

collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) comments should be submitted on or before October 2, 2006. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) comments to Cathy Williams, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1-C823, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554 or via the Internet to Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collection(s), contact Cathy Williams at (202) 418-2918 or via the Internet at Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060-0716.

Title: Sections 73.88, 73.318 and 73.685, Blanketing Interference.

Form Number: Not applicable.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities; Not-for-profit institutions.

Number of Respondents: 21,000.

Estimated Time Per Response: 1-2 hours.

Frequency of Response: Third party disclosure requirement.

Total Annual Burden: 41,000 hours.
Total Annual Cost: None.
Privacy Impact Assessment: No impact(s).

Needs and Uses: 47 CFR 73.88(AM) states that the licensee of each broadcast station is required to satisfy all reasonable complaints of blanketing interference within the 1 V/m contour.

47 CFR Section 73.318(b)(FM) states that after January 1, 1985, permittees or licensees who either (1) commence program tests, (2) replace the antennas, or (3) request facilities modifications and are issued a new construction permit must satisfy all complaints of blanketing interference which are received by the station during a one year period.

47 CFR 73.318(c)(FM) states that a permittee collocating with one or more existing stations and beginning program tests on or after January 1, 1985, must assume full financial responsibility for remedying new complaints of blanketing interference for a period of one year.

Under 47 CFR 73.88(AM), 73.318(FM), and 73.685(d)(TV), the license is financially responsible for resolving complaints of interference within one year of program test authority when certain conditions are met. After the first year, a license is only required to provide technical assistance to determine the cause of interference.

The FCC has an outstanding Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) in MM Docket No. 96-62, In the Matter of Amendment of part 73 of the Commission's Rules to More Effectively

Resolve Broadcast Blanketing Interference, Including Interference to Consumer Electronics and Other Communications Devices. The NPRM has proposed to provide detailed clarification of the AM, FM, and TV licensee's responsibilities in resolving/eliminating blanketing interference caused by their individual stations. The NPRM has also proposed to consolidate all blanketing interference rules under a new section 47 CFR 73.1630, "Blanketing Interference." This new rule has been designed to facilitate the resolution of broadcast interference problems and set forth all responsibilities of the licensee/permittee of a broadcast station. To date, final rules have not been adopted.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. E6-12326 Filed 7-31-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting; Open Commission Meeting, Thursday, August 3, 2006

The Federal Communications Commission will hold an Open Meeting on the subjects listed below on Thursday, August 3, 2006, which is scheduled to commence at 9:30 a.m. in Room TW-C305, at 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC.

| Item No. | Bureau | Subject |
|----------|--|---|
| 1 | Wireline Competition | <i>Title:</i> United Power Line Council's Petition for Declaratory Ruling Regarding the Classification of Broadband over Power Line Internet Access Service as an Information Service (WC Docket No. 06-10). <i>Summary:</i> The Commission will consider a Memorandum Opinion and Order concerning the classification of broadband over power line Internet access service. |
| | Office of Engineering and Technology | <i>Title:</i> Amendment of part 15 regarding new requirements and measurement guidelines for Access Broadband over Power Line Systems (ET Docket No. 04-104). <i>Summary:</i> The Commission will consider a Memorandum Opinion and Order in response to petitions for reconsideration of the rules applicable to Broadband over Power Line systems. |
| | Wireline Telecommunications | <i>Title:</i> Service Rules for the 698-746, 747-762 and 777-792 MHz Bands. <i>Summary:</i> The Commission will consider a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking regarding possible changes to the rules governing wireless licenses in the 698-746, 747-762, and 777-792 MHz Bands. |

Open captioning will be provided for this event. Other reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities are available upon request. Include a description of the accommodation you will need including as much detail as you can. Also include a way we can contact you if we need more information. Make your request as

early as possible; please allow at least 5 days advance notice. Last minute requests will be accepted, but may be impossible to fill. Send an e-mail to: fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202-418-0530 (voice), 202-418-0432 (tty).

Additional information concerning this meeting may be obtained from

Audrey Spivack or David Fiske, Office of Media Relations, (202) 418-0500; TTY 1-888-835-5322. Audio/Video coverage of the meeting will be broadcast live with open captioning over the Internet from the FCC's Audio/Video Events Web page at <http://www.fcc.gov/realaudio>.

For a fee this meeting can be viewed live over George Mason University's Capitol Connection. The Capitol Connection also will carry the meeting live via the Internet. To purchase these services call (703) 993-3100 or go to <http://www.capitolconnection.gmu.edu>.

Copies of materials adopted at this meeting can be purchased from the FCC's duplicating contractor, Best Copy and Printing, Inc. (202) 488-5300; Fax (202) 488-5563; TTY (202) 488-5562. These copies are available in paper format and alternative media, including large print/type; digital disk; and audio and video tape. Best Copy and Printing, Inc. may be reached by e-mail at FCC@BCPIWEB.com.

