

teaching skills, including skills in the use of technology in the classroom, with academic content provided by the school of arts and sciences;

(iii) Includes well-designed academic and student support services as well as carefully planned and extensive preservice clinical experiences for students, including mentoring and other forms of support, that are implemented through collaboration between the K–12 and higher education partners;

(iv) Includes establishment of a well-planned, systematic induction program for new teachers that increases their chances of being successful in high-need schools;

(v) Includes strong linkages among the partner institutions of higher education and high-need schools and school districts (or, in the case of a State applicant, between the State and these entities in its project), so that all those who would implement the project have important roles in project design, implementation, governance, and evaluation;

(vi) Responds to the shortages of well-qualified and well-trained teachers in high-need school districts, especially from disadvantaged and other underrepresented backgrounds; and

(vii) Is based on up-to-date knowledge from research and effective practice.

(b) *Significance.* (1) The Secretary considers the significance of the project.

(2) In determining the significance of the project, the Secretary considers the extent to which—

(i) The project involves promising new strategies or exceptional approaches in the way new teachers are recruited, prepared, and inducted into the teaching profession;

(ii) Project outcomes include measurable improvements in teacher quality and in the number of well-prepared new teachers, and that are likely to result in improved K–12 student achievement;

(iii) The project will be institutionalized after federal funding ends, including recruitment, scholarship assistance, preparation, and support of additional cohorts of new teachers;

(iv) The project will disseminate effective practices to others, and to provide technical assistance about ways to improve teacher recruitment and preparation; and

(v) The project will integrate its activities with other education reform activities underway in the State or communities in which the project is based, and will coordinate its work with local, State, and federal teacher recruitment, training, and professional development programs.

(c) *Quality of resources.* (1) The Secretary considers the quality of the project's resources.

(2) In determining the quality of the project's resources, the Secretary considers the extent to which—

(i) The amount of support available to the project, including personnel, equipment, supplies, student scholarship assistance, and other resources is sufficient to ensure a successful project.

(ii) Budgeted costs are reasonable and justified in relation to the design, outcomes, and potential significance of the project.

(iii) The applicant's matching share of budgeted costs demonstrates a significant commitment to successful completion of the project, and to project continuation after federal funding ends.

(d) *Quality of management plan and workplan.* (1) The Secretary considers the quality of the project's management plan and workplan.

(2) In determining the quality of the management plan and workplan, the Secretary considers the following factors:

(i) The extent to which the management plan and workplan are designed to achieve goals and objectives of the project, and include clearly defined activities, responsibilities, timelines, milestones, and measurable outcomes for accomplishing project tasks.

(ii) The extent to which the project has an effective, inclusive, and responsive governance and decisionmaking structure that will permit all partners to participate in and benefit from project activities, and to use evaluation results to continuously improve project operations.

(iii) The qualifications, including training and experience, of key personnel charged with implementing the project successfully.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1021 *et seq.*)

6. Subpart F is revised to read as follows:

#### **Subpart F—Other Grant Conditions**

##### **§ 611.61 What is the maximum indirect cost rate that applies to a recipient's use of program funds?**

Notwithstanding 34 CFR 75.560 through 75.562 and 34 CFR 80.22, the maximum indirect cost rate that any recipient of funds under the Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants Program may use to charge indirect costs to these funds is the lesser of—

- (a) The rate established by the negotiated indirect cost agreement; or
- (b) Eight percent.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1021 *et seq.*)

##### **§ 611.62 What are a grantee's matching requirements?**

(a)(1) Each State receiving a grant under the State Grants Program or Teacher Recruitment Grants Program must provide, from non-federal sources, an amount equal to 50 percent of the amount of the grant to carry out the activities supported by the grant

(2) The 50 percent match required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section must be made annually during the project period, with respect to each grant award the State receives.

(b) Each partnership receiving a grant under the Partnership Grant Program or the Teacher Recruitment Grant Program must provide, from non-federal sources, an amount equal to—

(1) 25 percent of the grant award for the first year of the grant;

(2) 35 percent of the grant award for the second year of the grant; and

(3) 50 percent of the grant award for each succeeding year of the grant.

