

not to use available and applicable voluntary consensus standards.

This proposed rule does not involve any technical standards. Therefore, EPA is not considering the use of any voluntary consensus standards. EPA welcomes comment on this aspect of the proposal rulemaking and specifically invites the public to identify potentially-applicable voluntary consensus standards and to explain why such standards should be used in this regulation.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 130

Environmental protection, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Water pollution control.

Dated: January 27, 2000.

Carol M. Browner,
Administrator.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, title 40, chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 130—[Amended]

1. The authority citation for part 130 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*

2. Section 130.7 is amended by adding a new sentence after the third sentence in paragraph (d)(1) to read as follows:

§ 130.7 Total maximum daily loads (TMDL) and individual water quality-based effluent limitations.

* * * * *

(d) * * * (1) * * * For the year 2000 submission, a State must only submit a list required under paragraph (b) of this section if a court order, consent decree, or settlement agreement dated prior to January 1, 2000, expressly requires EPA to take action related to that State's year 2000 list. * * *

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[FR Doc. 00-2282 Filed 2-1-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[ET Docket No. 00-11; FCC 00-17]

Establishment of an Improved Model for Predicting the Broadcast Television Field Strength Received at Individual Locations

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This document requests comment on a proposed prediction model for determining presumptively the ability of individual locations to receive over-the-air television signals broadcast by local television stations. The Commission believes this model will be a useful means for establishing the eligibility of individual households to receive the signals of television broadcast network stations through satellite carriers. The Commission is complying with new statutory requirements set forth in the Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act of 1999.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 22, 2000, and reply comments on or before March 7, 2000.

ADDRESSES: All filings must be sent to the Commission's Secretary, Magalie Roman Salas, Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW, TW-A325, Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Eckert, Office of Engineering and Technology, (202-418-2433).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rule Making in ET Docket No. 00-11, FCC 00-17, adopted January 13, 2000, and released January 20, 2000. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room CY-A257), 445 12th Street, SW, Washington, DC, and also may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Services, Inc., (202) 857-3800, 1231 20th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Summary of the Notice of Proposed Rule Making

1. In the Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM), the Commission proposes rules prescribing a point-to-point predictive model for determining the ability of individual locations to receive an over-the-air television broadcast signal of a specific intensity through the use of a conventional, stationary, outdoor rooftop receiving antenna. Our goal in developing this model is to provide a means for reliably and presumptively determining whether the over-the-air signals of network affiliated television stations can be received at individual locations. Such determinations are used in establishing the eligibility of individual households to receive the signals of television broadcast network stations by satellite carriers. In issuing this proposal, we are complying with new statutory requirements set forth in the Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act of 1999

(SHVIA). The signal intensity for determining eligibility is the Grade B standard set forth in § 73.683(a) of the Commission's rules.

2. The SHVIA revises and extends statutory provisions established by Congress in the 1988 Satellite Home Viewer Act (SHVA). With regard to prediction of signal availability, the SHVIA adds a new section 339(c)(3) to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which requires that "[W]ithin 180 days after the date of enactment of the Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act of 1999, the Commission shall take all actions necessary, including any reconsideration, to develop and prescribe by rule a point-to-point predictive model for reliably and presumptively determining the ability of individual locations to receive signals in accordance with the signal intensity standard in effect under section 119(d)(10)(A) of title 17, United States Code." Section 339(c)(3) further provides that "[I]n prescribing such a model, the Commission shall rely on the Individual Location Longley-Rice model set forth by the Federal Communications Commission in Docket No. 98-201, and ensure that such model takes into account terrain, building structures, and other land cover variations. The Commission shall establish procedures for the continued refinement in the application of the model by the use of additional data as it becomes available." The SHVIA also requires that the courts rely on the Individual Location Longley Rice model established by the Commission for making presumptive determinations of whether a household is capable of receiving broadcast television signals of Grade B intensity.

