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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 932

[Docket No. FV99-932-3 FR]

Olives Grown in California; Revisions to Handling Requirements

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule revises the handling requirements under the California olive marketing order. The olive marketing order regulates the handling of olives grown in California, and is administered locally by the California Olive Committee (committee). This rule establishes exemption, safeguard, and reporting requirements for handlers desiring to ship a small portion of their olives as new packaged olive products for test marketing and market development projects. This rule will help provide uniform procedures under the order and improve overall program administration.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This final rule becomes effective February 1, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terry Vawter, California Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order Administration Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, 2202 Monterey Street, suite 102B, Fresno, California 93721; telephone: (559) 487-5901, Fax: (559) 487-5906; or George Kelhart, Technical Advisor, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, room 2525-S, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090-6456; telephone: (202) 720-2491, Fax: (202) 720-5698.

Small businesses may request information on complying with this regulation by contacting Jay Guerber, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs,

AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96456, room 2525-S, Washington, DC 20090-6456; telephone (202) 720-2491, Fax: (202) 720-5698, or E-mail: Jay.Guerber@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule is issued under Marketing Agreement No. 148 and Marketing Order No. 932, both as amended (7 CFR part 932), regulating the handling of olives grown in California, hereinafter referred to as the "order." The marketing agreement and order are effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), hereinafter referred to as the "Act."

The Department of Agriculture (Department) is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule is not intended to have retroactive effect. This final rule will not preempt any State or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before parties may file suit in court. Under section 608c(15)(A) of the Act, any handler subject to an order may file with the Secretary a petition stating that the order, any provision of the order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the order is not in accordance with law and request a modification of the order or to be exempted therefrom. A handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing the Secretary would rule on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States in any district in which the handler is an inhabitant, or has his or her principal place of business, has jurisdiction to review the Secretary's ruling on the petition, provided an action is filed not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of the ruling.

This final rule revises the handling requirements under the order for olives grown in California. The revision implements procedures and reporting requirements for handlers desiring to use a small portion of their olives to test market and initiate market development projects for new packaged olive products. The procedures include completion and submission of a new

form, the COC Form 155, and approval by committee staff.

Sections 932.51 and 932.52 of the olive marketing order authorize regulatory requirements regarding the handling of California packaged olives. Such requirements include incoming and outgoing handling requirements with regard to quality, size, and style of olives. Certain of these requirements are implemented under § 932.149. Styles of olives include whole, pitted, sliced, segmented (wedged), halved, chopped, and broken pitted. Handlers will be permitted to use other styles of olives and to add other ingredients to the finished product, such as flavorings, pieces of garlic, or jalapeno peppers.

Section 932.55 of the order provides authority for regulatory exemptions for olives which are used for specified purposes, including shipments of olives used to facilitate the conduct of marketing research and development projects. Section 932.55 of the order also provides authority for the committee to recommend rules, regulations, and safeguards necessary to ensure that olives exempted under the provisions of this section are handled only as authorized.

Section 932.155 of the order's rules and regulations provides specific safeguards for certain special purpose shipments of packaged olives. However, these regulations do not include requirements and procedures related to shipping packaged olives for test marketing and market development. In the past, the committee has, on occasion, approved such marketing projects. This rule revises § 932.155 for the purpose of clarifying the language and to include an exemption and safeguards in the rules and regulations for shipments of new packaged olive products for test marketing and market development. The revision clarifies existing practices in the regulations, and establishes uniform procedures for all handlers to ensure that the handling of new product packaged olives exempted under the provisions of § 932.55 will be handled only as authorized. Such new products could include packaged olives of different styles containing various ingredients or flavorings, such as pieces of garlic, or jalapeno peppers.

The rule specifies information requested on a new form, the COC 155. Prior to engaging in test marketing and initiating market development projects

for a new product, a handler will be required to file the COC 155 with the committee. The form includes: (1) The name and address of requesting handler; (2) the quantity of olives to be utilized (limited to not more than five percent of the applicant handler's crop year acquisitions); (3) specific market outlet; (4) flavorings or other ingredients added to the olives; (5) style of olives used; (6) type of olives used, either black or green ripe; (7) container sizes; (8) varieties used, whether Ascolano, Barouni, Manzanillo, Mission, Sevillano, etc.; (9) sizes of olives utilized; (10) approximate dates on which the new product will be packaged; (11) place of inspection; (12) certification that all assessments and reporting requirements in effect under the marketing order will be met prior to shipment; (13) certification that all such fruit will be kept separate from other packaged olives and will be so identified by control cards or other means acceptable to the Inspection Service; (14) purpose and nature of the request, whether for test marketing, evaluation, market research, etc.; (15) an estimate of the amount of time required to complete the test. The committee shall promptly approve or deny the application, and may add limitations to any such approval.

Any product remaining at the end of the test-market period shall be disposed of according to paragraph (a) of § 932.155, which specifies procedures for disposing of packaged olives in the production of olive oil, donating to a charitable organization, or by dumping.

On December 10, 1998, the committee met to discuss the recommendation. Additional discussion occurred at various subcommittee meetings prior to the December 10, 1998, committee meeting.

According to the committee, demand for packaged olives has remained relatively stagnant in recent years. The committee believes that to improve returns to producers and handlers, handlers must have the flexibility to respond to shifting trends in the marketplace by test marketing new products. Handlers must be allowed the opportunity to try marketing innovative new products free from certain marketing order obligations, such as style and flavor requirements which appear to be too restrictive for these new products. Such shipments will, therefore, be exempt from the requirements of § 932.149. Because it appears that such shipments can be made in compliance with all other order requirements, they will remain applicable. This rule will allow handlers to respond to marketing opportunities and requests from buyers,

which could result in increased olive sales. In addition, since handlers have large amounts of capital invested in their processing plants, any increase in the amount of olives processed yields a reduction of per unit processing costs, which is a benefit to handlers and producers.

It has been the industry's experience that the ability to ship new products for test marketing and market development helps to encourage handlers to develop new product lines. The committee believes that this option should continue to be available, allowing handlers to take advantage of additional marketing opportunities to expand the market for processed olives. Adding procedures to the rules and regulations will clarify the existing practice, and will provide uniform requirements for handlers.

Therefore, when the committee met in December, it unanimously recommended modifying the rules and regulations to specify procedures and reporting requirements to permit handlers to ship a small portion of their olives for new packaged olive products for test marketing and market development projects. In addition, the committee recommended development of a new form, the COC Form 155, that handlers interested in test marketing and market development projects for new olive products must complete and file with the committee.

The information supplied by the applicant handler will provide the committee with information necessary to ensure that the product is used for test marketing or for marketing development projects and that the Inspection Service is aware of the product.

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), AMS has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has prepared this final regulatory flexibility analysis.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf. Thus, both statutes have small entity orientation and compatibility.

There are 2 handlers subject to regulation under the order and approximately 1,200 producers of olives in the regulated area. In the initial regulatory flexibility analysis, we estimated that there were three handlers

subject to regulation under the order. Since publication of the proposed rule, more current information indicates that there are two handlers subject to regulation. Small agricultural service firms have been defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.601) as those having annual receipts of less than \$5,000,000, and small agricultural producers are defined as those having annual receipts of less than \$500,000. Neither of the olive handlers may be classified as small entities. The majority of producers may be classified as small entities.

A review of historical and preliminary information pertaining to the 1999–2000 crop year (August 1 through July 31) indicates that total grower revenue for the 1999 crop will approximate \$39,500,000, and the average grower revenue will be approximately \$33,000. Thus, it can be concluded that the majority of producers of California olives may be classified as small entities.

This final rule revises § 932.155 to include requirements for handlers desiring to ship olives to test markets and initiate market development projects for small quantities of new olive products. This rule also reformats § 932.155 for the purposes of clarity.

An alternative to this action would be to maintain the status quo, whereby the regulations would not address the needs of handlers desiring to ship new products for test marketing and market development. However, the committee and the Department believe that regulations should be modified to address these needs. This will ensure that uniform guidelines and procedures are followed by handlers desiring to test market and initiate market development projects. Such activities could ultimately result in increasing sales of processed olives.

Under this rule, the committee will review written requests from handlers interested in test marketing and market development of new product lines. Such requests will be made on a new form, the COC 155, which requires uniform information from all applicant handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies. This new form is anticipated to be utilized when handlers have developed new product lines which they desire to test market.

The change in handling regulations will provide increased flexibility to handlers to respond to shifting trends in the marketplace.

The reporting and recordkeeping burden has changed from the burden in the proposed rule because the number of handlers subject to regulation under the order has dropped from three to two. Accordingly, this action imposes an additional reporting or recordkeeping requirement on two olive handlers by requiring them to complete COC Form 155 prior to the test marketing of a new canned olive product. The new form will be filed annually and will take about 20 minutes to complete.

Therefore, the additional burden created by the use of this form by the two handlers is estimated to be 40 minutes. However, the committee believes that the burden of such a requirement will be outweighed by the opportunities for handlers to test market new products.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the information collection requirements that are contained in this rule have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and have been assigned OMB No. 0581-0142 for documents required under the olive marketing order. As noted in the initial regulatory flexibility analysis, the Department has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this final rule.

In addition, the committee's meeting was widely publicized throughout the olive industry and all interested persons were encouraged to attend the meeting and participate in committee deliberations on all issues. Like all committee meetings, the December 10, 1998, meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small, were encouraged to express views on this issue. The committee is comprised of 16 members, of which 8 are producers and 8 are handlers. Each of the two handler entities is presently represented on the committee.

A proposed rule concerning this action was published in the **Federal Register** on October 26, 1999 (64 FR 57597). The proposal also announced AMS's intent to request a revision to the currently approved information collection requirements issued under the order. Copies of the proposal were provided to the two affected handlers on October 26, 1999. Finally, the proposed rule was made available through the Internet by the Office of the Federal Register. A 60-day comment period, ending December 27, 1999, was provided to allow interested persons to respond to the proposal. No comments were received.

A small business guide on complying with fruit vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at the following website:

<http://www.usda.gov/fv/moab.html>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Jay Guerber at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

After consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the information and recommendation submitted by the committee and other available information, it is hereby found that this rule, as hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

It is further found that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this rule until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** (5 U.S.C. 553) because shipments of olives occur all year-round, and, therefore, the safeguard procedures on test marketing new products should be in effect as soon as possible. Handlers are aware of this action which was unanimously recommended by the committee at a public meeting. Finally, a 60-day comment period was provided to allow interested persons to respond to this proposal, and no comments were received.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 932

Marketing agreements, Olives, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 932 is amended as follows:

PART 932—OLIVES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 932 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

2. In § 932.155, paragraphs (a) and (b) are revised to read as follows:

§ 932.155 Special purpose shipments.

(a) The disposition of packaged olives covered by § 932.152(d) which are not reprocessed, and new packaged olive products covered under paragraph (b) of this section which have not been disposed of by the end of the test market period, shall be handled in conformity with the applicable provisions of this paragraph.

(1) Under the supervision of the Inspection Service, such packaged olives may be disposed of for use in the production of olive oil or dumped.

(2) Such packaged olives may be disposed of to a charitable organization for use by such organization, provided the following conditions are met:

(i) Any handler who wishes to so dispose of olives shall first file a written

application with, and obtain written approval thereof, from the committee. Each such application shall contain at least:

(A) The name and address of the handler and the charitable organization;

(B) The physical location of the charitable organization's facilities;

(C) The quantity, in cases, the variety, size, can size, and can code of the packaged olives; and

(D) A certification from the charitable organization that such olives will be used by the organization and will not be sold.

(ii) Prior to approval, the committee shall perform such verification of the accuracy of the information on the application as it deems necessary. The committee may deny any application if it finds that the required information is incomplete or incorrect, or has reason to believe that the intended receiver is not a charitable organization, or that the handler or the organization has disposed of packaged olives contrary to a previously approved application. The committee shall notify the applicant and the organization in writing of its approval, or denial, of the application. Any such approval shall continue in effect so long as the packaged olives covered thereby are disposed of consistent with this section. The committee shall notify the handler and the organization of each such termination of approval. The handler shall furnish the committee, upon demand, such evidence of disposition of the packaged olives covered by an approved application as may be satisfactory to the committee.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of § 932.55(b), packaged olives to be used in marketing development projects may be handled without regard to § 932.149 provided the following conditions are met. Such olives must be identified to the satisfaction of the Inspection Service and kept separate from other packaged olives. The handler shall submit to the committee for its approval "COC Form 155" at least 10 working days prior to the shipment of such packaged olives to test markets, and report progress or changes to the committee, as requested. The applicant handler shall provide the following information on COC Form 155:

(1) The quantity of olives to be utilized (limited to not more than five percent of the handler's crop year acquisitions);

(2) Specific market outlet;

(3) Flavorings or other ingredients added to the olives;

(4) Style of olives used;

(5) Type of olives used, either black or green ripe;

- (6) Container sizes;
- (7) Varieties used, whether Ascolano, Barouni, Manzanillo, Mission, Sevillano, etc.;
- (8) Sizes of olives utilized;
- (9) Approximate dates when the new product will be packaged;
- (10) Name and address of requesting handler;
- (11) Place of inspection;
- (12) Certification that all assessment and reporting requirements in effect under the marketing order will be met prior to shipment;
- (13) Certification that all such fruit will be kept separate from other packaged olives and will be so identified by control cards or other means acceptable to the Inspection Service;
- (14) Purpose and nature of the request, whether for test marketing, evaluation, market research, etc.; and
- (15) An estimate of the amount of time required to complete the test. The committee shall promptly approve or deny the application, and may add limitations to any such approval. Upon approval, the applicant handler shall notify the Inspection Service. Packaged olives so identified and remaining unused at the end of the approved test-market period shall be disposed of according to paragraph (a) of this section.

* * * * *

Dated: January 24, 2000.

Robert C. Keeney,

Deputy Administrator, Fruit and Vegetable Programs.

[FR Doc. 00-2039 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-22-

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[CGD01-00-002]

Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Newtown Creek, Dutch Kills, English Kills and Their Tributaries, NY

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of temporary deviation from regulations.

SUMMARY: The Commander, First Coast Guard District, has issued a temporary deviation from the drawbridge operation regulations for the Greenpoint Avenue Bridge, mile 1.3, across the Newtown Creek in New York City. This deviation allows the bridge owner to keep the bridge in the closed position from 6 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., on January 23, 2000, and

January 30, 2000. This action is necessary to facilitate necessary repairs to the bridge lift motors.

DATES: This deviation is effective on January 23, 2000, and January 30, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Joseph Schmied, Project Officer, First Coast Guard District, at (212) 668-7195.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Greenpoint Avenue Bridge, mile 1.3, across the Newtown Creek, has a vertical clearance of 26 feet at mean high water, and 31 feet at mean low water in the closed position. The existing operating regulations in 33 CFR 117.801(a)(4) require the bridge to open on signal at all times.

The bridge owner, the New York City Department of Transportation, notified the Coast Guard on December 10, 1999, that the bridge lift motors may fail to operate if immediate repairs were not implemented. The approval to proceed with the repairs was delayed because of the potential New York City Transit strike which was expected to occur on December 15, 1999. The New York City Transit work stoppage was avoided and as a result, the bridge owner has again requested a two-day closure to repair the bridge lift motors. The repairs are scheduled to be performed on two consecutive Sundays in late January. This decision was made because most of the commercial operators that use this waterway usually do not operate on Sundays resulting in few requests to open the bridge during that time period.