(c) The match from non-federal sources required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section may be made in cash or in kind.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1021 *et seq.*)

[FR Doc. 00–2722 Filed 2–10–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–M

## **LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

### **Copyright Office**

#### **37 CFR Part 201**

[Docket No. RM 2000–2]

##### **Cable Compulsory License; Definition of a Network Station**

**AGENCY:** Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

**ACTION:** Notice of inquiry.

**SUMMARY:** The Copyright Office of the Library of Congress is opening a rulemaking proceeding to determine the scope and application of the definition of a network station under the cable statutory license of the Copyright Act.

**DATES:** Initial comments should be received no later than April 11, 2000. Reply comments are due by May 11, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** If sent by mail, an original and twelve copies of comments and reply comments should be addressed to: Office of the Copyright General Counsel, PO Box 70977, Southwest Station, Washington, DC 20024. If hand delivered, an original and twelve copies of comments and reply comments should be brought to: Office of the

Copyright General Counsel, James Madison Memorial Building, Room LM-403, First and Independence Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20559-6000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

David O. Carson, General Counsel, or William J. Roberts, Jr., Senior Attorney for Compulsory Licenses, PO Box 70977, Southwest Station, Washington, DC 20024. Telephone: (202) 707-8380. Fax: (202) 707-8366.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

When is a television station a network station? That is the question for which Paxson Communications Corp. ("Paxson") has petitioned the Copyright Office for an answer and to which this rulemaking proceeding is directed.

The cable statutory license of the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. 111, provides a licensing regime for the retransmission of broadcast stations by cable systems. Whether a particular station is a "network" station or not is critical to the calculation of royalty payments by cable systems for retransmission of that station because the cable statutory license only gathers royalties for the retransmission of nonnetwork broadcast programming. In applying the royalty payment formula, cable systems pay a full distant signal equivalent ("DSE") for retransmission of an independent, nonnetwork station because it is presumed that all the programming contained on the signal of that station is not network-provided programming. However, cable systems must only pay one-quarter of a DSE for retransmission of a network station, because it is presumed that only one-quarter of the programming contained on the signal of a network station is nonnetwork programming. Consequently, as a general principle, a cable system can carry four network stations for the cost of one independent station.<sup>1</sup> This distinction in the classification of stations is important to both cable systems and copyright owners: cable systems, because it affects their costs; and copyright owners because it determines how much money will be in the cable royalty pool.

Whether a station is a "network station" also affects matters related to cable carriage. Most cable systems throughout the United States have filled their quotas of permitted distant signals. If a new independent station seeks carriage on a typical cable system, such carriage will trigger the 3.75% royalty fee for nonpermitted distant signals

which cable systems are reluctant to pay. Consequently, the signal will not be carried. However, if the station is designated as a network station, carriage of the station becomes considerably more attractive to a cable system because the associated royalty fees are considerably lower.

The issue of what is a network station has arisen intermittently through the years on an informal basis. When the Copyright Act passed in 1976, it was clear that the only stations that qualified as network stations under the section 111 license were those owned and operated, or affiliated with, the "Big 3" networks: ABC, CBS, and NBC. The Copyright Office received several informal inquiries from cable systems during the early 1990's regarding the status of the Fox network, but the Office declined to rule that Fox was a network for purposes of the section 111 license. Paxson is the first broadcaster to come forward and formally petition the Office for a ruling.

**Definition of a Network Station**

Section 111(f) of title 17 contains the statutory definition of a network station. It provides:

A "network station" is a television broadcast station that is owned or operated by, or affiliated with, one or more of the television networks in the United States providing nationwide transmissions, and that transmits a substantial part of the programming supplied by such networks for a substantial part of that station's typical broadcast day.  
17 U.S.C. 111(f).

Examination of this definition reveals that there are three critical elements to the qualification of a broadcast station as a network station. The broadcast station must be owned and operated by, or affiliated with, one or more of the U.S. television networks that provide nationwide transmissions; must transmit a substantial portion of the programming supplied by the network; and the programming supplied by the network must constitute a substantial portion of the station's typical broadcast day. There has never been any question that stations of the Big 3 networks satisfy these requirements, and the Copyright Office has always treated a station of one of these networks as a network station for purposes of section 111.

