

would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1-888-REG-FAIR (1-888-734-3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531-1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or

more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023-01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4370f), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves a safety zone lasting six weeks that will prohibit entry on a portion of the Choctawhatchee Bay and a moving safety zone around a vessel involved in relocating any unexploded ordnance from the Choctawhatchee Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(d) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023-01-001-01, Rev. 1. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket. For instructions on locating the docket, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places, or vessels.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

- 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051, 70124; 33 CFR 1.05-1, 6.04-1, 6.04-6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.3.

- 2. Add § 165.T08-0108 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08-0108 Safety Zone; Choctawhatchee Bay, FL.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters of the Choctawhatchee Bay within a 900 yard radius of approximate position 30°25'52.57314" N, 86°35'08.49867" W, and a moving safety zone 900 yards around any vessel involved with relocating the unexploded ordnance upon leaving the area where the ordnance was discovered until it is safely positioned in the disposal location.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, *designated representative* means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel and a Federal, State, and local officer designated by or assisting the Sector Mobile Captain of the Port (COTP) in the enforcement of the safety zone.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) Under the general safety zone regulations in subpart D of this part, you may not enter the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative. No person may anchor, dredge, or trawl in the safety zone unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's designated representative on VHF-CH 16. Those in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 1 p.m. on January 21, 2024, through 11:59 p.m. on February 28, 2024. The enforcement period will be announced via marine broadcast, local notice to mariners, or by an on-scene oral notice as appropriate.

Dated: January 21, 2024.

U.S. Mullins,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Mobile.

[FR Doc. 2024-01497 Filed 1-24-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

34 CFR Parts 36 and 668

RIN 1801-AA25

Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties for Inflation

AGENCY: Department of Education.

ACTION: Final regulations.

SUMMARY: The Department of Education (Department) issues these final

regulations to adjust the Department's civil monetary penalties (CMPs) for inflation. This adjustment is required by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (2015 Act), which amended the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Inflation Adjustment Act). These final regulations provide the 2024 annual inflation adjustments being made to the penalty amounts in the Department's final regulations published in the **Federal Register** on January 30, 2023 (2023 final rule).

DATES: These regulations are effective January 25, 2024. The adjusted CMPs established by these regulations are applicable only to civil penalties assessed after January 25, 2024, whose associated violations occurred after November 2, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rhondalyn Primes, U.S. Department of Education, Office of the General Counsel, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, room 6C150, Washington, DC 20202–2241. Telephone: (202) 453–6444. Email: rhondalyn.primes@ed.gov.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability and wish to access telecommunications relay services, please dial 7–1–1.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

A CMP is defined in the Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. 2461 note) as any penalty, fine, or other sanction that is (1) for a specific monetary amount as provided by Federal law, or has a maximum amount provided for by Federal law; (2) assessed or enforced by an agency pursuant to Federal law; and (3) assessed or enforced pursuant to an administrative proceeding or a civil action in the Federal courts.

The Inflation Adjustment Act provides for the regular evaluation of CMPs to ensure that they continue to maintain their deterrent value. The Inflation Adjustment Act required that each agency issue regulations to adjust its CMPs beginning in 1996 and at least every four years thereafter. The Department published its most recent cost adjustment to its CMPs in the **Federal Register** on January 30, 2023 (88 FR 5784), and those adjustments became effective on the date of publication.

The 2015 Act (section 701 of Pub. L. 114–74) amended the Inflation Adjustment Act to improve the effectiveness of CMPs and to maintain their deterrent effect.

The 2015 Act requires agencies to: (1) adjust the level of CMPs with an initial

“catch-up” adjustment through an interim final rule (IFR); and (2) make subsequent annual adjustments for inflation. Catch-up adjustments are based on the percentage change between the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the month of October in the year the penalty was last adjusted by a statute other than the Inflation Adjustment Act, and the October 2015 CPI-U. Annual inflation adjustments are based on the percentage change between the October CPI-U preceding the date of each statutory adjustment, and the prior year's October CPI-U.¹ The Department published an IFR with the initial “catch-up” penalty adjustment amounts on August 1, 2016 (81 FR 50321).

In these final regulations, based on the CPI-U for the month of October 2023, not seasonally adjusted, we are annually adjusting each CMP amount by a multiplier for 2024 of 1.03241, as directed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum No. M–24–07 issued on December 19, 2023.

The Department's Civil Monetary Penalties

The following analysis calculates new CMPs for penalty statutes in the order in which they appear in 34 CFR 36.2. The penalty amounts are being adjusted up based on the multiplier of 1.03241 provided in OMB Memorandum No. M–24–07.