Federal Communications Commission

Marlene H. Dortch,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 06-6641 Filed 7-28-06; 12:31 pm]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Moratorium on Certain Industrial Loan Company Applications and Notices

AGENCY: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

ACTION: Notice; The Imposition of a Moratorium.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the imposition of a six-month moratorium on FDIC action to accept, approve, or deny any application for deposit insurance submitted to the FDIC by, or on behalf of, any proposed or existing industrial loan company, industrial bank or similar institution (collectively, ILC),¹ or accept, disapprove, or issue a letter of intent not to disapprove, any change in bank control notice submitted to the FDIC with respect to any ILC. The FDIC Board of Directors (Board) may exclude from the moratorium any particular application or notice if it determines that the moratorium would present a significant safety and soundness risk to any FDIC-insured institution or a significant risk to the deposit insurance fund, or failure to act would otherwise impair the mission of the FDIC.

DATES: The moratorium is effective through Wednesday, January 31, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions regarding the moratorium: contact Robert C. Fick, Counsel, (202) 898-8962; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Washington, DC 20429.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Nature and Brief History of ILCs

ILCs were first chartered in the early 1900's as small loan companies for industrial workers. Over time the chartering states have gradually expanded the powers of their ILCs to the extent that ILCs now generally have the same powers as state commercial banks.²

ILCs are state-chartered banks, and all of the existing FDIC-insured ILCs are "state nonmember banks" under the FDI Act. As a result, their primary Federal banking supervisor is the FDIC. The FDIC generally exercises the same supervisory and regulatory powers over ILCs that it does over other state nonmember banks. The only material exceptions to the FDIC's authority over ILCs are that the cross-guarantee liability provisions, the golden parachute provisions, and the management interlocks provisions are not applicable to ILCs, their affiliates or holding companies. Legislation to make these provisions applicable to ILCs is currently pending.

While ILCs are "banks" under the FDI Act,³ they generally are not "banks" under the Bank Holding Company Act (BHCA).⁴ One result of this difference in treatment is that a company that owns an ILC could engage in commercial activities and may not be subject to Federal consolidated supervision. By contrast, domestic bank holding companies and financial holding companies that are subject to Federal consolidated supervision are prohibited from engaging in commercial activities. As a result of these differences, some of the companies that own ILCs are not subject to Federal consolidated supervision. The FDIC has noted a recent increase in deposit insurance applications for, and change in control notices with respect to, ILCs that will be affiliated with commercial concerns or other companies that will not have a Federal consolidated supervisor. Some members of Congress, the Government Accountability Office, the FDIC's Office of Inspector General, and members of the public have expressed concerns regarding the lack of Federal consolidated supervision, the potential risks from mixing banking and commerce and the potential for an unlevel playing field.

² If an ILC is authorized to, and does, in fact, offer demand deposits, any company that owns such an ILC may be required to register as a bank holding company. As a result, most of the ILCs have chosen not to offer demand deposits.

³ 12 U.S.C. 1813(a)(2).

⁴ See 12 U.S.C. 1841(c)(2)(H).

Summary of ILC Portfolio

The ILC industry has evolved since the enactment of the Competitive Equality Banking Act (CEBA) in 1987, when Congress initially excepted ILCs from the BHCA. As of July 24, 2006, there were 61 operating insured ILCs; 48 of the 61 were chartered in Utah or California. ILCs also operate in Colorado, Hawaii, Indiana, Minnesota and Nevada.

As of year-end 1987, 105 ILCs reported aggregate total assets of \$4.2 billion and aggregate total deposits of \$2.9 billion. The reported total assets for these ILCs ranged from \$1.0 million to \$411.9 million, with the average ILC reporting \$40.0 million in total assets and \$27.3 million in total deposits. Of the current portfolio of 61 ILCs, 14 were insured during 1987 or prior years.

As of year-end 1999, the FDIC insured 55 ILCs with aggregate total assets of \$43.6 billion and aggregate total deposits of \$22.5 billion. The reported total assets for these ILCs ranged from \$2.4 million to \$15.6 billion, with 10 institutions reporting total assets of more than \$1 billion. The four largest institutions reported total assets of \$15.6 billion, \$4.4 billion, \$3.8 billion, and \$3.0 billion. Six other institutions reported total assets of \$1.1 billion to \$2.5 billion. The remaining portfolio of ILCs, on average, reported total assets of \$152.5 million. Of the current portfolio of 61 ILCs, 37 were insured during 1999 or prior years.

Since January 1, 2000, 24 ILCs became insured.⁵ As of March 31, 2006, the 61 insured ILCs reported aggregate total assets of \$155.1 billion; ILCs owned by four financial services firms, including Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc.; UBS AG, Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc.; and Morgan Stanley, accounted for 63 percent of the growth in ILC assets since 1987. These four firms all operate under some form of consolidated supervision by the Federal Reserve Board (FRB), the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) or the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) account for 61.4% of the total ILC industry assets as of March 31, 2006. Reported total assets of all ILCs, as of March 31, 2006, ranged from \$2.7 million to \$62.0 billion. ILCs reporting total assets of \$10 billion or more include Merrill Lynch Bank USA (\$62.0 billion), UBS Bank USA (\$19.0 billion), American Express Centurion Bank (\$13.8 billion), Fremont Investment & Loan (\$12.9 billion), and Morgan

⁵ During 2000, 4 new ILCs were insured; 2 during each of 2001 and 2002; 5 during 2003; 6 during 2004; 4 during 2005; and 1 thus far in 2006. The insurance date for each institution reflects the date the institution began operating.

¹ See 12 U.S.C. 1813(a)(2), 1841(c)(2)(H).