Nevertheless, the specific meaning of these three elements is far from clear. For example, what are "nationwide" transmissions? Does there have to be a station of a particular "network" in every state or television market in order to qualify that organization as a network, or is something less than that

sufficient? What constitutes transmitting a "substantial" portion of the programming offered by a network? Is fifty percent enough, or is more or less required? Does the programming supplied by the network have to be first-run or original programming, or is syndicated programming permissible? What constitutes a "substantial" portion of a station's typical broadcast day? It is these questions, and the ones described below, to which the Copyright Office seeks public comment in this Notice of Inquiry.

**Petition of Paxson**

Paxson provides television programming over the PaxTV Television Network ("PaxTV") to over sixty owned and operated and affiliated television broadcast stations. According to Paxson, its owned and operated and affiliate stations satisfy all three of the criteria for a "network station" under section 111.

First, Paxson submits that PaxTV is a television network because it provides nationwide transmissions of PaxTV programming. PaxTV is carried on stations in 34 states and the District of Columbia, all of which are either owned and operated by, or are primary affiliates of, PaxTV.

Second, Paxson asserts that its stations carry a substantial portion of the programming provided by PaxTV because its contracts with these stations require that PaxTV programming be broadcast a minimum of 18 hours daily. And third, as a result of this requirement, Paxson submits that each of its stations meets the requirement of transmitting PaxTV programming for a "substantial part" of each station's "typical broadcast day."

In addition to meeting the three criteria, Paxson notes that the Copyright Office has previously stated that, in addition to the Big 3, there could be a fourth network for purposes of the section 111 license provided that the statutory criteria were met. Letter from Dorothy Schrader, General Counsel, to Thomas Hendrickson (November 13, 1981). Paxson also cites a passage from the 1976 House report accompanying the Copyright Act as further proof that networks in addition to the Big 3 were contemplated under section 111:

To qualify as a network station, all of the conditions of the definition must be met. Thus, the retransmission of a Canadian station affiliated with a Canadian network would not qualify under the definition. Further, a station affiliated with a regional network would not qualify, since a regional network would not provide nationwide transmissions. However, a station affiliated with a network providing nationwide

<sup>1</sup> The actual cost of such carriage can vary depending upon the royalty rate applicable to carriage of each station.

transmissions that also occasionally carries regional programs would qualify as a "network station," if the station transmits a substantial part of the programming supplied by the network for a substantial part of the station's typical broadcast day.

H.R. Rep. No. 94-1476, at 101 (1976).

In conclusion, Paxson requests that the Copyright Office declare that stations owned and operated by, or affiliated with, PaxTV be declared network stations under section 111, and that cable systems carrying PaxTV stations be permitted to report and pay for such stations as network stations.

### This Proceeding

Since the implementation of the section 111 license in 1978, the Copyright Office has treated a broadcast station that is owned and operated by, or affiliated solely with, one of the Big 3 networks as a "network station" for section 111 purposes. All other stations have been treated as independents, including those that have dual affiliations with broadcasters other than the Big 3.<sup>2</sup> As a matter of policy, the Office has never questioned the network status of a broadcast station identified as a CBS, ABC, or NBC station. It has always been assumed that such a station automatically took a substantial portion of the network's programming and that that programming made up a substantial portion of the station's typical broadcast day. There could be cases, however, where such a station does not take a sufficient amount of network programming. The Office has never inquired and has accepted the delineation of network station at face value for stations in the CBS, ABC, and NBC networks. It appears now that with the changing television marketplace, and with the petition of Paxson, the Office must reevaluate its approach before it can declare whether there are any new networks and network stations.

To that end, the Office is opening this rulemaking proceeding to consider what makes a broadcast station a "network station" for purposes of section 111. As noted above, there are considerable questions related to the three criteria of the definitional provision which require resolution before the Office can determine whether there are more or less network stations under section 111. The first criterion of the definition focuses on the status of the television

network, as opposed to that of the individual station. In order for there to be a television network, there must be nationwide transmissions by stations associated with that network. What is the meaning of "nationwide"? Does it mean coverage in a certain number of television markets, or is it solely a geographical matter? For example, would coverage of the top twenty television markets constitute "nationwide" transmissions because cities on both coasts and a portion of the interior of the United States are covered? Or does "nationwide" mean greater, or perhaps even less, coverage? Does the section 119 definition of a network station, which provides that the network must offer an interconnected program service with at least 15 hours per week of network programming to at least 25 stations in 10 or more states, offer any guidance, and, if so, on what grounds?