Statute: 20 U.S.C. 1015(c)(5).

Current Regulations: The CMP for 20 U.S.C. 1015(c)(5) (section 131(c)(5) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA)), as last set out in statute in 1998 (Pub. L. 105–244, title I, section 101(a), October 7, 1998, 112 Stat. 1602), is a fine of up to \$25,000 for failure by an institution of higher education (IHE) to provide information on the cost of higher education to the Commissioner of Education Statistics. In the 2023 final rule, we increased this amount to \$45,429.

New Regulations: The new penalty for this section is \$46,901.

Reason: Using the multiplier of 1.03241 from OMB Memorandum No. M–24–07, the new penalty is calculated as follows: $\$45,429 \times 1.03241 = \$46,901.3552$, which makes the adjusted penalty \$46,901, when rounded to the nearest dollar.

Statute: 20 U.S.C. 1022d(a)(3).

Current Regulations: The CMP for 20 U.S.C. 1022d(a)(3) (section 205(a)(3) of the HEA), as last set out in statute in 2008 (Pub. L. 110–315, title II, section

201(2), August 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 3147), is a fine of up to \$27,500 for failure by an IHE to provide information to the State and the public regarding its teacher-preparation programs. In the 2023 final rule, we increased this amount to \$37,839.

New Regulations: The new penalty for this section is \$39,065.

Reason: Using the multiplier of 1.03241 from OMB Memorandum No. M–24–07, the new penalty is calculated as follows: $\$37,839 \times 1.03241 = \$39,065.36$, which makes the adjusted penalty \$39,065, when rounded to the nearest dollar.

Statute: 20 U.S.C. 1082(g).

Current Regulations: The CMP for 20 U.S.C. 1082(g) (section 432(g) of the HEA), as last set out in statute in 1986 (Pub. L. 99–498, title IV, section 402(a), October 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1401), is a fine of up to \$25,000 for violations by lenders and guaranty agencies of Title IV of the HEA, which authorizes the Federal Family Education Loan Program. In the 2023 final rule, we increased this amount to \$67,544.

New Regulations: The new penalty for this section is \$69,733.

Reason: Using the multiplier of 1.03241 from OMB Memorandum No. M–24–07, the new penalty is calculated as follows: $\$67,544 \times 1.03241 = \$69,733.10$, which makes the adjusted penalty \$69,733, when rounded to the nearest dollar.

Statute: 20 U.S.C. 1094(c)(3)(B).

Current Regulations: The CMP for 20 U.S.C. 1094(c)(3)(B) (section 487(c)(3)(B) of the HEA), as set out in statute in 1986 (Pub. L. 99–498, title IV, section 407(a), October 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1488), is a fine of up to \$25,000 for an IHE's violation of title IV of the HEA or its implementing regulations. Title IV authorizes various programs of student financial assistance. In the 2023 final rule, we increased this amount to \$67,544.

New Regulations: The new penalty for this section is \$69,733.

Reason: Using the multiplier of 1.03241 from OMB Memorandum No. M–24–07, the new penalty is calculated as follows: $\$67,544 \times 1.03241 = \$69,733.10$, which makes the adjusted penalty \$69,733, when rounded to the nearest dollar.

Statute: 20 U.S.C. 1228c(c)(2)(E).

Current Regulations: The CMP for 20 U.S.C. 1228c(c)(2)(E) (section 429 of the General Education Provisions Act), as set out in statute in 1994 (Pub. L. 103–382, title II, section 238, October 20, 1994, 108 Stat. 3918), is a fine of up to \$1,000 for an educational organization's failure to disclose certain information to minor students and their parents. In the

¹ If a statute that created a penalty is amended to change the penalty amount, the Department does not adjust the penalty in the year following the adjustment.

2023 final rule, we increased this amount to \$1,993.

New Regulations: The new penalty for this section is \$2,058.

Reason: Using the multiplier of 1.03241 from OMB Memorandum No. M–24–07, the new penalty is calculated as follows: $\$1,993 \times 1.03241 = \$2,057.59$, which makes the adjusted penalty \$2,058, when rounded to the nearest dollar.

Statute: 31 U.S.C. 1352(c)(1) and (c)(2)(A).

Current Regulations: The CMPs for 31 U.S.C. 1352(c)(1) and (c)(2)(A), as set out in statute in 1989 (Pub. L. 101–121, title III, section 319(a)(1), October 23, 1989, 103 Stat. 750), are a fine of \$10,000 to \$100,000 for recipients of Government grants, contracts, etc. that improperly lobby Congress or the executive branch with respect to the award of Government grants and contracts. In the 2022 final rule, we increased these amounts to \$23,727 to \$237,268.

