidelines.

Lists of Subjects in 45 CFR 1168

Administrative practice and procedure, Lobbying, Penalties.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the National Endowment for the Humanities amends 45 CFR part 1168 as follows:

PART 1168—NEW RESTRICTIONS ON LOBBYING

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1168 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 20 U.S.C. 959(a)(1); 28 U.S.C. 2461 note; 31 U.S.C. 1352.

■ 2. Amend § 1168.400:

■ a. By removing “\$10,000” and adding in its place “\$20,489” and by removing “\$100,000” and adding in its place “\$204,892”, respectively, each place they appear in paragraphs (a), (b), and (e); and

■ b. By adding paragraph (g).

The addition reads as follows:

§ 1168.400 Penalties.

* * * * *

(g) The penalty amounts listed under paragraphs (a), (b), and (e) of this section shall be adjusted annually for inflation. NEH will publish a document in the **Federal Register** containing the new penalty amounts no later than January 15 of each year.

■ 3. Amend appendix A to part 1168:

■ a. By removing “\$10,000” and adding in its place “\$20,489” and by removing “\$100,000” and adding in its place “\$204,892”, respectively, each place they appear; and

■ b. By adding a section entitled “Annual Adjustments for Inflation” at the end.

The addition reads as follows:

Appendix A to Part 1168—Certification Regarding Lobbying

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Annual Adjustments for Inflation

The penalty amounts listed in this appendix will be adjusted annually for inflation. NEH will publish a document in the **Federal Register** containing the new penalty amounts no later than January 15 of each year.

Dated: April 8, 2020.

Caitlin Cater,

Attorney-Advisor, National Endowment for the Humanities.

[FR Doc. 2020-07761 Filed 4-20-20; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 1

[MD Docket No. 20-58; FCC 20-15; FRS 16594]

Closure of FCC Lockbox 979088 Used To Collect Payment of Forfeiture Penalties Imposed by the Commission

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) adopts an Order that closes Lockbox 979088 and modifies the relevant rule provisions to require electronic payment of forfeiture penalties imposed by the Commission.

DATES: Effective May 21, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Warren Firschein, Office of Managing Director at (202) 418-2653 or Roland Helvajian, Office of Managing Director at (202) 418-0444.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Order, FCC 20-15, MD Docket No. 20-58, adopted on February 26, 2020 and released on February 28, 2020, which is the subject of this rulemaking. The full text of this document is available for public inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room CY-A257), 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554, or by downloading the text from the Commission's website at <https://www.fcc.gov/document/closure-commission-lockbox-used-collect-forfeiture-payments>.

I. Administrative Matters

A. Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

1. Section 603 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, as amended, requires a regulatory flexibility analysis in notice and comment rulemaking proceedings. See 5 U.S.C. 603(a). As we are adopting these rules without notice and comment, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required.

B. Final Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis

2. This document does not contain new or modified information collection

requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104-13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107-198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

C. Congressional Review Act

3. The Commission will not send a copy of the Order pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, see 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A), because the adopted rules are rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice that do not “substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties. See 5 U.S.C. 804(3)(C).

II. Introduction

4. In the Order, we reduce expenditures by the Commission and modernize procedures by modifying § 1.80(h) of our rules, 47 CFR 1.80(h), which sets forth the method for parties to remit forfeiture penalties imposed by the Commission. The rule amendment reflects the closure of the P.O. Box¹ used to collect forfeiture payments. We discontinue the option of manual fee payments and instead require the use of an electronic payment for forfeiture penalties.

5. The Commission has begun to reduce its reliance on P.O. Boxes for the collection of fees, instead encouraging the use of electronic payment systems for all application and regulatory fees and closing certain lockboxes. We find that electronic payment of forfeiture penalties imposed by the Commission reduces the agency's expenditures (including eliminating the annual fee for the bank's services) and the cost of manually processing each transaction, with little or no inconvenience to the Commission's regulatees, applicants, and the public.

6. As part of this effort, we are now closing P.O. Box 979088 and modifying the relevant rule provision that requires payment of forfeiture penalties via the closed P.O. Box. The rule change is contained in the Appendix of the Order. We make this change without notice and comment because it is a rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice exempt from the general notice-

¹ A P.O. Box used for the collection of fees is referred to as a “lockbox” in our rules and other Commission documents. The FCC collects application processing fees using a series of P.O. Boxes located at U.S. Bank in St. Louis, Missouri. See 47 CFR 1.1101-1.1109 (setting forth the fee schedule for each type of application remittable to the Commission along with the correct lockbox).

and-comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, *see* 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A).