This deviation to the operating regulations allows the bridge owner to keep the Greenpoint Avenue Bridge in the closed position from 6 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., on January 23, 2000, and January 30, 2000.

In accordance with 33 CFR 117.35(c), this work will be performed with all due speed in order to return the bridge to normal operation as soon as possible. This deviation from the operating regulations is authorized under 33 CFR 117.35.

Dated: January 19, 2000.

R.M. Larrabee,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, First Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 00-2023 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 167

[FRL-6530-5]

Change of Address for Submission of Certain Reports; Technical Amendment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendment.

SUMMARY: This document announces a technical amendment revising the address foreign pesticide producing establishments are to use to obtain and submit forms to the Agency.

DATES: This document is effective January 31, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Foreign pesticide producing establishments should contact: FIFRA Foreign Establishment Registration Contact, Agriculture and Ecosystems Division (2225A), Office of Compliance, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 564-5008; Fax: (202) 564-0085.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requires that pesticides subject to the Act be produced only in establishments registered with the EPA, and requires that registered establishments file annual reports with the Agency. The Agency has established regulations at 40 CFR part 167 to implement the requirement of section 7 of FIFRA. Section 167.90 of these regulations directs that applications for registration of establishments and annual reports be sent to the appropriate EPA regional office (if a registered establishment is located in the United States) or to a specified address at EPA headquarters (if a registered establishment is located in any other country). The Agency is, by this document, amending 40 CFR 167.90(b) by revising the address to be used by foreign establishments when submitting applications or annual reports to the Agency. This technical amendment to the regulations will become effective upon publication of this document in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in Part 167

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: January 18, 2000.

Michael M. Stahl,

Acting Director, Office of Compliance, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Therefore, 40 CFR Part 167 is amended as follows:

PART 167—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 167 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136(e) and (w)

2. In § 167.90(b), the address at the end of the paragraph is revised to read:

§ 167.90 Where to obtain and submit forms.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,
Office of Enforcement and Compliance
Assurance, Office of Compliance, Agriculture
and Ecosystems Division (2225A), Ariel Rios
Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, DC 20460, ATTN: FIFRA
Foreign Establishment Registration Contact.

[FR Doc. 00-1965 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 54

[CC Docket No. 96-45; FCC 99-280]

Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; petition for reconsideration.

SUMMARY: This document concerning the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service addresses several petitioners asking for reconsideration or waiver of the Commission's contribution rules. The Commission requires carriers to contribute on the basis of prior year revenues, and the petitioners wanted to use current year revenues instead. The Commission denies the petitions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jack Zinman, Attorney, Common Carrier Bureau, Accounting Policy Division, (202) 418-7400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Memorandum Opinion and Order and Seventh Order on Reconsideration, CC Docket No. 96-45; FCC 99-280, released on October 13, 1999. The full text of this document is available for public inspection during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Center,

Room CY-A257, 445 Twelfth Street, SW, Washington, DC, 20554.

I. Introduction

1. Affinity Corporation, Hotel Communications, Inc., LDC Telecommunications, Inc. (LDC), MobileTel, Inc., National Telephone & Communications, Inc. (MobileTel), Network Operator Services, Inc. (NOS), Operator Communications, Inc. (OCI), and U.S. Network, Inc. (collectively, Petitioners) have filed petitions for waiver or, alternatively, reconsideration of § 54.706, § 54.709, and/or § 54.711 of the Commission's rules. Specifically, Petitioners seek waiver or reconsideration of the requirement that their contributions to the universal service support mechanisms be calculated on the basis of their prior year revenues. For the reasons that follow, we deny the petitions.

II. Discussion

A. Reconsideration of the Method for Calculating Contributions

1. Timeliness of Petitions

2. NOS and LDC have petitioned the Commission to reconsider its decision to assess contributions on prior year revenues instead of current year revenues, and OCI has asked the Commission to consider assessing contributions on estimated future revenues with periodic reconciliations. As NOS recognizes, however, a petition for reconsideration in a rulemaking proceeding must be filed within 30 days after public notice of the Commission action. The Commission's rules provide that public notice in a rulemaking proceeding occurs upon publication of the document, or a summary thereof, in the **Federal Register**. Even if we assume that NOS, LDC, and OCI seek reconsideration of the *Universal Service Second Order on Reconsideration*, 62 FR 41294 (August 1, 1997), our last decision concerning this issue, that decision was published in the **Federal Register** on August 1, 1997. Thus, petitions for reconsideration of the *Universal Service Second Order on Reconsideration* were due on or before September 1, 1997. OCI, NOS, and LDC filed their petitions for reconsideration on July 14, 1998, August 28, 1998, and October 22, 1998, respectively, and they are therefore untimely. Recognizing this untimeliness, NOS urges the Commission to reconsider the issue of prior year revenues on our own motion. For the reasons discussed, however, we decline to reconsider on our own motion our decision to assess universal service contributions on prior year revenues.

3. Although the petitions for reconsideration are untimely, we wish to take this opportunity to address NOS's claim that "it is not clear * * * [whether] the Commission followed the [notice] requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA)" in establishing the universal service assessment methodology, and the Commission should therefore reconsider its decision. Section 553(b) of the APA requires an agency to provide published notice of its proposed rulemaking in the **Federal Register**. The notice must include "either the terms or substance of the proposed rule or a description of the subjects and issues involved."

4. Here, the Commission sought comment in the *Universal Service NPRM*, 61 FR 10499 (March 14, 1996), on how universal service contributions should be assessed. The Commission described three potential contribution bases: gross interstate revenues; gross interstate revenues net of payments to other carriers; and per-line or per-minute units. The Commission also specifically asked for comment on the approach used for the TRS fund, *i.e.*, gross interstate revenues for the prior calendar year, and provided a citation to the *TRS Third Report and Order*, 58 FR 39671 (July 26, 1993).

5. Given that the Commission sought comment on two revenue-based contribution methods in the *Universal Service NPRM*, it necessarily follows that, if the Commission adopted a revenue-based method, it would also need to select some period for which revenues would be measured. Moreover, the Commission specifically directed commenters to consider the TRS approach, which was established in 1993 and assesses contributions based on prior calendar year revenues. Indeed, in response to the *Universal Service NPRM*, commenters stated that the industry was already familiar with the TRS approach. Considering the Commission's expressed interest in a revenue-based contribution method and its reference to the TRS approach, we believe that the question of what period's revenues to use was necessarily raised for comment. Accordingly, we find that the Commission's *Universal Service NPRM* satisfies the Administrative Procedure Act's notice requirement.

2. Substantive Proposals for Alternative Calculation Methodologies

6. Although we deny the petitions for reconsideration as untimely, we also take this opportunity to explain why we believe that the calculation methodologies proposed by Petitioners do not present viable alternatives to the

methodology the Commission adopted in the *Universal Service Second Order on Reconsideration*. Consistent with the directives of section 254, the Commission adopted a contribution methodology that is equitable, nondiscriminatory, and competitively neutral. Pursuant to the Act and our rules, all entities that provide interstate telecommunications are required to contribute to the universal service support mechanisms. The contribution methodology does not discriminate against one class of carrier or favor one market segment over another. Contributions are calculated using a contribution factor, which is based on the ratio of total projected quarterly expenses of the universal service support mechanisms to total end-user telecommunications revenues. Thus, contributors pay only an equitable, *pro rata* share of the total projected quarterly expenses. The fact that some carriers may have difficulty recovering their contributions from a declining customer base is the product of a competitive marketplace, not an inequitable, discriminatory, or competitively-biased Commission rule. We emphasize that using prior year revenues to calculate contributions to the universal service support mechanisms is consistent with Congress's directive that all providers of interstate telecommunications services shall contribute to the preservation and advancement of universal service on an equitable and nondiscriminatory basis.

7. Contrary to the methodology the Commission adopted, however, NOS proposes allowing carriers to make a one-time election to base their universal service contributions on current year revenues, instead of prior year revenues. Under this plan, the Commission would estimate total industry revenues, which, according to NOS, will remain relatively constant from year to year. We find that NOS's proposal does not fulfill congressional objectives as well as the methodology the Commission adopted.

8. For example, under NOS's proposal, the Commission would have to forecast total end-user telecommunications revenues when calculating contribution factors for the universal service support mechanisms. Contrary to NOS's claim, we do not believe that such revenues are likely to remain relatively constant. Our most recent assessment of the telecommunications industry shows that, from 1992 to 1998, gross telecommunications revenues increased by approximately \$93 billion. Annual increases have ranged from approximately \$10 billion to \$22 billion since 1992. Moreover, although the

Commission has used forecasts of gross industry revenues in calculating contribution factors for the TRS fund, the universal service support mechanisms are significantly larger than the TRS fund. Thus, errors in forecasting total industry revenues will have a much greater effect on the universal service support mechanisms than on the TRS fund. Consequently, the use of forecasting increases the likelihood that universal service contributors will be overbilled in some periods and underbilled in other periods, resulting in funding surpluses or shortfalls in the universal service support mechanisms. Such a result is contrary to Congress's directive that the universal service support mechanisms be specific, predictable, and sufficient.

9. In addition, NOS's proposal allowing carriers to make a one-time election to base their contributions on current year revenues or prior year revenues would impose significant administrative burdens on USAC. Instead of a single procedure for handling contributor reporting and assessment, USAC would need to have two sets of procedures running concurrently, one for prior year contributors and one for current year contributors. Thus, we conclude that the potential for forecasting errors and the increased administrative burdens make NOS's plan less likely than the Commission's current methodology to satisfy the congressional directive that universal service support mechanisms should be specific, predictable, and sufficient.

10. We find similar problems with the proposal set forth by OCI. OCI claims that the current contribution method places a heavier burden on carriers with declining revenues, and therefore it is neither equitable, nondiscriminatory, nor competitively neutral. OCI proposes that carriers estimate their revenues for the upcoming six months and USAC calculate carriers' contributions based on those estimates. To prevent carriers from intentionally underestimating their revenues, carriers would also report their actual revenues from prior periods. USAC could then annually compare carriers' estimated revenues with their subsequently reported actual revenues and reconcile any differences between estimated revenues and actual revenues.

11. Whereas NOS's plan requires one entity (the Commission) to estimate total industry end-user telecommunications revenues, OCI's plan requires *each carrier* to submit an estimate of its end-user telecommunications revenues for the upcoming six months. We believe that some carriers will overestimate revenues and others will underestimate

revenues. As discussed, such forecasting errors are likely to result in universal service support mechanisms that are neither specific, predictable, nor sufficient. Such a result also is contrary to the congressional mandate that carriers make equitable and nondiscriminatory contributions.

12. Moreover, OCI's plan would increase the administrative burden on both carriers and USAC. In addition to reporting actual prior year revenues, carriers would have to semi-annually prepare and submit revenue estimates for the upcoming six months. After entering, verifying, and potentially auditing the actual prior year revenue data, USAC also would have to process the carriers' six month revenue estimates. Furthermore, the reconciliation procedure suggested by OCI would complicate the billing process for USAC because bills would be based on data from multiple periods. Because of the potential negative effects of forecasting errors and the increased administrative burdens, we decline to adopt OCI's plan.

B. Requests for Waiver

13. Section 1.3 of the Commission's rules governs petitions for waiver and provides that waiver may be granted upon "good cause shown." Commission rules are presumed valid, however, and an applicant for waiver bears a heavy burden. The Commission may exercise its discretion to waive a rule "only if special circumstances warrant a deviation from the general rule and such deviation will serve the public interest." The Commission may take into account considerations of hardship, equity, or more effective implementation of overall policy. Although the Commission must give meaningful consideration to waiver petitions, it should not tolerate evisceration of a rule by waivers.

14. For various reasons, each Petitioner alleges that it has experienced a decline in revenues. Each Petitioner asks for a waiver of the contribution requirements and seeks either to exclude a portion of its prior year revenues from its revenue base or to apply the contribution factor to its decreased present year revenues. Most Petitioners claim that, absent such waivers, they will have difficulty recovering their contributions from their shrinking subscriber bases.

15. We are not persuaded that Petitioners' alleged inability to recover contributions is a special circumstance warranting waiver of the prior year revenue contribution requirement. The Commission does not require carriers to recover their universal service

contributions from end users. Rather, the Commission has given carriers the flexibility to decide whether and how they should recover their contributions as markets become increasingly competitive. Although the Commission permits carriers to pass through all or part of their universal service contributions to their end users, the requirement to contribute is not dependent upon a carrier's ability to successfully pass through such contributions. We agree with AT&T and BellSouth that annual revenue variations are an inherent part of the competitive environment in the telecommunications industry. Even OCI recognizes that "carriers with declining revenues are not unique and that there may be various circumstances which cause carriers to experience such revenue declines from year to year." Thus, we conclude that a decline in revenues, without more, is an insufficient basis for a waiver of the requirement that universal service contributions be based on prior year revenues. Moreover, now that carriers are familiar with the contribution process, they have the ability to ameliorate the effects of declining revenues and/or subscribers by reserving a portion of their current revenues to meet the contribution obligations that arise from those current revenues in the following year.

16. NTC, OCI, and MobileTel have attempted to explain the circumstances underlying their revenue declines, which include, respectively, regulatory action to correct improper marketing practices, increased competition, and an adverse Commission licensing decision. We are not persuaded that any of these circumstances rise to the level of the special circumstances necessary to warrant a waiver. It is not unusual for a state to take corrective action against a company that improperly markets its services, or competitors to compete for subscribers and marketshare. Furthermore, although the Commission rescinded MobileTel's Louisiana 8 and 9 RSA cellular B block licenses in 1996, the Commission granted MobileTel interim authority to continue operating until qualified applicants were licensed and ready to begin service. The grant of interim authority, while limited, allowed MobileTel to generate significant, additional revenues that it otherwise would have foregone absent such interim authority. By accepting the interim authority, however, MobileTel subjected itself to the obligations and responsibilities associated with being a provider of interstate telecommunications services in the

Louisiana 8 and 9 Rural Service Areas. The fact that those obligations and responsibilities subsequently included a requirement to contribute to universal service using a methodology based on prior year revenues—a requirement applicable to all providers of interstate telecommunications services—does not constitute a special circumstance warranting waiver of our contribution rules. Accordingly, we deny Petitioners' requests for waiver.

III. Ordering Clauses

17. The authority contained in sections 1–4, 201–205, 218–220, 254, 303(r), 403, and 405 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, § 1.429 of the Commission's rules, the Memorandum Opinion and Order and Seventh Order on Reconsideration is adopted.

18. The authority contained in sections 4(i) and 405 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and § 1.429 of the Commission's rules, the petitions for reconsideration are denied.

19. The authority contained in section 4(i) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and § 1.3 of the Commission's rules, the petitions for waiver are denied.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 54

Universal service.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00–2040 Filed 1–28–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 571

[Docket No. 2000–6798]

RIN 2127–AH74

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Roof Crush Resistance

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule, partial response to petitions for reconsideration; technical amendment.

SUMMARY: On April 27, 1999, NHTSA published a final rule which revised the test procedure in Standard No. 216, *Roof Crush Resistance*, to make it more suitable to testing motor vehicles with raised roofs. The final rule provided that

the new test procedure would be used for vehicles manufactured on or after October 25, 1999.

The Recreation Vehicle Industry Association (RVIA) petitioned for reconsideration of the rule, stating that some manufacturers of conversion vans with raised roofs must cease production of their vehicles because they are unable to demonstrate compliance with the new test procedure. Ford Motor Company (Ford) also petitioned for reconsideration of the test procedure used to test vehicles with raised roofs.