New Regulations: The new penalties for these sections are \$24,496 to \$244,958.

Reason: Using the multiplier of 1.03241 from OMB Memorandum No. M–24–07, the new minimum penalty is calculated as follows: $\$23,727 \times 1.03241 = \$24,495.99$, which makes the adjusted penalty \$24,496, when rounded to the nearest dollar. The new maximum penalty is calculated as follows: $\$237,268 \times 1.03241 = \$244,957.85$, which makes the adjusted penalty \$244,958, when rounded to the nearest dollar.

Statute: 31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1) and (a)(2).

Current Regulations: The CMPs for 31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1) and (a)(2), as set out in statute in 1986 (Pub. L. 99–509, title VI, section 6103(a), Oct. 21, 1986, 100 Stat. 1937), are a fine of up to \$5,000 for false claims and statements made to the Government. In the 2023 final rule, we increased this amount to \$13,508.

New Regulations: The new penalty for this section is \$13,946.

Reason: Using the multiplier of 1.03241 from OMB Memorandum No. M–24–07, the new penalty is calculated as follows: $\$13,508 \times 1.03241 = \$13,945.79$, which makes the adjusted penalty \$13,946 when rounded to the nearest dollar.

Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14094

Regulatory Impact Analysis

Under Executive Order 12866, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) must determine whether this regulatory action is “significant” and,

therefore, subject to the requirements of the Executive order and subject to review by OMB. Section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Order 14094, defines a “significant regulatory action” as an action likely to result in a rule that may—

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$200 million or more (adjusted every 3 years by the Administrator of OIRA for changes in gross domestic product); or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, territorial, or Tribal governments or communities;

(2) Create serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impacts of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise legal or policy issues for which centralized review would meaningfully further the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive order, as specifically authorized in a timely manner by the Administrator of OIRA in each case.

We have determined that these final regulations: (1) exclusively implement the annual adjustment; (2) are consistent with OMB Memorandum No. M–24–07; and (3) have an annual impact of less than \$200 million. Therefore, based on OMB Memorandum No. M–24–07, this is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by OMB under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 (as amended by Executive Order 14094).

We have also reviewed these regulations under Executive Order 13563, which supplements and explicitly reaffirms the principles, structures, and definitions governing regulatory review established in Executive Order 12866 (as amended by Executive Order 14094). To the extent permitted by law, Executive Order 13563 requires that an agency—

(1) Propose or adopt regulations only upon a reasoned determination that their benefits justify their costs (recognizing that some benefits and costs are difficult to quantify);

(2) Tailor its regulations to impose the least burden on society, consistent with obtaining regulatory objectives and taking into account, among other things, and to the extent practicable, the costs of cumulative regulations;

(3) In choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, select those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic,

environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity);

(4) To the extent feasible, specify performance objectives, rather than the behavior or manner of compliance a regulated entity must adopt; and

(5) Identify and assess available alternatives to direct regulation, including economic incentives—such as user fees or marketable permits—to encourage the desired behavior, or providing information that enables the public to make choices.

Executive Order 13563 also requires an agency “to use the best available techniques to quantify anticipated present and future benefits and costs as accurately as possible.” The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of OMB has emphasized that these techniques may include “identifying changing future compliance costs that might result from technological innovation or anticipated behavioral changes.”

We are issuing these final regulations as required by statute and in accordance with OMB Memorandum No. M–24–07. The Secretary has no discretion to consider alternative approaches as delineated in the Executive order. Based on this analysis and the reasons stated in the preamble, the Department believes that these final regulations are consistent with the principles in Executive Order 13563.

Waiver of Rulemaking and Delayed Effective Date

Under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553), the Department generally offers interested parties the opportunity to comment on proposed regulations. However, section 4(b)(2) of the 2015 Act (28 U.S.C. 2461 note) provides that the Secretary can adjust these 2024 penalty amounts notwithstanding the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553. Therefore, the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 for notice and comment and delaying the effective date of a final rule do not apply here.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 601(2), the Regulatory Flexibility Act applies only to rules for which an agency publishes a general notice of proposed rulemaking. The Regulatory Flexibility Act does not apply to this rulemaking because section 4(b)(2) of the 2015 Act (28 U.S.C. 2461 note) provides that the Secretary can adjust these 2024 penalty amounts without publishing a general notice of proposed rulemaking.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

These regulations do not contain any information collection requirements.

