

Measurement Plan no later than August 29, 2000.

SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTS: The Department invites the public to submit comments on GPS/UWB Measurement Plan in paper or electronic form. Comments may be mailed to Steve Jones, Office of Spectrum Management, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Room 6725 HCHB, 1401 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20230. Paper submissions should include a diskette in ASCII, WordPerfect (please specify version) or Microsoft Word (please specify version) format. Diskettes should be labeled with the name and organizational affiliation of the filer, and the name version of the word processing program used to create the document.

In the alternative, comments may be submitted electronically to the following electronic mail address: <gpsuwb@ntia.doc.gov>. Comments submitted via electronic mail should be submitted in one or more of the formats specified above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Jones, Office of Spectrum Management, telephone: (202) 482-0110; or electronic mail: <skjones@ntia.doc.gov>; or Randy Hoffman, Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, telephone: (303) 497-3582; or electronic mail: <rhoffman@its.bldrdoc.gov>. Media inquiries should be directed to the Office of Public Affairs, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, at (202) 482-7002.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Recent advances in microcircuit and other technologies have resulted in the development of pulsed radar and communications systems with very narrow pulse widths and very wide bandwidths. These UWB systems have instantaneous bandwidths of at least 25 percent of the center frequency of the device. UWB systems can perform a number of useful telecommunication functions that make them very appealing for both the commercial and government applications. These systems have very wide information bandwidths, are capable of accurately locating nearby objects, and can use processing technology with UWB pulses to "see through objects" and communicate using multiple propagation paths. However, the bandwidths of UWB devices are so wide that, although their average power levels, in many cases, are low enough to be authorized under the unlicensed device regulations of the NTIA and the

Federal Communications Commission (FCC), some of the systems emit signals in bands in which such transmissions are not permitted because of potential harmful effects on critical radiocommunication services.

The GPS is a critical radiocommunication system. GPS is presently used by aviation for en-route and non-precision approach and landing phases of flight. The Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) for Category I precision approach service and the Local Area Augmentation System (LAAS) for Category II/III precision approach service are planned to be available for public use. GPS is also in the final stage of approval as an international aviation standard. Companion GPS-based applications for runway incursion and ground traffic management are also underway. Additionally, GPS-based public safety systems and services are being fielded. Planned systems, such as Enhanced 9-1-1 and personal location and medical tracking devices are expected to be commercially available in the near future. The U.S. telecommunications and power distribution systems are also dependent upon GPS for network synchronization timing. Moreover, GPS is a powerful enabling technology that has created new industries and new industrial practices fully dependent upon GPS signal reception.

Since GPS has such a pivotal role in many critical systems, NTIA has undertaken this measurement program to develop information to evaluate the potential for interference from UWB transmission systems to GPS receivers used for different applications. The GPS/UWB Measurement Plan identifies the GPS receivers to be considered; identifies the UWB transmission system parameters to be considered; proposes a GPS receiver performance metric and criterion; and develops general measurement procedures for calibration and assessing the interference potential.

Questions for Public Comment

Interested parties are requested to submit comments on any of the technical issues in the GPS/UWB Measurement Plan. In addition, comments are requested on the questions below to assist NTIA in refining the measurement plan. Comments should cite the number of the question(s) being addressed. Please provide any references to support the responses to the questions.

1. Are the candidate GPS receivers identified in the measurement plan representative of the different technologies and user applications?

2. Are the UWB transmission system parameters identified in the measurement plan representative of the parameters for UWB transmission systems envisioned for use by the public?

3. Is pseudo-range error a performance metric for aviation GPS receivers that operate in accordance with Technical Standard Order (TSO) C-129a? If so what is the limit on pseudo-range error?

4. If pseudo-range error is not an applicable performance metric for GPS receivers that operate in accordance with TSO-C129a, what performance metric should be used? What is associated performance criteria?

5. Is a performance metric of time to reacquire a satellite applicable to GPS receivers used for terrestrial applications (e.g., public safety)? If so what is the associated performance criteria?

6. A reacquisition time of 1 second has been proposed by at least one GPS receiver manufacturer for terrestrial applications. Due to the latency inherent in the GPS receiver can a 1 second reacquisition time be accurately measured?

7. What are the performance metrics and associated criteria for GPS receivers used for surveying, maritime, and recreational applications?

Kathy D. Smith,

Chief Counsel.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

[Docket Number 000801222-0222-01]

RIN 0660-XX10

Notice of Public Meeting

AGENCY: National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Public Meeting.

SUMMARY: The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) will host a public workshop to examine technological tools and developments that can enhance consumer privacy online. In partnership with the Internet Education Foundation, NTIA will also host a Technology Fair to demonstrate the use and capabilities of a broad spectrum of online privacy technologies.

Information regarding the Online Privacy Technologies Workshop and

Technology Fair will be available on NTIA's homepage at <<http://www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/privacy/>>.