3. In its Report and Order in CS Docket No. 98-201, 64 FR 7113 (February 12, 1999), (SHVA Report and Order), the Commission endorsed the use of a specific model for predicting signal strength at individual locations. This model, which the Commission termed "Individual Location Longley-Rice" or "ILLR," is a version of Longley-Rice 1.2.2. The Commission recommended that the ILLR model be used for determining a presumption of service or lack of service by local over-the-air television signals at individual locations for purposes of establishing a household's eligibility to receive network television programming by satellite carriers under the SHVA.

4. The Commission found that vegetation and buildings affect signal intensity at individual locations. However, it also found that at the time of the SHVA Report and Order, there was no standard means of including

such information in the ILLR that had been accepted by the technical and scientific community. The Commission therefore stated that land use and cover information will be included in the ILLR when an appropriate method for using such information in the context of determining the field strength of broadcast television signals at individual locations has been developed and accepted. In its Order on Reconsideration in CS Docket 98-201, 64 FR 73429 (December 30, 1999), the Commission denied DirecTV's petition for reconsideration, in part, on the basis that it failed to provide the information and details necessary to evaluate an application to consider land use and cover in the ILLR.

5. Subsequent to the SHVA Report and Order, the ILLR has been implemented by several commercial companies as a tool for determining whether particular households, identified by street address, are served or unserved for purposes of the SHVA. Providers of programming service by satellite carriers are screening potential customers for eligibility at the point-of-sale using the ILLR model.

6. Following the direction of Congress in the SHVA, we are proposing to define an improved model for predicting the field strength produced by a television network affiliate broadcasting station at individual locations, using as a guide the ILLR model as described in the SHVA Report and Order. This model would be incorporated into our rules as the required method for making presumptive determinations of individual household's eligibility for satellite retransmission of distant network signals. The prediction model we are proposing takes into account terrain, building structures, and other land cover variations, some of which are yet to be evaluated and accepted by the scientific and technical community. We therefore are also outlining a process through which values can be developed for these parameters. This process provides for continued refinement of the model on the basis of reliable technical evidence, as it becomes available.

A. The Current ILLR Prediction Model

7. The current ILLR model is the version of Longley-Rice 1.2.2 that we endorsed in the SHVA Report and Order. It is similar to the point-to-point predictive model we established for digital television (DTV) coverage and interference prediction. The ILLR model does not replace the current Commission rules for field strength contours (§ 73.683) or prediction of coverage for non-SHVA purposes

(§ 73.684). In fact, the ILLR model may identify unserved households lying within a station's Grade B contour and may, likewise, identify served households outside a Grade B contour.

8. In Appendix A, we specify the technical details that are to be used with Longley-Rice 1.2.2 to qualify the latter as the ILLR model required under the SHVA. The SHVA Report and Order left some of these details to choice since it offered ILLR only as a means to make administration of the unserved household rule under SHVA easier and more cost-effective. Here, some of the Longley-Rice 1.2.2 input parameters have values different from those utilized for application of the model to DTV.

B. Improvements in the Model

9. We propose to improve the ILLR model by adding clutter loss parameters. The clutter loss includes the effects of both vegetation and buildings and is dependent upon the environment of the individual household reception point. Reception point environments are to be classified in terms of the codes used in the Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) database of the United States Geological Survey, and clutter loss values are to be added to the radio propagation loss predicted by basic Longley-Rice 1.2.2.

10. To simplify use of the database for ILLR purposes, we have reorganized the LULC categories in a way specifically relevant to radio propagation. After regrouping, we identify 10 environmental classes, almost all of which are combinations of several of the original LULC categories. Since many of the original LULC categories distinguish between environments in ways that are unimportant for propagation prediction, it is clear that simplification is in order. The particular simplification we are proposing for the ILLR is defined in Appendix A along with other details of the ILLR model. This simplification is the same as a classification system currently under consideration by an industry standardization committee.

