

Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated September 1, 2005, and

effective September 15, 2005, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6011—Area Navigation Routes.

* * * * *

T-204 Taylor, FL to Brunswick, GA [New]

Taylor, FL (TAY)	VORTAC	(lat. 30°30'17" N., long. 82°33'11" W.)
Brunswick, GA (SSI)	VORTAC	(lat. 31°03'02" N., long. 81°26'46" W.)

T-205 Valdosta, GA to Ocala, FL [New]

Valdosta, GA (OTK)	VOR/DME	(lat. 30°46'50" N., long. 83°16'47" W.)
Ocala, FL (OCF)	VORTAC	(lat. 29°10'39" N., long. 82°13'35" W.)

T-206 Cross City, FL to MONIA [New]

Cross City, FL (CTY)	VORTAC	(lat. 29°35'57" N., long. 83°02'55" W.)
MONIA	WP	(lat. 30°28'49" N., long. 82°02'53" W.)

T-207 Waycross, GA to Ormond Beach, FL [New]

Waycross, GA (AYS)	VORTAC	(lat. 31°16'10" N., long. 82°33'23" W.)
MONIA, FL	WP	(lat. 30°28'49" N., long. 82°02'53" W.)
Cecil, FL (VQQ)	VOR	(lat. 30°12'47" N., long. 81°53'27" W.)
CARRA	WP	(lat. 29°43'51" N., long. 81°36'29" W.)
Ormond Beach, FL (OMN)	VORTAC	(lat. 29°18'12" N., long. 81°06'46" W.)

T-208 Gators, FL to CARRA [New]

Gators, FL (GVN)	VORTAC	(lat. 29°41'32" N., long. 82°16'23" W.)
CARRA	WP	(lat. 29°43'51" N., long. 81°36'29" W.)

T-210 Taylor, FL to Cecil, FL [New]

Taylor, FL (TAY)	VORTAC	(lat. 30°30'17" N., long. 82°33'10" W.)
Cecil, FL (VQQ)	VOR	(lat. 30°12'47" N., long. 81°53'27" W.)

T-211 Ocala, FL to CARRA [New]

Ocala, FL (OCF)	VORTAC	(lat. 29°10'39" N., long. 82°13'35" W.)
JUTTS	WP	(lat. 29°36'00" N., long. 82°02'00" W.)
CARRA	WP	(lat. 29°43'51" N., long. 81°36'29" W.)

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Issued in Washington, DC, on September 15, 2005.

Edith V. Parish,

Acting Manager, Airspace and Rules.

[FR Doc. 05-19290 Filed 9-27-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

17 CFR Part 1

RIN 3038-AC20

Definition of "Client" of a Commodity Trading Advisor

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rules.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Commission or CFTC) is proposing to amend Rule 1.3(bb) by adding to that rule a definition of the term "client," as it relates to commodity trading advisors (CTAs) (Proposal). This would clarify inconsistencies in the Commission's regulations concerning the advisees of CTAs. The Proposal would also reflect the Commission's longstanding view that its antifraud authority extends to all CTAs, irrespective of whether they provide advice on a personalized or nonpersonalized basis.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 28, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the Proposal should be sent to Jean A. Webb, Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW., Washington, DC 20581. Comments may be sent by facsimile transmission to (202) 418-5528, or by e-mail to secretary@cftc.gov. Reference should be made to "Proposed Rule Regarding the Definition of 'Client' of a Commodity Trading Advisor." Comments may also be submitted by connecting to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov> and following the comment submission instructions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Barbara S. Gold, Associate Director, or R. Stephen Painter, Jr., Staff Attorney, Division of Clearing and Intermediary Oversight, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street, NW., Washington, DC 20581, telephone number: (202) 418-5450 or (202) 418-5416, respectively; facsimile number: (202) 418-5528; and electronic mail: bgold@cftc.gov or spainter@cftc.gov, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. The Proposal

A. Background

Section 1a(6)(A) of the Commodity Exchange Act (Act)¹ defines the term "commodity trading advisor" to mean any person who:

(i) For compensation or profit, engages in the business of advising others, either directly or through publications, writings, or electronic media, as to the value of or the advisability of trading in—

(I) Any contract of sale of a commodity for future delivery made or to be made on or subject to the rules of a contract market or derivatives transaction execution facility;

(II) Any commodity option authorized under section 4c; or

(III) Any leverage transaction authorized under section 19; or

(ii) For compensation or profit, and as part of a regular business, issues or promulgates analyses or reports concerning any of the activities referred to in clause (i).

