

the statement must be made under penalty of perjury and that submission of a false certification to the Commission is a serious matter that may result in severe penalties, including monetary forfeitures, license revocations, exclusion from participation in future auctions, and/or criminal prosecution.

28. "Former defaulters"—i.e., applicants, including their attributable interest holders, that in the past have defaulted on any Commission licenses or been delinquent on any non-tax debt owed to any Federal agency, but that have since remedied all such defaults and cured all of their outstanding non-tax delinquencies—are eligible to bid in Auction No. 31, provided that they are otherwise qualified. However, as discussed, former defaulters are required to pay upfront payments that are fifty percent more than the normal upfront payment amounts.

Amount of Upfront Payment

29. In the *Part 1 Order, Memorandum Opinion and Order, and Notice of Proposed Rule Making*, 62 FR 13540 (March 21, 1997) the Commission delegated to the Bureau the authority and discretion to determine an appropriate upfront payment for each license being auctioned. The Bureau set forth the amount of the upfront payment associated with each of the 12 licenses available in this auction. Those amounts remain unchanged.

30. The upfront payment amount for "former defaulters," i.e., applicants that have ever been in default on any Commission license or have ever been delinquent on any non-tax debt owed to any Federal agency, will be fifty percent more than the normal amount required to be paid. Former defaulters should calculate their upfront payment for all licenses by multiplying the number of bidding units they wish to purchase by 1.5. In calculating the number of bidding units to assign to former defaulters, the Commission will divide the upfront payment received by 1.5 and round the result up to the nearest bidding unit.

X. Changes to Post Auction Procedures

Tribal Land Bidding Credit

31. A winning bidder that intends to use its license(s) to deploy facilities and provide services to federally-recognized tribal lands that are unserved by any telecommunications carrier or that have a telephone service penetration rate equal to or below 70 percent is eligible to receive a tribal land bidding credit as set forth in 47 CFR 1.2107 and 1.2110(e). A tribal land bidding credit is

in addition to, and separate from, any other bidding credit for which a winning bidder may qualify.

32. Unlike other bidding credits that are requested prior to the auction, a winning bidder applies for the tribal land bidding credit after winning the auction when it files its long-form application (FCC Form 601). In order for a winning bidder to be awarded a tribal land bidding credit, it must provide specific certifications regarding the servicing of tribal lands and is subject to specific performance criteria as set forth in 47 CFR 1.2110(e).

33. For additional information on the tribal land bidding credit, including how to determine the amount of credit available, see Public Notice, DA 00-2219, released September 28, 2000, entitled *Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Announces Availability of Bidding Credits for Providing Wireless Services to Qualifying Tribal Lands*, 15 FCC Rcd. 18351 (2000).

Auctions Discount Voucher

34. On June 8, 2000, the Commission awarded Qualcomm, Inc. a transferable Auction Discount Voucher in the amount of \$125,273,878.00. This, Auction Discount Voucher may be used by Qualcomm or its transferee, in whole or in part, to adjust a winning bid in any spectrum auction prior to June 8, 2003, subject to terms and conditions set forth in the Commission's Order.

Federal Communications Commission.

Margaret Wiener,

Chief, Auctions and Industry Analysis Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Second Meeting of the Advisory Committee for the 2003 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-03 Advisory Committee)

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, this notice advises interested persons that the second meeting of the WRC-03 Advisory Committee will be held on February 16, 2001, at the Federal Communications Commission. The purpose of the meeting is to continue preparations for the 2003 World Radiocommunication Conference. The Advisory Committee will consider any

consensus views or proposals introduced by the Advisory Committee's Informal Working Groups.

DATES: February 16, 2001; 10 a.m.–12 noon.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW., Room TW-C305, Washington DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julie Garcia, FCC International Bureau, Planning and Negotiations Division, at (202) 418-0763.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) established the WRC-03 Advisory Committee to provide advice, technical support and recommendations relating to the preparation of United States proposals and positions for the 2003 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-03). In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92-463, as amended, this notice advises interested persons of the second meeting of the WRC-03 Advisory Committee. The WRC-03 Advisory Committee has an open membership. All interested parties are invited to participate in the Advisory Committee and to attend its meetings. The proposed agenda for the second meeting is as follows:

Agenda

Second Meeting of the WRC-03

Advisory Committee, Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW., Room TW-C305, Washington, DC 20554, February 16, 2001; 10 a.m.–12 noon

1. Opening Remarks.
2. Approval of Agenda.
3. IWG Reports.
4. Consideration of Consensus Views or Proposals.
5. Future Meetings.
6. Other Business.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01-2285 Filed 1-25-01; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Network Reliability and Interoperability Council

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, this notice advises interested persons of the third meeting of the Network Reliability

and Interoperability Council (Council) under its charter renewed as of January 6, 2001.