The second and third criteria refer to the individual station and both contain the word "substantial." The second criterion states that the broadcast station must transmit a substantial part of programming supplied by the network. The obvious question is, what is a "substantial" amount? Is it 50 percent, or something more or perhaps even less? The definition of a "full network station" in the Federal Communications Commission's 1976 cable rules provides that a full network must transmit 85 percent of the weekly prime time hours offered by the network. 47 CFR 76.5. Does this provision offer any guidance, and, if so, on what grounds?

The third criterion provides that the amount of network programming taken by the station must constitute a "substantial" portion of the station's typical broadcast day. Once again, what does "substantial" mean? Can some percentage or number of hours be determined to provide a bright-line test as to what is substantial and what is not? Furthermore, can a station which carries all or most of the prime time programming offered by a network satisfy the "substantial" requirement, regardless of what it carries at other hours of the day?

If, after reviewing the responses to these questions, the Copyright Office is able to fashion a test for determining when a particular station is a network station, how should such a test be implemented? Can the Office continue to assume that a station that is solely affiliated with, or owned and operated by, one of the Big 3 networks is still a

network station for section 111 purposes, or will such stations be required to individually satisfy the new test? If the latter, how should the Office implement the test, and to what extent should broadcasters and cable operators have input as to the determination?

Finally, there is the matter of the Paxson petition, which is the source of this rulemaking proceeding. We do not believe that the question of PaxTV's network status can be reached until a method for determining when a station is a network station is established. Nevertheless, the Paxson petition is useful to creating such a methodology, and PaxTV stations will undoubtedly be the first to which the new regulation is applied. The Office has already identified above the number of hours of network programming carried daily by PaxTV stations. The Appendix to this Notice contains a list (provided by Paxson) identifying the stations of the Paxson network, their market location, and Paxson's ownership interest. Commenters are encouraged to use this information in addressing the fundamental issue of when is a television station a network station.

In addition, after rules have been adopted for determining network station status, there is the matter of how the Office should treat other putative broadcast networks, such as the Fox, United Paramount, and Warner Brothers networks? One possible approach is a case-by-case basis whereby each of these networks is afforded the opportunity to petition the Office for a determination of network status, such as Paxson has done. Is this appropriate, or should cable operators who carry such stations be allowed to petition the Office as well? Must each petition be addressed through a notice and comment rulemaking proceeding, or is there some other procedure that is permissible or desirable?

The Office encourages responses to the questions posed in this Notice of Inquiry, as well as any other comments relevant to the issues raised.

Dated: February 4, 2000.

**Marybeth Peters,**  
*Register of Copyrights.*

**Note:** This Appendix will not be Codified in Title 37, Part 201, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

The following table lists the owned, operated or affiliated stations airing PAX TV programming.

<sup>2</sup> For example, a station that is affiliated with ABC and Fox would not be considered a network station because the Office has not determined that Fox is a network under section 111.