Under the language of Section 1a(6)(A) of the Act, the term "commodity trading advisor" can include advisors who provide nonpersonalized advice, such as publishers of advisory newsletters or Web sites, as well as advisors who provide advice tailored to the needs of particular persons and advisors who direct other persons' trading pursuant to a power of attorney or other written

¹ 7 U.S.C. 1a(6) (2000). The Act and the Commission's regulations issued thereunder can be accessed at http://www.access.gpo.gov/uscode/title7/chapter1_.html and <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr>, respectively.

authorization. Section 1a(6)(B) of the Act excludes certain persons from the CTA definition where, as provided for in Section 1a(6)(C) of the Act, their furnishing of advice with respect to trading in commodity futures and options is *solely incidental* to the conduct of their business or profession.²

Rule 1.3(bb)³ contains essentially the same definition of the term “commodity trading advisor” as that contained in section 1a(6) of the Act.⁴ However, neither the Act nor the Commission’s regulations issued thereunder define who the “others” are that are advised by CTAs. Moreover, neither the Act nor the regulations are consistent when referring to these advisees. Although most of the relevant provisions refer solely to “clients,”⁵ a few of the provisions refer to “clients and subscribers.”⁶ The Proposal is intended to clarify these inconsistencies.⁷

² These excluded persons include, among others, teachers and publishers. In this regard, the Commission notes that, for a teacher or publisher to claim the exclusion from the CTA definition in Section 1a(6)(B) of the Act, the trading advice activity may not be the sole teaching or publishing activity, but instead must be solely incidental to the teacher’s or publisher’s other teaching and publishing activities. See e.g., *In the Matter of Armstrong, et al.*, [1992–1994 Transfer Binder] Comm. Fut. L. Rep. (CCH) ¶ 25,657 (CFTC Feb. 8, 1993) (holding that publishers of standardized advice are not excluded from the definition of CTA where publication is “largely devoted to advice about trading commodity futures or options contracts”).

³ Commission rules cited to herein are found at 17 CFR Ch. I (2005).

⁴ The Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 (CFMA) amended the statutory definition of “commodity trading advisor” to take account of the new type of trading facility known as a “derivatives transaction execution facility.” See Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, Pub. L. 106–554, Appendix E, 114 Stat. 2763, Section 123(a)(1)(A). The Commission intends to make a conforming change to its rules in connection with final action on the Proposal. The CFMA can be accessed through the Commission’s Web site: <http://www.cftc.gov/files/ogc/ogchr5660.pdf>.

⁵ The Act refers solely to “clients” of CTAs in, for example, Section 4k(3)(i), 7 U.S.C. 6k(3)(i) (registration of persons associated with CTAs), and 4o(1)(A) and (B), 7 U.S.C. 6o(1)(A) and (B) (antifraud provisions applicable to CTAs). The regulations refer solely to “clients” of CTAs in, for example, Rules 4.30 (prohibited activities of CTAs) and 4.41(a) (advertising by CTAs).

⁶ For example, Section 4n(3)(A) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 6n(3)(A), and Rule 4.33 (recordkeeping requirements for CTAs) refer to “clients” and “subscribers” of CTAs.

The Act also refers to “subscribers” other than advisees of CTAs, but these provisions are not relevant for the purposes of the Proposal. See, e.g., Section 1a(1)(C) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 1a(1)(C) (definition of alternative trading system) and Section 5f(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 7b–1(b) (designation of securities exchanges and associations as contract markets).