DATES: The workshop and technology fair will be held 9 a.m.–4 p.m. on September 19, 2000.

ADDRESSES: The workshop and technology fair will be located at the U.S. Department of Commerce Main Auditorium and Lobby, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC, 20230 (entrance on 14th Street between Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information about the workshop, contact either Judy Kilpatrick at NTIA, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., Room 4701, Washington, DC 20230, telephone (202) 482–1866, facsimile (202) 482–0023, or e-mail <privtech@ntia.doc.gov>; or Wendy Lader at NTIA, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 4725, Washington, DC 20230, phone (202) 482–1880, facsimile (202) 482–8058, or e-mail <privtech@ntia.doc.gov>.

For further information about the technology fair, contact Tim Lordan at Internet Education Foundation, 1634 I Street, NW, Suite 1107, Washington, DC 20006, phone (202) 638–4370, or e-mail <tim@neted.org>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

With the rapid increase in online usage and transactions, the protection of online consumer privacy has become a critical issue. The Administration has urged industry to comply with fair information practice principles in connection with any collection, use, or dissemination of personal information. These principles involve the provision of notice, choice, access, security, and enforcement by any web site that collects personal information. Consistent with A Framework for Global Electronic Commerce and these principles, the Administration has strongly advocated development and adoption of privacy policies and self-regulatory codes of conduct developed by the private-sector to protect consumer privacy. This private-sector led approach takes advantage of the unique ability of the private sector to respond quickly to the changing privacy concerns and needs of consumers in a period of rapid technological change and growth in electronic commerce. On a global basis, private sector led, self-regulatory approaches may also provide a more certain enforcement mechanism than legislation in the absence of identical national laws.

These efforts, in conjunction with limited sector-specific legislation, have helped protect the privacy of online users. There is now debate, however, about whether these steps go far enough. The Federal Trade Commission, in its May 2000 report on Fair Information Practices in the Electronic Marketplace, determined that broad, non-sector specific privacy legislation, along with continuing self-regulatory programs, are now necessary to ensure adequate protection of consumer privacy online. The Administration has indicated that legislation may well be appropriate in the next Congress if the private sector is unable to increase significantly the number of websites that observe good privacy practices. A number of bills have been introduced in Congress that would regulate how privacy should be protected online. Whether or not such legislation is enacted, technology tools will play a key role in how Internet users protect their personal information. The Administration has encouraged the development of new technologies that will help online consumers protect their personal information. A wide variety of privacy enhancing technologies are just now becoming available to consumers, or are still in development.

Emerging privacy enhancing technologies reflect a variety of approaches to data protection. Some technologies act as “infomediaries” by helping users manage their online identities, allowing users to keep personally identifying information in personal data stores for release when authorization is given. Other technologies act as anonymity tools that prevent online communications from being linked back to the user. Still other technology tools are designed to work with the Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P), a standard being developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) that enables browsers to automatically read a website's privacy policy and, based upon an individual user's set preferences, allow or disallow access to their personal information.

Despite activity in this area, many of these tools are not yet widely known or understood. This workshop and technology fair is intended to provide a forum to expand public awareness of these tools and to explain how they can help protect online privacy, whether in a regulated or a self-regulatory environment.

Workshop Agenda

The workshop is scheduled to begin at 9:00 a.m. and end at 4:00 p.m. The tentative schedule for the workshop is as follows:

The first panel will provide an overview and demonstration of the various kinds of consumer-oriented privacy technologies available or being developed in the marketplace. The second panel will offer a detailed examination and analysis of the Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P) standard being developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). The third panel will explore how privacy technologies introduced during the first two panels address the fair information practice principles of notice, choice, access, security and enforcement.

Following a lunch break, the workshop's fourth panel will examine the role that privacy enhancing technologies play in the current self-regulatory environment for online privacy, as well as the role they may play in a more regulatory scheme, whether domestic or international in nature. This panel will also examine the development of privacy technology tools that are intended to enhance children's privacy online. This schedule is subject to change prior to the workshop. Current information on the workshop's agenda will be available on NTIA's homepage at <<http://www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/privacy/>>.

The Technology Fair will take place throughout the day and allow participants and attendees to view and gain hands-on experience with available or developing technologies that serve to protect consumer privacy online. Current information on the technology fair will be available on the Internet Education Foundation's homepage at <<http://www.neted.org>>.

Public Participation and Access: The Online Privacy Technologies Workshop and Technology Fair is open to the public, free-of-charge, on a first-come, first-served basis and is physically accessible to people with disabilities. To facilitate entry into the Department of Commerce building, please have a photo identification available and/or a U.S. Government building pass, if applicable. Any member of the public wishing to attend and requiring special services, such as sign language interpretation or other ancillary aids, should contact Wendy Lader at least five (5) days prior to the Workshop at telephone (202) 482–1880 or e-mail <privtech@ntia.doc.gov>.

Kathy Smith,

Chief Counsel.

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