11. In the improved ILLR model, it is contemplated that a clutter loss value (a reduction in available signal intensity) will be associated with each and every LULC classification in a way that is also dependent upon frequency. However, the available data for assigning values to these parameters is limited, and we believe it is reasonable to assign values only in situations for which measurement data have been analyzed and published, or for which we have some confidence in deriving such values. We are basing the ILLR table of clutter loss on the results published in a recent engineering journal by Thomas N. Rubinstein. Since the Rubinstein

values of clutter loss are derived exclusively from measurements made at receiver sites with Fresnel clearance, the values should apply only to matching situations. For other situations, the clutter loss will have to remain equal to the default value of zero dB, the value it effectively has in the current ILLR model where LULC data is not used. We recognize that, under this approach, the number of situations in which clutter loss may be taken into account will be limited. We therefore request comment on whether other data are available that would allow us to expand the application of clutter loss considerations, and whether there are other approaches that are scientifically supported and could be integrated into the ILLR model to take into account losses due to vegetation and man-made structures.

12. It is particularly problematic that the Rubinstein table of losses does not cover low band VHF television, channels 2 through 5, so that no clutter loss can be assigned to reception on these channels without introducing an exception to our principle of not assigning values unless measurement data have been analyzed and published for matching situations. We are proposing to address this problem by using clutter loss values for low band channels that are derived by applying frequency trend data to the Rubinstein clutter loss values for high band VHF. The frequency trend we have applied is that found by Okumura. The low band values obtained in this way are tabulated in Appendix A. Comments are requested on the acceptability of this approach.

C. Procedures for Continued Refinement

13. Because of copyright law implications addressed by the SHVA, we believe that formal rule making is appropriate to make changes in the future in the ILLR model that we adopt in this proceeding. We seek comment on this proposed procedure and any other suggestions for revising the ILLR in a timely fashion.

D. Designation of Neutral and Independent Entity for Signal Tests Purposes

14. In addition to requiring that the Commission conduct a rule making to improve the ILLR predictive model, section 339 prescribes procedures for selecting a qualified, independent person to test the signal at a household. In particular, section 339(c)(4)(B) provides:

If the satellite carrier and the network station or stations asserting that the retransmission [of a signal of a distant

network station] is prohibited are unable to agree on such a person to conduct the test, the person shall be designated by an independent and neutral entity designated by the Commission by rule.

15. We seek comment on how to identify qualified entities as candidates to fulfill this legislative requirement. What types of qualifications should such an entity possess? Are there industry testing labs in existence that could fill this role? What characteristics will demonstrate the independence and neutrality contemplated by the statute? Should there be multiple designating entities across the country or one central clearinghouse?

16. We recognize the importance of completing the proceeding to determine the designated tester as quickly as possible and, therefore, include this issue in this expedited proceeding to revise the ILLR.

Appendix A—Technical Data

This appendix specifies technical details and input parameters that are to be used with Longley-Rice Version 1.2.2 to qualify the latter as the Individual Location Longley-Rice (ILLR) propagation prediction model per § 73.683(d) of the FCC rules. The method for including Land Use and Land Clutter (LULC) classifications of locations with attributed clutter loss values is defined here. This appendix will be republished as OET Bulletin No. 70 and included in FCC rules by reference.

Computer code for the Longley-Rice radio propagation prediction model is published in an appendix of NTIA Report 82-100, A Guide to the Use of the ITS Irregular Terrain Model in the Area Prediction Mode, authors G.A. Hufford, A.G. Longley and W.A. Kissick, U.S. Department of Commerce, April 1982. The report may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia, by requesting Accession No. PB 82-217977. Some modifications to the code were described by G.A. Hufford in a memorandum

to users of the model dated January 30, 1985. With these modifications, the code is referred to as Version 1.2.2 of the Longley-Rice model. It is available for downloading at the U.S. Department of Commerce Web site, <<http://elbert.its.bldrdoc.gov/itm.html>>.

When run under the conditions given in Table 1, the Longley-Rice model becomes the ILLR per § 73.683(d) of the FCC rules. Note especially the following unique features of the ILLR prediction procedure (they distinguish the ILLR model from, for instance, the use of Longley-Rice for digital television coverage and interference calculations as detailed in OET Bulletin No. 69):

- The time variability factor is 50% presuming that the ILLR field strength prediction is to be compared with a required field (the Grade B field intensity defined in § 73.683(d) of the FCC rules) that already includes an allowance for long term (daily and seasonal) time fading;
- The confidence variability factor is 50% indicating median situations;
- The model is run in individual mode;
- Terrain elevation is considered every 1/10 of a kilometer;
- Receiving antenna height is assumed to be 6 m (20 feet) above ground for one-story buildings and 9 m (30 feet) above ground for buildings taller than one-story;
- Where error codes indicate a severe error, the field strength is deemed inadequate for TV service;
- Land use and land cover (e.g., vegetation and buildings) considerations are included.