We are issuing this final rule in partial response to those petitions. The effect of this document is to stay, until October 25, 2000, the provision specifying the new test procedure as the sole test procedure. This document amends Standard No. 216 so that, for vehicles manufactured during the stay, vehicle manufacturers have an option of using either the new test procedure or the test procedure that was specified in Standard No. 216 immediately prior to October 25, 1999 ("former test procedure"). For vehicles manufactured after the stay, i.e., on or after October 25, 2000, the new test procedure will apply (unless the standard is further amended in a subsequent final rule). This stay will provide us additional time to complete our analysis of the petitions for reconsideration and decide whether the new test procedure should be amended. The agency is also amending the definition of "windshield trim" in the manner announced in the preamble, but not reflected in the regulatory text, of the April 1999 final rule.

DATES: This rule is effective January 31, 2000. *Petitions for Reconsideration:* You may submit a petition for reconsideration of this rule. We will consider petitions received no later than March 16, 2000. Petitions received after that date will be treated as petitions for rulemaking.

ADDRESSES: In preparing a petition for reconsideration, you should refer to the docket and notice number of this final rule. You should submit the petition to: Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For *technical issues*, you may contact Maurice Hicks, Office of Crashworthiness Standards, at telephone (202) 366–6345.

For *legal issues*, you may contact Deirdre Fujita, Attorney, Office of the Chief Counsel, at telephone (202) 366–2992.

You may send mail to both of these officials at National Highway Traffic

Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

On April 27, 1999, NHTSA published a final rule relating to the test procedure in Standard No. 216, *Roof Crush Resistance* (64 FR 22567). The procedure tests the strength of the roof over the front seat occupants by placing a large flat steel test plate on the roof, simulating contact with the ground in rollover crashes, and pressing downward. Prior to the amendments made by the final rule, following the procedure in testing certain vehicles with rounded roofs (e.g., the Ford Taurus) resulted in positioning the test plate too far back. In this position, the plate did not test the roof over the front occupants. In addition, this position created the potential for contact between the front edge of the test plate and the roof, allowing the plate to penetrate the roof along the leading edge of the plate. Similarly, in following this procedure for vehicles with raised, irregularly-shaped roofs (such as some vans with roof conversions), the initial contact point on the roof may not be above the front occupants, but on the raised rear portion of the roof, behind those occupants. In both of these cases, the positioning of the plate relative to the initial contact point on the roof, instead of relative to a fixed location on the roof, resulted in too much variability in the plate positioning and reduced test repeatability.

The final rule addressed the problem of rounded roofs by specifying a new test procedure for all vehicles except those with certain modified roof configurations. Under the new procedure, the test plate is to be positioned so that the front edge of the plate is 254 mm (10 inches) in front of the forwardmost point of the roof. Positioned in this way, the front edge of the plate will always project slightly forward of the roof instead of contacting it. The rule addressed the problem for vehicles with raised or modified roofs by specifying that if following the new test procedure results in an initial point of contact that is rearward of the front seats, the plate is repositioned so that its rear edge is within 10 mm of the rear of those seats.

The agency received two petitions for reconsideration: one from the Recreation Vehicle Industry Association (RVIA) and another from Ford Motor Company (Ford). Both petitions suggested that the new test procedure creates problems for manufacturers of conversion vans with raised or altered roofs.

RVIA stated that following the new test procedure causes the rear edge of

the test plate to significantly load the roof over the front seat areas. RVIA believed that as a consequence, this testing "will not realistically load the roof over the front seat area as intended." RVIA suggested several approaches that petitioner believed would avoid edge loading, including two ways of repositioning the test plate. The first was by moving the plate 700 mm (about 27 inches) more rearward than that specified in the April 1999 final rule. The second was by increasing the longitudinal angle of the test device from 5 degrees up to 30 degrees following repositioning of the test device. RVIA also requested that one additional year of leadtime be provided, regardless of whether we grant or deny its petition.

By letter dated November 12, 1999, RVIA informed NHTSA that some of its members have been forced to cease production of conversion vans with raised roofs because they are unable to demonstrate compliance with Standard No. 216 using the new test procedure. Petitioner reiterated its view that the new test procedure can result in the rear edge of the test plate slicing through a raised roof. The petitioner stated that the former procedure did not normally result in such cutting by edge contact. Petitioner asked that until we answer its petition for reconsideration, we should extend the effective date of the April 1999 final rule and should allow manufacturers of conversion vehicles with raised roofs to use the former test procedure.

Ford also indicated that it believes the new test procedure can result in rear edge loading, particularly for raised or altered roof vehicles. Ford stated that "the influence of rear edge loading will have an increasingly dramatic affect on the test results as the steepness of the sloped transition between the raised roof and the lower roof is increased." Ford also believes that the procedure is not objective. This is because the procedure uses the position of the test plate's initial contact point to the roof to determine whether to reposition the plate. Ford believes that a procedure that depends on a determination of the initial contact point is subject to variability and reproducibility problems.

The petition from Ford also asked that the definition of "windshield trim" be consistent with that used in Standard No. 201.

Agency Response

We are reviewing and analyzing the petitions for reconsideration from RVIA and Ford. We expect to complete our analysis of the issues in the near future.

However, the new test procedure has become effective and has reportedly caused some manufacturers of altered or raised roof vehicles to cease producing vehicles, pending our resolution of the issues raised in the RVIA petition. Many of these manufacturers are small businesses. We agree with RVIA that we should allow optional use of the former test procedure for an interim period, pending our decision on the petitions. Accordingly, we are republishing (with new section numbers and a redesignated figure number) the original language of the former test procedure. We are permitting the use of the former test procedure or the new test procedure for multipurpose passenger vehicles, trucks and buses with raised or altered roofs manufactured on or after October 25, 1999 and before October 25, 2000. This will permit us to complete our analysis of and take action on the petitions prior to a date on which the former test procedure ceases to be available.¹

With regard to the requested change to the definition of "windshield trim," we acknowledge that the April 1999 final rule did not change the regulatory text to reflect the decision announced in the final rule preamble that the same definition used in Standard No. 201 would be incorporated into Standard No. 216.² NHTSA is amending that definition to implement that decision.

NHTSA finds for good cause that it is in the public interest for this rule to become effective upon publication. RVIA states that some manufacturers, primarily small businesses, of vehicles with raised or altered roofs are unable to certify the compliance of their vehicles to Standard No. 216 using the test procedure adopted in the April 1999 final rule. That procedure was adopted because the agency believed to be more suitable for testing vehicles with raised or altered roofs. The agency did not intend to cause vehicles that formerly met Standard No. 216 when tested using the former test procedures to no longer meet the standard when

¹ We note RVIA stated in its November 1999 letter that, "by accepting the June 11, 1999 RVIA Petition for Reconsideration, NHTSA acknowledged that the petition has some merit." Our acceptance of a petition indicates simply that the petition meets the applicable requirements regarding timeliness and contents. In no way does our acceptance, by itself, imply that the agency has made any judgment whether a petition has merit.

² In the April 1999 final rule, the agency stated: NHTSA agrees with Ford that the term "trim" in S7.2(e) describing the proposed orientation of the test device, should be revised to say "windshield trim" because it is more specific. NHTSA also agrees that the term "windshield trim" should be defined consistently with the definition in Standard No. 201. Therefore, the same definition used in Standard No. 201 has been incorporated in this final rule.

tested using the new procedures. The effective date of this rule will ensure that the manufacturers of these vehicles can immediately commence producing their vehicles while NHTSA considers the petitions.

Rulemaking Analyses and Notices

a. Executive Order 12866 and DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures

This document was not reviewed under Executive Order 12866, *Regulatory Planning and Review*. NHTSA has analyzed the impact of this rulemaking action and has determined that it is not "significant" under DOT's regulatory policies and procedures. The effect of this rule is to stay a mandatory effective date until October 25, 2000 and to provide a choice between two alternative test procedures during that time. This rule will not require any design changes and will not cause any increase in compliance costs. The impacts of the rule are so minor that a full regulatory evaluation is not required.

b. Regulatory Flexibility Act

NHTSA has also considered the impacts of this document under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (beginning at 5 U.S.C. § 601). I certify that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The following is NHTSA's statement providing the factual basis for the certification (5 U.S.C. § 605(b)). This final rule primarily affects manufacturers of truck, buses and multipurpose passenger vehicles with raised or altered roofs. It applies to a substantial number of van conversion shops, which we presume are small businesses. This rule will not have a significant economic impact. Conversion shops are already responsible for certifying compliance with Standard No. 216 if they make conversions affecting the roof structure. The rule does not impose any new requirements, but instead permits manufacturers to continue to test their vehicles as they had been testing prior to the effective date of the April 1999 rule. This rule will not have any effect on the price of new vehicles purchased by small entities.

c. Paperwork Reduction Act

NHTSA has analyzed this rule in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-511). There are no requirements for information collection associated with this rule.

d. Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

NHTSA has analyzed this rule in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in E.O. 13132, and has determined that this rule will not establish policies with federalism implications.

e. Civil Justice Reform

This rule will not have any retroactive effect. Under 49 U.S.C. 30103, whenever a Federal motor vehicle safety standard is in effect, a State may not adopt or maintain a safety standard applicable to the same aspect of performance which is not identical to the Federal standard, except to the extent that the state requirement imposes a higher level of performance and applies only to vehicles procured for the State's use. 49 U.S.C. 30161 sets forth a procedure for judicial review of final rules establishing, amending or revoking Federal motor vehicle safety standards. That section does not require submission of a petition for reconsideration or other administrative proceedings before parties may file suit in court.

f. Executive Order 13045

Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) applies to any rule that: (1) is determined to be "economically significant" as defined under E.O. 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental, health or safety risk that NHTSA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, we must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by us.

This rule is not subject to the Executive Order because it is not economically significant as defined in E.O. 12866, and does not have a disproportionate effect on children.

g. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4) requires agencies to prepare a written assessment of the cost, benefits and other effects of proposed or final rules that include a Federal mandate likely to result in the expenditure by state, local, or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of more than \$100 million annually. This final rule does not meet the definition of Federal mandate because this rule simply adds a compliance alternative for one year. In no case will annual expenditures exceed the \$100 million threshold.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 571

Imports, Motor vehicle safety, Motor vehicles.

In consideration of the foregoing, 49 CFR Part 571 is amended as follows:

PART 571—FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS

1. The authority citation for Part 571 of Title 49 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 322, 30111, 30115, 30117, and 30166; delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.50.

2. Section 571.216 is amended as follows:

a. by revising the definition of "windshield trim" in S4 and revising S5; and,

b. by adding S5.1, S8 through S8.4, and Figure 2 at the end of the section.

The revisions and additions read as follows:

§ 571.216 Standard No. 216; roof crush resistance

* * * * *

S4. Definitions.

* * * * *

Windshield trim means molding of any material between the windshield glazing and the exterior roof surface, including material that covers a part of either the windshield glazing or exterior roof surface.

* * * * *

S5. *Requirements.* Subject to S5.1, when the test device described in S6 is used to apply a force to either side of the forward edge of a vehicle's roof in accordance with the procedures of S7, the lower surface of the test device must not move more than 127 millimeters. The applied force in Newtons is equal to 1.5 times the unloaded vehicle weight of the vehicle, measured in kilograms and multiplied by 9.8, but does not exceed 22,240 Newtons for passenger cars. Both the left and right front portions of the vehicle's roof structure must be capable of meeting the requirements. A particular vehicle need not meet further requirements after being tested at one location.

S5.1 For multipurpose passenger vehicles, trucks and buses that have a raised roof or altered roof, manufacturers have the option of using the test procedures of S8 instead of the procedures of S7 until October 25, 2000. The option of using the test procedures of S8 ceases to be available on that date.

* * * * *

S8 *Alternate test procedure for multipurpose passenger vehicles, trucks and buses that have a raised roof or altered roof manufactured until October 25, 2000 (see S5.1).* Each vehicle shall

be capable of meeting the requirements of S5 when tested in accordance with the following procedure.

S8.1 Place the sills or the chassis frame of the vehicle on a rigid horizontal surface, fix the vehicle rigidly in position, close all windows, close and lock all doors, and secure any convertible top or removable roof structure in place over the passenger compartment.

S8.2 Orient the test device as shown in Figure 2, so that—

(a) Its longitudinal axis is at a forward angle (side view) of 5° below the horizontal, and is parallel to the vertical plane through the vehicle's longitudinal centerline;

(b) Its lateral axis is at a lateral outboard angle, in the front view projection, of 25° below the horizontal;

(c) Its lower surface is tangent to the surface of the vehicle; and

(d) The initial contact point, or center of the initial contact area, is on the longitudinal centerline of the lower surface of the test device and 254 millimeters from the forwardmost point of that centerline.

S8.3 Apply force in a downward direction perpendicular to the lower surface of the test device at a rate of not more than 13 millimeters per second until reaching a force in Newtons of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the unloaded vehicle weight of the tested vehicle, measured in

kilograms and multiplied by 9.8.

Complete the test within 120 seconds. Guide the test device so that throughout the test it moves, without rotation, in a straight line with its lower surface oriented as specified in S8.2(a) through S8.2(d).

S8.4 Measure the distance that the test device moves, *i.e.*, the distance between the original location of the lower surface of the test device and its location as the force level specified in S8.3 is reached.

* * * * *

Figure 2 to § 571.216

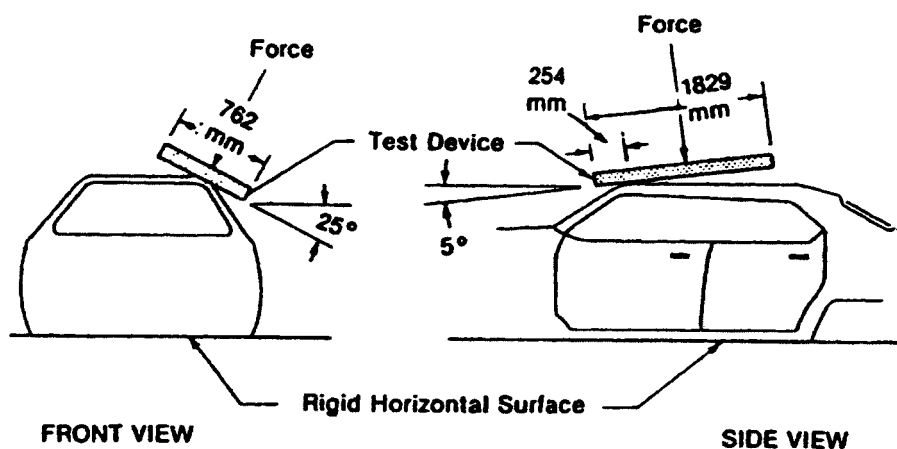


Figure 2.- Test Device Location And Application To The Roof

BILLING CODE 4910-59-C

Issued on: January 21, 2000.

Rosalyn G. Millman,
Acting Administrator.

BILLING CODE 4910-59-P

[FR Doc. 00-1959 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

Proposed Rules

Federal Register

Vol. 65, No. 20

Monday, January 31, 2000

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 989

[Docket No. FV00-989-3 PR]

Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown In California; Increase in Desirable Carryout Used to Compute Trade Demand

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This rule invites comments on increasing the desirable carryout used to compute the yearly trade demand for raisins covered under the Federal marketing order for California raisins (order). The order regulates the handling of raisins produced from grapes grown in California and is administered locally by the Raisin Administrative Committee (Committee). This action would ultimately make more raisins available to handlers, especially for immediate use early in the season, and would allow desirable carryout to more accurately reflect actual carryout inventory.

