must obtain written permission from the licensee of the aeronautical enroute stations serving the areas in which the aircraft data link land test station will operate on a co-channel basis. The Commission may request an applicant to provide documentation to that fact.

The written permission will aid the Commission in ensuring that licensees are complying with its policies and rules, while allowing the owners of antenna structures and other aviation obstacles to use Audio Visual Warning Systems (AVWS) stations, thereby helping aircraft avoid potential collisions and enhancing aviation safety, without causing harmful interference to other communications.

OMB Control Number: 3060–XXXX.

Title: Signal Boosters—Sections 1.1307(b)(1), 20.3, 20.21(a)(2), 20.29(a)(5), 20.21(e)(2), 20.21(e)(8)(i)(G), 20.21(e)(9)(i)(H), 20.21(f), 20.21(h), 22.9, 24.9, 27.9, 90.203, 90.219(b)(1)(i) and 90.219(e)(5).

Form No.: N/A.

Type of Review: New collection.

Respondents: Individuals or households; business or other for-profit, not-for-profit institutions.

Number of Respondents: 632,444 respondents; 632–444 responses.

Estimated Time per Response: 6 hours to 40 hours.

Frequency of Response:

Recordkeeping requirement, third party disclosure requirement and on occasion and annual reporting requirements.

Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for this information collection is contained in 47 U.S.C. sections 154(i), 303(g), 303(r) and 332(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Total Annual Burden: 324,370 hours.

Total Annual Cost: N/A.

Privacy Act Impact Assessment: N/A.

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: There is no need for confidentiality with respect to filers who are individuals in this collection. Pursuant to Section 208(h) of the E-Government Act of 2002, 44 U.S.C. section 3501, in conformance with the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552(a), the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau instructs licensees to use the FCC’s Universal Licensing System (ULS), Antenna Structure Registration (ASR), Commission Registration System (CORES) and related systems and subsystems to submit information.

Needs and Uses: The Commission will submit this new information collection to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) during this 30 day comment period in order to obtain the full three year clearance from them. The Commission is reporting a 324,370 hour increase in burden (program change increase).

The Commission adopted a Report and Order, FCC 13–21, which adopts new technical, operational, and registration requirements for signal boosters. The new rules create two new classes of signal boosters—consumer and industrial—with distinct regulatory requirements.

Consumer Signal Boosters are designed to be used “out of the box” by individuals to improve their wireless coverage within a limited area such as a home, car, boat, or recreational vehicle. Consumer Signal Boosters will be authorized under provider licenses subject to certain requirements. Specifically, subscribers must obtain some form of licensee consent to operate the booster; register the booster with their provider; use a booster that meets the Network Protection Standard and is FCC certified; and operate the booster on a secondary, non-interference basis and shut it down if it causes harmful interference. Consumers may continue to use existing signal boosters provided they are: (1) Have the consent of their provider; and (2) register the booster with that provider. The Commission will conduct consumer outreach to educate consumers, public safety entities, small businesses, and other about the new regulatory framework.

Industrial Signal Boosters include a wide variety of devices that are designed for installation by licensees or qualified installers. These devices are typically designed to serve multiple users simultaneously and cover large areas such as stadiums, airports, office buildings, hospitals, tunnels, and educational campuses. Industrial Signal Boosters are required by the FCC to meet the Network Protection Standard and is FCC licensed and operate the booster on a secondary, non-interference basis and shut it down if it causes harmful interference. Consumers may continue to use existing signal boosters provided they are: (1) Have the consent of their provider; and (2) register the booster with the provider. The Commission will conduct consumer outreach to educate consumers, public safety entities, small businesses, and other about the new regulatory framework.

The Commission established a two-year transition process for equipment certification for Consumer and Industrial Signal Boosters sold and marketed in the United States. First, as of the release date of the Report and Order, the Commission stopped accepting applications for equipment certification of Consumer and Industrial Signal Boosters that do not comply with the new rules and ceased certification of devices that do not comply with the new rules. Second, on or after March 1, 2014, all Consumers and Industrial Signal Boosters sold and marketed in the United States must meet the new requirements.

