including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted on or before January 8, 2001. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all comments to Les Smith, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1–A804, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554 or via the Internet to *lesmith@fcc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collections contact Les Smith at (202) 418–0217 or via the Internet at *lesmith@fcc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060–0684.

Title: Amendment to the Commission's Rules Regarding a Plan for Sharing Costs of Microwave Relocation, WT Docket No. 95–157, FCC No. 00–123

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities; Individuals or households.

Number of Respondents: 2,000.

Estimate Time Per Response: 54 mins. (avg.).

Frequency of Response: Biennial and on occasion reporting requirements; Third party disclosure.

Total Annual Burden: 1,790 hours.

Total Annual Costs: $862,000.

Needs and Uses: On April 5, 2000, the FCC adopted an Order on Reconsideration which revised its rules to effectuate the relocation of fixed microwave incumbents from the 2 GHz band to clear spectrum for the development of PCS. In doing so, the FCC implemented its plan for PCS relocators and subsequent PCS licensees to share the costs of relocating existing 2 GHz microwave facilities, thus providing for a fair and efficient relocation process. These rules, which govern both the relocation and cost-sharing plans, foster the development of competitive broadband PCS service throughout the country, while permitting incumbent providers of microwave service to relocate to higher spectrum bands. This information collection facilitates dispute resolution for PCS relocators and microwave licensees independent of the Commission and assists PCS relocators and microwave licensees when they negotiate relocation agreements. Furthermore, the information collection helps two industry clearinghouses maintain a national database, determine reimbursement obligations of subsequent PCS entities under the Commission's cost-sharing rules, and notify subsequent PCS entities of their obligations.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00–31171 Filed 12–6–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–U

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval

December 1, 2000.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted on or before January 8, 2001. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all comments to Les Smith, Federal Communications Commission, Room 1–A804, 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20554 or via the Internet to *lesmith@fcc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collections contact Les Smith at (202) 418–0217 or via the Internet at *lesmith@fcc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060–0192.

Title: Section 87.103, Posting Station License.

Form Number: N/A.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Recordkeeping.

Number of Respondents: 47,800.

Estimate Time Per Response: 15 mins.

Frequency of Response: Recordkeeping.

Total Annual Burden: 11,950 hours.

Total Annual Costs: None.

Needs and Uses: The recordkeeping requirement in 47 CFR Section 87.103 is necessary to demonstrate that all transmitters in the Aviation Service are properly licensed in accordance with the requirements of Section 301 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 301, No. 2020 of the International Radio Regulations, and Article 30 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation. This requirement facilitates the quick resolution of any harmful interference problems and ensures that the station is operating in accordance with the appropriate rules, statutes, and treaties.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00–31228 Filed 12–6–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–U

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Report No. 2452]

Petitions for Reconsideration of Action in Rulemaking Proceeding

November 29, 2000.

Petitions for Reconsideration have been filed in the Commission's rulemaking proceeding listed in this Public Notice and published pursuant to 47 CFR Section 1.429(e). The full text of this document is available for viewing and copying in Room CY–A257, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC or may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, ITS, Inc. (202) 857–3800. Oppositions to these petitions must be filed by December 22, 2000. See Section 1.4(b)(1) of the Commission's rules (47 CFR 1.4(b)(1)). Replies to an opposition must be filed within 10 days after the time for filing oppositions have expired.

Subject: Amendment of 73.202(b) Table of Allotments FM Broadcast Stations (Windthorst, Texas).

Number of Petitions Filed: 2.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00–31174 Filed 12–6–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Secretary's Advisory Committee on Genetic Testing

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DHHS.

ACTION: Request for public comment on a proposed classification methodology for determining level of review for genetic tests.

SUMMARY: The Secretary's Advisory Committee on Genetic Testing (SACGT) was chartered to advise the Department of Health and Human Services on the medical, scientific, ethical, legal, and social issues raised by the development and use of genetic tests. SACGT recently completed its first report, Enhancing the Oversight of Genetic Tests (available at *http://www4.od.nih.gov/oba/sacgt.html*). One of SACGT's major recommendations was that all new genetic tests be reviewed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) before they are used for clinical care or public health purposes through ''new and innovative oversight mechanisms that will not limit the development of new tests or inordinately delay their availability.'' SACGT also recommended that FDA correlate the level of review applied to each genetic test with the level of scrutiny warranted by the test.

