

and Returned Volunteers to help understand which factors are driving recruitment attrition, as well as what information or education needs would increase the conversion ratio. An online survey will be conducted among 1,200 Peace Corps applicants and Returned Peace Corps Volunteers including 300 from each of the following segments: Inquire—complete an initial inquiry but do not begin or submit an application; Begin application—but either do not submit it or move forward; Submit complete application—but then elect not to proceed by stopping communication or actively withdrawing during the review process; Returned Peace Corps Volunteers—who recently closed Peace Corps service in the past two years. Including Returned Peace Corps Volunteers in the study will provide information to understand what is working in the application process and will help guide the strategies for correcting the conversion loss. There is no statutory or regulatory requirement for this information.

Method: The information will be collected through an online survey.

Title: Peace Corps Conversion Loss Survey.

OMB Control Number: [To be assigned.]

Type of Review: New.

Affected Public: Former applicants to the Peace Corps and Returned Peace Corps Volunteers.

Respondents' obligation to reply: Voluntary.

Estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time for an average respondent to respond: 1,200.

Estimated time to complete survey: 20 minutes average on-line written response time.

Estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with this collection: 400 hours.

Frequency of Response: 1 time.

Estimated number of respondents: 1,200.

General description of collection: To understand which factors are driving recruitment attrition, as well as what information or education needs would increase the conversion ratio.

Request for Comment: Peace Corps invites comments on whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for proper performance of the functions of the Peace Corps, including whether the information will have practical use; the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the information to be collected; and, ways to minimize the burden of the collection of

information on those who respond, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

This notice issued in Washington, DC on November 3, 2010.

Garry W. Stanberry,

Deputy Associate Director for Management.

[FR Doc. 2010-28128 Filed 11-5-10; 8:45 am]

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RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Sunshine Act; Notice of Public Hearing

Notice is hereby given that the Railroad Retirement Board, acting through its appointed Hearing Examiner, will hold a hearing on December 6, 2010, at 9 a.m., in Room 6A in the Bryan Simpson United States Courthouse at 300 North Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Florida 32202. The hearing will held at the order of the Board for the purpose of taking evidence on the question of whether certain individuals who performed service for CSX Real Property, Inc. prior to January 1, 2007, are covered employees under the Railroad Retirement and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts.

The entire hearing will be open to the public. The person to contact for more information is Karl Blank, Hearing Examiner, phone number (312) 751-4941, TDD (312) 751-4701.

Dated: November 3, 2010.

For the Board.

Beatrice Ezerski,

Secretary to the Board.

[FR Doc. 2010-28215 Filed 11-4-10; 11:15 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

Upon Written Request, Copies Available

From: Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Investor Education and Advocacy, Washington, DC 20549-0213.

Extension:

Rule 237; SEC File No. 270-465; OMB Control No. 3235-0528.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520), the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget a request for extension and approval of

the collection of information discussed below.

In Canada, as in the United States, individuals can invest a portion of their earnings in tax-deferred retirement savings accounts ("Canadian retirement accounts"). These accounts, which operate in a manner similar to individual retirement accounts in the United States, encourage retirement savings by permitting savings on a tax-deferred basis. Individuals who establish Canadian retirement accounts while living and working in Canada and who later move to the United States ("Canadian-U.S. Participants" or "participants") often continue to hold their retirement assets in their Canadian retirement accounts rather than prematurely withdrawing (or "cashing out") those assets, which would result in immediate taxation in Canada.

Once in the United States, however, these participants historically have been unable to manage their Canadian retirement account investments. Most securities that are "qualified investments" for Canadian retirement accounts are not registered under the U.S. securities laws. Those securities, therefore, generally cannot be publicly offered and sold in the United States without violating the registration requirement of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act").¹

As a result of this registration requirement, Canadian-U.S. Participants previously were not able to purchase or exchange securities for their Canadian retirement accounts as needed to meet their changing investment goals or income needs.

The Commission issued a rulemaking in 2000 that enabled Canadian-U.S. Participants to manage the assets in their Canadian retirement accounts by providing relief from the U.S. registration requirements for offers of securities of foreign issuers to Canadian-U.S. Participants and sales to Canadian retirement accounts.² Rule 237 under the Securities Act³ permits securities of foreign issuers, including securities of foreign funds, to be offered to Canadian-

¹ 15 U.S.C. 77. In addition, the offering and selling of securities of investment companies ("funds") that are not registered pursuant to the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Investment Company Act") is generally prohibited by U.S. securities laws. 15 U.S.C. 80a.

² See Offer and Sale of Securities to Canadian Tax-Deferred Retirement Savings Accounts, Release Nos. 33-7860, 34-42905, IC-24491 (June 7, 2000) [65 FR 37672 (June 15, 2000)]. This rulemaking also included new Rule 7d-2 under the Investment Company Act, permitting foreign funds to offer securities to Canadian-U.S. Participants and sell securities to Canadian retirement accounts without registering as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. 17 CFR 270.7d-2.

³ 17 CFR 230.237.