⁷ When Congress originally defined the term “commodity trading advisor” in 1974, the definition included any person providing trading advice “either directly or through publications or writings.” With the advent of various electronic

Specifically, the Proposal is intended to clarify that, as used in provisions of the Act and the regulations relating to CTAs, the term “client” refers to all customers of a CTA, including persons who receive advice by subscribing to a newsletter or other information service. A “subscriber,” then, as used in these statutory provisions and rules, is one type of “client.”⁸

In addition, the Commission believes that defining the term “client” of a CTA is necessary as a result of several court cases in which various CTAs have argued that, because the antifraud provisions of Section 4o of the Act⁹ refer to “client” rather than “client or subscriber,” those provisions apply only to CTAs who provide advice on a personalized basis.¹⁰ As explained more fully below, the proposed definition would clarify that Section 4o applies to all CTAs, and not just to those who provide advice on a personalized basis. In this regard, the Commission notes that the only federal appeals court to have reached the merits of the meaning of the term “client” in Section 4o, the Seventh Circuit in *Commodity Trend Service*,¹¹ deferred to the Commission’s interpretation of Section 4o, finding that the Commission’s position was a reasonable interpretation of the statutory language and that it appeared to effectuate Congressional intent. The court held that the use of the term “client” in Section 4o does not connote

media, Congress expanded the CTA definition in 1982 to include “publications, writings or electronic media.” Pub. L. 97–444, 96 Stat. 2294, Sec. 201 (Jan. 11, 1983) (emphasis added). Since 1982, these electronic media have proliferated, now including the Internet, email, and any number of software programs developed by CTAs. By defining “client” of a CTA using the terms of the statutory CTA definition, the Commission intends to update the scope of that term to include subscribers to, and other advisees of, the various electronic or print media now available.

⁸ The usual presumption that different terms in a statute have separate meanings is rebutted as to the terms “client” and “subscriber” in the provisions of the Act regulating CTAs, by the language of the introductory provision, Section 4l(1), which lists “subscriptions” as one of the “arrangements with clients” entered into by CTAs. This language implies that, in connection with CTAs, a person who arranges for a subscription, in other words a “subscriber,” is a type of “client.” Moreover, a definition of “client” that excludes “subscribers” would not make sense in light of the language of Section 1a(6)(A)(i) of the Act defining a “commodity trading advisor” to include a person who provides advice “through publications, writings, or electronic media.” The customers of such CTAs could reasonably be described as “subscribers,” but there is no logical reason for such customers to receive less protection under the statute than other customers of CTAs.

⁹ 7 U.S.C. 6o.

¹⁰ *Commodity Trend Serv., Inc. v. CFTC*, 233 F.3d 981 (7th Cir. 2000); *R & W Technical Servs. Ltd. v. CFTC*, 205 F.3d 165 (5th Cir. 2000); *CFTC v. Vartuli*, 228 F.3d 94 (2d Cir. 2000).

¹¹ *Commodity Trend Serv.*, 233 F.3d at 981.

only a personalized relationship. Instead, according to the court, the term “client” “can refer to * * * those who receive tailored advice from professionals or those who receive any kind of service regardless of whether it is personalized.”¹²

B. Proposed Rule 1.3(bb)(2)

The Commission is proposing to add paragraph (bb)(2) to Rule 1.3, which would define the term “client,” as it relates to a CTA, as including:

Any person (i) to whom a commodity trading advisor provides advice, for compensation or profit, either directly or through publications, writings, or electronic media, as to the value of, or the advisability of trading in, any contract of sale of a commodity for future delivery made or to be made on or subject to the rules of a contract market or derivatives transaction execution facility, any commodity option authorized under section 4c of the Act, or any leverage transaction authorized under section 19 of the Act; or (ii) to whom, for compensation or profit, and as part of a regular business, the commodity trading advisor issues or promulgates analyses or reports concerning any of the activities referred to [above]. The term “client” includes, without limitation, any subscriber of a commodity trading advisor.