The field strength of a network TV station at an individual location is predicted as follows:

- (1) Find engineering data for the network affiliate station of interest by, for example, consulting the FCC Web site at (<http://www.fcc.gov/mmb/vsd/>). Necessary data are station latitude and longitude, height above mean sea level of the radiation center, and the effective radiated power (ERP) in the direction of the individual location under study.
- (2) Run Longley-Rice 1.2.2 in the point-to-point mode with the parameters specified in Table 1 to find the propagation path loss relative to free space propagation.

(3) Examine the path terrain profile and direct ray from the transmitter radiation center to the 6- or 9-meter receiving point to determine whether the ray clears by at least 0.6 of the radius of the first Fresnel zone. If not, the ILLR Clutter Loss is 0 dB and steps 4 and 5 should be omitted.

(4) Find the USGS Land Use and Land Cover classification of the individual location under study by consulting the LULC database, available from the USGS web page <http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/glis/hyper/guide/1_250_lulc>.

(5) Convert the USGS Land Use and Land Cover classification to the corresponding ILLR category using Table 2, and find the associated clutter loss from Table 3.

(6) Finally, calculate the ILLR field strength prediction from the formula
Field = (Free Space Field) – (Longley-Rice 1.2.2 Path Loss) – (ILLR Clutter Loss)

where the *Free Space Field* in dBμ = 106.92 + 10log₁₀(ERP) – 20log₁₀(distance), and *distance* is the path length in kilometers from transmitter to the individual location under study.

HG(1) in Table 1 is the height of the radiation center above ground. It is determined by subtracting the ground elevation above mean sea level (AMSL) at the transmitter location from the height of the radiation center AMSL. The latter may be found in the FCC's TV Engineering Data Base while the former is retrieved from the terrain elevation data base as a function of the transmitter site coordinates also found in the TV Engineering Data Base.

Terrain elevation data at uniformly spaced points between the transmitter and receiver must be provided. The ILLR computer program must be linked to a terrain elevation data base with values every 3 arc-seconds of latitude and longitude or closer. The program should retrieve elevations from this data base at regular intervals with a spacing increment of 0.1 kilometer (parameter XI in Table 1). The elevation of a point of interest is determined by linear interpolation of the values retrieved for the corners of the coordinate rectangle in which the point of interest lies.

TABLE 1.—PARAMETER VALUES FOR ILLR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LONGLEY-RICE FORTRAN CODE

Parameter	Value	Meaning/comment
EPS	15.0	Relative permittivity of ground.
SGM	0.005	Ground conductivity, Siemens per meter.
ZSYS	0.0	Coordinated with setting of EN0. See page 72 of NTIA Report.
EN0	301.0	Surface refractivity in N-units (parts per million).
IPOL	0	Denotes horizontal polarization.
MDVAR	1	Code 1 sets individual mode of variability calculations.
KLIM	5	Climate code 5 for continental temperate.
XI	0.1 m	Distance between successive points along the radial from transmitter to individual reception point.
HG(1)	See text	Height of the radiation center above ground.
HG(2)	6m, or 9 m	Height of TV receiving antenna above ground. Use 6 m for one-story building; otherwise 9 m.
KWX	Numeric error marker	KWX is an output indicating the severity of a possible error due to parameters being out of range. Accept the field strength prediction when KWX equals 0 or 1, otherwise (KWX = 2, 3, or 4) presume the field is inadequate for TV reception.
LULC Category	1 to 10	This parameter is added to Longley-Rice for ILLR purposes. See Tables 2 and 3.

