

providing service to give their customers at least 30-days notice.

In the 2013 VRS Reform Order, the Commission adopted further measures to improve the structure, efficiency, and quality of the VRS program, reducing the noted inefficiencies in the program, as well as reducing the risk of waste, fraud, and abuse, and ensuring that the program makes full use of advances in commercially-available technology. The Commission required reporting of unauthorized and unnecessary use of VRS; established a central TRS user registration database (TRS-URD) for VRS, which incorporates a centralized eligibility verification requirement to ensure accurate registration and verification of users, as well as per-call validation, to achieve more effective prevention of waste, fraud, and abuse; established procedures to prevent unauthorized changes of a user's default TRS provider; and established procedures to protect TRS users' customer proprietary network information (CPNI) from disclosure.

On March 23, 2017, the Commission released Structure and Practices of the Video Relay Services Program et al., FCC 17-26, published at 82 FR 17754, April 13, 2017, (2017 VRS Improvements Order), which among other things, allows VRS providers to assign TRS Numbering Directory 10-digit telephone numbers to hearing individuals for the limited purpose of making point-to-point video calls, and gives VRS providers the option to participate in an at-home call handling pilot program, subject to certain limitations, as well as recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

On May 15, 2019, the Commission released Structure and Practices of the Video Relay Service Program; Telecommunications Relay Services and Speech-to-Speech Services for Individuals with Hearing and Speech Disabilities, FCC 19-39, published at 84 FR 26364, June 6, 2019 (2019 VRS Program Management Order). The Commission further improved the structure, efficiency, and quality of the VRS program, reduced the risk of waste, fraud, and abuse, and ensured that the program makes full use of advances in commercially-available technology. These improvements include information collection requirements, including: the establishment of procedures to register enterprise and public videophones to the TRS-URD; and permitting Qualified Direct Video Calling (DVC) Entities to access the TRS Numbering Directory and establishing an application procedure to authorize such access, including rules governing DVC entities and entry of information in

the TRS Numbering Directory and the TRS-URD.

On August 2, 2019, the Commission released Implementing Kari's Law and Section 506 of RAY BAUM's Act; Inquiry Concerning 911 Access, Routing, and Location in Enterprise Communications Systems; Amending the Definition of Interconnected VoIP Service in Section 9.3 of the Commission's Rules, FCC 19-76, published at 84 FR 66716, December 5, 2019 (MLTS 911 and Dispatchable Location Order). The Commission amended its rules to ensure that the dispatchable location is conveyed to a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) with a 911 call, regardless of the technological platform used. Based on the directive in section 506 of RAY BAUM'S Act, the Commission adopted dispatchable location requirements that in effect modified the existing information collection requirements applicable to VRS, IP Relay and covered internet Protocol captioned telephone service (IP CTS) by improving the options for providing accurate location information to PSAPs as part of 911 calls.

Fixed internet-based TRS devices must provide automated dispatchable location. For non-fixed devices, when dispatchable location is not technically feasible, internet-based TRS providers may fall back to Registered Location or provide alternative location information. As a last resort, internet-based providers may route calls to Emergency Relay Calling Centers after making a good faith effort to obtain location data from all available alternative location sources. Dispatchable location means a location delivered to the PSAP with a 911 call that consists of the validated street address of the calling party, plus additional information such as suite, apartment or similar information necessary to adequately identify the location of the calling party. Automated dispatchable location means automatic generation of dispatchable location. Alternative location information is location information (which may be coordinate-based) sufficient to identify the caller's civic address and approximate in-building location, including floor level, in large buildings.

On January 31, 2020, the Commission released Structure and Practices of the Video Relay Service Program; Telecommunications Relay Services and Speech-to-Speech Services for Individuals with Hearing and Speech Disabilities, FCC 20-7, 85 FR 27309, May 8, 2020 (VRS At-Home Call Handling Order). The Commission amended its rules to convert the VRS at-

home call handling pilot program into a permanent one, thereby allowing CAs to work from home. To ensure user privacy and call confidentiality and to help prevent waste, fraud, and abuse, the modified information collections include requirements for VRS providers to apply for certification to allow their communications assistants to handle calls while working at home; monitoring and oversight requirements; and reporting requirements.

On June 30, 2022, the Commission released Telecommunications Relay Services and Speech-to-Speech Services for Individuals with Hearing and Speech Disabilities; Structure and Practices of the Video Relay Service Program; Misuse of internet Protocol Captioned Telephone Service, FCC 22-51, published at 87 FR 57645, September 21, 2022 (Registration Grace Period Order). To offer more efficient service to VRS and IP CTS users without risk of waste, fraud, and abuse to the TRS Fund, the Commission amended its rules to allow VRS and IP CTS providers to provide compensable service to a new user for up to two weeks after submitting the user's information to the TRS URD if the user's identity is verified within that period.