DATES: Comments must be received by March 31, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this proposal. Comments must be sent to the Docket Clerk, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, room 2525-S, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090-6456; Fax: (202) 720-5698; or E-mail: moab.docketclerk@usda.gov. All comments should reference the docket number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register** and will be made available for public inspection in the Office of the Docket Clerk during regular business hours.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maureen T. Pello, Marketing Specialist, California Marketing Field Office, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, 2202 Monterey Street, suite 102B,

Fresno, California 93721; telephone: (559) 487-5901, Fax: (559) 487-5906; or George Kelhart, Technical Advisor, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, room 2525-S, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090-6456; telephone: (202) 720-2491, or Fax: (202) 720-5698.

Small businesses may request information on complying with this regulation by contacting Jay Guerber, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, AMS, USDA, P.O. Box 96456, room 2525-S, Washington, DC 20090-6456; telephone (202) 720-2491; Fax: (202) 720-5698; or E-mail: Jay.Guerber@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This proposal is issued under Marketing Agreement and Order No. 989 (7 CFR part 989), both as amended, regulating the handling of raisins produced from grapes grown in California, hereinafter referred to as the "order." The order is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), hereinafter referred to as the "Act."

The Department of Agriculture (Department) is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This proposal has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This rule is not intended to have retroactive effect. This rule will not preempt any State or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before parties may file suit in court. Under section 608c(15)(A) of the Act, any handler subject to an order may file with the Secretary a petition stating that the order, any provision of the order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the order is not in accordance with law and request a modification of the order or to be exempted therefrom. A handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing, the Secretary would rule on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States in any district in which the handler is an inhabitant, or has his or her principal place of business, has jurisdiction in equity to review the Secretary's ruling

on the petition, provided an action is filed not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of the ruling.

This rule invites comments on increasing the desirable carryout used to compute the yearly trade demand for raisins regulated under the order. Trade demand is computed based on a formula specified in the order, and is used to determine volume regulation percentages for each crop year, if necessary. Desirable carryout, one factor in this formula, is the amount of tonnage from the prior crop year needed during the first part of the next crop year to meet market needs, before new crop raisins are available. This rule would increase the desirable carryout from 2½ months (August, September, and one-half of October) of prior year's shipments to a rolling average of 3 months (August, September, and October) of shipments over the past 5 years, dropping the high and low figures. This action was recommended by the Committee at a meeting on November 10, 1999.

The order provides authority for volume regulation designed to promote orderly marketing conditions, stabilize prices and supplies, and improve producer returns. When volume regulation is in effect, a certain percentage of the California raisin crop may be sold by handlers to any market (free tonnage) while the remaining percentage must be held by handlers in a reserve pool (reserve) for the account of the Committee. Reserve raisins are disposed of through certain programs authorized under the order. For instance, reserve raisins may be sold by the Committee to handlers for free use or to replace part of the free tonnage raisins they exported; used in diversion programs; carried over as a hedge against a short crop the following year; or disposed of in other outlets not competitive with those for free tonnage raisins, such as government purchase, distilleries, or animal feed. Funds generated from sales of reserve raisins are also used to support handler sales to export markets. Net proceeds from sales of reserve raisins are ultimately distributed to the reserve pool's equity holders, primarily producers.

Section 989.54 of the order prescribes procedures to be followed in establishing volume regulation and includes methodology used to calculate volume regulation percentages. Trade

demand is based on a computed formula specified in this section, and is also part of the formula used to determine volume regulation percentages. Trade demand is equal to 90 percent of the prior year's shipments, adjusted by the carryin and desirable carryout inventories.

At one time, § 989.54(a) also specified actual tonnages for desirable carryout for each varietal type regulated. However, in 1989, these tonnages were suspended from the order, and flexibility was added so that the Committee could adopt a formula for desirable carryout in the order's rules and regulations. The formula has allowed the Committee to periodically adjust the desirable carryout to better reflect changes in each season's marketing conditions.

The formula for desirable carryout has been specified since 1989 in § 989.154. Initially, the formula was established so that desirable carryout was based on shipments for the first 3 months of the prior crop year—August, September, and October (the crop year runs from August 1 through July 31). This amount was gradually reduced to 2½ months in

1991–92, 2¼ months in 1995–96, and to 2 months in 1996–97. The Committee reduced the desirable carryout between 1991–1997 because it believed that an excessive supply of raisins was available early in a new crop year creating unstable market conditions.

In 1998, the Committee determined that, because of the reduced desirable carryout, not enough raisins were being made available for growth. Thus, the desirable carryout was increased to 2½ months of prior year's shipments to allow for a higher trade demand figure and, thus, a higher free tonnage percentage, making more raisins available to handlers, especially for immediate use early in the season when supplies are often tight. This action also allowed desirable carryout to move towards what handlers actually hold in inventory at the end of a crop year, or about 100,000 tons.

The Committee would like to continue to bring the desirable carryout in line with handlers' actual inventory at the end of a crop year. Desirable carryout has averaged 63,364 tons at 2 months, 71,203 tons at 2¼ months, and 80,248 tons at 2½ months. For the past

5 years, an average of 102,452 tons has been held in inventory by all handlers at the end of a crop year. Increasing the desirable carryout would also bring this factor more in line with early-season shipments while providing some raisins for market expansion. For the past 5 years, an average of 94,147 tons of raisins has been shipped during the first 3 months of the crop year (August, September, and October).

Thus, the Committee met on November 10, 1999, and recommended increasing the desirable carryout to a rolling average of 3 months of shipments (August, September, and October) over the past 5 years, dropping the high and low figures. If this formula would have been used for the current crop year (1999–2000), the desirable carryout would have equaled 94,083 tons as compared to the current 73,809 tons. The 94,083-ton figure would have thus been much closer to the actual inventory of 102,452 tons, and closer to the 5-year average level of shipments for August, September, and October of 94,147 tons. The following table illustrates this computation.

TABLE 1.—COMPUTATION OF PROPOSED NEW DESIRABLE CARRYOUT

	Crop Years				
	A 1998–99	B 1997–98	C 1996–97	D 1995–96	E 1994–95
Total of free tonnage shipments during August, September, and October (Natural condition tons)	91,015	89,756	98,731	96,109	95,125
Total of 3-months of shipments over the past 5 years, dropping the high and low figures, and dividing the remaining sum by 3 (Natural condition tons) ¹	94,083				

¹ (Columns A+D+E)/3.

Finally, as with the 1998–99 increase in the formula, this action would result in a higher free tonnage percentage which would make more raisins available to handlers, especially for immediate use early in the season when supplies can be tight. A higher free tonnage percentage may also improve early season returns to producers (producers are paid an established field price for their free tonnage).

Much of the discussion at the Committee's meeting concerned the desirable carryout of Natural (sun-dried) Seedless raisins (Naturals). Naturals are the major commercial varietal type of raisin produced in California. With the exception of the 1998–99 crop year, volume regulation has been implemented for Naturals for the past several seasons. However, the Committee also believes that the increase in desirable carryout should

apply to the other varietal types of raisins covered under the order.

The Committee's vote on this action was 24 in favor and 13 opposed. The no votes were primarily from members who favored a higher desirable carryout.

After much deliberation, the majority of Committee members supported basing desirable carryout on a rolling average of 3 months of shipments over the past 5 years, dropping the high and low figures. Thus, paragraph (a) in § 989.154 is proposed to be modified accordingly.

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has prepared this initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business subject to such actions in order

that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened.

Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf. Thus, both statutes have small entity orientation and compatibility.

There are approximately 20 handlers of California raisins who are subject to regulation under the order and approximately 4,500 raisin producers in the regulated area. Small agricultural service firms have been defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.601) as those having annual receipts of less than \$5,000,000, and small agricultural producers are defined as those having annual receipts of less than \$500,000. Thirteen of the 20 handlers subject to regulation have annual sales estimated to be at least \$5,000,000, and the remaining 7 handlers have sales less

than \$5,000,000, excluding receipts from any other sources. No more than 7 handlers, and a majority of producers, of California raisins may be classified as small entities.

This proposal would increase the desirable carryout used to compute the yearly trade demand for raisins regulated under the order. Trade demand is computed based on a formula specified under § 989.154(a) of the order. It is also part of another formula used to determine volume regulation percentages for each crop year, if necessary. Desirable carryout, one factor in this formula, is the amount of tonnage from the prior crop year needed during the first part of the succeeding crop year to meet market needs, before new crop raisins are available for shipment. This rule would increase the desirable carryout specified in paragraph (a) of § 989.154 from 2½ months (August, September, and one-half of October) of prior year's shipments to a rolling average of 3 months (August, September, and October) of shipments for the past 5 years, dropping the high and low figures.

The proposed desirable carryout level would apply uniformly to all handlers in the industry, whether small or large, and there would be no known additional costs incurred by small handlers. As previously mentioned, increasing the desirable carryout would increase the trade demand and free tonnage percentage which would make more raisins available to handlers early in the season. A higher free tonnage percentage may also improve early season returns to producers (producers are paid an established field price for their free tonnage).

The Committee considered a number of alternatives to the 3-month rolling shipment average in the desirable carryout level. The Committee has an appointed subcommittee which periodically holds public meetings to discuss changes to the order and other issues. The subcommittee met on November 9, 1999, and discussed desirable carryout. All of the subcommittee members agreed with increasing the desirable carryout and considered a number of alternatives. Options considered include: Basing desirable carryout on a 5-year rolling average of actual carryout inventory; an average of 3 months of prior year's shipments; or a rolling average of 3 months of shipments over the past 5 years, dropping the high and low figures. The subcommittee ultimately recommended to the full Committee that desirable carryout be based on a 5-year

rolling average of actual carryout inventory.

At the Committee meeting on November 10, 1999, these options were again reviewed. After much discussion, the majority of Committee members agreed that desirable carryout should be based on shipments, not actual carryout inventory. Most Committee members concurred that basing desirable carryout on actual carryout inventory could create problems if handlers carried out large inventories. In addition, most members believed that shipments are driven by market demand, and should thus continue to be the basis for desirable carryout. The Committee ultimately recommended that the desirable carryout be based on a rolling average of 3 months of shipments for the past 5 years, dropping the high and low figures.

This rule would not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large raisin handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies. Finally, the Department has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap or conflict with this rule.

In addition, the Committee's subcommittee meeting on November 9, 1999, and the Committee meeting on November 10, 1999, where this action was deliberated, were public meetings widely publicized throughout the raisin industry. All interested persons were invited to attend the meetings and participate in the industry's deliberations. Finally, all interested persons are invited to submit information on the regulatory and informational impacts of this action on small businesses.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at the following web site: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/moab.html>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Jay Guerber at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

A 60-day comment period is provided to allow interested persons to respond to this proposal. All written comments timely received will be considered before a final determination is made on this matter.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 989

Grapes, Marketing agreements, Raisins, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR part 989 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 989—RAISINS PRODUCED FROM GRAPES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 989 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

2. Section 989.154 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 989.154 Marketing policy computations.

(a) *Desirable carryout levels.* The desirable carryout levels to be used in computing and announcing a crop year's marketing policy shall be equal to the total shipments of free tonnage during August, September, and October for each of the past 5 crop years, for each varietal type, converted to a natural condition basis, dropping the high and low figures, and dividing the remaining sum by three.

* * * * *

Dated: January 24, 2000.

Robert C. Keeney,

Deputy Administrator, Fruit and Vegetable Programs.

[FR Doc. 00–2039 Filed 1–28–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

17 CFR Parts 210, 229, and 249

[Release Nos. 33–7793; 34–42354; File No. S7–03–00]

RIN 3235–AH86

Supplementary Financial Information

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Commission is proposing to reposition certain schedule information currently required under Rule 12–09 of Regulation S–X within a new Item 302(c) of Regulation S–K to specify the disclosures to be provided by registrants concerning changes in valuation and loss accrual accounts. The Commission also is proposing to add another new Item 302(d) of Regulation S–K to elicit certain information concerning tangible and intangible long-lived assets and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization. A new Item 8C also would be added to the recently revised Form 20–F. The rule proposals are intended to provide investors with more transparent, better detailed disclosures

concerning changes in valuation and loss accrual accounts and in the underlying accounting assumptions and more detailed information to assess the effects of useful lives assigned to long-lived assets.

DATES: Comments should be received by April 17, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Please send three copies of your comment letter to Jonathan G. Katz, Secretary, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549-0609. Interested persons also may submit comments electronically at the following e-mail address: *rule-comments@sec.gov*. All comment letters should refer to File No. S7-03-00; please include this file number in the subject line if you use e-mail. Anyone can inspect and copy the comment letters in our Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549-0609. We will post electronically submitted comment letters on the Commission's Internet Web Site (*www.sec.gov*).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John W. Albert, Associate Chief Accountant, or Richard L. Rodgers, Professional Accounting Fellow, Office of the Chief Accountant, at (202) 942-4400, or Louise M. Dorsey, Assistant Chief Accountant, Division of Corporation Finance, at (202) 942-2960, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549-0609.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission is proposing to reposition certain schedule information currently required under Rule 12-09 of Regulation S-X¹ within a new Item 302(c) of Regulation S-K² to specify the disclosures concerning valuation and loss accrual accounts to be provided by registrants. The Commission also is proposing to add another new Item 302(d) of Regulation S-K³ to elicit additional information concerning tangible and intangible long-lived assets and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization. The proposed addition of Item 302(c) is intended to provide investors with more transparent, better detailed disclosures concerning changes in valuation and loss accrual accounts and in the underlying accounting assumptions. Similarly, the proposed addition of Item 302(d) is intended to provide investors with more detailed information concerning the financial reporting effects of useful lives assigned to long-

lived assets. Because of the repositioning of valuation and loss accrual account disclosure within proposed Item 302(c), Schedule II of Rule 5-04 (Applicable to Commercial and Industrial Companies)⁴ and Schedule V of Rule 7-03 (Applicable to Insurance Companies)⁵ would be eliminated. Also due to the proposed repositioning, a new Item 8C of Form 20-F⁶ would be added to require presentation of supplementary financial information.

I. Background

Many participants in and observers of the financial reporting process, including the Commission, have noted an apparent increase in abusive "earnings management" by public companies.⁷ While it is recognized that management may properly determine the timing of earnings recognition from certain arms-length transactions (such as the sale of an appreciated asset) or deferral of expense recognition (by delaying expenditures for advertising or maintenance), examples of abusive "earnings management" have been occurring with increased frequency. Some observers contend that the apparent increased incidence of "earnings management" is in response to an increased pressure to meet earnings estimates in today's markets. With current price-earnings ratios at an all-time high, failure to meet analysts' expectations by even small amounts can have a significant negative effect on market capitalization, which in turn can affect management's ability to retain key employees and grow and operate the business. In response to such factors, the Commission has initiated a series of coordinated actions to address issues related to earnings management. A key element of this action plan addresses the problems caused by a lack of transparency in some aspects of financial reporting.

Problems attributable to lack of transparency noted by observers of the financial reporting process include, but are not limited to:

- Failure to comply with the disclosure requirements for changes in accrued liabilities for certain costs to exit an activity during periods subsequent to the initial charge;

- Grouping dissimilar items into an aggregated classification;
- Recurring "nonrecurring" charges;
- Inadequate disclosure of changes in estimates and in underlying assumptions during the period of change;
- Inconsistent application of SEC required disclosures of valuation and loss accruals, and
- Insufficient information about expected useful lives, changes in useful lives, and salvage values of long-lived assets.