To assist FDA in determining which tests warrant greater scrutiny, SACGT is developing a classification methodology. A SACGT Working Group on Genetic Test Classification, composed of SACGT members and ad hoc experts, met on August 3, 2000, to identify criteria for assessing the risks and benefits of genetic tests that could serve as the basis for a classification scheme. The full Committee endorsed the working group's approach on August 4, 2000. Due to further analysis of the proposed approach and concerns raised by professional genetics and laboratory organizations about its practicality, SACGT revisited the initial proposal at its November 2–3 meeting. SACGT modified the methodology and agreed that additional input from public and professional organizations should be gathered. It is now seeking public comments on the rationale and feasibility of the proposed test classification methodology and several specific questions.

DATES: The public is encouraged to submit written comments on the proposed classification methodology by January 25, 2001 in order for SACGT to consider the comments at its next meeting in February 2001. The following mailing address should be used: SACGT, National Institutes of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Building 1, Room 103, Bethesda, Maryland, 20892. SACGT's facsimile number is 301–496–9839. Comments can also be sent via e-mail to *hagas@od.nih.gov*. All public comments received will be available for public inspection at the SACGT office between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions about this request for public comment can be directed to Dr. Susanne Haga, by e-mail (*hagas@od.nih.gov*) or telephone (301–496–9838). The methodology will also be posted on SACGT's website for review and comment.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Decades of genetics research have brought about many important medical and public health advances. The pace of discovery in this area has enabled scientists to make rapid progress in understanding the role of genetics in many common yet complex diseases and conditions, such as heart disease, cancer, and diabetes. It also has increased knowledge that may lead to the development of new tests to identify these disease conditions in individuals, sometimes before symptoms occur. According to GeneTests, a genetic testing laboratory directory, genetic testing is clinically available for more than 400 diseases or conditions in more than 200 laboratories in the United States, and investigators are exploring the development of tests for an additional 338 diseases or conditions. However, most of the current genetic testing is for single gene disorders such as Huntington disease and cystic fibrosis.

Genetic tests can be performed for a number of purposes. Moreover, a test can be used in more than one way, such as when a test used for diagnostic purposes is also used to predict risk of disease. SACGT included the following types of testing within its definition: (1) an analysis performed on human DNA, RNA, genes, and/or chromosomes to detect heritable or acquired genotypes, mutations, phenotypes, or karyotypes that cause or are likely to cause a specific disease or condition; and (2) the analysis of human proteins and certain metabolites, which are predominantly used to detect heritable or acquired genotypes, mutations, or phenotypes. The purposes of both these types of genetic tests include predicting risks of disease, screening of newborns, directing clinical management, identifying carriers, and establishing prenatal or clinical diagnoses or prognoses in individuals, families, or populations. Not included in this definition are tests that are used primarily for other purposes, but that may contribute to diagnosing a genetic disease (*e.g.*, blood smear, certain serum chemistries), and tests conducted exclusively for forensic identification purposes.

In the past, many tests were developed to detect or confirm rare genetic diseases. More recently, tests have been developed to detect mutations that may be involved in or contribute to more common, complex conditions (such as breast, ovarian, and colon cancer and cardiovascular disease), the effects of which generally do not appear until later in life. Optimally, these tests are used to predict a person's predisposition to disease where there is a family history of the disease, and in general, such tests are not recommended for individuals without such a history. However, in the future, the use of predictive tests may expand and be offered to individuals without a family history of certain diseases and conditions, *e.g.*, common adult-onset disorders.

In Enhancing the Oversight of Genetic Tests, SACGT recommended that all new genetic tests be reviewed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) before they are used for clinical care or public health purposes. The Committee suggested that FDA's review be accomplished through ''new and innovative oversight mechanisms that will not limit the development of new tests or inordinately delay their availability.'' Determining the level of review required of a particular genetic test is crucial to ensuring that a test receives the appropriate level of review based on the characteristics of the test and its target disease or condition. In order to determine the appropriate level of review for genetic tests, SACGT concluded that a classification methodology was needed.

To assist FDA in determining the appropriate level of review, a working group on genetic test classification was convened in August, composed of SACGT members and ad hoc experts. The goal of the working group was to