

most effectively, the Commission is seeking approval for a revised information collection to collect information from existing and new 3.7 GHz Service licensees as described below:

3.7 GHz Service Licensee and Earth Station Operator Agreements—(47 CFR 27.1424)

The Commission determined that 3.7 GHz Service licensees are required to comply with certain technical rules and coordination practices designed to reduce the risk of interference to incumbent operations. Specifically, 3.7 GHz Service licensees are required to comply with specific power flux density (PFD) limits to protect incumbent earth stations from out-of-band emissions and blocking and to coordinate frequency usage with incumbent Telemetry, Tracking, and Command (TT&C) earth stations. The *3.7 GHz Report and Order* and the *Upper C-band R&O* allow 3.7 GHz Service licensees and FSS C-Band earth station operators to modify these PFD limits, but they require a 3.7 GHz Service licensee that is a party to such an agreement to maintain a copy of the agreement in its station files and disclose it, upon request, to prospective license assignees, transferees, or spectrum lessees, and to the Commission. This information collection promotes safety of operations in the band and ensures that all relevant stakeholders have access to important coordination and technical aspects of the transition.

3.7 GHz Service Licensee Engineering Analysis—(3.7 GHz Report and Order at Paragraph 384, Upper C-Band R&O at Paragraph 86)

The Commission concluded in the *3.7 GHz Report and Order* and the *Upper C-band R&O* that 3.7 GHz Service licensees shall be required, post-transition, to comply with certain rules to coordinate operations, minimize interference, and protect C-band incumbents. To that end, the *3.7 GHz Report and Order* and the *Upper C-band R&O* required any 3.7 GHz Service licensee with base stations located within the appropriate coordination distance to provide upon request an engineering analysis to the TT&C operator to demonstrate their ability to comply with the applicable -6 dB I/N criteria.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[OMB 3060–1322; FR ID 370492]

Information Collection Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collections. Comments are requested concerning: whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology; and ways to further reduce the information collection burden on small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

DATES: Written PRA comments should be submitted on or before December 7, 2026. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all PRA comments to Cathy Williams, FCC, via email to PRA@fcc.gov and to Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information about the information collection, contact Cathy Williams at (202) 418–2918.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FCC may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the PRA that does not display a valid OMB control number.

OMB Control Number: 3060–1322.

Title: Targeting and Eliminating Unlawful Text Messages,

Implementation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for profit entities, and state, local or tribal governments.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 1,184 respondents; 14,208 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 1 hour.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for this information is contained in sections 4(i), 4(j), 154(i), 154(j), 227, 301, 303, 307, and 316.

Total Annual Burden: 14,208 hours.

Total Annual Cost: No cost.

Needs and Uses: Text message-based scams can include links to well-designed phishing websites that appear identical to the website of a legitimate company and can fool a victim into providing personal or financial information. Texted links can also load unwanted software onto a device, including malware that steals passwords, credentials, or other personal information. The FCC is therefore requiring all mobile wireless providers to block certain text messages that are highly likely to be illegal.

In the Text Blocking Report and Order, 88 FR 21497, April 11, 2023, the FCC is requiring mobile wireless providers to block certain text messages that are highly likely to be illegal. The Commission is requiring mobile wireless providers to block—at the network level—texts purporting to be from North American Numbering Plan (NANP) numbers on a reasonable Do-Not-Originate (DNO) list, which include numbers that purport to be from invalid, unallocated, or unused numbers, and NANP numbers for which the subscriber to the number has requested that texts purporting to originate from that number be blocked. These are texts that no reasonable consumer would wish to receive because they are highly likely to be illegal.

The FCC is also ensuring that any erroneous blocking can be quickly remedied by requiring mobile wireless providers and other entities to maintain a point of contact for texters to report erroneously blocked texts.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

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