II. Proposed Rule Changes

The proposed amendments would create a new Item 302(c) of Regulation S-K to clarify and expand the supplemental disclosure requirements concerning activity involving valuation and loss accrual accounts so as to improve the transparency of financial reporting by registrants. The proposed requirements are patterned after Rule 12-09 of Regulation S-X which currently requires schedule disclosure of activity in an entity's valuation and qualifying accounts and reserves. The schedule (Schedule II) is structured to show beginning and ending account balances as well as activity, including any adjustments, during the year for individually significant valuation and qualifying accounts and reserves. However, compliance with the schedule requirements appears to be mixed, possibly due to a lack of general agreement as to what constitutes a valuation or reserve account. Also, diversity in practice has resulted from varying approaches to combining individually insignificant account balances.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board's Concepts Statements define a valuation account as a separate item that reduces or increases the carrying amount of an asset or liability. Examples cited include an estimate of uncollectible amounts that reduces receivables to the amount expected to be collected, or a premium on a bond receivable that increases the receivable to its amortized cost or present value. Valuation accounts are part of the asset or liability to which they relate and are neither assets nor liabilities in their own right.⁸

In addition to detailed disclosures concerning valuation and qualifying accounts, Schedule II also currently requires disclosure of activity concerning balances in "reserve" accounts. Because the term "reserve" is

¹ 17 CFR 210.12-09.

² 17 CFR 229.302(c).

³ 17 CFR 229.302(d).

⁴ 17 CFR 210.5-04.

⁵ 17 CFR 210.7-03.

⁶ 17 CFR 249.220f. Form 20-F was revised significantly as explained in Release No. 33-7745 (September 28, 1999). These amendments will be effective as of September 30, 2000. The proposed amendments would be incorporated into the revised Form 20-F, Item 8C.

⁷ See Remarks by SEC Chairman Arthur Levitt, "The Numbers Game," to the NYU Center for Law and Business, New York, NY, September 28, 1998.

⁸ Paragraph 34 of Statement of Financial Accounting Concepts No. 6, *Elements of Financial Statements*.

not defined in the authoritative accounting literature, its references within the Commission's rules may have confused certain preparers and contributed to diverse reporting practices. As a result of this confusion, reporting by registrants about activity involving these accounts has been mixed, with certain registrants providing more complete disclosures than others in similar circumstances. To avoid future confusion, the Commission proposes to revise the supplemental disclosure requirements to refer to the term "loss accrual" thereby appropriately focusing on accruals for loss contingencies.

To reduce the existing diversity in practice and provide a more "level playing field," proposed Item 302(c) sets forth a list of commonly reported loss accrual and/or valuation accounts that the Commission would expect registrants to present within that Item. The list, which was extracted from the SEC reporting guidelines of certain major accounting firms, is suggestive rather than all-inclusive and includes the following accounts:

- Allowance for doubtful accounts and notes receivable
- Allowance for sales returns, discounts, and contractual allowances
- Unamortized premium or discount
- Excess of estimated costs over revenues on contracts (loss contracts)
- Inventory valuation allowance⁹
- Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets
- Liabilities for exit and employee termination costs, including costs related to a restructuring (assuming that the criteria set forth in EITF Issue 94-3 have been met)¹⁰ or to an acquired business (assuming that the criteria under EITF Issue 95-3 have been met)¹¹
- Liabilities for costs of discontinued operations

⁹ Use of an inventory valuation allowance to reflect a writedown of inventory to the lower of cost or market at the close of a fiscal period establishes a new cost basis that cannot be marked up based on subsequent changes in market. See Accounting Research Bulletin No. 43, Chapter 4, Statement 5.

¹⁰ The FASB's Emerging Issues Task Force reached a consensus at its January 19, 1995 meeting on the criteria that must be met for an employer to recognize a liability for the costs of employee termination benefits provided to involuntarily terminated employees and other costs to exit an activity. EITF Issue 94-3, "Liability Recognition For Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)."

¹¹ Similar to the resolution concerning restructuring-related costs, the EITF reached a consensus at its meetings of July 20-21, 1995 on the conditions under which the costs of a plan to (1) exit an activity of an acquired company, (2) involuntarily terminate employees of an acquired company, or (3) relocate employees of an acquired company should be recognized as liabilities. EITF Issue 95-3, "Recognition of Liabilities in Connection with a Purchase Business Combination."

- Liabilities for environmental remediation costs
- Contingent income and franchise tax liabilities recorded pursuant to FASB Statement 5
- Product warranty liabilities
- Probable losses from pending litigation

Consistent with existing Rule 12-09 of Regulation S-X, the information called for under proposed Item 302(c) must be provided for each period for which an audited income statement is required. Consistent with the Item's income-statement focus, registrants must focus on income statement measures, such as effects on the individual line item, operating income (loss), net earnings (loss), and earnings trends, in making assessments of materiality of particular valuation and loss accrual accounts for purposes of presenting the relevant data.¹² As pointed out by observers of "earnings management" abuses, changes in valuation and loss accrual accounts often have a significant impact on income statement results and earnings trends.

Certain detailed disclosures about activity in a specific valuation and loss accrual account are required under existing generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). For example, disclosure of the net change in the valuation allowance recognized for deferred tax assets is required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. To avoid redundancy, detailed information about activity in valuation and loss accrual accounts may be omitted if the same information is provided in the notes to financial statements.

The proposed rules would reposition the required disclosures about activity in a registrant's valuation and loss accrual accounts currently furnished in a schedule to a separate item within the section of Regulation S-K captioned, *Supplementary Financial Information*. The proposed repositioning of disclosures about valuation and loss accrual account activity is intended to encourage registrants to focus on the need to provide a detailed narrative discussion about the assumptions underlying the recognition of a valuation or loss accrual account along with the nature of any changes in those assumptions requiring adjustment to the account balance. Experience has shown that the more free-writing style

¹² Staff Accounting Bulletin 99, "Materiality" (August 12, 1999), provides guidelines for assessing materiality thresholds. It emphasizes that the exclusive use of numerical or percentage tests to make materiality determinations is not acceptable. 64 FR 45150 (August 19, 1999).

permitted to comply with Regulation S-K may be more conducive to detailed narrative explanation that better communicates the financial reporting effects of changes in facts and assumptions.

Although the proposed repositioning of the valuation and loss accrual account activity disclosures would remove these disclosures from explicit coverage in the auditors' report, a registrant's auditors would continue to have certain professional responsibilities resulting from association with these disclosures. Statement on Auditing Standards No. (SAS) 8, "Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements," requires the auditor to read other information, such as the supplementary financial information about valuation and loan loss account activity, in a document containing audited financial statements and consider whether such information is materially inconsistent with information appearing in the financial statements. In the event that the auditor discovers a material inconsistency, compliance with SAS 8 would require that the auditor determine whether the financial statements, the auditor's report, or both should be revised.

The Commission also is proposing to add a new Item 302(d) to provide information concerning property, plant, and equipment and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization. The proposed disclosure would be similar to the schedule information previously required under Rules 12-06 and 12-07 of Regulation S-X. Prior to 1995, registrants were required to provide detailed schedules of property, plant, and equipment and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization in cases where the property, plant, and equipment account exceeded 25 percent of total assets. Activity disclosed through the schedules included additions, retirements, and other changes in each major fixed asset account. These schedule requirements were rescinded through the Commission's issuance of Financial Reporting Release 44.¹³ In announcing rescission of the schedule requirements, the amending release cited the views of the majority of commentators that the schedules generally were redundant to information already required in the financial statements.

¹³ Release 33-7118, *Financial Statements of Significant Foreign Equity Investees and Acquired Foreign Businesses of Domestic Issuers and Financial Schedules* (December 13, 1994) [59 FR 65632].

Since the issuance of Financial Reporting Release 44, financial analysts have advised the Commission staff that the rescission of the schedule requirements has resulted in a loss of useful information about depreciation methods, useful lives, and salvage values of long-lived assets. Analysts contend that this loss of information has hindered their ability to evaluate management's capital allocation decisions and to estimate future depreciation charges.¹⁴

In eliminating these schedule requirements, Financial Reporting Release 44 noted the existence of certain overlapping requirements under GAAP, principally Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 12, calling for certain disclosures about major components of fixed assets and related accumulated depreciation and amortization account balances.¹⁵ However, since the requirements imposed under GAAP may be satisfied by general descriptions rather than the specific data required under the rescinded schedules, the net effect has been the loss of some key analytical data. For example, APB Opinion 12 requires a general description of the method or the methods used in computing depreciation of major classes of fixed assets. APB Opinion 12 also permits accumulated depreciation balances to be shown in the aggregate. No disclosure is required of estimated salvage values.

Financial statement users have expressed frustration due to an inability to recreate the detailed information about activity in specific fixed asset accounts that formerly was provided under Rules 12-06 and 12-07 of Regulation S-X. Experience has shown that compliance with the more general requirements imposed under APB Opinion 12 may not provide all detailed disclosures pertinent to an analysis of changes in fixed assets, and may have contributed to some lack of transparency in financial statements of public companies. Accordingly, the Commission is proposing to reinstate the informational requirements formerly called for under Rules 12-06 and 12-07 and to add disclosures about salvage values. The proposed disclosures would be required to support the account balances of any long-lived asset

separately captioned on the balance sheet.

The Commission staff has noted a similar lack of specificity in the requirements under GAAP for disclosures concerning intangible assets. APB Opinion No. 17, *Intangible Assets*, requires disclosure of the method and period of amortization of an entity's intangible assets.¹⁶ However, where the aggregate balance in an intangible asset account has many components (such as goodwill resulting from a number of individual purchase business combinations), the required disclosures may be provided in terms of ranges of amortization periods. Without additional data, users of financial information are unable to evaluate the impact on reported earnings of estimated useful lives assigned to intangible assets resulting from specific acquisitions.¹⁷

Therefore, to provide additional analytical data necessary to evaluate the effects of varying amortization periods for intangible assets, the Commission also is proposing to include activity involving intangible assets in new Item 302(d). Furthermore, in order to provide more useful analytical data, the proposed Item would require disclosure about the registrant's goodwill account. In circumstances where the account balance results from different business acquisitions with varying useful lives, the disclosure would need to show the amount of goodwill in the aggregate as well as the account balance of each component assigned a different estimated useful life. However, consistent with the proposed treatment of valuation and loss accrual account activity, detailed information about activity in a particular property, plant, equipment, and intangible asset and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization account may be omitted if the same information is provided to investors within the notes to financial statements.

In summary, the Commission is proposing amendments to Regulation S-K to specify disclosures of valuation and loss accrual accounts and long-lived assets and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization in response to problems attributable to a lack of transparency in financial reporting. The proposed disclosures are intended to provide

sufficient analytical information so that changes in the amounts and activity in these accounts are transparent to investors.

The Commission is proposing to amend Form 20-F to include the substance of proposed Items 302(c) and (d). Foreign private issuers, therefore, would be required to provide these disclosures.

III. General Request for Comment

The Commission is proposing these amendments to clarify and expand certain disclosures to be provided as supplementary financial information. If you would like to submit written comments on the proposals, to suggest additional changes, or to submit comments on other matters that might have an impact on the proposals, we encourage you to do so. Besides the specific questions being asked in this release, we also solicit comments on the usefulness of the proposals to security holders, issuers, and the marketplace at large. We would like comments from the point of view of both bidders and targets, as well as security holders and market professionals involved in the mergers and acquisitions area. We also solicit comments specifically addressing whether these proposed changes adequately provide information that is useful to the analysis of financial statements. We also seek comments about whether other amendments are appropriate for that purpose.

The proposed amendments are based on the assumption that the information to be provided is readily available from each registrant's books and records. The Commission understands that some of the information called for under the proposed rules must be collected for the preparation and audit of a registrant's balance sheet and statement of cash flows. Consequently, we are interested in commentators' views as to whether they agree that the information to be provided under the proposed disclosure requirements already is collected as part of the financial statements preparation and related independent audit process.

The staff also seeks specific comments on the following elements of this rule proposal:

1. Are there other specific loss accrual or valuation accounts that should be added to the list of accounts identified within proposed Item 302(c)?

2. Should specific percentage tests be used to trigger specific account disclosures within the proposed rules? For example, should disclosure of loss accrual account activity be required only when the balance sheet item and change during the period exceeds a certain pre-established numerical

¹⁴ Letter to Lynn Turner, Chief Accountant, Securities and Exchange Commission from the Financial Accounting Policy Committee of the Association for Investment Management and Research dated October 19, 1998.

¹⁵ Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 12, *Omnibus Opinion*—1967 addresses, among other topics, Disclosure of Depreciable Assets and Depreciation (see paragraphs 4 and 5).

¹⁶ See paragraph 30 of APB Opinion No. 17.

¹⁷ For example, disclosure may be provided that an entity's amortization of goodwill attributable to various business acquisitions ranges from five to forty years. Analysis of the impact of the selection of specific useful lives would be improved if details were provided as to which specific goodwill allocations fell on which end of the range.

threshold (for example, 5% of total assets or 3% of pretax income)? If so, what is an appropriate threshold?

3. Should the placement of the proposed data be moved within MD&A or to some other section of the filing to enhance the prominence of the disclosures?

4. Should presentation of the proposed data be limited to the Form 10-K?

5. Should the disclosure requirements be restricted to those registrants that exceed a certain size or meet some other threshold? If so, what would be the appropriate threshold?

6. Are there circumstances where registrants may appropriately exclude disclosure about loss accruals related to litigation because of concerns about confidentiality while still conforming with GAAP? If so, please describe such circumstances in detail.

7. Should the disclosures concerning valuation and loss accrual account activity be required when interim financial statements are presented?

8. Should the disclosures concerning changes in property, plant, equipment, and intangible assets and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization be required when interim financial statements are presented?

Please send three copies of your comment letter to Jonathan G. Katz, Secretary, US Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. Interested persons also may submit comments electronically at the following e-mail address: rule-comments@sec.gov. All comment letters should refer to File No. S7-03-00; please include this file number in the subject line if you use e-mail. Anyone can inspect and copy the comment letters in our public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. We will post electronically submitted comment letters on our Internet Web Site (www.sec.gov).

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act

The proposals contain "collection of information" requirements within the meaning of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Our staff has submitted the proposals for review to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in accordance with the PRA. The title of the affected information collection is "Supplementary Financial Information." 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 control number. The proposals would revise a current

collection of information, Regulation S-K, which currently is assigned OMB Control Number 3235-0071.

The proposals are designed to elicit improved disclosures about (1) Registrants' property, plant, equipment and intangible assets, (2) Allowances for accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization of property, plant, equipment, and intangible assets, and (3) Valuation and loss accrual accounts. The purpose of these disclosures is to improve investors' understanding of how these items impact the numbers in the financial statements and to reduce the potential for abuse from establishing inappropriate amounts of valuation and loss accrual accounts and similar items. The information needed for preparation of these disclosures should be readily available from the registrant's books and records. Also, as discussed elsewhere in this release, small business issuers would not be impacted by the proposals.

The likely respondents to the collection of information request include those currently filing Forms 10-K, 10-20-F, and F-1. Registrants not eligible for incorporation by reference filing under Forms S-4 and F-4 are required to present schedule information. The information typically would be collected once a year in the Form 10-K and then incorporated by reference into other forms as appropriate. Based on a sample of Forms 10-K filed by registrants currently presenting valuation and qualifying account and reserve disclosures under Schedule II, it is estimated that approximately 2,900 respondents would be required to include the disclosures proposed under Item 302(c) in their Form 10-K filings.

