

database to white space devices. However, the use of such systems is not mandatory, and the requirements for white space devices to validate the operating channel and to cease operation in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section continue to apply if such a system is used.

* * * * *

■ 4. Amend § 15.715 by revising paragraph (l) to read as follows:

§ 15.715 White space database administrator.

* * * * *

(l) If more than one database is developed, the database administrators shall cooperate to develop a standardized process for providing on a daily basis or more often, as appropriate, the data collected for the facilities listed in § 15.713(b)(2) to all other white space databases to ensure consistency in the records of protected facilities. In response to a request for immediate access to a channel by a licensed wireless microphone user, white space database administrators are required to share the licensed microphone channel registration information to all other white space database administrators within 10 minutes of receiving each wireless microphone registration.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[WC Docket No. 12–375, DA 22–52; FR ID 77980]

Rates for Interstate Inmate Calling Services

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) announces the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved, for a period of three years, an information collection associated with the *Mandatory Data Collection Order*, DA 22–52, issued by the Commission's Wireline Competition Bureau (WCB or Bureau) and Office Economics and Analytics (collectively WCB/OEA) on January 18, 2022. In that *Order*, WCB/OEA adopted instructions, a reporting template, and a certification form related to a data collection regarding

calling services for incarcerated people. OMB approved the data collection on March 1, 2022. This document establishes an effective date for the *Mandatory Data Collection Order*.

Responses to the Third Mandatory Data Collection are due June 30, 2022.

DATES: The effective date of the order published March 23, 2022 at 87 FR 16560 is April 1, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erik Raven-Hansen, Pricing Policy Division, Wireline Competition Bureau, (202) 418–1532, or email erik.raven-hansen@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document announces that, on March 1, 2022, OMB approved, for a period of three years, the information collection requirements adopted on January 18, 2022, in the *Mandatory Data Collection Order*, DA 22–52, published March 23, 2022 at 87 FR 16560. The OMB Control Number is 3060–1300. The Commission publishes this document as an announcement of the effective date of the requirements for the Mandatory Data Collection.

In the *Mandatory Data Collection Order*, WCB/OEA directed that requirements for the Mandatory Data Collection adopted in that *Order* would become effective on the date specified in a document published in the **Federal Register** announcing OMB approval. We note that inmate calling services (ICS) providers' responses to the data collection are due no later than June 30, 2022.

If you have any comments on the Mandatory Data Collection, 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 20002. Please include the OMB Control Number, 3060–1300, 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 OMB approval on March 1, 2022 for the information collection requirements contained in WCB/OEA's *Mandatory Data Collection Order*.

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 3060–1300.

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

The total data collection burdens and costs for the respondents are as follows:

OMB Control Number: 3060–1300.

OMB Approval Date: March 1, 2022.

Expiration Date: March 31, 2025.

Title: Inmate Calling Service (ICS) 2022 One-time Data Collection, WC Docket No. 12–375, FCC 21–60.

Form Numbers: FCC Form 2302(a) and FCC Form 2302(b).

Respondents: Business or other for profit.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 20 respondents; 20 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 355 hours on average.

Frequency of Response: One-time reporting requirement.

Total Annual Burden: 7,100 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No cost.

Obligation To Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in sections 1, 4(i)–(j), 201(b), 218, 220, 225, 255, 276, 403, and 617 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i)–(j), 201(b), 218, 220, 225, 255, 276, 403, and 617.

Privacy Act Impact Assessment: No Impact(s).

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: The Commission anticipates treating as presumptively confidential any particular information identified as proprietary by calling services providers.

Needs and Uses: Section 201 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Act), 47 U.S.C. 201, requires that calling services providers' interstate and international rates and practices be just and reasonable. Section 276 of the Act, 47 U.S.C. 276, requires that payphone service providers (including calling services providers) be fairly compensated for completed calls.