Intergovernmental Review

This program is not subject to Executive Order 12372 and the regulations in 34 CFR part 79.

Assessment of Educational Impact

Based on our own review, we have determined that these regulations do not require transmission of information that any other agency or authority of the United States gathers or makes available.

Accessible Format: On request to the program contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, individuals with disabilities can obtain this document in an accessible format. The Department will provide the requestor with an accessible format that may include Rich Text Format (RTF) or text format (txt), a thumb drive, an MP3 file, braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc, or other accessible format.

Electronic Access to This Document: The official version of this document is

the document published in the **Federal Register**. You may access the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations at www.govinfo.gov. At this site you can view this document, as well as all other documents of this Department published in the **Federal Register**, in text or Portable Document Format (PDF). To use PDF you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at the site.

You may also access documents of the Department published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at www.federalregister.gov. Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

List of Subjects

34 CFR Part 36

Claims, Fraud, Penalties.

34 CFR Part 668

Administrative practice and procedure, Aliens, Colleges and universities, Consumer protection,

Grant programs—education, Loan programs—education, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Selective Service System, Student aid, Vocational education.

Miguel Cardona,
Secretary of Education.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Secretary amends parts 36 and 668 of title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 36—ADJUSTMENT OF CIVIL MONETARY PENALTIES FOR INFLATION

■ 1. The authority citation for part 36 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1221e–3 and 3474; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, as amended by § 701 of Pub. Law 114–74, unless otherwise noted.

■ 2. Section 36.2 is amended by revising the table to the section to read as follows:

§ 36.2 Penalty adjustment.

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO § 36.2—CIVIL MONETARY PENALTY INFLATION ADJUSTMENTS

Statute	Description	New maximum (and minimum, if applicable) penalty amount
20 U.S.C. 1015(c)(5) (section 131(c)(5) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA)).	Provides for a fine, as set by Congress in 1998, of up to \$25,000 for failure by an institution of higher education (IHE) to provide information on the cost of higher education to the Commissioner of Education Statistics.	\$46,901.
20 U.S.C. 1022d(a)(3) (section 205(a)(3) of the HEA).	Provides for a fine, as set by Congress in 2008, of up to \$27,500 for failure by an IHE to provide information to the State and the public regarding its teacher-preparation programs.	39,065.
20 U.S.C. 1082(g) (section 432(g) of the HEA)	Provides for a civil penalty, as set by Congress in 1986, of up to \$25,000 for violations by lenders and guaranty agencies of title IV of the HEA, which authorizes the Federal Family Education Loan Program.	69,733.
20 U.S.C. 1094(c)(3)(B) (section 487(c)(3)(B) of the HEA).	Provides for a civil penalty, as set by Congress in 1986, of up to \$25,000 for an IHE's violation of title IV of the HEA, which authorizes various programs of student financial assistance.	69,733.
20 U.S.C. 1228c(c)(2)(E) (section 429 of the General Education Provisions Act).	Provides for a civil penalty, as set by Congress in 1994, of up to \$1,000 for an educational organization's failure to disclose certain information to minor students and their parents.	2,058.
31 U.S.C. 1352(c)(1) and (c)(2)(A)	Provides for a civil penalty, as set by Congress in 1989, of \$10,000 to \$100,000 for recipients of Government grants, contracts, etc. that improperly lobby Congress or the executive branch with respect to the award of Government grants and contracts.	\$24,496 to \$244,958.
31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1) and (a)(2)	Provides for a civil penalty, as set by Congress in 1986, of up to \$5,000 for false claims and statements made to the Government.	13,946.

**PART 668—STUDENT ASSISTANCE
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

■ 3. The authority citation for part 668 continues to read in part as follows:

Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1001–1003, 1070g, 1085, 1088, 1091, 1092, 1094, 1099c, 1099c–1, and 1231a, unless otherwise noted.

§ 668.84 [Amended]

■ 4. Section 668.84 is amended in the introductory text of paragraph (a)(1) by removing the number “\$67,544” and adding, in its place, the number “\$69,733”.

[FR Doc. 2024–01449 Filed 1–24–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION****47 CFR Part 64**

[CG Docket No. 17–59; WC Docket No. 17–97; FCC 23–18; FCC 23–37; FR ID 196696]

**Advanced Methods To Target and
Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls, Call
Authentication Trust Anchor**

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective and compliance dates.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) announces that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved, for a period of three years, an information collection associated with the Commission’s *Sixth Caller ID Authentication Report and Order* (*Sixth Report and Order*), FCC 23–18, and *Seventh Caller ID Authentication Report and Order* (*Seventh Report and Order*), FCC 23–37, in which the Commission, among other actions, expanded its non-internet Protocol call authentication and robocall mitigation database rules. This document is consistent with the *Sixth Report and Order* and *Seventh Report and Order*, which stated that the Commission would publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of these rules.

