ATTACHMENT A.—VIDEO SERVICE CONSTRUCTION PERMIT: MINIMUM OPENING BIDS/RESERVE PRICES AND UPFRONT PAYMENTS—Continued

MX group	Location	Channel/FX	Bidding units	Upfront payment	Minimum opening bid/reserve price	Applicants	Daisy chain	Case file numbers
	Twin Falls, Idaho	44	8,000	8,000.00	8,000.00	Marcie Hillyard	Yes	BPTTL–JD0415EB
	Twin Falls/Jerome, Idaho.	29	8,000	8,000.00	8,000.00	Idaho Independent Television, Inc.	Yes	BPTTL–JD0415CW
	Twin Falls, Idaho	29	8,000	8,000.00	8,000.00	Kevin Hillyard	Yes	BPTTL–JE0415MC
SST9	Summerville, S. Carolina.	26	1,000	1,000.00	1,000.00	Towers, Inc.	No	BMPTTL–JG0601EV
	Charleston, S. Carolina.	26	1,000	1,000.00	1,000.00	Charles S. Namey	No	BMPTTL–980601JR
SST10	Bakersfield, California.	20	20,000	1,000.00	1,000.00	3 Angles Broadcasting Network, Inc.	No	BPTTL–980601VG
	Bakersfield, California.	19	20,000	1,000.00	1,000.00	Trinity Broadcasting Network.	No	BPTT–980601ZL
	Bakersfield, California.	19	20,000	1,000.00	1,000.00	Valley Public Television, Inc	No	BPTT–9JG0601TQ

[FR Doc. 99–31239 Filed 12–1–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting; Notice

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

DATE AND TIME: Tuesday, December 7, 1999, 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

STATUS: This Meeting Will Be Closed to the Public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED:

Compliance matters pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g.

Audits conducted pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g, § 438(b), and Title 26, U.S.C.

Matters concerning participation in civil actions or proceedings or arbitration.

Internal personnel rules and procedures or matters affecting a particular employee.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, December 9, 1999 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: 999 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (Ninth Floor).

STATUS: This Meeting Will be Open to The Public.

ITEMS TO BE DISCUSSED:

Correction and Approval of Minutes.

Advisory Opinion 1999–32: Tohono O'odham Nation by counsel, William C. Oldaker.

Voluntary Performance Standards for Voting Systems.

Administrative Matters.

PERSON TO CONTACT FOR INFORMATION: Mr. Ron Harris, Press Officer, Telephone: (202) 694–1220.

Mary W. Dove,

Acting Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 99–31445 Filed 11–30–99; 3:07 pm]

BILLING CODE 6715–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 99N–4397]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Announcement of OMB Approval; Survey of Food Manufacturing Facilities for Year 2000 Compliance

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that a collection of information entitled ''Survey of Food Manufacturing Facilities for Year 2000 Compliance'' has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peggy Schlosburg, Office of Information Resources Management (HFA–250), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–827–1223.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of October 27, 1999 (64 FR 57892), the agency announced that the proposed information collection had been submitted to OMB for review and clearance under 44 U.S.C. 3507. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. OMB has now approved the information collection and has assigned OMB control number 0910–0425. The approval expires on February 29, 2000. A copy of the supporting statement for this information collection is available on the Internet at http://www.fda.gov/ohrms/dockets.

Dated: November 26, 1999.

William K. Hubbard,

Senior Associate Commissioner for Policy, Planning, and Legislation.

[FR Doc. 99–31272 Filed 12–1–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food And Drug Administration

[Docket No. 99F–5111]

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; Filing of Food Additive Petition

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing that Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. has filed a petition proposing that the food additive regulations be amended to provide for the safe use of acid-catalyzed condensation reaction

products of branched 4-nonylphenol, formaldehyde, and 1-dodecanethiol for use as an antioxidant in adhesives, pressure-sensitive adhesives, and repeated-use rubber articles intended for use in contact with food.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Vir D. Anand, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (HFS–215), Food and Drug Administration, 200 C St. SW., Washington, DC 20204, 202–418–3081.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409(b)(5) (21 U.S.C. 348(b)(5))), notice is given that a food additive petition (FAP 0B4703) has been filed by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., c/o Keller and Heckman LLP, 1001 G St. NW., suite 500 West, Washington, DC 20001. The petition proposes to amend the food additive regulations in § 178.2010 *Antioxidants and/or stabilizers* (21 CFR 178.2010) to provide for the safe use of acid-catalyzed condensation reaction products of branched 4-nonylphenol, formaldehyde, and 1-dodecanethiol for use as an antioxidant in adhesives, pressure-sensitive adhesives, and repeated-use rubber articles intended for use in contact with food.

