

IV. How Were these Test Guidelines Developed?

These guidelines were adapted from the series of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Testing of Chemicals. The OECD guidelines which were adapted and are being announced for publication today are: OECD Guideline 407 (Repeated Dose 28-day Oral Toxicity in Rodents) for OPPTS 870.3050, OECD Guideline 421 (Reproduction/Developmental Toxicity Screening Test) for OPPTS 870.3550, and OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study With the Reproduction/Developmental Toxicity Screening Test) for OPPTS 870.3650. EPA has retained the OECD guideline names. EPA scientists reviewed the OECD guidelines and reformatted them to the OPPTS harmonized guideline format with only minor editorial changes.

The OECD test guidelines were developed initially under the OECD Chemicals Testing Programme and are updated under the OECD Updating Programme for Test Guidelines and the OECD Test Guidelines Programme. The OECD test guideline process involves the use of multi-national panels of scientific and technical experts who develop guideline drafts which are submitted to a review panel. The review process is concluded by the endorsement of the guidelines by the OECD Chemicals Group and the OECD Environment Committee prior to the formal submission to the OECD Council. The OECD Council then adopts the guidelines and publishes them in the official OECD Guidelines for Testing of Chemicals.

V. Are there Any Applicable Voluntary Consensus Standards that EPA Should Consider?

This notice of availability does not involve a proposed regulatory action that would require the Agency to consider voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law 104-113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note). Section 12(d) directs EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, business practices, etc.) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies. The NTTAA requires

EPA to provide an explanation to Congress, through OMB, when the Agency decides not to use available and applicable voluntary consensus standards when the NTTAA directs the Agency to do so.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Chemical testing, Test guideline.

Dated: June 22, 2000.

Susan H. Wayland,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[WT Docket No. 97-82; DA 00-1531]

Deadline for Final Ex Parte and Other Presentations on Proposed Revisions to Broadband Personal Communications Services (PCS) Rules Extended to July 17, 2000

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This document extends the period for final *ex parte* and other presentations on issues raised in this proceeding pertaining to proposed revisions to portions of the broadband Personal Communications Services C and F block rules.

DATES: Final *ex parte* presentations are due July 17, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Audrey Bashkin, Attorney, Auctions and Industry Analysis Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, at (202) 418-0660.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This a summary of a public notice, WT Docket No. 97-82, DA 00-1531, released July 7, 2000. The complete text of the public notice is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Information Center, 445 12th Street, S.W., Room CY-A257, Washington, D.C. 20554, and also may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Services, Inc., (ITS, Inc.), 1231 20th Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036, (202) 857-3800. It is also available on the Commission's website at <http://www.fcc.gov/wtb/auctions>.

1. On June 7, 2000, the Commission released a *Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* ("FNPRM"), 65 FR 37092 (June 13, 2000), in the above-referenced

proceeding. The *FNPRM* seeks comment on proposed revisions to portions of the broadband Personal Communications Services ("PCS") C and F block rules. The *FPRM* established comment and reply comment deadlines for June 22, 2000 and June 30, 2000, respectively. The *FNPRM* also established 7 p.m., July 12, 2000 as the time and date after which *ex parte* and other presentations would be prohibited.

2. In order to provide interested parties additional time to make *ex parte* presentations, the period for final *ex parte* and other presentations on issues raised in the *FNPRM* is extended until 7 p.m. on July 17, 2000.

3. Pursuant to § 1.1200(a) of the Commission's rules, presentations on issues in the *FNPRM* will be prohibited after 7 p.m., July 17, 2000. 47 CFR 1.1200(a). In all other respects, parties are required to follow the procedures previously outlined in the *FNPRM*.

Federal Communications Commission.

Louis J. Sigalos,

Deputy Chief, Auctions and Industry Analysis Division.

[FR Doc. 00-17671 Filed 7-12-00; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[CC Docket Nos. 96-98, 99-68; FCC 00-227]

Reciprocal Compensation; Inter-Carrier Compensation for ISP-Bound Traffic

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On March 24, 2000, the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit vacated certain provisions of the Commission's Reciprocal Compensation Ruling regarding ISP-bound traffic, and remanded the matter to the Commission. The Commission seeks comment on the issues identified by the court in its decision, including the jurisdictional nature of ISP-bound traffic, the scope of the reciprocal compensation requirement, and the relevance of the concepts of "termination," "telephone exchange service," "exchange access service," and "information access." The Commission also seeks comment on any *ex parte* presentations filed after the close of the reply period on April 27, 1999, and on any new or innovative inter-carrier compensation arrangements for ISP-bound traffic that may have been considered or entered into during the pendency of this proceeding.