On September 30, 2022, the Commission released Rates for Interstate Inmate Calling Services, FCC 22-76, published at 87 FR 75496, December 9, 2022 (Accessible Carceral Communications Order). To improve access to communications services for incarcerated people with communications disabilities, the Commission adopted modifications to the user registration and verification requirements for use of internet-based TRS in correctional facilities.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary, Office of the Secretary.

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

[NOTICE 2023-15]

Filing Dates for the California Senate Special Election

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

ACTION: Notice of filing dates for special election.

SUMMARY: California has scheduled special elections on March 5, 2024, and November 5, 2024, to fill the remainder of the late Senator Dianne Feinstein's unexpired U.S. Senate term, which ends on January 3, 2025. Committees

required to file reports in connection with the Special Primary Election on March 5, 2024, shall file a 12-day Pre-Primary Report. Committees required to file reports in connection with both the Special Primary and Special General Election on November 5, 2024, shall file a 12-day Pre-Primary, a 12-day Pre-General, and a 30-day Post-General Report.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Elizabeth S. Kurland, Information Division, 1050 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20463; Telephone: (202) 694-1100; Toll Free (800) 424-9530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Principal Campaign Committees

All principal campaign committees of candidates who participate in the California Special Primary and Special General Elections shall file a 12-day Pre-Primary Report on February 22, 2024; a 12-day Pre-General Report on October 24, 2024; and a 30-day Post-General Report on December 5, 2024. (See charts

below for the closing date for each report.)

Note that these reports are in addition to the campaign committee’s regular quarterly filings. (See charts below for the closing date for each report).

Unauthorized Committees (PACs and Party Committees)

Political committees not filing monthly are subject to special election reporting if they make previously undisclosed contributions or expenditures in connection with the California Special Primary or Special General Election by the close of books for the applicable report(s). (See charts below for the closing date for each report.)

Committees filing monthly that make contributions or expenditures in connection with the California Special Primary or Special General Elections will continue to file according to the monthly reporting schedule.

Additional disclosure information for the California special elections may be found on the FEC website at <https://www.fec.gov/help-candidates-and-committees/dates-and-deadlines/>.

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Disclosure of Lobbyist Bundling Activity

Principal campaign committees, party committees and leadership PACs that are otherwise required to file reports in connection with the special elections must simultaneously file FEC Form 3L if they receive two or more bundled contributions from lobbyists/registrants or lobbyist/registrator PACs that aggregate in excess of the lobbyist bundling threshold during the special election reporting periods. (See charts below for closing date of each period.) 11 CFR 104.22(a)(5)(v), (b), 110.17(e)(2), (f).

The lobbyist bundling disclosure threshold for calendar year 2023 is \$21,800. This threshold amount may change in 2024 based upon the annual cost of living adjustment (COLA). As soon as the adjusted threshold amount is available, the Commission will publish it in the **Federal Register** and post it on its website. 11 CFR 104.22(g) and 110.17(e)(2).

CALENDAR OF REPORTING DATES FOR CALIFORNIA SPECIAL ELECTIONS

Report	Close of books ¹	Reg./cert. & overnight mailing deadline	Filing deadline
Political Committees Involved in <i>Only</i> the Special Primary (03/05/2024) Must File:			
Pre-Primary	02/14/2024	² 02/19/2024	02/22/2024
April Quarterly	03/31/2024	04/15/2024	04/15/2024
Political Committees Involved in Both the Special Primary (03/05/2024) and the Special General (11/05/2024) Must File:			
Pre-Primary	02/14/2024	² 02/19/2024	02/22/2024
April Quarterly	03/31/2024	04/15/2024	04/15/2024
July Quarterly	06/30/2024	07/15/2024	07/15/2024
October Quarterly	09/30/2024	10/15/2024	10/15/2024
Pre-General	10/16/2024	10/21/2024	10/24/2024
Post-General	11/25/2024	12/05/2024	12/05/2024
Year-End	12/31/2024	01/31/2025	01/31/2025
Political Committees Involved in <i>Only</i> the Special General (11/05/2024) Must File:			
Pre-General	10/16/2024	10/21/2024	10/24/2024
Post-General	11/25/2024	12/05/2024	12/05/2024
Year-End	12/31/2024	01/31/2025	01/31/2025

¹ The reporting period always begins the day after the closing date of the last report filed. If the committee is new and has not previously filed a report, the first report must cover all activity that occurred before the committee registered as a political committee up through the close of books for the first report due.

² Notice that the registered/certified & overnight mailing deadline falls on a weekend or federal holiday. The report should be postmarked before that date.

Dated: October 10, 2023.

On behalf of the Commission,
Dara S. Lindenbaum,
Chair, Federal Election Commission.
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