Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 40 U.S.C. 484(j)(2)).

2. Donation of surplus personal property for use in any State for purposes of education, public health, or civil defense, or for research for any such purposes (section 203(j) (3) and (4) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 40 U.S.C. 484(j) (3) and (4)), and the making available to State agencies for surplus property, or the transfer of title to such agencies, of surplus personal property approved for donation for purposes of education, public health, or civil defense, or for research for any such purposes (section 203(n) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 40 U.S.C. 484(n)).

3. Disposal of surplus real and related personal property for purposes of education or public health, including research (section 203(k)(1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 40 U.S.C. 484(k)(1)).

4. Donation of property for public airport purposes (section 13(g) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, 50 U.S.C. App. 1622(g); section 23 of the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970, Public Law 91–258).

5. Disposal of surplus real property, including improvements, for use as a historic monument (section 13(h) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, 50 U.S.C. App. 1622(h)).

6. Disposal of surplus real and related personal property for public park or public recreational purposes (section 203(k)(2) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 40 U.S.C. 484(k)(2).

7. Disposal of real property to States for wildlife conservation purposes (Act of May 19, 1948, 16 U.S.C. 667b–d).

8. Donation of personal property to public bodies (section 202(h) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 40 U.S.C. 483(h)).

9. Grants of easements by the General Services Administration pursuant to the Act of October 23, 1962, (40 U.S.C. 319–319(c), and grants by the General Services Administration of revocable licenses or permits to use or occupy Federal real property, if the consideration to the Government for such easement, licenses, or permits is less than estimated fair market value.

10. Conveyance of real property or interests therein by the General Services Administration to States or political subdivisions for street widening purposes pursuant to the Act of July 7, 1960 (40 U.S.C. 345c), if the consideration to the Government is less than estimated fair market value.

11. Allotment of space by the General Services Administration in Federal buildings to Federal Credit Unions, without charge for rent or services (section 25 of the Federal Credit Union Act, 12 U.S.C. 1770).

12. Donation of surplus property to the American National Red Cross (section 203(l) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 40 U.S.C. 484(l)).

13. Provision by the General Services Administration of free space and utilities for vending stands operated by blind persons (section 1 of the Randolph-Sheppard Act, 20 U.S.C. 107).

14. Donation of forfeited distilled spirits, wine, and malt beverages to eleemosynary institutions (26 U.S.C. 5688).

15. Donation of surplus Federal records (Federal Records Disposal Act of 1943, 44 U.S.C. 366–380).

16. Grants to State and local agencies and to nonprofit organizations and institutions for the collecting, describing, preserving and compiling, and publishing of documentary sources significant to the history of the United States (section 503 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended by Public Law 88–383).

17. Loan of machine tools and industrial manufacturing equipment in the national industrial reserve to nonprofit educational institutions or training schools (section 7 of the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948, 50 U.S.C. 456).

18. District of Columbia grant-in-aid hospital program (60 Stat. 896, as amended).

19. Disposal of surplus real property for use in the provision of rental or cooperative housing to be occupied by families or individuals of low or moderate income (section 414 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1969, Public Law 91–152).

20. Payments in lieu of taxes on certain real property transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (Title VII of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 40 U.S.C. 521–524).

21. Conveyance of certain lands and property to the State of Hawaii without reimbursement (Pub. L. 88–233, 77 Stat. 472).

Dated: November 21, 2000.

James M. Taylor,

Acting Associate Administrator, Office of Civil Rights, General Services Administration.

[FR Doc. 00–30213 Filed 11–27–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

White House Commission on Complementary and Alternative Medicine Policy; Notice of Meeting

Pursuant to Section 10(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is given of a meeting of the White House Commission on Complementary and Alternative Medicine Policy.

The meeting will be open to the public, with attendance limited to space available. Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should notify the Contact Person listed below in advance of the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting is to convene the Commission to receive testimony from invited speakers and organizations interested in the subject of federal policy regarding complementary and alternative medicine. The major focus of the meeting is on the access to and delivery of complementary and alternative (CAM) services: Use, effectiveness, and delivery systems. Comments received at the meeting may be used by the Commission to prepare the Report to the President as required by the Executive Order.

Comments should focus on the Access and Delivery of Complementary and Alternative Medicine Services: Use, Effectiveness, and Delivery Systems. Issues to be discussed include the following: Utilization of CAM Services; Access and Delivery of CAM Services; Issues in Integrating the Delivery of CAM Services; Patient Perspectives on the Use of CAM Services; Meeting Public Needs—Public and Private Sectors Delivery Systems; and Novel Systems of CAM Services Delivery. Discussion also may focus on the following questions:

(1) Do patients and health care providers have ready access to CAM practices and interventions?

(2) How can access to safe and effective CAM practices and interventions be improved?

Name of Committee: The White House Commission on Complementary and Alternative Medicine Policy.

Date: December 4–5, 2000.

Time: December 4—9:15 a.m.–6:00 p.m.; December 5—8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

Place: Hubert H. Humphrey Building, Room 800, 200 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

Contact Persons: Michele M. Chang, CMT, MPH, Executive Secretary, or

Stephen C. Groft, Pharm.D., Executive Director, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 1010, MSC 7707, Bethesda, MD 20817–7707, Phone: (301) 435–7592, Fax: (301) 480–1691, E-mail: WHCCAMP@mail.nih.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The President established the White House Commission on Complementary and Alternative Medicine Policy on March 7, 2000, by Executive Order 13147. The mission of the White House Commission on Complementary and Alternative Medicine Policy is to provide a report, through the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, on legislative and administrative recommendations for assuring that public policy maximizes the benefits of complementary and alternative medicine to Americans.