7. *Implementation.* As a temporary transition measure, for 90 days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register**, U.S. Bank will continue to process payments to P.O. Box 979088. After that date, forfeiture payments must be made in accordance with the procedures set forth in each forfeiture order and on the Commission's website, www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees. For now, such payments will be made through the Fee Filer Online System (Fee Filer), accessible at <https://www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees/fee-filer>. As we assess and implement U.S. Treasury initiatives toward an all-electronic payment system, we may transition to other secure payment systems with appropriate public notice and guidance.

III. Ordering Clauses

8. *Accordingly, it is ordered*, that pursuant to sections 4(i), 4(j), 158, 208, and 224 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 154(j), 158, 208, and 224, the Order is hereby *adopted* and the rules set forth in the Appendix of the Order are hereby *amended* effective May 21, 2020.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 1

Administrative practice and procedure.

Federal Communications Commission.

Cecilia Sigmund,

Federal Register Liaison Officer.

Final Rules

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR part 1 as follows:

PART 1—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

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

Authority: 47 U.S.C. chs. 2, 5, 9, 13; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Amend § 1.80 by revising paragraph (h) to read as follows:

§ 1.80 Forfeiture proceedings.

* * *

(h) *Payment.* The forfeiture should be paid electronically using the Commission's electronic payment system in accordance with the procedures set forth on the Commission's website, www.fcc.gov/licensing-databases/fees.

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[FR Doc. 2020-07540 Filed 4-20-20; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[WC Docket Nos. 17–97, 20–67; FCC 20–42; FRS 16631]

Call Authentication Trust Anchor; Implementation of TRACED Act—Knowledge of Customers by Entities With Access to Numbering Resources

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission adopts a rule that mandates that all originating and terminating voice service providers implement the STIR/SHAKEN caller ID authentication framework in the internet Protocol (IP) portions of their networks by June 30, 2021. In establishing this requirement, the Report and Order both acts on the Commission's proposal to require voice service providers to implement the STIR/SHAKEN caller ID authentication framework if major voice service providers did not voluntarily do so by the end of 2019, and implements Congress's direction in the recently enacted Pallone-Thune Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence (TRACED) Act to mandate STIR/SHAKEN not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of that Act. This action builds on the Commission's aggressive and multi-pronged approach to ending illegal caller ID spoofing.

DATES: Effective May 21, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, please contact Mason Shefa, Competition Policy Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, at Mason.Shefa@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The full text of this document, WC Docket Nos. 17–97, 20–67; FCC 20–42, adopted and released on March 31, 2020, is available for public inspection during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Information Center, Portals II, 445 12th Street SW, Room CY–A257, Washington, DC 20554 or at the following internet address: <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-20-42A1.pdf>. The Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking WC Docket Nos. 17–97, 20–67; FCC 20–42, adopted concurrently with this document and available at the same internet address, is published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**.

Synopsis

I. Introduction

1. Each day, Americans receive millions of unwanted phone calls. One source indicates that Americans received over 58 billion such calls in 2019 alone. These include “spoofed” calls whereby the caller falsifies caller ID information that appears on a recipient's phone to deceive them into thinking the call is from someone they know or can trust. Spoofing has legal and illegal uses. For example, medical professionals calling patients from their mobile phones often legally spoof the outgoing phone number to be the office phone number for privacy reasons, and businesses often display a toll-free call-back number. Illegal spoofing, on the other hand, occurs when a caller transmits misleading or inaccurate caller ID information with the intent to defraud, cause harm, or wrongly obtain anything of value. And these spoofed calls are not simply an annoyance—they result in billions of dollars lost to fraud, degrade consumer confidence in the voice network, and harm our public safety. A 2019 survey estimated that spoofing fraud affected one in six Americans and cost approximately \$10.5 billion in a single 12-month period.

2. The Commission, Congress, and state attorneys general all agree on the need to protect consumers and put an end to illegal caller ID spoofing. Over the past three years, the Commission has taken a multi-pronged approach to this problem—issuing hundreds of millions of dollars in fines for violations of our Truth in Caller ID rules; expanding those rules to reach foreign calls and text messages; enabling voice service providers to block certain clearly unlawful calls before they reach consumers' phones; and clarifying that voice service providers may offer call-blocking services by default. We have also called on industry to “trace back” illegal spoofed calls and text messages to their original sources and encouraged industry to develop and implement new caller ID authentication technology. That technology, known as STIR/SHAKEN, allows voice service providers to verify that the caller ID information transmitted with a particular call matches the caller's number. Entities variously refer to this technology as either “SHAKEN/STIR” or “STIR/SHAKEN.” In the past, the Commission has referred to the technology as “SHAKEN/STIR.” To ensure consistency with the TRACED Act, we use “STIR/SHAKEN” here. Its widespread implementation will reduce the effectiveness of illegal spoofing,