## PAX TV DISTRIBUTION

Rank and market name	Call letters	Station ownership interest
1 New York .....	WPXN	Owned & Operated.
1 New York .....	WBPT	Do.
2 Los Angeles .....	KPXN	Do.
3 Chicago .....	WCPX	Do.
4 Philadelphia .....	WPPX	Do.
5 San Francisco-Oakland .....	KKPX	Do.
6 Boston .....	WBPX	Affiliated.
6 Boston .....	WPXB	Owned & Operated.
7 Dallas-Ft.Worth .....	KPXD	Do.
8 Washington, D.C. ....	WPXW	Do.
8 Washington, D.C. ....	WWPX	Affiliated.
9 Detroit .....	WPXD	Owned & Operated.
10 Atlanta .....	WPXA	Do.
11 Houston .....	KPXB	Do.
12 Seattle-Tacoma .....	KWPX	Do.
13 Cleveland .....	WVPX	Do.
14 Tampa-St. Petersburg .....	WXPX	Do.
15 Minneapolis-St. Paul .....	KPXM	Do.
16 Miami-Ft. Lauderdale .....	WPXM	Do.
17 Phoenix .....	KBPX	Do.
17 Phoenix .....	KPPX	Affiliate—Pending Owned & Operated.
18 Denver .....	KPXC	Owned & Operated.
20 Sacramento-Stockton-Modesto .....	KSPX	Pending Owned & Operated. <sup>1</sup>
21 St. Louis .....	WPXS	Affiliated.
22 Orlando-Daytona Beach .....	WOPX	Owned & Operated.
23 Portland, OR .....	KPXG	Do.
25 Indianapolis .....	WIPX	Affiliated.
27 Hartford & New Haven .....	WHPX	Do.
29 Raleigh-Durham .....	WRPX	Do.
29 Raleigh-Durham .....	WFPX	Owned & Operated.
30 Nashville .....	WNPX	Do.
32 Cincinnati .....		
33 Kansas City .....	KPXE	Do.
36 Salt Lake City .....	KUPX	TBA—Pending Owned & Operated. <sup>1</sup>
36 Salt Lake City .....	KUWB	Owned & Operated.
37 Grand Rapids-Kalamazoo .....	WZPX	Affiliated.
38 San Antonio .....	KPXL	Pending Owned & Operated. <sup>1</sup>
39 Birmingham-Tuscaloosa .....	WPXH	Owned & Operated.
40 Norfolk-Portsmouth .....	WPXV	Do.
41 New Orleans .....	WPXL	Pending Owned & Operated. <sup>1</sup>
42 Buffalo .....		
43 Memphis .....	WPXX	Pending Owned & Operated.
44 West Palm Beach-Ft. Pierce .....	WPXP	Owned & Operated.
45 Oklahoma City .....	KOPX	Owned & Operated. <sup>1</sup>
47 Greensboro-H. Point .....	WGPX	Owned & Operated.
48 Louisville .....		
49 Albuquerque-Santa Fe .....	KAPX	Do.
50 Providence-New Bedford .....	WPXQ	Do.
51 Wilkes-Barre-Scranton .....	WQPX	Do.
53 Albany-Schenectady-Troy .....	WYPX	Do.
54 Dayton .....	WDPX	Do.
55 Fresno-Visalia .....	KPXF	Do.
57 Little Rock-Pine Bluff .....	KYPX	Pending Owned & Operated. <sup>1</sup>
58 Charleston-Huntington .....	WLPX	Owned & Operated.
59 Tulsa .....	KTPX	Do.
62 Mobile-Pensacola .....		
63 Knoxville .....	WPXK	Do.
67 Lexington .....		
68 Roanoke-Lynchburg .....	WPXR	Do.
69 Green Bay-Appleton .....	WPXG	Do.
70 Des Moines-Ames .....	KFPX	Do.
71 Honolulu .....	KPXO	Do.
74 Syracuse .....	WSPX	Do.
75 Shreveport .....	KPXJ	Do.
82 Champaign & Springfield .....	WPXU	Do.
88 Cedar Rapids-Waterloo .....	KPXR	Do.
105 Greenville-N. Bern-Washington .....	WEPX	Do.
NR San Juan/Ponce/San Sebastian, Puerto Rico .....	WJPX	Do.

<sup>1</sup> To be acquired.

[FR Doc. 00-3237 Filed 2-10-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1410-31-P

## POSTAL SERVICE

### 39 CFR Part 111

#### Loading Requirements for PVDS Mailings

**AGENCY:** Postal Service.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

**SUMMARY:** The Postal Service published in the **Federal Register** (64 FR 72044-45) a proposed revision to the Domestic Mail Manual to require that if Periodicals mail is on the same vehicle as Standard Mail prepared for Plant Verified Drop Shipment (PVDS), then the Periodicals mail must be loaded toward the tail end of the vehicle so that, for each destination entry, Periodicals mail can be offloaded first. The Postal Service is extending the comment period for this proposed rule.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before March 15, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments should be mailed or delivered to the Manager, Mail Preparation and Standards, U.S. Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Room 6800, Washington DC 20260-2405. Fax: (202) 268-4336. Copies of all written comments will be available for inspection and photocopying at USPS Headquarters Library, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, 11th Floor N, Washington DC 20260-1540 between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lynn Martin, (202) 268-6351 or Anne Emmerth, (202) 268-2363.