The staff has received input from a diversified, multi-divisional registrant estimating that the average burden hours to begin collecting the appropriate records and report the proposed disclosures about valuation and loss accrual account activity each year would be 247 hours per registrant but that the annual, recurring burden would be only 17 hours per registrant. The cost estimates were based on the company's previous experience in complying with the requirements of Schedule II. Extending the cost burden estimates to the approximately 2,900 registrants currently estimated to be filing valuation and qualifying account schedule data after initial start up burdens results in an estimated total recurring, annual burden of 49,300 hours.

The same diversified, multi-divisional registrant also provided input concerning the estimated burden hours

involved in beginning to comply with proposed Item 302(d) concerning changes in long-lived assets and related accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization. It is estimated that 133 burden hours per registrant would be required initially to comply with the proposed requirements under Item 302(d) but that the annual recurring burden would be approximately only 35 hours per registrant. Assuming that approximately the same number of SEC registrants required to furnish valuation and loss accrual account activity also would be impacted by the proposed long-lived asset disclosures (approximately 2,900), the total recurring annual burden would approximate 101,500 hours.

Preparing and disclosing the Supplementary Financial Information will be mandatory to the extent a registrant must file with the Commission audited annual financial statements in accordance with Regulation S-X, 17 CFR 210, and the registrant has had significant activity involving the information required by the proposed new items in Regulation S-K. The supplementary data will be public information.

Pursuant to 44 U.S.C. § 3506(c)(2)(B), the Commission solicits comments on (i) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (ii) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information; (iii) Whether there are ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (iv) Whether there are ways to minimize the burden of collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Persons wishing to submit comments on the collection of information requirements should direct them to the Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for the Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Washington, DC 20503, and should also send a copy of their comments to Jonathan G. Katz, Secretary, US Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549-0609, with reference to File No. S7-03-00. The Office of Management and Budget is required to make a decision concerning the collection of information between 30 and 60 days after publication. Requests for materials submitted to OMB by the

Commission with regard to this collection of information should be in writing, refer to File No. S7-03-00 and be submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission, Records Management, Office of Filings and Information Services.

V. Cost-Benefit Analysis

The new proposals are intended to benefit investors by providing a clearer picture of how registrants may be using valuation and loss accrual accounts and estimates of the useful lives and salvage values assigned to assets to impact the amounts reported in their financial statements. Analysts have suggested, and we agree, that shedding more sunlight on these areas will assist investors in analyzing these items and discourage inappropriate "earnings management," thus enhancing the protection of investors. We are unable to quantify this benefit.

The new disclosures will require registrants to prepare two new disclosure items, one of which calls for information that essentially is being provided in an existing schedule. Registrants will face increased costs associated with the preparation and printing of these disclosures; however, because the information should be readily available from each registrant's books and records, we do not believe these costs would be significant. In addition, small business issuers under Regulation S-B and small issuers qualifying for the exemption under Regulation A are not required currently to provide this information and would not be impacted by the proposals. For the purposes of the PRA, we estimate that, after initial start up costs, the annual average hourly burden to comply with proposed Items 302(c) and (d) would be 52 hours. Assuming costs of \$125 per hour and 2,900 registrants, we estimate the average annual paperwork burden as \$18,850,000. We request comment on the reasonableness of these assumptions. We solicit comment on these estimates.

The Commission requests data to quantify the costs and the value of the benefits identified. The Commission also solicits estimates and views regarding the costs and benefits for particular types of market participants, as well as any other costs or benefits that may result from the adoption of the proposed rules. In particular, we request data and analysis on whether the new proposal would result in a major increase in costs or prices for consumers or individual industries, or significant adverse effects on competition, investment, productivity, innovation, or small business. Specifically:

1. What are the expected increases in costs for:

a. Internal financial reporting costs for the necessary data accumulation and preparation?

b. Printing costs?

c. Other costs? (please explain)

2. What would be the expected impact on costs in response to 1. above if disclosure of valuation and loss accrual account activity was required on a quarterly basis?

3. What are the expected cost savings from no longer requiring schedule disclosure of valuation and loss accrual account activity subject to audit?

The Commission also is interested in the views of users of financial information as to any other costs or benefits that would result from adoption of the proposed disclosures.

Commentators are requested to provide empirical data to support their views.

VI. Consideration of impact on the Economy, Burden on Efficiency, Competition and Capital Formation

For purposes of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA),¹⁸ the Commission also is requesting information regarding the potential impact of the proposed rule on an annual basis. Commentators should provide empirical data to support their views.

Section 23(a)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Commission, in adopting rules under the Act, to consider the anti-competitive effects of any rule it adopts.¹⁹ We request comment on whether the proposed revision, if adopted, would have an adverse effect on competition or would impose a burden on competition that is neither necessary nor appropriate in furthering the purposes of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Section 2(b) of the Securities Act of 1933²⁰ and Section 3(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934²¹ require the Commission, when engaged in rulemaking that requires a public interest finding, to consider, in addition to the protection of investors, whether the action will promote efficiency, competition and capital formation. Therefore, we solicit comment on what effect the proposed changes, if adopted, may have on efficiency, competition and capital formation.

VII. Summary of Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

Pursuant to section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act,²² Arthur

¹⁸ Pub. L. No. 104-121, 110 Stat. 857 (1996) (codification in various sections of 5 U.S.C. and 15 U.S.C. and a note to 5 U.S.C. 601).

¹⁹ 15 U.S.C. 78 w(a)(2).

²⁰ 15 U.S.C. 77(b).

²¹ 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

²² 5 U.S.C. 605(b).

Levitt, Chairman of the Commission, certified that the amendments proposed in this release would not, if adopted, have significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The reason for this certification is that the supplementary information is not filed by small business issuers. In addition, the proposed amendments would require registrants to present supplementary data that should be easily retrievable from their books and records. We include the Certification in this release as Attachment A and encourage written comments relating to it. Commentators should describe the nature of any impact on small entities and provide empirical data to support the extent of the impact.

VIII. Codification Update

The Commission proposes to amend the "Codification of Financial Reporting Policies" announced in the Financial Reporting Release No. 1 (April 15, 1982) [47 FR 21028] to:

1. Delete Section 209, Property, Plant, and Equipment Disclosure Requirements.

2. Add new Section 217, Valuation and Loss Accrual Accounts to include the fourth and fifth paragraphs under Section II of this release captioned, Proposed Rule Changes.

The Codification is a separate publication of the Commission. It will not be published in the Code of Federal Regulations.

IX. Statutory Basis

The Commission proposes the rule changes explained in this release pursuant to Sections 6,7,8,10 and 19(a) of the Securities Act and Sections 3,10A,12,13,14,15(d) and 23(a) of the Exchange Act.

List of Subjects in 17 CFR Parts 210, 229, and 249

Accounting, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Securities.

Text of Proposals

Accordingly, the Commission proposes to amend Title 17, Chapter II of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 210—FORM AND CONTENT OF AND REQUIREMENTS FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1935, INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940, AND ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT OF 1975

1. The authority citation for part 210 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 77f, 77g, 77h, 77j, 77s, 77z-2, 77aa(25), 77aa(26), 78j-1, 78l, 78m, 78n, 78o(d), 78u-5, 78w(a), 78ll(d), 79e(b), 79j(a), 79n, 79t(a), 80a-8, 80a-20, 80a-29, 80a-30, 80a-37(a), unless otherwise noted.

2. By amending § 210.5-04 as follows:
- By revising paragraph (a)(1);
 - Removing paragraph (a)(2);
 - Redesignating paragraph (a)(3) as (a)(2); and
 - Removing and reserving Schedule II to read as follows:

§ 210.5-04 What schedules are to be filed.

(a) * * *

(l) The schedule specified in this section as Schedule III shall be filed as of the date of the most recent audited balance sheet for each person or group.

* * * * *

3. By amending § 210.7-05 as follows:
- By revising paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3); and
 - Removing and reserving Schedule V to read as follows:

§ 210.7-05 What schedules are to be filed.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(2) Schedule IV specified in this section shall be filed for each period for

which an audited income statement is required to be filed.

(3) Schedules II and III in this section shall be filed as of the date and for the periods specified in the schedule.

* * * * *

PART 229—STANDARD INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING FORMS UNDER SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 AND ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT OF 1975—REGULATION S-K

The authority citation for part 229 continues to read in part as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 77e, 77f, 77g, 77h, 77j, 77k, 77s, 77z-2, 77aa(25), 77aa(26), 77ddd, 77eee, 77ggg, 77hhh, 77iii, 77jjj, 77nnn, 77sss, 78c, 78i, 78j, 78l, 78m, 78n, 78o, 78u-5, 78w, 78ll(d), 79e, 79n, 79t, 80a-8, 80a-29, 80a-30, 80a-37, 80b-11, unless otherwise noted.

* * * * *

5. By amending § 229.302 by adding paragraphs(c) and (d) to read as follows:

§ 229.302 (Item 302) Supplementary financial information.

* * * * *

(c) Information about changes in valuation and loss accrual accounts. Registrants shall provide the following information concerning changes in each major class of valuation or loss accrual account (estimated liabilities) for each period for which an audited income statement is required. Major classes of valuation or loss accrual accounts shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, allowance for doubtful accounts or notes receivables; allowance for sales returns, discounts and contractual allowances; unamortized discount or premium; excess of estimated costs over revenues on contracts (loss contracts); inventory valuation allowance; valuation allowance for deferred tax assets; liabilities for exit and employee termination costs related to a restructuring or a business combination; liabilities for costs of discontinued operations; liabilities for environmental costs; contingent income and franchise tax liabilities recorded pursuant to FASB Statement 5; product warranty liabilities; and probable losses from pending litigation.

Balance—beginning of period	Additions charged to expense	Deductions/ other additions	Balance—end of period
(1)(3)(5)	(4)	(2)(4)	(6)

Instructions to paragraph (c). 1. List separately each major class of valuation and loss accrual account by descriptive title. All loss contingencies recorded pursuant to the requirements of FASB Statement 5 should be reported.

2. Describe the nature of any deductions or additions other than those charged to expense.

3. To the extent that a major class of valuation or loss accrual account is composed of varying elements (e.g., the various elements comprising a registrant's liability for exit and employee termination costs), each significant element should be disclosed.

4. Describe the nature of any changes in the assumptions used in estimating the amount of a valuation or loss accrual account that has

a material effect on the change in the valuation or loss accrual account.

5. Registrants are reminded that if no accrual is made for a loss contingency because all of the conditions specified in FASB Statement 5 have not been met, or if an exposure to loss exists in excess of the recorded amounts, paragraph 10 of that standard requires that disclosure be provided in the financial statements when there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or additional loss has been incurred.

6. Use of an inventory valuation allowance to reflect a writedown of inventory to the lower of cost or market at the close of a fiscal period creates a new cost basis that cannot be marked up based on subsequent changes in market.

(d) *Information about changes in long-lived asset and corresponding accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization accounts.* Registrants shall provide the following information concerning changes in each major long-lived asset and corresponding accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization (allowance) account. Major long-lived asset classifications are those assets for which separate presentation is made on the balance sheet and include land, buildings, equipment, leaseholds, brand names, non-compete agreements, customer lists, goodwill, and other major tangible or intangible long-lived assets. Information also should be provided as to each allowance account that corresponds with the major asset classification.

Balance—beginning of period	Additions	Deductions	Balance—end of period
(1)(2)	(3)(4)(6)	(5)(6)

Instructions to paragraph (d). 1. List separately balances in major long-lived asset accounts and corresponding accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization

accounts. Information concerning changes in each asset and allowance account shall be presented for each period in which an audited income statement is required.

2. Disclose the method of depreciation, depletion, or amortization,

estimated useful lives, and salvage values for each long-lived asset account. Separately present goodwill and corresponding accumulated amortization account balances for each significantly different useful life group. Disclosure of estimated useful lives may be provided in a range or weighted average if there is significant variance within the asset group.

3. Provide an explanation as to the nature of any additions to long-lived asset accounts that are other than at cost.

4. Provide an explanation if additions to accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization accounts are charged against accounts other than expenses in the income statement.

5. Provide an explanation if the deduction from the asset and related allowance accounts related to assets sold or retired during the period is at an amount other than cost.

6. Provide an explanation for any significant and unusual asset additions, abandonments, retirements, or other adjustments (e.g., foreign currency translation) or any significant and unusual changes in the general character and location of principal plants and units that occurred during the period

PART 249—FORMS PRESCRIBED
UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1934

6. The authority citation for Part 249 continues to read in part as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 78a, et seq., unless otherwise noted;

7. By amending Form 20–F (referenced in § 249.220f) as effective September 30, 2000, by adding Item 8C in Part I and removing the reference “§ 210.12–09,” in paragraph (a) of Item 17, Part IV to read as follows:

[Note: The text of Form 20–F does not, and the amendment will not, appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.]

- Form 20–F
- Registration Statement Pursuant to Section 12 (b) or (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
- or
- Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
- or
- Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Part I

Item 8C. Supplementary Financial Information

(a) Information about changes in valuation and loss accrual accounts. Registrants shall provide the following information concerning changes in each major class of valuation or loss accrual account (estimated liabilities) for each period for which an audited income statement is required. Major classes of valuation or loss accrual accounts shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, allowance for doubtful accounts or notes receivables; allowance for sales returns, discounts and contractual allowances; unamortized discount or premium; excess of estimated costs over revenues on contracts (loss contracts); inventory valuation allowance; valuation allowance for deferred tax assets; liabilities for exit and employee termination costs related to a restructuring or a business combination; liabilities for costs of discontinued operations; liabilities for environmental costs; contingent income and franchise tax liabilities recorded pursuant to FASB Statement 5; product warranty liabilities; and probable losses from pending litigation.

Balance—beginning of period	Additions charged to expense	Deductions/ other additions	Balance—end of period
(1)(3)	(4)	(2)(4)

Instructions to Paragraph (a). 1. List separately each major class of valuation and loss accrual account by descriptive title. All recorded loss contingencies should be reported.

2. Describe the nature of any deductions or additions other than those charged to expense.

3. To the extent that a major class of valuation or loss accrual account is composed of varying elements (e.g., the various elements comprising a registrant's liability for exit and employee termination

costs), each significant element should be disclosed.

4. Describe the nature of any changes in the assumptions used in estimating the amount of a valuation or loss accrual account that has a material effect on the change in the valuation or loss accrual account.

(b) Information about changes in long-lived asset and corresponding accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization accounts. Registrants shall provide the following information concerning changes in each major long-lived asset and

corresponding accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization (allowance) account. Major long-lived asset classifications are those assets for which separate presentation is made on the balance sheet and include land, buildings, equipment, leaseholds, brand names, non-compete agreements, customer lists, goodwill, and other major tangible or intangible long-lived assets. Information also should be provided as to each allowance account that corresponds with the major asset classification.

Balance—beginning of period	Additions	Deductions	Balance—end of period
(1)(2)	(3)(4)(6)	(5)(6)

Instructions to paragraph (b). 1. List separately balances in major long-lived asset accounts and corresponding accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization accounts. Information concerning changes in each asset or allowance account shall be presented for each period in which an audited income statement is required.

2. Disclose the method of depreciation, depletion, or amortization, estimated useful lives, and salvage values for each long-lived asset account. Disclosure of estimated useful lives may be provided in a range or weighted average if there is significant variance within the asset group. Separately present goodwill and corresponding accumulated amortization

account balances for each significantly different useful life group.

