

E. The development of highway bridges and structures that will withstand natural disasters;

F. The documentation and wide dissemination of objective evaluations of the performance and benefits of these innovative designs, materials, and construction methods;

G. The effective transfer of resulting information and technology; and,

H. The development of improved methods to detect bridge scour and economical bridge foundation designs that will withstand bridge scour.

Additional activities include collection of project information, documentation, promotion and wide dissemination of objective evaluations of the performance and benefits of these innovative designs, materials, and construction methods resulting from the project studies.

Respondents: 50 State Departments of Transportation, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Frequency: Annual.

Estimated Average Burden per Response: 1 hour.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: It is estimated that a total of 100 responses will be received to give us a total annual burden of 100 hours.

Electronic Access: Internet users may access all comments received by the U.S. DOT Dockets, Room PL-401, by using the universal resource locator (URL): <http://dms.dot.gov>, 24 hours each day, 365 days each year. Please follow the instructions online for more information and help.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, as amended; and 49 CFR 1.48.

Issued on: August 18, 2006.

James R. Kabel,

Chief, Management Programs and Analysis Division.

[FR Doc. E6-14068 Filed 8-23-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

Annual Materials Report on New Bridge Construction and Bridge Rehabilitation

AGENCY: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects a typographical error in the FHWA's notice published on August 17, 2006, at 71 FR 47558. The notice announced the availability of a report describing construction materials used in new

Federal-aid bridge construction and bridge rehabilitation projects as required by 23 U.S.C. 144(r).

DATES: This action is effective August 24, 2006.

ADDRESSES: The report will be posted on the FHWA Web site at: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/britab.htm>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Ann Shemaka, Office of Bridge Technology, HIBT-30, (202) 366-2997, or Mr. Thomas Everett, Office of Bridge Technology, HIBT-30, (202) 366-4675, Federal Highway Administration, 400 Seventh St., SW., Washington, DC 20590. Office hours are from 7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., e.t., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 17, 2006, at 71 FR 47558, the FHWA issued a notice announcing the availability of a report describing construction materials used in new Federal-aid bridge construction and bridge rehabilitation projects as required by 23 U.S.C. 144(r). The address section of that notice inadvertently referenced an incorrect Web address to access the report. The purpose of this notice is to correct the Web address for the Annual Materials Report on New Bridge Construction and Rehabilitation. The correct Web address for the report is: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/britab.htm>.

(**Authority:** 23 U.S.C. 144(r); Sec. 1114(f), Pub. L. 109-59, 119 Stat. 1144.)

Issued on: August 21, 2006.

Frederick G. Wright, Jr.,

Federal Highway Executive Director.

[FR Doc. E6-14070 Filed 8-23-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

Registration of Brokers and Freight Forwarders of Non-Household Goods

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), United States Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: Section 4142 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), which was enacted into law August 10, 2005, authorizes the Secretary of Transportation (Secretary) to register brokers and freight forwarders of non-household goods (otherwise known as general commodities brokers and freight forwarders) if the Secretary finds that

such registration is needed for the protection of shippers. FMCSA, which has been delegated authority to exercise the Secretary's functions and activities regarding broker and freight forwarder registration, is making a finding that registration of brokers and freight forwarders of non-household goods is needed for the protection of shippers. Accordingly, the Agency will continue to register all general commodities brokers and freight forwarders subject to its jurisdiction.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Michael J. Falk, Office of Chief Counsel, 202-366-0834; Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590-0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

FMCSA's jurisdiction over interstate property brokers is conferred by 49 U.S.C. 13501, which gives the Secretary jurisdiction "over transportation by motor carrier and the procurement of that transportation" to the extent the transportation is in interstate or foreign commerce. FMCSA's jurisdiction over interstate freight forwarders is conferred by 49 U.S.C. 13531, which gives the Secretary jurisdiction "over service that a freight forwarder undertakes to provide, or is authorized or required under [Part B of subtitle IV of title 49, United States Code] to provide" to the extent the transportation involved is in interstate commerce.

Brokers and freight forwarders are transportation intermediaries who procure the services of motor carriers to transport property. Brokers generally do not handle the freight and do not assume legal liability for cargo loss and damage. On behalf of shippers, they arrange for motor carriers to transport individual shipments from origin to destination. Freight forwarders assemble small shipments into larger shipments, tender them to motor carriers and ensure that the larger shipment is disassembled into smaller shipments upon delivery. Freight forwarders may take physical possession of the shipment in carrying out these functions.¹ Freight forwarders issue bills of lading and assume liability for cargo loss and damage.

Brokers arranging for transportation of property in interstate commerce were first regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) in 1935; interstate freight forwarders were regulated beginning in 1942. These

¹ The statutory definitions of broker and freight forwarder are codified at 49 U.S.C. 13102(2) and 13102(8), respectively.