TABLE 2.—REGROUPING OF LULC CATEGORIES FOR ILLR APPLICATIONS

[The United States Geological Survey (USGS) maintains a database on land use and land cover indicating features such as vegetation and man-made structures. It is often called the LULC database and is available from the USGS web page at <http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/glis/hyper/guide/1; 250; lulc>

LULC classification number	LULC classification description	ILLR clutter category number	ILLR clutter category description
11	Residential	7	Residential.
12	Commercial and services	9	Commercial/industrial.
13	Industrial	9	Commercial/industrial.
14	Transportation, communications, & utilities	1	Open land.
15	Industrial and commercial complexes	9	Commercial/industrial.
16	Mixed urban and built-up lands	8	Mixed urban/buildings.
17	Other urban and built-up land	8	Mixed urban/buildings.
21	Cropland and pasture	2	Agricultural.
22	Orchards, groves, vineyards, nurseries, and horticultural	2	Agricultural.
23	Confined feeding operations	2	Agricultural.
24	Other agricultural land	2	Agricultural.
31	Herbaceous rangeland	3	Rangeland.
32	Shrub and brush rangeland	3	Rangeland.
33	Mixed rangeland	3	Rangeland.
41	Deciduous forest land	5	Forest land.
42	Evergreen forest land	5	Forest land.
43	Mixed forest land	5	Forest land.
51	Streams and canals	4	Water.
52	Lakes	4	Water.
53	Reservoirs	4	Water.
54	Bays and estuaries	4	Water.
61	Forested wetland	5	Forest land.
62	Non-forest wetland	6	Wetland.
71	Dry salt flats	1	Open land.
72	Beaches	1	Open land.
73	Sandy areas other than beaches	1	Open land.
74	Bare exposed rock	1	Open land.
75	Strip mines, quarries, and gravel pits	1	Open land.
76	Transitional areas	1	Open land.
77	Mixed barren land	1	Open land.
81	Shrub and brush tundra	1	Open land.
82	Herbaceous tundra	1	Open land.
83	Bare ground	1	Open land.
84	Wet tundra	1	Open land.
85	Mixed tundra	1	Open land.
91	Perennial snowfields	10	Snow & ice.
92	Glaciers	10	Snow & ice.

TABLE 3.—CLUTTER LOSS AS A FUNCTION OF ILLR LULC CLUTTER CATEGORY AND TV CHANNEL

[Clutter loss values in this table have been estimated based on the test data published by Thomas N. Rubinstein, "Clutter Losses and Environmental Noise Characteristics Associated with Various LULC Categories," IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting, Vol. 44, No. 3, September 1998. Values for low band VHF have been added by extrapolation from higher frequencies using frequency trends developed by Okumura, Yoshihisa et al, "Field Strength and its Variability in VHF and UHF Land Mobile Radio Service," Rev. Electrical Comm Lab, Vol. 16, Sept-Oct 1968, pp 825-873.]

ILLR clutter category number	ILLR clutter category description	Clutter Loss—dB to be added to Longley-Rice prediction of path loss provided the path profile shows 0.6 Fresnel clearance			
		Low band VHF, channels 2-5	High band VHF, channels 7-13	UHF band	
				Channels 14-36	Channels 38-69
1	Open Land	6	7	12	16
2	Agricultural	7	8	14	18
3	Rangeland	7	9	10	19
4	Water	0	0	0	0
5	Forest Land	7	8	16	25
6	Wetland	0	0	0	0
7	Residential	10	12	16	21
8	Mixed Urban/Buildings	10	15	17	18
9	Commercial/Industrial	10	15	15	17
10	Snow and Ice	0	0	0	0

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Television.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00-2143 Filed 2-1-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**47 CFR Part 76**

[CS Docket No. 00-2; FCC 00-4]

Implementation of the Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act of 1999: Application of Network Nonduplication, Syndicated Exclusivity, and Sports Blackout Rules to Satellite Retransmissions

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This document proposes to implement certain aspects of the Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act of 1999, which was enacted on November 29, 1999. Among other things, the act authorizes satellite carriers to add more local and national broadcast programming to their offerings and seeks to place satellite carriers on an equal footing with cable operators with respect to availability of broadcast programming. This document discusses specifically the implementation of regulations that would apply current cable rules for network nonduplication, syndicated program exclusivity and sports blackout to satellite carriers.