The proposed definition, then, would include clients to whom a CTA provides personalized trading advice as well as clients to whom a CTA provides nonpersonalized trading advice. Such nonpersonalized advice would include, among other things, standardized advice provided by newsletters, seminars, tutorials, periodicals, computer software, Internet Web sites, voicemail recordings, e-mails, and facsimiles. The definition also would cover advice provided over a period of time pursuant to a subscription arrangement or on a one-time basis.

Because the proposed definition of “client” of a CTA would include a person to whom the CTA provides advice on either a personalized or nonpersonalized basis, it would make clear that the antifraud provisions of Section 4o of the Act apply to *all* persons who come within the statutory definition of the term “commodity trading advisor,” and not, for example, just to those who provide personalized trading advice or who direct their clients’ trading—i.e., CTAs who must register as such with the Commission pursuant to Section 4m(1) of the Act.¹³ This view is consistent with the Commission’s longstanding interpretation of the provisions of Section 4o of the Act. Specifically, more than 25 years ago, in explaining why it

¹² *Id.* at 991.

¹³ 7 U.S.C. 6m(1).

adopted certain exemptions from CTA registration—as opposed to exclusions from the CTA definition—the Commission rejected the notion that Section 4o applies solely to CTAs who have a personalized relationship with their advisees, stating:

Section 4o should remain applicable to the persons covered by the rule because * * * their *clients and subscribers* are entitled to the protections of the antifraud provisions whether or not these persons remain obligated to be registered[.] ¹⁴

More recently, in connection with its adoption of Rule 4.14(a)(9), the Commission expressly noted that a CTA exempt from registration by virtue of its offering nonpersonalized advice and its not directing client accounts nevertheless remains subject to the provisions of the Act that apply to *all* CTAs, including the antifraud provisions of Section 4o.¹⁵

II. Related Matters

A. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)¹⁶ requires that agencies, in proposing rules, consider the impact of those rules on small businesses. The Commission has previously established certain definitions of “small entities” to be used by the Commission in evaluating the impact of its rules on such entities in accordance with the RFA.¹⁷

With respect to CTAs, the Commission has previously stated that

¹⁴ 43 FR 32291, 32292 (July 26, 1978) (emphasis added).

The Commission additionally explained that “Section 4o basically makes it unlawful, among other things, for *any* CTA to defraud an existing or prospective client or subscriber.” *Id.* at n.2 (emphasis added).

¹⁵ 65 FR 12938, 12941 (March 10, 2000); *see also* 68 FR 47221, 47222 (Aug. 8, 2003) (providing for additional CTA registration exemptions, but noting that “regardless of registration status, all persons who come within the * * * CTA definition are subject to * * * provisions of the Act and the Commission’s rules prohibiting fraud that apply to * * * CTAs”; *see also* 68 FR 34790, 34791 (June 11, 2003) (expanding the class of account managers permitted to bunch orders to include, among others, CTAs who are exempt from the registration requirement, but noting that “the Commission will retain antifraud and antimanipulation authority over account managers who are exempt from registration.”)

The Commission has consistently enforced the antifraud provisions of Section 4o against both registered CTAs and CTAs not required to register under the Act. *E.g., In the Matter of Stephen Alan Pierce*, CFTC Docket No. 02–15 (January 21, 2003) (“Section 4o of the Act prohibits both registered and unregistered CTAs from defrauding their clients.”); *In the Matter of Michael Radcliffe*, CFTC Docket No. 02–04 (June 10, 2002); *In the Matter of CTS Fin. Publ’g, Inc., et al.*, CFTC Docket No. 00–34 (July 5, 2001).