Public Participation

Oral statements by the public will be provided on December 4, from about 1:30 p.m.–2:30 p.m. (Time approximate). Members of the public who wish to present oral comment may register by calling 1–800–953–3298 or by accessing https://safe2.sba.com/whccamp/index.cfm or the website of the Commission at *http://whccamp.hhs.gov* no later than November 27, 2000.

Oral comments will be limited to five minutes; three minutes of oral presentation and two minutes to respond to questions by Commission members. Individuals who register to speak will be assigned in the order in which they registered. Due to time constraints, only one representative from each organization will be allotted time for oral testimony. The number of speakers and the time allotted may also be limited by the number of registrants. All requests to register should include the name, address, telephone number, and business or professional affiliation of the interested party, and should indicate the area of interest or question (as described above) to be addressed. When mailing or faxing written comments provide, if possible, an electronic version on diskette.

Any person attending the meeting who has not registered to speak in advance of the meeting will be allowed to make a brief oral statement during the time set aside for public comment if time permits, and at the chairperson's discretion. Individuals unable to attend the meeting, or any interested parties, may send written comments by mail, fax, or electronically to the staff office of the Commission for inclusion in the public record.

Because of the need to obtain the views of the public on these issues as soon as possible and because of the early deadline for the report required of the Commission, this notice is being provided at the earliest possible time.

Dated: November 17, 2000.

LaVerne Y. Stringfield,

Director, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 00–30175 Filed 11–27–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Findings of Scientific Misconduct

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Office of Research Integrity (ORI) and the Assistant Secretary for Health have taken final action in the following case:

Evan B. Dreyer, M.D., Ph.D., Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary (MEEI) and Harvard Medical School (HMS): Based on the findings and evidence documented in a report by a joint inquiry panel, dated November 17, 1997, and additional information obtained by the Office of Research Integrity (ORI) during its oversight review, on April 14, 2000, PHS issued its findings that Dr. Dreyer, former HMS Associate Professor of Ophthalmology at MEEI, engaged in scientific misconduct by falsifying or fabricating experimental results. These results were included in National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD), National Institutes of Health (NIH), grant application K08 DC00131–01A1.

Specifically, Dr. Dreyer falsified or fabricated experimental results to support the hypothesis that elevated levels of the amino acid glutamate play a role in Meniere's disease and reported these falsified or fabricated results in six documents:

1. An NIH grant application, K08 DC0013 l–0lA1, ''Glutamate toxicity in endolymphatic hydrops,'' submitted to NIH for a Mentored Clinical Scientist Development Award in July 1996. PHS found that the experimental results for 19 amino acids reported in Table 2 and the text (pp. 58–59) were falsified or fabricated.

2. An abstract, Cliff A. Megerian, M.D., Michael J. McKenna, M.D., Joseph B. Nadol, Jr., M.D., and Evan B. Dreyer, M.D., Ph.D. ''Elevated Perilymphatic Glutamate and Type-1 Spiral Ganglion Cell Loss in the Hydropic Ear,'' submitted on August 1, 1996, for the Triological Society Eastern Division Meeting scheduled for early February 1997. PHS found that the text reports the same falsified or fabricated experimental results for the amino acid glutamate that were reported in the K08 DC00131–OlA1 grant application to support the conclusion that elevated levels of glutamate may play a role in Meniere's disease.

3. A manuscript, Cliff A. Megerian, M.D., Michael J. McKenna, M.D., Joseph B. Nadol, Jr., M.D., Barbara J. Burgess, B.A., David Zurakowski, Ph.D., and Evan B. Dreyer, M..D., Ph.D. ''Elevated Perilymphatic Glutamate and Type-1 Spiral Ganglion Cell Loss in the Hydropic Ear.'' PHS found that Table 1 and the text (pp. 2 and 8) contained the same falsified or fabricated experimental results that were reported in the K08 DC00131–OlA1 grant application.

4. A draft NIH grant application, listing Dr. Dreyer as Principal Investigator, in which Table 2 and the text of the draft NIH grant application contained the same experimental results that the PHS found were falsified or fabricated in K08 DC00131-OlA1.

5. Two computer spreadsheets, which contained the same results that the PHS found were falsified or fabricated in the K08 DC00131-OlA1.

6. Magneto-optical computer disk, which contained files with 21 fabricated chromatograms of amino acid elution patterns. On January 21, 1997, Dr. Dreyer provided the computer disk to MEEI officials in response to requests for the primary data and laboratory notebooks supporting the amino acid results reported in the documents described above. On April 7 and May 21, 1997, Dr. Dreyer admitted that he fabricated each of the 21 chromatograms.

On May 10, 2000, Dr. Dreyer appealed the proposed PHS findings and administrative actions to the HHS Departmental Appeals Board (''DAB''), DAB Docket No. A–2000–72. However, on November 13, 2000, Dr. Dreyer entered into a Voluntary Exclusion Agreement (Agreement) with PHS in which he agreed to withdraw his appeal of the PHS findings of scientific misconduct against him.

Under the terms of the Agreement, with respect to the items in Paragraphs 1–5, Dr. Dreyer did not admit that he falsified or fabricated the results at issue, but he recognized that if the DAB case proceeded to conclusion, there was sufficient evidence upon which the DAB may make a finding of scientific