DATES: Wednesday, February 27, 2001 at 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th St. SW., Room TW-C305, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kent R. Nilsson at 202-418-0845 or TTY 202-418-2989.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Council was established by the Federal Communications Commission to bring together leaders of the telecommunications industry and telecommunications experts from academic, consumer and other organizations to explore and recommend measures that would enhance network reliability.

The Council will receive reports on and discuss the progress of its three focus groups: Y2K, Network Reliability, and Interoperability. The Council may also discuss such other matters as come before it at the meeting. Members of the general public may attend the meeting. The Federal Communications Commission will attempt to accommodate as many people as possible. Admittance, however, will be limited to the seating available. The public may submit written comments before the meeting to Kent Nilsson, the Commission's Designated Federal Officer for the Network Reliability and Interoperability Council, by email (KNILSSON@FCC.GOV) or U.S. mail (7-B452, 445 12th St. SW., Washington, DC 20554). Real Audio and streaming video Access to the meeting will be available at <http://www.fcc.gov/>.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Deputy, Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01-2284 Filed 1-25-01; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[CS Docket No. 00-132, FCC 01-1]

Annual Assessment of the Status of Competition in the Market for the Delivery of Video Programming

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This document is in compliance with the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which requires the Commission to report annually to Congress on the status of

competition in the market for the delivery of video programming. On January 2, 2001, the Commission adopted its seventh annual report ("2000 Report"). The 2000 Report contains data and information that summarize the status of competition in markets for the delivery of video programming and updates the Commission's prior reports.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marcia Glauber, Cable Services Bureau, (202) 418-7200, TTY (202) 418-7172.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's 2000 Report in CS Docket No. 00-132, FCC 01-1, adopted January 2, 2001, and released January 8, 2001. The complete text of the 2000 Report is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC, 20554, and may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service ("ITS, Inc."), (202) 857-3800, 1231 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036. In addition, the complete text of the 2000 Report is available on the Internet at <http://www.fcc.gov/csb/csrtptg.html>.

Synopsis of the 2000 Report

1. The Commission's 2000 Report to Congress provides information about the cable television industry and other multichannel video programming distributors ("MVPDs"), including direct broadcast satellite ("DBS") service, home satellite dishes ("HSDs"), wireless cable systems using frequencies in the multichannel multipoint distribution service ("MMDS") and instructional television fixed service ("ITFS"), private cable or satellite master antenna television ("SMATV") systems, as well as broadcast television service. The Commission also considers several other existing and potential distribution technologies for video programming, including the Internet, home video sales and rentals, local exchange telephone carriers ("LECs"), and electric and gas utilities.

2. The Commission also examines the market structure and competition. We evaluate horizontal concentration in the multichannel video marketplace and vertical integration between cable television systems and programming services. In addition, the 2000 Report addresses competitors serving multiple dwelling unit buildings ("MDUs"), programming issues, technical advances, and examines a limited number of cases where consumers have a choice between an incumbent cable

operator and another MVPD in a specific market. The 2000 Report is based on publicly available data, filings in various Commission rulemaking proceedings, and information submitted by commenters in response to a Notice of Inquiry (65 FR 49804) in this docket.

3. In the 2000 Report, the Commission finds that competitive alternatives and consumer choices continue to develop. Cable television still is the dominant technology for the delivery of video programming to consumers in the MVPD marketplace, although its market share continues to decline. As of June 2000, 80 percent of all MVPD subscribers received their video programming from a local franchised cable operator, compared to 82 percent a year earlier. There has been an increase in the total number of subscribers to non-cable MVPDs over the last year, which is primarily attributable to the growth of DBS service. However, generally, there have been declines in the number of subscribers and market shares of MVPDs using other distribution technologies. Significant competition from local telephone companies has not generally developed even though the Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("1996 Act") removed some barriers to LEC entry into the video marketplace.

4. Key Findings:

- **Industry Growth:** A total of 84.4 million households subscribed to multichannel video programming services as of June 2000, up 4.4 percent over the 80.9 million households subscribing to MVPDs in June 1999. This subscriber growth accompanied a 2.4 percentage point increase in multichannel video programming distributors' penetration of television households to 83.8 percent as of June 2000. The number of cable subscribers continued to grow, reaching 67.7 million as of June 2000, up about 1.5 percent over the 66.7 million cable subscribers in June 1999. The total number of non-cable MVPD households grew from 14.2 million as of June 1999 to 16.7 million homes as of June 2000, an increase of almost 18 percent. The growth of non-cable MVPD subscribers continues to be primarily attributable to the growth of DBS. Between June 1999 and June 2000, the number of DBS subscribers grew from 10.1 million households to almost 13 million households, which is nearly three times the cable subscriber growth rate. DBS subscribers now represent 15.4 percent of all MVPD subscribers, up from 12.5 percent a year earlier.

- **Convergence of Cable and Other Services:** The 1996 Act removed barriers to LEC entry into the video marketplace