

VI. Paperwork Reduction Act

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Richard J. Monocchio,
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Public and Indian Housing.

[FR Doc. 2023-27724 Filed 12-19-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 1

[TD 9979]

RIN 1545-BQ81

Additional Guidance on Low-Income Communities Bonus Credit Program; Correction

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule; correction and correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: This document contains corrections to Treasury Decision 9979, which was published in the **Federal Register** for Tuesday, August 15, 2023. Treasury Decision 9979 issued final regulations relating to the application of the low-income communities bonus credit program for the energy investment credit established pursuant to the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.

DATES: These corrections are effective on December 20, 2023, and applicable on August 15, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Whitney Brady at (202) 317-6853 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The final regulations (TD 9979) that are the subject of this correction are under section 48(e) of the Code.

Corrections to Publication

Accordingly, the final regulations (TD 9979) that are the subject of FR Doc. 2023-17078, appearing on page 55506 in the **Federal Register** published on August 15, 2023, are corrected as follows:

1. On page 55519, in the third column, the heading “VII. Annual Capacity Limitation” is corrected to read “VII. Annual Capacity Limitation”.
2. On page 55522, in the first column, second full paragraph, the last line is corrected to read, “applicants in Category 4.”.

List of Subjects in 26 CFR Part 1

Income taxes, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Corrections to the Regulations

Accordingly, 26 CFR part 1 is corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 1—INCOME TAXES

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

Authority: 26 U.S.C. 7805 * * *

■ **Par. 2.** Section 1.48(e)-1 is amended:

- a. In the first sentence of paragraph (h)(1) by removing the language “paragraph (b)” and adding the language “paragraph (b)(2)” in its place.
- b. By revising the heading for paragraph (h)(2)(ii)(B).

The revision reads as follows:

§ 1.48(e)-1 Low-Income Communities Bonus Credit Program.

* * * * *

(h) * * *

(2) * * *

(ii) * * *

(B) *Partnership.* * * *

* * * * *

Oluwafunmilayo A. Taylor,
Section Chief, Publications & Regulations
Section, Associate Chief Counsel, (Procedure
and Administration).

[FR Doc. 2023-27933 Filed 12-19-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Prisons

28 CFR Part 543

[BOP-1180-I]

RIN 1120-AB80

Federal Tort Claims Act—Technical Changes; Correction

AGENCY: Bureau of Prisons, Justice.

ACTION: Correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Bureau of Prisons (Bureau) corrects inadvertent errors and omissions in its regulations caused by errors in the interim final rule titled “Federal Tort Claims Act—Technical Changes” published in the **Federal Register** on November 7, 2023.

DATES: This correcting amendment is effective December 20, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel J. Crooks III, Assistant General Counsel/Rules Administrator, at Legislative & Correctional Issues

Branch, Office of General Counsel, Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street NW, Washington, DC 20534 or at (202) 353-4885.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Need for Correction

On November 7, 2023, the Bureau published an interim final rule (IFR) in the **Federal Register** at 88 FR 76656 that made technical changes to how the Bureau processes Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) claims. This document corrects inadvertent errors and omissions in its regulations caused by errors in that rule.

First, this document revises the headings of two paragraphs in § 543.31 to conform with the statement-like form of other paragraph headings we amended in the IFR. Thus, the heading of § 543.31(a) should be changed from “Who may file a claim?” to “Claimant,” and the heading of § 543.31(b) should be changed from “Where do I obtain a form for filing a claim?” to “Claim form.”

Second, the third instruction of the IFR revised paragraphs (a) through (d) and (f) of § 543.32. Paragraphs (g) and (h) were missing from that instruction, while they were correctly included in the amendatory language. In addition, the heading to paragraph (e) needs to be changed to conform with the declaratory headings of the other paragraphs. Finally, paragraph (i) needs to be deleted because, with the revisions to the other paragraphs, paragraph (i) is redundant.

List of Subjects in 28 CFR Part 543

Prisoners.

Accordingly, 28 CFR part 543 is corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 543—LEGAL MATTERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 543 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 18 U.S.C. 3621, 3622, 3624, 4001, 4042, 4081, 4082 (Repealed in part as to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987), 5006-5024 (Repealed October 12, 1984 as to Offenses committed after that date), 5039; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, 1346(b), 2671-80; 28 CFR 0.95-0.99, 0.172, 14.1-11.

■ 2. Amend § 543.31 by revising the section heading and the headings for paragraphs (a) and (b) to read as follows:

§ 543.31 Presenting a claim.

- (a) *Claimant.* * * *
- (b) *Claim form.* * * *

* * * * *

■ 3. Amend § 543.32 by:

- a. Revising the heading for paragraph (e) and paragraphs (g) and (h); and

- b. Removing paragraph (i).
The revisions read as follows:

§ 543.32 Processing the claim.

* * * * *
(e) *Central Office review.* * * *
* * * * *

(g) *Acceptance of settlement.* If you accept a settlement, you give up your right to bring a lawsuit against the United States or against any employee of the government whose action or lack of action gave rise to your claim.

