

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION****Office of the Secretary****[Docket No. OST-95-179 and OST-95-623]****Notice of Request for Extension of a Previously Approved Collection****AGENCY:** Office of the Secretary.**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the Department of Transportation's (DOT) intention to request extension of a previously approved information collection.

**DATES:** Comments on this notice must be received on or before July 11, 2005.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments identified by DOT-DMS Docket Number OST-95-179 and OST-95-623 by any of the following methods.

- *Web site:* <http://dms.dot.gov>.

Follow the instructions for submitting comments on the DOT electronic docket site.

- *Fax:* 1-202-493-2251.

- *Mail:* Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Nassif Building, Room PL-401, Washington, DC 20590-0001.

- *Hand Delivery:* Room PL-401 on the plaza level of the Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

**Instructions:** All submissions must include the agency name and docket number or Regulatory Identification Number (RIN) for this information collection. For detailed instructions on submitting comments and additional information, see the Public Participation heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to <http://dms.dot.gov> including any personal information provided. Please see the Privacy Act heading under Regulatory Notes.

**Docket:** For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://dms.dot.gov> at any time or to Room PL-401, on the plaza level of the Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jack Schmidt, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590, (202) 366-5420.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

*Title:* Disclosure of Code-sharing Arrangements and Long-term Wet Leases.

*OMB Control Number:* 2105-0537.

*Expiration Date:* September 30, 2005.

*Type of Request:* Extension of a previously approved collection.

*Abstract:* Code-sharing is the name given to a common airline industry marketing practice where, by mutual agreement between cooperating carriers, at least one of the airline designator codes used on a flight is different from that of the airline operating the aircraft. In one version, two or more airlines each use their own designator codes on the same aircraft operation. Although only one airline operates the flight, each airline in a code-sharing arrangement may hold out, market and sell the flight as its own in published schedules. Code-sharing also refers to other arrangements where a code on a passenger's ticket is not that of the operator of the flight, but where the operator does not also hold out the service in its own name. Such code-sharing arrangements are common between commuter air carriers and their larger affiliates and the number of arrangements between U.S. air carriers and foreign air carriers has also been increasing. Arrangements falling into this category are similar to leases of aircraft and crew (wet leases).

The Department recognizes the strong preference of air travelers for on-line service (service by a single carrier) on connecting flights over interline service (service by multiple carriers). Code-sharing arrangements are, in part, a marketing response to this demand for on-line service. Often, code-sharing partners offer services similar to those available for on-line connections with the goal of offering "seamless" service (*i.e.*, service where the transfers from flight to flight or airline to airline are facilitated). For example, they may locate gates near each other to make connections more convenient or coordinate baggage handling to give greater assurance that baggage will be properly handled.

Code-sharing arrangements can help airlines operate more efficiently because they can reduce costs by providing a joint service with one aircraft rather than operating separate services with two aircraft. Particularly in thin

markets, this efficiency can lead to increased price and service options for consumers or enable the use of equipment sized appropriately for the market. Therefore, the Department recognizes that code-sharing, as well as long-term wet leases, can offer significant economic benefits. Although code-sharing and wet-lease arrangements can offer significant consumer benefits, they can also be misleading unless consumers know that the transportation they are considering for purchase will not be provided by the airline whose designator code is shown on the ticket, a schedule or an itinerary and unless they know the identity of the airline on which they will be flying. The growth in the use of code-sharing, wet-leasing and similar marketing tools, particularly in international air transportation, had given the Department concern about whether the then-current disclosure rules (14 CFR 399.88) protected the public interest adequately.

**Respondents:** All U.S. air carriers, foreign air carriers, computer reservations systems (CRSs), travel agents doing business in the United States, and the traveling public.

**Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents:** Annual reporting burden for this data collection is estimated at 424,994 hours for all travel agents and airline ticket agents and 424,994 hours for air travelers based on 15 seconds per phone call and an average of 2.1 phone calls per trip. Most of this data collection (third party notification) is accomplished through highly automated computerized systems.

**Estimated Number of Respondents:** 33,898 excluding travelers.

**Comments are invited on:** (a) Whether this collection of information (third party notification) is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including through the use of automated techniques or other forms of information technology.

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Issued in Washington, DC on May 3, 2005.