Stanley F. Mires,  
Chief Counsel, Legislative.

[FR Doc. 00-3158 Filed 2-10-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710-12-P

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Parts 445

[FRL 6535-5]

#### Effluent Limitations Guidelines, Pretreatment Standards, and New Source Performance Standards for the Metal Products and Machinery Point Source Category; Announcement of Meeting

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice; announcement of meeting.

**SUMMARY:** EPA will conduct a public meeting on the upcoming Metal Products and Machinery proposed rulemaking on March 3, 2000, from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

The Office of Science and Technology within EPA's Office of Water is holding the public meeting in order to inform all interested parties of the current status of the Metal Products and Machinery (MP&M) effluent guideline. EPA intends to propose effluent limitations guidelines and standards for the MP&M industrial category in October 2000. The meeting is intended to be a forum in which EPA can report on the status of the rulemaking and interested parties can provide information and ideas to the Agency on key technical, economic, and implementation issues.

The meeting is open to the public, and limited seating for the public is available on a first-come, first-served basis. For information on the location and directions, see the **ADDRESSES** section below.

**DATES:** EPA will conduct a public meeting on the upcoming Metal Products and Machinery proposed rulemaking on March 3, 2000, from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

**ADDRESSES:** The Metal Products and Machinery public meeting will be held at the National Wildlife Visitor Center Auditorium of the Patuxent Research Refuge, 10901 Scarlet Tanager Loop, Laurel, MD (301) 497-5760; "http://www.prr.r5.fws.gov/vclocation.html". Directions are as follows: *From Washington, D.C.* take Baltimore-Washington Parkway North (I-295N) to the Powder Mill Road exit. Turn right (East) onto Powder Mill Road. Go 1.9 miles and turn right into Visitor Center entrance (Scarlet Tanager Loop). Go 1.3 miles to parking lot. *From Baltimore* take Baltimore/Washington Parkway South (I-295S) to the Powder Mill Road exit. Turn left (East) onto Powder Mill Road. Go 1.9 miles and turn right into Visitor Center entrance (Scarlet Tanager Loop). Go 1.3 miles to parking lot.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Shari Barash, Office of Water (4303), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone (202) 260-7130; email: barash.shari@epa.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** EPA is developing proposed effluent limitations guidelines and standards for the MP&M Point Source Category under authority of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.). The MP&M effluent limitations guidelines and standards proposal will apply to facilities that manufacture, rebuild, or maintain finished metal parts, products, or machines. The 18 industrial sectors

which are being examined for the MP&M regulation include the following: Aerospace; Aircraft; Bus & Truck; Electronic Equipment; Hardware; Household Equipment; Instruments; Metal Finishing and Electroplating Job Shops; Mobile Industrial Equipment; Motor Vehicles; Office Machines; Ordnance; Precious and Non-precious Metals; Railroad; Ships & Boats; Stationary Industrial Equipment; Printed Circuit Boards; and Other Metal Products. The meeting will provide an update on the development of the proposed rule to interested parties. EPA will provide an overview of the development of the regulation including a discussion of the data collection efforts, the potential treatment technology options, the potential subcategorization of industry segments, and the schedule for the MP&M rulemaking. The meeting will not be recorded by a reporter or transcribed for inclusion in the record for the MP&M rulemaking.

Documents related to the topics mentioned above and a more detailed agenda will be available at the meeting. For those unable to attend the meeting, a document summary will be available following the meeting and can be obtained by an e-mail or telephone request to Shari Barash at the previously mentioned address.

Dated: February 7, 2000.

Geoffrey H. Grubbs,

Director, Office of Science and Technology.

[FR Doc. 00-3215 Filed 2-10-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### 47 CFR Part 25

[DA 00-222; Docket No. 99-81; RM-9328]

#### Authorization of 2 GHz Mobile Satellite Service Systems

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Proposed Rules; Supplemental Comments.

**SUMMARY:** By this Public Notice, the Chief of the Federal Communications Commission's International Bureau seeks supplemental comment on authorizing 2 GHz Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) systems using a processing alternative that combines elements of the traditional band arrangement with the negotiated entry approach. This alternative is intended to provide incentives for MSS operators to expedite implementation of their