¹⁶ 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*

¹⁷ 47 FR 18618 (April 30, 1982).

it would evaluate within the context of a particular rule proposal whether all or some affected CTAs would be considered to be small entities and, if so, the economic impact on them of the proposal.¹⁸ The Commission does not believe that proposed Rule 1.3(bb)(2) would have a significant impact on affected CTAs. This is because the only burden imposed by the proposed amendment would be the obligation to comply with the antifraud provisions of Section 4o of the Act. Assuming *arguendo*, however, that compliance with Section 4o would constitute a significant burden, the burden is neither new nor additional, because proposed Rule 1.3(bb)(2) is consistent with the Commission’s longstanding interpretation of Section 4o as applicable to all CTAs.

Accordingly, the Chairman, on behalf of the Commission, certifies pursuant to Section 605(b) of the RFA¹⁹ that the proposed rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. However, the Commission invites the public to comment on this finding.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (“PRA”) imposes certain requirements on Federal agencies (including the Commission) in connection with their conducting or sponsoring any collection of information as defined by the PRA. The proposed rule amendment does not require a new collection of information on the part of any entities. Accordingly, for purposes of the PRA, the Commission certifies that the proposed rule amendment, if promulgated in final form, would not impose any new reporting or recordkeeping requirements.

C. Cost-Benefit Analysis

Section 15(a) of the Act²⁰ requires the Commission to consider the costs and benefits of its action before issuing a new regulation under the Act. By its terms, Section 15(a) does not require the Commission to quantify the costs and benefits of a new regulation or to determine whether the benefits of the proposed regulation outweigh its costs. Rather, Section 15(a) simply requires the Commission to “consider the costs and benefits” of its action.

Section 15(a) further specifies that costs and benefits shall be evaluated in light of five broad areas of market and public concern: protection of market participants and the public; efficiency,

competitiveness, and financial integrity of futures markets; price discovery; sound risk management practices; and other public interest considerations. Accordingly, the Commission could in its discretion give greater weight to any one of the five enumerated areas and could in its discretion determine that, notwithstanding its costs, a particular rule was necessary or appropriate to protect the public interest or to effectuate any of the provisions or to accomplish any of the purposes of the Act.

The Proposal is intended to define the term “client” of a CTA and to clarify that all CTAs are within the purview of the antifraud provisions of Section 4o of the Act. The Commission is considering the costs and benefits of this rule in light of the specific provisions of Section 15(a) of the Act as follows:

1. Protection of Market Participants and the Public

Because the Proposal expressly brings all CTAs within the purview of the antifraud provision of Section 4o of the Act, the Proposal should enhance the Commission’s ability to protect market participants and the public.

2. Efficiency and Competition

The Proposal should have no effect, from the standpoint of imposing costs or creating benefits, on efficiency or competition.

3. Financial Integrity of Futures Markets and Price Discovery

The Proposal should have no effect, from the standpoint of imposing costs or creating benefits, on the financial integrity or price discovery function of the commodity futures and option markets.

4. Sound Risk Management Practices

The Proposal should have no effect, from the standpoint of imposing costs or creating benefits, on the available range of sound risk management alternatives.

5. Other Public Interest Considerations

The Proposal should have no effect, from the standpoint of imposing costs or creating benefits, on any other public interest considerations.

After considering these factors, the Commission has determined to propose the amendment discussed above. The Commission invites public comment on its application of the cost-benefit provision. Commenters also are invited to submit any data that they may have quantifying the costs and benefits of the Proposal with their comment letters.

¹⁸ *Id.* at 18620.

¹⁹ 5 U.S.C. 605(b).

²⁰ 7 U.S.C. 19(a).

List of Subjects in 17 CFR Part 1

Brokers, Commodity futures, Consumer protection, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons presented above, the Commission proposes to amend 17 CFR part 1 as follows:

PART 1—GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

1. The authority citation for part 1 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1a, 2, 5, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f, 6g, 6h, 6i, 6j, 6k, 6l, 6m, 6n, 6o, 6p, 7, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 12, 12a, 12c, 13a, 13a–1, 16, 16a, 19, 21, 23 and 24, as amended by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, appendix E of Pub. L. 106–554, 114 Stat. 2763 (2000).