(h) *Response timeline.* Generally, you will receive a decision regarding your claim within six months of when you properly present the claim. If you have not received a letter either proposing a settlement or denying your claim within six months after the date your claim was presented, you may assume your claim is denied. You may then proceed to file a lawsuit in the appropriate United States District Court.

Daniel J. Crooks III,

*Assistant General Counsel/Rules
Administrator, Federal Bureau of Prisons.*

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mine Safety and Health Administration

30 CFR Parts 56, 57, and 77

[Docket No. MSHA–2018–0016]

RIN 1219–AB91

Safety Program for Surface Mobile Equipment

AGENCY: Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), Department of Labor.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA or the Agency) is requiring that mine operators develop, implement, and update, periodically or when necessary, a written safety program for surface mobile equipment (excluding belt conveyors) at surface mines and surface areas of underground mines. The written safety program must be developed and updated with input from miners and their representatives. The written safety program must include actions mine operators will take to identify hazards and risks to reduce accidents, injuries, and fatalities related to surface mobile equipment. The final rule offers mine operators flexibility to devise a safety program that is appropriate for their specific mining conditions and operations.

DATES:

Effective date: The final rule is effective January 19, 2024.

Compliance date: Compliance with this final rule is not required until July 17, 2024

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: S. Aromie Noe, Director, Office of Standards, Regulations and Variances, MSHA, at *Noe.Song-Ae.A@dol.gov* (email), 202–693–9440 (voice) or 202–693–9441 (facsimile). These are not toll-free numbers.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction

A. Regulatory Authority

This final rule is issued under section 101 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), as amended. 30 U.S.C. 811.

B. Background

A variety of mining equipment is used at surface mines or in surface areas of underground mines. Surface mining vehicles can be very large (many can be several stories tall) and are capable of destroying smaller vehicles that cannot be seen by the vehicle operators. Accidents involving mining equipment are a leading cause of fatalities at mines, although fatalities involving powered haulage equipment, a type of mobile equipment, decreased in 2022.^{1 2} To reduce the number of accidents, injuries and fatalities at mines, MSHA implemented several powered haulage initiatives—for example, conducting

¹ Accidents at mines are classified by MSHA based on the Agency’s “*Accident Investigation Procedures Handbook*,” which defines 21 categories of mine-related accidents. Most accidents involving mining equipment are classified under one of two MSHA accident categories—powered haulage accidents or machinery accidents—depending on the type of equipment involved. For more information, please see MSHA Accident Investigation Procedures Handbook, December 2020, Appendix 7, Accident Classifications—available at <https://arlweb.msha.gov/READROOM/HANDBOOK/PH20-I-4.pdf>.

² MSHA Fatality Reports, <https://www.msha.gov/data-and-reports/fatality-reports/search?page=2>.

safety awareness campaigns, providing powered haulage guidance and technical assistance, and disseminating training materials and best-practices information that addresses powered haulage safety. Despite these efforts, in 2023, machinery (mobile) accidents have still accounted for a significant number of mining fatalities.

On July 20, 2021, for example, MSHA hosted a national “Stand Down for Safety Day” to focus on powered haulage accidents and vehicle rollovers to help educate miners, save lives, and prevent injuries.³ On that day, Mine Safety and Health Enforcement (MSHE) and Educational Field and Small Mine Services (EFSMS) staff visited mines to meet with miners and operators to increase awareness of powered haulage hazards and the need to be familiar with and follow mine-safety best practices.

On February 28, 2022, MSHA announced its “Take Time, Save Lives” campaign to remind mine operators to train miners and ensure miners can take their time to prevent accidents and injuries and to save lives.⁴ As part of the campaign, mines across the country received a poster to display at mine sites with steps operators and miners can take to stay safe, including actions related to working around powered haulage equipment and wearing seat belts.

In addition, over the years, MSHA has developed a wide variety of mine safety and health materials and has made them available on the Agency’s website (<http://www.msha.gov>) and mobile app.⁵ These materials are intended to assist trainers and mine operators in promoting a safe and healthy environment, and among other topics, they cover safety topics related to mobile equipment at surface mines. For example, MSHA issued Powered Haulage Equipment Guidance in 2021 intended to help prevent accidents associated with working with, on, or

³ More information on MSHA’s “Stand Down for Safety Day” can be found on MSHA’s website at <https://blog.dol.gov/2021/07/14/stop-powered-haulage-accidents-stay-alert-stay-alive>.

⁴ More information on MSHA’s “Take Time, Save Lives” campaign can be found on MSHA’s website at <https://www.msha.gov/take-time-save-lives>.

⁵ MSHA’s Miner Safety & Health App gives miners and mine operators instant access to information that can help keep them safe and healthy on the job. The app provides important safety alerts, safety and health best practices that apply to their daily work, information on their rights and responsibilities, and the ability to contact MSHA with a question or to report an accident or hazard. The app is available for free on Android and iPhone mobile devices and can also be found at the respective app stores by searching for “Miner Safety & Health.” More information can be found on MSHA’s website at <https://www.msha.gov/miner-safety-health-application>.