DATES: The amendments to 47 CFR 64.6303(c) (amendatory instruction 9) and 47 CFR 64.6305(d), (e), (f), and (g) (amendatory instruction 12), published at 88 FR 49006, June 21, 2023, and the amendments to 47 CFR 64.6305(d)(2)(ii) and (iii), (e)(2)(ii), and (f)(2)(iii) (amendatory instruction 5), published at 88 FR 43446, July 10, 2023, are effective February 26, 2024. The compliance date for 47 CFR 64.6305(g) is May 24, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erik Beith, Competition Policy Division,

Wireline Competition Bureau, at (202) 418–0756, or email: erik.beith@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document announces that, on November 7, 2023, OMB approved, for a period of three years, the information collection requirements relating to §§ 64.6303(c), 64.6305(d), (e), and (f) of the Commission’s rules, as contained in the Commission’s *Sixth Report and Order*, FCC 23–18, published at 88 FR 40096 on June 21, 2023, and *Seventh Report and Order*, FCC 23–37, published at 88 FR 43446 on July 10, 2023. The OMB Control Number is 3060–1285.

The effective date of the rules amending 47 CFR 64.6303(c) and 47 CFR 64.6305(d), (e), and (f) was delayed indefinitely in 88 FR 40096. The effective date of the rule amending 47 CFR 64.6305(g) was also delayed indefinitely because it contained a compliance date that could not be set until **Federal Register** notice of OMB approval of the information collection requirements associated with 47 CFR 64.6305(f). The effective date of the rule further amending 47 CFR 64.6305(d)(2)(ii) and (iii), (e)(2)(ii), and (f)(2)(iii) was delayed indefinitely in 88 FR 43446 pending **Federal Register** notice of OMB approval of the information collection requirements associated with the underlying amendments to 47 CFR 6305(d), (e), and (f). In the *Sixth Report and Order* and *Seventh Report and Order*, the Commission directed the Wireline Competition Bureau to announce the effective dates for these rule amendments.

The Commission publishes this document as an announcement of the effective dates of the amendments to 47 CFR 64.6303(c), 64.6305(d), (e), (f), and (g).

If you have any comments on the burden estimates listed below, or how the Commission can improve the collections and reduce any burdens caused thereby, please contact Nicole Ongele, Federal Communications Commission, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554. Please include the OMB Control Number, 3060–1285, in your correspondence. The Commission will also accept your comments via email at PRA@fcc.gov.

To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

Synopsis

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the FCC is notifying the public that it received final OMB approval on November 7, 2023 for the information collection requirements contained in the modifications to the Commission’s rules in 47 CFR part 64 (47 CFR 64.6303(c), 64.6305(d), (e), and (f)). These actions allow the Wireline Competition Bureau to announce the effective date of these rules, as well as for 47 CFR 64.6305(g).

Under 5 CFR part 1320, an agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a current, valid OMB Control Number.

No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act that does not display a current, valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number is 3060–1285.

The foregoing notification is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13) October 1, 1995, and 44 U.S.C. 3507.

The total annual reporting burdens and costs for the respondents are as follows:

OMB Control Number: 3060–1285.

OMB Approval Date: November 7, 2023.

OMB Expiration Date: November 30, 2026.

Title: Compliance with the Non-IP Call Authentication Solutions Rules; Robocall Mitigation Database (RMD).

Form Number: N/A.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 12,800 respondents; 12,800 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 0.5–6 hours (on average).

Frequency of Response: Recordkeeping requirement and on-occasion and reporting requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Mandatory and required to obtain or retain benefits. The statutory authority for this information collection is contained in 47 U.S.C. 227(b), 251(e), and 227(e) of the Communications Act of 1934.

Total Annual Burden: 39,663 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No Cost.

Needs and Uses: Sections 227(b), 251(e), and 227(e) of the Communications Act of 1934, (“Act”) as amended, 47 U.S.C. 227(b), 251(e), and 227(e). On March 13, 2023, and May 19, 2023, respectively, the Commission released the *Sixth Report and Order*, FCC 23–18, published at 88 FR 40096, June 21, 2023, and the *Seventh Report and Order*, FCC 23–37, published at 88