DATES: Comments due February 7, 2000; reply comments are due February 28, 2000. Written comments by the public on the proposed information collections are due March 3, 2000. Written comments must be submitted by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on the proposed information collection(s) on or before April 3, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20554. In addition to filing comments with the Secretary, a copy of any comments on the information collections contained herein should be submitted to Judy Boley, Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20554, or via the Internet to jboley@fcc.gov, and to Virginia Huth, OMB Desk Officer, 10236 NEOB, 725-17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20503 or via the Internet to vhuth@omb.eop.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Eloise Gore at (202) 418-7200 or via internet at egore@fcc.gov. For additional information concerning the information collection(s) contained in this document, contact Judy Boley at 202-418-0214, or via the Internet at jboley@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("NPRM"), FCC 00-4, adopted January 5, 2000; released January 7, 2000. The full text of the Commission's NPRM is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room CY-A257) at its headquarters, 445 12th Street, SW Washington, DC 20554, or may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service, Inc., (202) 857-3800, 1231 20th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, or may be reviewed via internet at <http://www.fcc.gov/csb/>

Synopsis of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*I. Introduction*

1. In this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("*Notice*"), we seek comment on our implementation of certain aspects of the Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act of 1999 ("SHVIA"), which was enacted on November 29, 1999. This act authorizes satellite carriers to add more local and national broadcast programming to their offerings, and to make that programming available to some subscribers who previously have been prohibited from receiving broadcast programming via satellite. The legislation generally seeks to place satellite carriers on an equal footing with cable operators with respect to the availability of broadcast programming. By this Notice we seek comment on the adoption of implementing regulations that apply network nonduplication, syndicated program exclusivity, and sports blackout requirements to satellite carriers.

2. Section 1008 of the SHVIA creates a new section 339 of the Communications Act of 1934 ("Communications Act") entitled "Carriage of Distant Television Stations by Satellite Carriers." Section 339(b) directs the Commission to apply these three rules (*i.e.*, network nonduplication, syndicated exclusivity, and sports blackout), previously applicable only to cable television systems, to satellite carriers' retransmission of nationally distributed superstations to subscribers. The Commission must also apply the cable

sports blackout rule to satellite carriers' retransmission of network stations to subscribers, but only "to the extent technically feasible and not economically prohibitive." This proceeding will consider how best to apply these rules to satellite carriers consistent with the statutory requirements and the Commission's goal of facilitating competition in the multichannel video programming distribution marketplace.

3. The complexity of both the statutory provisions and the existing cable rules that we are charged with applying in this new context requires that we include an explanation of the existing network nonduplication, syndicated exclusivity, and sports blackout rules as they apply to cable operators. We seek here to minimize the likelihood of confusion in the future by assuring that we begin with a common understanding of the rules and terminology. These rules have been in existence for 25 years, and the nuances attendant to enforcement and compliance require some explication to provide a solid foundation from which to build a new set of rules to apply to satellite carriers. This is particularly important given that Congress has asked us to implement these new rules so that they will be "as similar as possible" to the rules applicable to cable operators. Our goal throughout this proceeding is to develop regulations that will be as clear and easy to follow as possible. Our purpose in laying out the cable rules here is so that the newly covered satellite carriers and other parties will have an understanding of the existing rules for the preparation of their comments in this proceeding. Likewise, it is important to describe in some detail the interpretation of the statute upon which we will base our rulemaking. We seek comment on these explanations and interpretations.

II. Statutory Provisions and Interpretations

4. The first statutory provision discussed, section 339(b)(1)(A), requires application of three cable rules, network nonduplication, syndicated exclusivity, and sports blackout, to satellite retransmission of nationally distributed superstations. The second statutory provision, section 339(b)(1)(B), applies one of these cable rules, sports blackout, to satellite retransmission of network stations. As discussed, one important distinction between these provisions is that nationally distributed superstations may be retransmitted to both served and unserved households, but network stations may only be retransmitted to unserved households.