**Randall D. Bennett,**

*Director, Office of Aviation Analysis.*

[FR Doc. 05-9266 Filed 5-9-05; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-62-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### Noise Exposure Map Notice for McClellan-Palomar Airport, Carlsbad, CA

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) announces its determination that the noise exposure maps submitted by the County of San Diego for McClellan-Palomar Airport under the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 47501 *et. seq.* (Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act ) and 14 CFR part 150 are in compliance with applicable requirements.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The effective date of the FAA's determination on the noise exposure maps is April 26, 2005.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Peter Ciesla, Federal Aviation Administration, Western Pacific Region, Airports Division, PO Box 92007, Los Angeles, California, 90009-2007, Telephone: (310) 725-3633.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This notice announces that the FAA finds that the noise exposure maps submitted by McClellan-Palomar Airport are in compliance with applicable requirements of Part 150, effective April 26, 2005. Under 49 U.S.C. 47503 of the Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), an airport operator may submit to the FAA noise exposure maps which meet applicable regulations and which depict non-compatible land uses as of the date of submission of such maps, a description of projected aircraft operations, and the ways in which such operations will affect such maps. The Act requires such maps to be developed in consultation with interested and affected parties in the local community, government agencies, and persons using the airport. An airport operator who has submitted noise exposure maps that are found by FAA to be in compliance with the requirements of Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR), Part 150, promulgated pursuant to the Act, may submit a noise compatibility program for FAA approval which set forth the measures the operator has taken or proposes to take to reduce existing non-

compatible uses and prevent the introduction of additional non-compatible uses.

The FAA has completed its review of the noise exposure maps and accompanying documentation submitted by the County of San Diego. The documentation that constitutes the "noise exposure maps" as defined in section 150.7 of Part 150 includes: Figure 5-4, Existing Conditions (2004) Noise Exposure Map and Figure 6-1, Future Condition (2009) Noise Exposure Map. The Noise Exposure Maps contain current and forecast information including the depiction of the airport and its boundaries, the runway configurations, land uses such as residential, commercial/travel/recreational, industrial/manufacturing, schools, government services, open space, and unplanned areas, and also those areas within the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) 60, 65, 70 and 75 noise contours. Estimates for the number of people and residences, within these contours for the year 2004 are shown in Table 5-12. Estimates of the future number of people and residences within the 2009 noise contours are shown in Table 6-7. Flight tracks for the existing and the five-year forecast Noise Exposure Maps are found in Figures 5-1, 5-2, and 5-3. The type and frequency of aircraft operations (including nighttime operations) are found in Table 5-1 for the existing conditions (2004) and Table 6-1 for the future conditions (2009). The FAA has determined that these noise exposure maps and accompanying documentation are in compliance with applicable requirements. This determination is effective on April 26, 2005.

FAA's determination on an airport operator's noise exposure maps is limited to a finding that the maps were developed in accordance with the procedures contained in appendix A of FAR Part 150. Such determination does not constitute approval of the applicant's data, information or plans, or a commitment to approve a noise compatibility program or to fund the implementation of that program. If questions arise concerning the precise relationship of specific properties to noise exposure contours depicted on a noise exposure map submitted under section 47503 of the Act, it should be noted that the FAA is not involved in any way in determining the relative locations of specific properties with regard to the depicted noise contours, or in interpreting the noise exposure maps to resolve questions concerning, for example, which properties should be covered by the provisions of section 47506 of the Act. These functions are

inseparable from the ultimate land use control and planning responsibilities of local government. These local responsibilities are not changed in any way under Part 150 or through FAA's review of noise exposure maps. Therefore, the responsibility for the detailed overlaying of noise exposure contours onto the map depicting properties on the surface rests exclusively with the airport operator that submitted those maps, or with those public agencies and planning agencies with which consultation is required under section 47503 of the Act. The FAA has relied on the certification by the airport operator, under section 150.21 of FAR Part 150, that the statutorily require consultation has been accomplished.

Copies of the full noise exposure map documentation and of the FAA's evaluation of the maps are available for examination at the following locations: Federal Aviation Administration, Community and Environmental Needs Division, APP-600, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591. Federal Aviation Administration, Western-Pacific Region, Airports Division, Room 3012, 15000 Aviation Boulevard, Hawthorne, California 90261.

Mr. Peter Drinkwater, Airport Director, County of San Diego, Department of Public Works, 5555 Overland Avenue, Suite 2188, San Diego, CA 92123-1295.

Questions may be directed to the individual named above under the heading **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Issued in Hawthorne, California on April 26, 2005.

**Mia Paredes Ratcliff,**

*Acting Manager, Airports Division, AWP-600, Western-Pacific Region.*

[FR Doc. 05-9305 Filed 5-9-05; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-13-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### Notice of Intent To Rule on Application 05-05-C-00-DAY To Impose and Use the Revenue From a Passenger Facility Charge (PFC) at Dayton International Airport, Dayton, OH

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent to rule on application.

**SUMMARY:** The FAA proposes to rule and invites public comment on the application to impose and use the