2. Section 1.3 is proposed to be amended by adding new paragraph (bb)(2) to read as follows:

§ 1.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

(bb)(1) * * *

(2) *Client*. This term, as it relates to a commodity trading advisor, means any person (i) to whom a commodity trading advisor provides advice, for compensation or profit, either directly or through publications, writings, or electronic media, as to the value of, or the advisability of trading in, any contract of sale of a commodity for future delivery made or to be made on or subject to the rules of a contract market or derivatives transaction execution facility, any commodity option authorized under section 4c of the Act, or any leverage transaction authorized under section 19 of the Act; or (ii) to whom, for compensation or profit, and as part of a regular business, the commodity trading advisor issues or promulgates analyses or reports concerning any of the activities referred to in paragraph (bb)(2)(i) of this section. The term “client” includes, without limitation, any subscriber of a commodity trading advisor.

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Issued in Washington, DC, on September 22, 2005 by the Commission.

Catherine D. Daniels,

Assistant Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 05–19323 Filed 9–27–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Bureau of Indian Affairs****25 CFR Part 61**

RIN 1076–AE44

Preparation of Rolls of Indians

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule; reopening of comment period.

SUMMARY: This document reopens the comment period for the proposed rule published on May 19, 2005, which opened the enrollment applications process for the Western Shoshone Identifiable Group of Indians.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before October 28, 2005.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by the number 1076–AE44, by any of the following methods:

- Federal rulemaking portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- Mail: Daisy West, Office of Tribal Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW., Mail Stop 320–SIB, Washington, DC 20240.
- Hand delivery: Office of Tribal Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW., Room 320–SIB, Washington, DC 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daisy West, Office of Tribal Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, (202) 513–7641.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On May 19, 2005, the Bureau of Indian Affairs published a proposed rule to amend its regulations governing the compilation of rolls of Indians in order to open the enrollment applications process for the Western Shoshone Identifiable Group of Indians (70 FR 28859). Last year we made a commitment to hold meetings with the Shoshone people to discuss the proposed rule. We were unable, however, to schedule the meetings in Elko and Reno, Nevada until August 20 and 27, 2005. We must therefore extend the comment period beyond the original deadline of July 18, 2005.

Dated: September 16, 2005.

Michael D. Olsen,

Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 05–19322 Filed 9–27–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–4J–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**Internal Revenue Service****26 CFR Parts 1 and 301**

[REG–144615–02]

RIN 1545–BB26

Section 482; Methods To Determine Taxable Income in Connection With a Cost Sharing Arrangement; Hearing

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking; change of date of public hearing; and extension of time for public comments.

SUMMARY: This document changes the date of the public hearing and provides notice of an extension of time for submitting comments with respect to a notice of proposed rulemaking and notice of public hearing on proposed regulations that provide guidance regarding methods under section 482 to determine taxable income in connection with a cost sharing arrangement.

DATES: The public hearing originally scheduled for Wednesday, November 16, 2005, at 10 a.m. is rescheduled for Friday, December 16, 2005, at 10 a.m. The IRS must receive outlines of the topics to be discussed at the hearing by Friday, November 25, 2005.

ADDRESSES: The public hearing is being held in the IRS Auditorium, Internal Revenue Building, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC. Due to building security procedures, visitors must enter at the Constitution Avenue entrance.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LaNita Van Dyke of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Associate Chief Counsel (Procedure and Administration), at (202) 622–7180 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A notice of proposed rulemaking and notice of public hearing appearing in the **Federal Register** on Monday, August 29, 2005 (70 FR 51116), announced that a public hearing on proposed regulations providing guidance regarding methods under section 482 to determine taxable income in connection with a cost sharing arrangement will be held on Wednesday, November 16, 2005, beginning at 10 a.m., in the IRS Auditorium of the Internal Revenue Building, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC.

The date of the hearing has changed. The hearing is scheduled for Friday, December 16, 2005, beginning at 10 a.m. in the IRS Auditorium, Internal Revenue