On May 24, 2021, the Commission released the Third Report and Order (86 FR 40682, July 28, 2021), Order on Reconsideration (86 FR 40340, July 28, 2021), and Fifth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (86 FR 40416,

July 28, 2021), WC Docket No. 12–375, FCC 21–60 (*2021 ICS Order*), in which it continued its reform of the calling services marketplace. In that *Order*, the Commission, among other actions, delegated authority to WCB/OEA to implement a data collection for ICS providers. Pursuant to that delegation, WCB/OEA adopted the *Mandatory Data Collection Order*, including the instructions, reporting template, and certification form for the data collection, on January 18, 2022.

Federal Communications Commission.

Lynne Engledow,

*Deputy Chief, Pricing Policy Division,
Wireline Competition Bureau.*

[FR Doc. 2022–06517 Filed 3–31–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 578

[Docket No. NHTSA–2021–0001]

RIN 2127–AM32

Civil Penalties

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On January 14, 2021, NHTSA published an interim final rule in response to a petition for rulemaking from the Alliance for Automotive Innovation. The interim final rule applied the adjusted civil penalty rate applicable to automobile manufacturers that violate relevant corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards beginning with vehicle Model Year (MY) 2022. The interim final rule also requested comment. In light of a subsequent Executive order and the agency's review of comments, NHTSA reviewed and reconsidered that interim final rule, a process that included a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPRM) to consider the appropriate path forward and to allow interested parties sufficient time to provide comments. As a result of this review and reconsideration, including a careful consideration of the comments received in response to the SNPRM, NHTSA is repealing the interim final rule and reverting to the December 2016 final rule that would apply the adjustment for the CAFE civil penalty rate beginning with Model Year 2019. In this rule, NHTSA is also applying the statutorily required annual adjustments

through 2022. Going forward, NHTSA will continue to make the mandatory adjustments to the CAFE civil penalty rate, as required by law for all civil monetary penalties.

DATES:

Effective date: This rule is effective as May 31, 2022.

Petitions for reconsideration: Petitions for reconsideration of this final rule must be received not later than May 16, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Any petitions for reconsideration should refer to the docket number of this document and be submitted to: Deputy Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Fourth Floor, Washington, DC 20590.

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., confidential business information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the following location: Docket Management Facility, M–30, U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building, Ground Floor, Rm. W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. The telephone number for the docket management facility is (202) 366–9324. The docket management facility is open between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael Kuppersmith, Office of Chief Counsel, NHTSA, email michael.kuppersmith@dot.gov, telephone (202) 366–2992, facsimile (202) 366–3820, 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20590.

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A. CAFE Statutory and Regulatory Background

NHTSA sets ¹ and enforces ² corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards for the United States light-duty automobile fleet, and in doing so, assesses civil penalties against manufacturers that violate applicable standards and are unable to make up the shortfall with credits.³ The civil penalty amount for CAFE violations was originally set by statute in 1975, and beginning in 1997, included a rate of \$5.50 per each tenth of a mile per gallon (0.1) that a manufacturer's CAFE performance falls short of its compliance obligation. This shortfall amount is then multiplied by the number of vehicles in that manufacturer's fleet.⁴ The basic equation for calculating a manufacturer's civil penalty amount, before accounting for credits, is as follows:

$$(\text{penalty rate, in \$ per 0.1 mpg per vehicle}) \\ \times (\text{amount of shortfall, in tenths of an})$$

¹ 49 U.S.C. 32902. The authorities vested in the Secretary under chapter 329 of Title 49, U.S.C., have been delegated to NHTSA. 49 CFR 1.95(a).

² 49 U.S.C. 32911, 32912.

³ Within statutory constraints, credits may be either *earned* (for over-compliance by a given manufacturer's fleet, in a given model year), *transferred* (from one fleet to another), or *purchased* (in which case, another manufacturer earned the credits by over-complying and chose to sell that surplus). 49 U.S.C. 32903.

⁴ A manufacturer may have up to three fleets of vehicles, for CAFE compliance purposes, in any given model year—a domestic passenger car fleet, an imported passenger car fleet, and a light truck fleet. Each fleet belonging to each manufacturer has its own compliance obligation, with the potential for either over-compliance or under-compliance. There is no overarching CAFE requirement for a manufacturer's total production.