Federal agencies up to \$3 per metric ton (\$900.000).

Since the substance of this rule is identical to that contained in the May 11, 1994 NPRM, which solicited comments that MARAD addressed in its final rule issued on August 8, 1994, and since no commenter opposed a one-season trial period MARAD is allowing a 30-day comment period for this second proposed rule.

If this rule is finalized, MARAD will evaluate the results of the one-season trial period before determining whether to issue a rule to make this arrangement

permanent.

This rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866.

Federalism

The Maritime Administration has analyzed this rulemaking in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 12612, and it has been determined that these regulations do not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Maritime Administration certifies that this rulemaking will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Environmental Assessment

The Maritime Administration has considered the environmental impact of this rulemaking and has concluded that an environmental impact statement is not required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rulemaking contains no reporting requirement that is subject to OMB approval under 5 CFR Part 1320, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501, et seq.)

List of Subjects in 46 CFR Part 381

Freight, Maritime carriers. Accordingly, MARAD hereby proposes to amend 46 CFR part 381 as follows:

PART 381—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 381 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 App. U.S.C. 1101, 1114(b), 1122(d) and 1241; 49 CFR 1.66.

2. Section 381.9 would be revised to read as follows:

§ 381.9 Available U.S.-flag service for 1995.

For purposes of shipping bulk agricultural commodities under

programs administered by sponsoring Federal agencies from U.S. Great Lakes ports during the 1995 shipping season, if direct U.S.-flag service, at fair and reasonable rates, is not available at U.S. Great Lakes ports, a joint service involving a foreign-flag vessel(s) carrying cargo no farther than a Canadian port(s) or other point(s) on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with transshipment via a U.S.-flag privately owned commercial vessel to the ultimate foreign destination, will be deemed to comply with the requirement of "available" commercial U.S.-flag service under the Cargo Preference Act of 1954. Shipper agencies considering bids resulting in the lowest landed cost of transportation based on U.S.-flag rates and service shall include within the comparison of U.S.-flag rates and service, for shipments originating in U.S. Great Lakes ports, through rates (if offered) to a Canadian port or other point on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and a U.S.-flag leg for the remainder of the voyage. The "fair and reasonable" rate for this mixed service will be determined by considering the U.S.-flag component under the existing regulations at 46 CFR Part 382 or 383, as appropriate, and incorporating the cost for the foreign-flag component into the U.S.-flag "fair and reasonable" rate in the same way as the cost of foreignflag vessels used to lighten U.S.-flag vessels in the recipient country's territorial waters. Alternatively, the supplier of the commodity may offer the Cargo FOB Canadian transshipment point, and MARAD will determine fair and reasonable rates accordingly.

Dated: January 26, 1995. By Order of the Maritime Administrator. **Joel Richard**,

Secretary, Maritime Administration. [FR Doc. 95–2410 Filed 1–31–95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket Nos. 94–149 and 91–140; FCC 94–323]

Policies and Rules Regarding Minority and Female Ownership of Mass Media Facilities

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* seeks comment on a number of initiatives aimed at increasing minority

and female ownership of mass media facilities. These initiatives include an incubator program whereby existing operators assist minority and female operators in purchasing facilities, an exception to the Commission's attribution rules to permit an individual to hold a larger interest in minority or female-controlled properties than is generally permissible, modifications to the Commission's existing tax certificate policy, and other mechanisms designed to facilitate minority and female ownership. The actions proposed in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making are needed to provide greater opportunities for minorities and women to become operators of mass media facilities and, where applicable, to expand their present holdings.

DATES: Comments are due April 17, 1995 and reply comments are due May 17, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communication Commission, Washington, DC 20554. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jane Hinckley Halprin or Diane Conley, Mass Media Bureau, Policy and Rules Division, (202) 418–2130.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* in MM Docket Nos. 94–149 and 91–140, adopted December 15, 1994, and released January 12, 1995.

The complete text of the *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC, and also may be purchased from the Commission's duplicating contractor, International Transcription Service, 2100 M Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036, (202) 857–3800.

Synopsis of Notice of Proposed Rule Making

1. The Commission initiates this proceeding to explore ways to provide minorities and women with greater opportunities to enter the mass media industry, specifically including the broadcast, cable, wireless cable and low power television services. Its purpose in doing so is to further the core Commission goal of maximizing the diversity of points of view available to the public over the mass media, and to provide incentives for increased economic opportunity.

2. While the Commission's existing minority ownership incentives (including the tax certificate and distress sale policies and the minority ownership rules) have facilitated the acquisition of broadcast and cable