3. Provide an explanation as to the nature of any additions to long-lived

asset accounts that are other than at cost.

4. Provide an explanation if additions to accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization accounts are charged against accounts other than expenses in the income statement.

5. Provided an explanation if the deduction from the asset and related allowance accounts related to assets sold or retired during the period is at an amount other than cost.

6. Provide an explanation for any significant and unusual asset additions, abandonments, retirements, or other adjustments (e.g., foreign currency translation) or any significant and unusual changes in the general character and location

of principal plants and units that occurred during the period.

* * * * *

Dated: January 21, 2000.

By the Commission.

Margaret H. McFarland,

Deputy Secretary.

Attachment A:

[Note: Attachment A to the preamble will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.]

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

I, Arthur Levitt, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby certify, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 605(b), that the proposed amendments to rules contained in

Securities Act Release No. 7793, if adopted, will not have significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The proposals will not be applicable to small business issues under Regulation S-B or to small issuers using Regulation A. In addition, information to be included in the proposed disclosures should be readily available from registrants' books and records. Accordingly, the proposed schedules and amendments to rules would not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Dated: January 21, 2000.

Arthur Levitt,

Chairman.

[FR Doc. 00-1969 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-U

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

[Docket No. 99-093-1]

Asian Longhorned Beetle; Availability of an Environmental Assessment

AGENCY: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of availability and request for comments.

SUMMARY: We are advising the public that an environmental assessment has been prepared by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service relative to a proposed field test program for the control of the Asian longhorned beetle, *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky). The environmental assessment documents our review and analysis of environmental impacts associated with the proposed field test program. We are making this environmental assessment available to the public for review and comment.

DATES: We will consider all comments that we receive by March 31, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Please send your comment and three copies to: Docket No. 99-093-1, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Suite 3C03, 4700 River Road, Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737-1238.

Please state that your comment refers to Docket No. 99-093-1.

You may read any comments that we receive on this environmental assessment in our reading room. The reading room is located in room 1141 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 690-2817 before coming.

APHIS documents published in the **Federal Register**, and related

information, including the names of organizations and individuals who have commented on APHIS rules, are available on the Internet at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppd/rad/webrepor.html>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Ron Milberg, Operations Officer, PPQ, APHIS, 4700 River Road Unit 135, Riverdale, MD 20737-1236; (301) 734-5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Asian longhorned beetle, *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky), an insect native to China, Japan, Korea, and the Isle of Hainan, is a destructive pest of hardwood trees. It is known to attack healthy maple, horse chestnut, birch, Rose of Sharon, poplar, willow, elm, locust, mulberry, chinaberry, apple, cherry, pear, and citrus trees. It may also attack other species of hardwood trees. In addition, nursery stock, logs, green lumber, firewood, stumps, roots, branches, and debris of a half an inch or more in diameter are subject to infestation. The beetle bores into the heartwood of a host tree, eventually killing it. Immature beetles bore into tree trunks and branches, causing heavy sap flow from wounds and sawdust accumulation at tree bases. They feed on, and overwinter in, the interiors of trees. Adult beetles emerge in the spring and summer months from round holes approximately 3/8-inch diameter (about the size of a dime) that they bore through the trunks of trees. After emerging, adult beetles feed for 2 to 3 days and then mate. Adult females then lay eggs in oviposition sites that they make on the branches of trees. A new generation of Asian longhorned beetle is produced each year. If this pest moves into the hardwood forests of the United States, the nursery and forest products industries could experience severe economic losses.

The Asian longhorned beetle regulations (7 CFR 301.51-1 through 301.51.9) restrict the interstate movement of regulated articles from quarantined areas to prevent the artificial spread of Asian longhorned beetle to noninfested areas of the United States. Portions of New York City and Nassau and Suffolk Counties in the State of New York and portions of the city of Chicago, Du Page County, and

the village of Summit in the State of Illinois are already designated as quarantined areas.

APHIS' current Asian longhorned beetle eradication activities are limited to the removal and destruction of trees that are determined to be infested with Asian longhorned beetle. Because the removal of host trees is time consuming and expensive, APHIS is investigating the use of prophylactic methods to prevent new infestations of healthy trees in the vicinity of infected areas.

APHIS has completed an environmental assessment that considers various methods of prophylactic protection for trees against the harmful effects of the Asian longhorned beetle. Based on our findings, we believe that the most effective prophylactic treatment available for trees appears to be the use of a soil-injected insecticide. Therefore, we are planning to conduct field tests on this method in the spring of 2000 to determine whether it can be a successful and efficient deterrent to the spread of the Asian longhorned beetle.

APHIS' review and analysis of the potential environmental impacts associated with these proposed field tests are documented in detail in an environmental assessment entitled "Asian Longhorned Beetle Field Trial" (October 1999). We are making this environmental assessment available to the public for review and comment. We will consider all comments that we receive by the date listed under the heading **DATES** at the beginning of this notice.

The environmental assessment may be viewed on the Internet at <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ead/alb/html>. You may request paper copies of the environmental assessment by calling or writing to the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. Please refer to the title of the environmental assessment when requesting copies. The environmental assessment is also available for review in our reading room (information on the location and hours of the reading room is listed under the heading **ADDRESSES** at the beginning of this notice).

The environmental assessment has been prepared in accordance with: (1) The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), (2) regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality for

implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), (3) USDA regulations implementing NEPA (7 CFR part 1), and (4) APHIS' NEPA Implementing Procedures (7 CFR part 372).

Done in Washington, DC, this 14th day of January 2000.

Craig A. Reed,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 00–1493 Filed 1–27–00; 11:53 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–U

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Utilities Service

National Power Cooperative; Notice of Intent

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to hold a public meeting and prepare an environmental assessment.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Rural Utilities Service (RUS), pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), and RUS Environmental Policies and Procedures (7 CFR part 1794) proposes to prepare an Environmental Assessment for possible financing assistance to National Power Cooperative, Inc. (NPC) to construct a 510 megawatt, natural gas fired combustion turbine electric generation plant in northwest Ohio.

MEETING INFORMATION: RUS will conduct a public meeting in an open house forum on Wednesday, February 16, 2000, from 6:30 p.m. until 8:30 p.m., at Delphos Jefferson Senior High School on Route 66 in Delphos, Ohio. All interested parties are invited to attend the meeting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Quigel, Engineering and Environmental Staff, Rural Utilities Service, at (202) 720–0468. Bob's E-mail address is: bquigel@rus.usda.gov. You can also contact Keith A. Crabtree of NPC at (614) 846–5757. Keith's email address is: kac@buckeyepower.com.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NPC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Ohio Rural Electric Cooperatives, proposes to construct the natural gas fired electric generation plant at one of two potential sites. One site is located in Van Wert County near Convoy, just southwest of the intersection of Mentzer Road and Shaner Road. The other site is located in Allen County, east of Cairo, north of

the Lincoln Highway between Stewart Road and Slabtown Road.

The proposed project will be composed of three gas fired turbine generation units with an output of 170 megawatts each. The entire plant will require approximately 30 acres. No major natural gas pipeline or electric transmission line improvements will be needed at either site beyond the proposed site boundaries. Specific details of the plant will be available at the scoping meeting.

Alternatives to be considered by RUS to constructing the generation facility proposed include: (a) No action, (b) Load management, (c) Purchased power, and (d) An alternative site location.

To be presented at the public scoping meeting will be a siting study and alternative evaluation study prepared by AEP Resources and Dames & Moore for NPC. The siting study and alternative evaluation study are available for public review at RUS in Room 2242, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC, and at the NPC headquarters located at 6677 Busch Boulevard, Columbus, Ohio. This document will also be available at the Lima Public Library, 650 W. Market St., Lima, Ohio (419–228–5113) and it's Cairo Branch, 519 Wall St., Cairo, Ohio (419–641–7744) and at the Brumback Library, 215 W. Main St. in Van Wert, Ohio (419–238–2168) and it's Convoy Branch, 116 E. Tully St., Convoy, Ohio (419–749–4000).

Government agencies, private organizations, and the public are invited to participate in the planning and analysis of the proposed project. Representatives of RUS and NPC will be available at the scoping meeting to discuss RUS' environmental review process, describe the project and alternatives under consideration, discuss the scope of environmental issues to be considered, answer questions, and accept oral and written comments. Written comments will be accepted for at least 30 days after the public scoping meeting.

From information provided in the siting study and alternative evaluation study, input that may be provided by government agencies, private organizations, and the public, NPC will prepare an environmental analysis to be submitted to RUS for review. RUS will use the environmental analysis to determine the significance of the impacts of the project and may adopt it as its environmental assessment of the project. RUS' environmental assessment of the project would be available for review and comment for 30 days.

Should RUS determine, based on the environmental assessment of the

project, that the impacts of the construction and operation of the plant would not be significant, it will prepare a finding of no significant impact. Public notification of a finding of no significant impact would be published in the **Federal Register** and in newspapers with a circulation in the project area.

Any final action by RUS related to the proposed project will be subject to, and contingent upon, compliance with environmental review requirements as prescribed by CEQ and RUS environmental policies and procedures.

Dated: January 24, 2000.

Glendon D. Deal,

Acting Director, Engineering and Environmental Staff.

[FR Doc. 00–2014 Filed 1–28–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–428–827, A–475–828, A–557–809, A–565–801]

Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigations: Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings From Germany, Italy, Malaysia and the Philippines

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 31, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For Germany: Carrie Blozy or Rick Johnson at (202) 482–0165 and (202) 482–3818, respectively; for Italy, Helen Kramer or Linda Ludwig at (202) 482–0405 and (202) 482–3833, respectively; for Malaysia, Becky Hagen or Rick Johnson at (202) 482–3362 and (202) 482–3818, respectively; for the Philippines, Fred Baker or Robert James at (202) 482–2924 and (202) 482–0649, respectively, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20230.

Initiation of Investigations

The Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (“URAA”). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are references to the provisions codified at 19 CFR part 351 (1999).

The Petition

On December 29, 1999, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") received a petition on stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Germany, Italy, Malaysia and the Philippines filed in proper form by Alloy Piping Products, Inc., Flowline Division, Markovitz Enterprises, Inc., Gerlin, Inc., and Taylor Forge ("petitioners"). On January 6, 2000, the Department requested clarification of certain areas of the petition and received a response on January 10, 2000.

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Act, petitioners allege that imports of stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Germany, Italy, Malaysia and the Philippines are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that such imports are materially injuring an industry in the United States.

The Department finds that petitioners filed this petition on behalf of the domestic industry because they are interested parties as defined in sections 771(9)(C) and (D) of the Act and they have demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the antidumping duty investigations they are requesting the Department to initiate (see "Determination of Industry Support for the Petition" below).

Scope of Investigations

For purposes of these investigations, the product covered is certain stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings. Certain stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings (pipe fittings) are under 14 inches in outside diameter (based on nominal pipe size), whether finished or unfinished. The product encompasses all grades of stainless steel and "commodity" and "specialty" fittings. Specifically excluded from the definition are threaded, grooved, and bolted fittings, and fittings made from any material other than stainless steel.

The fittings subject to these investigations are generally designated under specification ASTM A403/A403M, the standard specification for Wrought Austenitic Stainless Steel Piping Fittings, or its foreign equivalents (e.g., DIN or JIS specifications). This specification covers two general classes of fittings, WP and CR, of wrought austenitic stainless steel fittings of seamless and welded construction covered by the latest revision of ANSI B16.9, ANSI B16.11, and ANSI B16.28. Pipe fittings manufactured to specification ASTM A774, or its foreign equivalents, are also covered by these investigations.

These investigations do not apply to cast fittings. Cast austenitic stainless steel pipe fittings are covered by specifications A351/A351M, A743/743M, and A744/A744M.

The stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings subject to these investigations are currently classifiable under subheading 7307.23.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

During our review of the petition, we discussed the scope with the petitioners to insure that the scope in the petition accurately reflects the product for which they are seeking relief. Moreover, as discussed in the preamble to the Department's regulations (62 FR 27323), we are setting aside a period for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage. The Department encourages all parties to submit such comments by February 1, 2000. Comments should be addressed to Import Administration's Central Record Unit at Room 1870, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230. The period of scope consultations is intended to provide the Department with ample opportunity to consider all comments and consult with parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determination.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (1) At least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (2) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition.

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the "industry" as "the producers of a domestic like product." Thus, to determine whether the petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs the Department to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The International Trade Commission ("ITC"), which is responsible for determining whether "the domestic industry" has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both

the Department and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product (see section 771(10) of the Act), they do so for different purposes and pursuant to separate and distinct authority. In addition, the Department's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the domestic like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to the law.¹

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as "a product that is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title." Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is "the article subject to an investigation," *i.e.*, the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition. Moreover, petitioners do not offer a definition of domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigation.

In this case, the domestic like product referred to in the petition is the single domestic like product defined in the "Scope of Investigations" section, above. The Department has no basis on the record to find the petition's definition of the domestic like product to be inaccurate. No comments were received regarding this issue. The Department has, therefore, adopted the domestic like product definition set forth in the petition.

Moreover, the Department has determined that the petition and supplemental information to the petition contain adequate evidence of sufficient industry support; therefore, polling was not necessary. (See Attachment to the Initiation Checklist Re: Industry Support, January 18, 2000.) To the best of the Department's knowledge, producers supporting the petition with respect to each of the four countries represent over 50 percent of total production of the domestic like product. Additionally, no person who would qualify as an interested party pursuant to section 771(9)(A), (C), (D), (E) or (F) of the Act has expressed opposition to the petition.

Accordingly, the Department determines that these petitions are filed on behalf of the domestic industry

¹ See *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 642-44 (CIT 1988); *High Information Content Flat Panel Displays and Display Glass from Japan: Final Determination; Rescission of Investigation and Partial Dismissal of Petition*, 56 FR 32376, 32380-81 (July 16, 1991).

within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.

Export Price, Constructed Export Price, and Normal Value

The following are descriptions of the allegations of sales at less than fair value upon which the Department based its decision to initiate these investigations.

Petitioners relied upon price data (and in the case of Germany, also cost data) contained in confidential market research reports on Germany, Italy, Malaysia and the Philippines. At our request, petitioners arranged for the Department to contact the authors of the reports to verify the accuracy of the data, the methodologies used to collect the data, and the credentials of those gathering the market research. The Department's discussions with the authors of the market research reports are summarized in the following Memoranda to the File on file in the individual country case files in the Central Records Unit, Room B-099 of the Department:

- January 7, 2000, Telephone Call to Market Research Firm Regarding the AD Petition for Antidumping Investigation of Stainless Steel Butt-weld Pipe Fittings from Germany;
- January 7, 2000, Telephone Call to Market Research Firm Regarding the AD Petition for Antidumping Investigation of Stainless Steel Pipe Fittings from Italy;
- January 12, 2000, Telephone Call to Market Research Firm Regarding the AD Petition for Antidumping Investigation of Stainless Steel Pipe Fittings from Malaysia; and
- January 12, 2000, Telephone Call to Market Research Firm Regarding the AD Petition for Antidumping Investigation of Stainless Steel Pipe Fittings from the Philippines.

The Department has checked the methodologies employed by petitioners in calculating export price, constructed export price, normal value, cost and constructed value, and has not found any discrepancies between petitioners' methodologies and the Department's normal practice.