The agency has determined under 21 CFR 25.32(i) that this action is of the type that does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

Dated: November 22, 1999.

Alan M. Rulis,

Director, Office of Premarket Approval, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition.

[FR Doc. 99–31271 Filed 12–1–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Draft National Institutes of Health Guidelines for Research Involving Human Pluripotent Stem Cells (December 1999)

SUMMARY: The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is requesting public comment on a document entitled ''Draft National Institutes of Health Guidelines for Research Involving Human Pluripotent Stem Cells (December 1999).'' The purpose of these draft guidelines is to recommend procedures to help ensure that NIH-funded research in this area is conducted in an ethical and legal manner. The NIH will not fund research using human pluripotent stem cells until final guidelines are published in the **Federal Register** and an oversight process is in place.

DATES: Written comments should be received by NIH on or before January 31, 2000.

ADDRESSES: The NIH welcomes public comment on the Draft National Institutes of Health Guidelines for Research Involving Human Pluripotent Stem Cells (December 1999), set forth below.

Comments should be addressed to: Stem Cell Guidelines, NIH Office of Science Policy, 1 Center Drive, Building 1, Room 218, Bethesda, MD 20892. Comments may also be sent by facsimile transmission to Stem Cell Guidelines at (301) 402–0280, or by e-mail to: *stemcell@mail.nih.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In December 1998, two different groups of scientists reported the successful isolation and culturing of human pluripotent stem cells. Such cells have the ability to develop into most of the specialized cells or tissues in the human body and can divide for indefinite periods in culture. Because of the regenerative capacity of pluripotent stem cells, a single culture of human pluripotent stem cells could supply numerous researchers.

Establishment of human pluripotent stem cell lines represents a major step forward in human biology and has generated much interest among scientists and the public, particularly among patients and their advocates, especially with regard to the ethical issues related to this research.

Because these cells can give rise to many different types of cells, such as muscle cells, nerve cells, heart cells, blood cells, and others, they are enormously important to science and hold great promise for advances in health care. For example, further research using human pluripotent stem cells may help scientists:

- Generate cells and tissue that could be used for transplantation. If human pluripotent stem cells can be stimulated to develop into many different specialized cells of the body, the resulting cells may someday be used as replacement cells and tissue to treat many diseases and conditions including Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injury, stroke, burns, heart disease, diabetes, and arthritis.
- Improve our understanding of the complex events that occur during normal human development and also help us understand what goes wrong to cause diseases and conditions such as birth defects and cancer.
- Change the way we develop drugs and test them for safety and potential efficacy. New medications could initially be tested using human pluripotent stem cells, such as liver cells or skin cells; only the drugs that are both safe and appear to have a beneficial effect would graduate to further testing, using laboratory animals and human subjects.

Human pluripotent stem cells have been isolated using two different methods. One group of scientists derived the pluripotent stem cells from early-stage human embryos in excess of clinical need and donated by people who were undergoing infertility treatment in an in vitro fertilization (IVF) clinic. Another group of scientists derived the pluripotent stem cells from human fetal tissue obtained from pregnancies that had been terminated. In both cases, the individuals gave informed consent for the embryos or fetal tissue to be used in research. Neither research project utilized Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) funds but rather was funded by private sources.

Federal law currently prohibits DHHS from funding research in which human embryos are created for research purposes or are destroyed, discarded or subjected to greater than minimal risk. In light of this legislative restriction, the Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) sought a legal opinion from the DHHS Office of the General Counsel on whether NIH funds may be used for research utilizing human pluripotent stem cells.

DHHS concluded that the Congressional prohibition does not prohibit the funding of research utilizing human pluripotent stem cells because such cells are not embryos. Thus, NIH funding for research using pluripotent stem cells derived from human embryos is not legislatively prohibited. The legal opinion also clarified that human pluripotent stem cells derived from fetal tissue would fall within the legal definition of human fetal tissue and are, therefore, subject to federal restrictions on the use of such tissue. NIH funding for research to derive or utilize human pluripotent stem cells from fetal tissue is permissible, subject to applicable law and regulation.

In view of the scientific and medical benefits that may result from research using human pluripotent stem cells, it is essential that the federal government play a role in funding and overseeing the conduct of this research. Federal funding will make it possible for scientists—both privately and federally funded—to have the opportunity to