Finally, the Commission has created an on-line database with screen shots for the Registration Requirements. Screen shots are included in the submission to the OMB and can be viewed in ROCIS (OMB’s electronic PRA system).

The Commission will use the information collected from the provider reporting requirement to assess providers’ treatment of Consumer Signal Boosters, including the level of consumer access. This information will inform the Commission’s decision whether it is necessary to revisit the Consumer Signal Booster authorization mechanism. The provider-based registration requirement will facilitate licensee control over Consumer Signal Boosters, help providers rapidly resolve interference issues, and assist in consumer outreach. The labeling and marketing requirements will inform signal booster operators of their legal responsibilities, facilitate coordination with providers, and aid in interference prevention. The Part 90 registration requirement will help resolve interference should it occur. The RF labeling requirement will inform consumers about the potential RF safety hazards and reference the applicable FCC-adopted limits for RF exposure. The certification requirements will ensure that manufacturers comply with our new technical rules for Consumer and Industrial Signal Boosters. The antenna kitting documentation requirement will aid consumers in the correct installation and use of their devices so as to mitigate interference. The consent documentation requirement will ensure that signal booster operators have the proper authority to operate their devices.

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Office of Managing Director.

[FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, the Federal Communications Commission invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to...
comment on the following information collection(s). 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 burden for 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 OMB 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 valid OMB control number.

DATES: Written Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) comments should be submitted on or before August 16, 2013. 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: Submit your PRA questions to Judith B. Herman, Federal Communications Commission, via the Internet at Judith.h.berman@fcc.gov. To submit your PRA comments by email send them to: PRA@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Judith B. Herman, Office of Managing Director. (202) 418–0214.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060–0599. Title: Section 90.187, Trunking in the Bands Between 150 and 512 MHz; and Sections 90.425 and 90.647, Station Identification. Form Number: N/A. Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection. Respondents: Business or other for-profit and state, local, or Tribal governments. Number of Respondents and Responses: 6,679 respondents; 6,679 responses. Estimated Time per Response: 25 hours to 3 hours. Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirement. Obligation to Respond: Required to obtain or retain benefits. Statutory authority for this collection of information is contained in 47 U.S.C. sections 154(i), 309(j) and 332 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Total Annual Burden: 8,231 hours. Total Annual Cost: N/A. Privacy Impact Assessment: No Impact(s).

Nature and Extent of Confidentiality: No questions of a confidential nature are asked.

Needs and Uses: The Commission is submitting this information collection to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval of a revision. The Commission is increasing the total annual burden by 7,974 hours due to a significant increase in the number of respondents/responses in collection. The revision is adding one additional rule section which is 90.187 to this information collection.

On April 18, 2013, the Commission in a Fifth Report and Order, FCC 13–52, adopted changes to 47 CFR 90.425 of the Commission’s rules to allow Private Land Mobile Radio (PLMR) licensees in the bands between 150 and 512 MHz that are licensed on an exclusive basis to transmit station identification information in digital format, on the condition that the licensee will provide the Commission with information sufficient to decode the digital transmission to ascertain the call sign transmitted. However, this gives a new group of licensee stations (PLMRs) an option regarding the method of transmission of required call sign information; it modifies the existing burden, and slightly increases the cost burden—specifically the cost associated with providing the Commission sufficient information to decode the transmission—unless they choose the digital transmission option.

The information requested in this collection is used by the Commission’s staff to enable the Commission to evaluate the accuracy of frequency coordination pursuant to its rule under 47 CFR 90.187, 90.425 and 90.647. Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Office of Managing Director.

[Federal Register: 2013:14251 Filed 6–14–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Savings and Loan Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Home Owners’ Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1461 et seq.) (HOLA), Regulation LL (12 CFR part 238), and Regulation MM (12 CFR part 239), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a savings and loan holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a savings association and nonbanking companies owned by the savings and loan holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The application also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in