

Dated: June 22, 2010.

Brian McLean,

Director, Office of Atmospheric Programs.

[FR Doc. 2010-15765 Filed 6-28-10; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission, Comments Requested

June 17, 2010.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection(s), as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501 – 3520. Comments are requested concerning: (a) 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; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; (d) 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 (e) ways to further reduce the information collection burden on small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.

The FCC may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid 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 (PRA) that does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Written Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) comments should be submitted on or before [August 30, 2010 REGISTER]. If you anticipate that you will be submitting PRA comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the FCC contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all PRA comments to Nicholas A. Fraser, Office of Management and Budget, via fax at 202-395-5167 or via the Internet at Nicholas_A_Fraser@omb.eop.gov and

to the Federal Communications Commission via email to PRA@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Judith B. Herman, Office of Managing Director, (202) 418-0214. For additional information, contact Judith B. Herman, OMD, 202-418-0214, or email judith-b.herman@fcc.gov

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060-0192.
Title: Section 87.103, Posting Station License.

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit, not-for-profit institutions, and state, local or tribal government.

Number of Respondents and Responses: 43,896 respondents, 43,896 responses.

Estimated Time Per Response: .25 hours.

Frequency of Response: Recordkeeping requirement.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in sections 47 U.S.C. 301 and 303.

Total Annual Burden: 10,974 hours.
Total Annual Cost: N/A.

Privacy Act Impact Assessment: N/A.
Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality.

Needs and Uses: The Commission will submit this expiring information collection to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) after this comment period to obtain the full three year clearance from them. The Commission is requesting an extension (no change in the recordkeeping requirement). There is a 5,976 hour burden reduction adjustment which is due to fewer respondents subject to this requirement.

The recordkeeping requirement contained in Section 87.103 is necessary to demonstrate that all transmitters in the Aviation Service are properly licensed in accordance with the requirements of Section 301 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, No. 2020 of the International Radio Regulation, and Article 30 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

The information is used by FCC personnel during inspections and investigations to insure the particular station is licensed and operated in compliance with applicable rules, statutes, and treaties. In the case of aircraft stations, the information may be utilized for similar purposes by appropriate representatives of foreign governments when the aircraft is operated in foreign nations.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary,

Office of the Secretary,

Office of Managing Director.

[FR Doc. 2010-15733 Filed 6-28-10 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Fact Finding Investigation No. 27; Potentially Unlawful, Unfair or Deceptive Ocean Transportation Practices Related to the Movement of Household Goods or Personal Property in U.S.-Foreign Oceanborne Trades; Order of Investigation

Pursuant to the Shipping Act of 1984, 46 U.S.C. 40101 *et seq.* ("Shipping Act"), the Federal Maritime Commission ("FMC" or "Commission") is charged with regulating the common carriage of goods by water in the foreign commerce of the United States ("liner service"). In doing so, the Commission must be mindful of the purpose of its regulation, which includes protecting the public from unlawful, unfair or deceptive ocean transportation practices and resolving shipping disputes in the movement of cargo in U.S.-foreign oceanborne trades.

Each year, the Commission receives a substantial number of complaints from individuals that have experienced various problems with their international household goods or personal property shipments. Between 2005 and 2009, the Commission received over 2,500 consumer complaints related to household goods moving companies transporting household goods or personal property between various locations in the United States and foreign destinations. Many of those complaints are filed by individuals who are first-time or very occasional users of international shipping services. This issue is a serious and substantial consumer protection problem within the Commission's area of responsibility.

Typical complaints allege failure to deliver the cargo and refusal to return the pre-paid ocean freight; loss of the cargo; significant delay in delivery; charges to the shipper for marine insurance that was never obtained; misinformation as to the whereabouts of the cargo; significantly inflated charges after the cargo was tendered and threats to withhold the shipment unless the increased freight was paid; or failure to pay the common carrier engaged by the company as another intermediary. In many cases, a shipper has been forced to pay another carrier or warehouse a