Germany

Petitioners identified Buttings Edelstahlrohre GMBH, Hage Fittings GMBH ("Hage"), Kremo-Werke Hermanns GMBH ("Kremo"), Nirobo Metal Verarbeitings GMBH ("Nirobo"), Uhlig-Rohrbogen GMBH ("Uhlig"), and Wilh. Schulz ("Schulz") as the known producers and exporters of subject merchandise from Germany to the United States. With respect to home market viability, credible information provided by the foreign market

researcher showed that home market sales were over 64 times the volume of exports to the United States in 1998 in the aggregate, and that domestic sales by each of the producers/exporters far exceeded exports to the United States. Therefore, the Department concluded that home market sales were sufficient to form a basis for NV, pursuant to section 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(II) of the Act.

Petitioners obtained home market prices for Schulz, Hage, Kremo, and Nirobo from foreign market research, contemporaneous with the pricing information used as the basis for constructed export price ("CEP"). However, due to the differences in German and U.S. specifications for subject merchandise, petitioners were unable to obtain any products offered for sale to customers in Germany which are either identical or similar to those sold to the United States. Additionally, as further explained below in the "Initiation of Cost Investigation" section, petitioners provided information demonstrating reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of pipe fittings sold in the home market were made at prices below the fully absorbed cost of production ("COP"), within the meaning of section 773(b) of the Act.

Pursuant to section 773(b)(3) of the Act, COP consists of the cost of manufacturing ("COM"), selling, general, and administrative expenses ("SG&A"), including financial expense, and packing costs. To calculate COP, petitioners based COM on their own production experience, adjusted for known differences between costs incurred to produce stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings in the United States and in Germany using publicly available data (e.g., company brochures, published industry standards, published industry statistics, trade journals, etc.) and foreign market research. The foreign market research provided information on the cost of raw materials in the home market. To calculate the SG&A components of COP, petitioners relied upon the information contained in the financial statements of a German stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings producer. Petitioners excluded packing from the calculation because they lacked the information to calculate an amount. We found this omission reasonable and conservative. After review, we relied on the cost data contained in the petition.

Based on our analysis, certain of the home market sales reported in the petition were shown to be made at prices below the cost of production (see Initiation of Cost Investigation, below). Therefore, petitioners based NV on the

constructed value ("CV"), pursuant to sections 773(a)(4) and 773(e) of the Act. Pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, CV consists of the COM, SG&A expenses, packing costs and profit of the merchandise. To calculate the COM, SG&A expenses, and packing costs for CV, petitioners followed the same methodology used to determine COP. We confirmed that this methodology was consistent with the statute. Petitioners also added to CV an amount for profit, pursuant to section 773(e)(2) of the Act. Profit was based upon the aforementioned German producer's financial statements.

Petitioners based CEP on six contemporaneous U.S. sales by Schulz to an unaffiliated purchaser. The terms of sale were f.o.b. Schulz U.S.A.'s (Schulz's subsidiary) warehouse. Petitioners calculated a net U.S. price for each sale by subtracting estimated costs for shipment from the factory in Germany to the port of export in Germany. Also, petitioners subtracted ocean freight and insurance, an amount for import duties based on the 1999 import duty rate of five percent of dutiable value, amounts for the U.S. harbor maintenance fee of 0.125 percent of dutiable value and the U.S. merchandise processing fee of 0.21 percent of dutiable value,² and U.S. inland freight costs from the port to Schulz U.S.A.'s warehouse. Finally, petitioners deducted U.S. indirect selling expenses incurred by Schulz U.S.A., Schulz's subsidiary in Houston, Texas, based on a petitioning firm's expenses.

Petitioners estimated dumping margins ranging from 8.35 percent to 76.24 percent. Should the need arise to use as facts available under section 776 of the Act any of this information in our preliminary or final determinations, we may re-examine the information and revise the margin calculations, if appropriate.

Initiation of Cost Investigation

As noted above, pursuant to section 773(b) of the Act, petitioners provided specific factual information demonstrating reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales in the German home market were made at prices below the fully absorbed COP and, accordingly, requested that the Department conduct a country-wide sales-below-COP investigation in connection with the requested antidumping investigation for Germany. The Statement of Administrative Action accompanying the URAA, H.R. Doc.

² See supplement to petition dated January 10, 2000, Exhibit G-8b.

103–412 (“SAA”), at 833, states that an allegation of sales below COP need not be specific to individual exporters or producers. According to the SAA, “Commerce will consider allegations of below-cost sales in the aggregate for a foreign country, just as Commerce currently considers allegations of sales at less than fair value on a country-wide basis for purposes of initiating an antidumping investigation.” *Id.*

Further, the SAA provides that:

new section 773(b)(2)(A) retains the current requirement that Commerce have ‘reasonable grounds to believe or suspect’ that below cost sales have occurred before initiating such an investigation. ‘Reasonable grounds’ * * * exist when an interested party provides specific factual information on costs and prices, observed or constructed, indicating that sales in the foreign market in question are at below-cost prices.

Id. Based upon the comparison of the adjusted prices from the petition for the representative foreign like products to their costs of production as discussed above, we find the existence of “reasonable grounds to believe or suspect” that sales of the foreign like product in Germany were made below the COP within the meaning of section 773(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act. Accordingly, the Department is initiating the requested country-wide cost investigation. (See country-specific section above and cost attachment to the initiation checklist.)

Italy

Petitioners identified Bassi Luigi & Co., Coprosider S.p.A., Curvinox, Gam Raccordi S.p.A., Nuova Steelcom S.r.L., Rivit S.p.A., and Vignatti Fitting S.r.L. as the known producers and exporters of the subject merchandise to the United States. Petitioners based NV on Italian home market prices. The foreign market researcher provided prices for sales by Coprosider S.p.A. to unaffiliated customers in Italy contemporaneous with the U.S. sales. With respect to home market viability, credible information provided by the foreign market researcher showed that home market sales were over 46 times the volume of exports to the United States in 1998 in the aggregate, and that domestic sales by each of the producers/exporters far exceeded exports to the United States. Therefore, the Department concluded that home market sales were sufficient to form a basis for NV, pursuant to section 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(II) of the Act.

Petitioners calculated net prices for sales in Italy by subtracting from the reported gross prices imputed credit expenses, based on the average payment period of 60 days reported by the

foreign market researcher and the average lending rate in Italy during the period of investigation (“POI”) of six percent, calculated from rates published in International Financial Statistics. Given that the foreign market researcher reported that the prices did not include delivery, petitioners did not deduct inland freight rates from the reported home market gross prices. In addition, they did not adjust the reported prices for differences in packing costs, adopting the conservative position that packing costs were the same for home market and U.S. sales.³

Petitioners converted home market prices quoted in lira per piece to U.S. dollars per piece by using the Euro/U.S. dollar exchange rate in effect multiplied by a fixed conversion rate for Italian lira/Euro during the period in which the U.S. sale occurred. The source for the exchange rates was the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Petitioners based export price (“EP”) on U.S. price quotes for pipe fittings manufactured by Coprosider offered for sale to an unaffiliated U.S. purchaser during the POI, prior to the date of importation. This information was obtained from a confidential source, attested to by an affidavit. Petitioners selected pipe fittings with specifications commonly exported to the United States. The terms of sale were CIF New Jersey, import duty paid. Petitioners subtracted estimated costs incurred to transport the subject merchandise from the factory to the port of export, as provided by the foreign market researcher. In addition, petitioners deducted a sales discount granted by the importer.

Petitioners estimated the cost of international freight based upon the difference between the CIF and U.S. Customs values reported in the official import statistics for January–September 1999. In addition, petitioners subtracted an amount for import duties based on the 1999 import duty rate of five percent of dutiable value, and amounts for the U.S. harbor maintenance fee of 0.125 percent of dutiable value and the U.S. merchandise processing fee of 0.21 percent of dutiable value. See supplement to petition, dated January 11, 2000.

Petitioners estimated dumping margins ranging from 61.41 percent to 86.88 percent. See supplement to petition dated January 11, 2000. Should the need arise to use, as facts available under section 776 of the Act, any of this information in our preliminary or final

determination, we may re-examine the information and revise the margin calculations, if appropriate.

Malaysia

Petitioners identified Amalgamated Industrial Stainless Steel, Schulz Malaysia, and Kanzen Tetsu as the known producers and exporters of the subject merchandise to the United States. Petitioners based NV on Malaysian home market prices. With respect to home market viability, petitioners concluded, based on information provided by the foreign market researcher and attested to by an affidavit, that each of the three companies had home market sales of pipe fittings greater than five percent of each company’s respective exports to the United States and, therefore, the volume of home market sales was sufficient to form a basis for NV pursuant to section 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(II) of the Act. See Declaration of (Foreign Market Researcher) Regarding Sales in Malaysia of Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings, Exhibit 1 of petitioners’ January 3, 2000 submission.

The foreign market researcher provided prices for sales to unaffiliated customers in Malaysia. Petitioners calculated net prices for sales in Malaysia by subtracting from the reported gross prices average freight costs and imputed credit expenses, the latter being based on the average payment period of 30 days reported by the foreign market researcher and the average lending rate in Malaysia during the POI of 7.64 percent, calculated from rates published in International Financial Statistics. Because the home market prices were obtained from end users, petitioners also subtracted a distributor mark-up of four percent from the normal value, which was based on foreign market research. Petitioners did not adjust the reported prices for differences in packing costs. See footnote 3, above. Finally, petitioners converted the home market prices from Malaysian Ringgits to U.S. dollars based on the average exchange rate of the month in which the U.S. sale took place, as published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Petitioners based U.S. price (in this case, EP) on sales to an unaffiliated U.S. purchaser by Kanzen Tetsu during the first and second quarters of 1999 prior to the date of importation, as obtained from a confidential source, attested to by an affidavit. The petitioners selected pipe fittings with specifications commonly exported to the United States. The terms of sale were delivered, duty paid, to the U.S. customers. Petitioners subtracted estimated costs

³ Export packing for steel products is normally more expensive than the packing required for domestic transportation.

incurred to transport the subject merchandise from the factory to the port of export, as provided by the foreign market researcher.

Petitioners estimated the cost of international freight based upon the difference between the CIF and U.S. Customs values reported in the official import statistics for January-September 1999. In addition, petitioners subtracted an amount for import duties based on the 1999 import duty rate of five percent of dutiable value, and amounts for the U.S. harbor maintenance fee of 0.125 percent of dutiable value and the U.S. merchandise processing fee of 0.21 percent of dutiable value. See supplement to petition dated January 10, 2000. Finally, petitioners subtracted a markup included in the reported price, as obtained from a confidential source, attested to by an affidavit.

Petitioners estimated dumping margins ranging from 39.6 to 60.1 percent. Should the need arise to use, as facts available under section 776 of the Act, any of this information in our preliminary or final determinations, we may re-examine the information and revise the margin calculations, if appropriate.

The Philippines

Petitioners identified two Philippine exporters and producers of stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings: Enlin Steel Corporation ("Enlin") and Tung Fong Industrial Co., Inc. ("Tung Fong"). Petitioners noted that, to the best of their knowledge, these two companies accounted for one hundred percent of the exports of subject merchandise from the Philippines. Petitioners obtained price quotes from Enlin and Tung Fong for stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings offered for sale to customers in the Philippines which were similar to those sold to the United States. Petitioners adjusted these prices for estimated freight costs and a distributor markup of five percent, since the sales prices were obtained from end-users. Petitioners did not calculate an imputed credit expense for the home market sales because the terms of payment were payment before delivery or cash on delivery. In addition, petitioners did not adjust the reported prices for differences in packing costs. See footnote 3, above. Finally, petitioners converted the home market prices from Philippine pesos to U.S. dollars based on the average exchange rate of the month in which the U.S. sale took place, as published in International Financial Statistics.

With respect to home market viability, petitioners determined, based on information provided by a foreign market researcher, that the volume of

Philippine home market sales was sufficient to form a basis for NV pursuant to section 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(II) of the Act.

Petitioners based EP for Tung Fong on either duty-paid, CIF price quotes made by Tung Fong to unaffiliated U.S. distributors or on ex-work sales. Petitioners based EP for Enlin on duty-paid CIF price quotes. For the U.S. sales whose terms were CIF duty paid, the petitioners made deductions for foreign inland freight, international freight and insurance, U.S. import duties, and imputed credit. For the ex-works sales, petitioners made adjustments for imputed credit. For sales made through distributors, petitioners made a deduction for the U.S. distributor's markup.

Petitioners estimated foreign inland freight based on freight rate and distance information provided by a foreign market researcher. They estimated international freight and insurance by calculating the difference between the CIF and U.S. Customs values reported in the official import statistics for January through September, 1999. They calculated the import duties based on the 1999 import duty rate of five percent of dutiable value. In addition, petitioners subtracted amounts for the U.S. harbor maintenance fee of 0.125 percent of dutiable value and the U.S. merchandise processing fee of 0.21 percent of dutiable value. See supplement to petition dated January 10, 2000, Exhibit P-1.

Petitioners calculated imputed credit expenses based on the average payment period of 90 days for sales made by Tung Fong and 30 days for sales made by Enlin, and the average lending rate in the United States of 7.88 percent for the POI as published in International Financial Statistics. They calculated the distributor's percentage markup based on the domestic industry's knowledge of the channels of distribution in the United States.

Petitioners estimated dumping margins ranging from 18.24 percent to 60.17 percent. Should the need arise to use as facts available under section 776 of the Act any of this information in our preliminary or final determinations, we may re-examine the information and revise the margin calculations, if appropriate.

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petition alleges that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, and is threatened with material injury, by reason of the individual and cumulated imports of the subject merchandise sold

at less than NV. Petitioners explained that the industry's injured condition is evident in the declining trends in (1) U.S. market share, (2) average unit sales values, (3) share of domestic consumption, (4) operating income, (5) employment, (6) output, (7) sales, and (8) capacity utilization.

The allegations of injury and causation are supported by relevant evidence including U.S. Customs import data, lost sales, and pricing information. The Department assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury and causation and determined that these allegations are supported by accurate and adequate evidence and meet the statutory requirements for initiation (see Attachments to Initiation Checklist, Re: Material Injury, January 18, 2000).

Initiation of Antidumping Investigations

Based upon our examination of the petition on pipe fittings from Germany, Italy, Malaysia and the Philippines, we find that the petition meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating antidumping duty investigations to determine whether imports of pipe fittings from Germany, Italy, Malaysia and the Philippines are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. Unless this deadline is extended, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act, a copy of the public version of the petition has been provided to the representatives of Germany, Italy, Malaysia and the Philippines. We will attempt to provide a copy of the public versions of each petition to each exporter named in the petition, as appropriate.

International Trade Commission Notification

We have notified the ITC of our initiations, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will determine, by no later than February 14, 2000, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of pipe fittings from Germany, Italy, Malaysia and the Philippines are causing material injury, or threatening to cause material injury, to a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination will result in these investigations being terminated; otherwise, these

investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: January 18, 2000.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 00-2015 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-844-802]

Amendment to Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Investigation on Uranium From Uzbekistan

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Amendment to the Agreement Between the United States Department of Commerce and the Republic of Uzbekistan Suspending the Antidumping Investigation on Uranium from Uzbekistan.

SUMMARY: On October 28, 1999, the Department of Commerce (the Department) and the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan) signed an Amendment to the Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Investigation on Uranium from Uzbekistan. This Amendment doubles the amount of Uzbek-origin uranium that may be imported into the United States for further processing prior to re-exportation. In addition, it lengthens the period of time uranium may remain in the United States for such processing to up to three years.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 28, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Doyle or Sally Gannon, AD/CVD Enforcement, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0159 or (202) 482-1374, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 16, 1992, the Department and Uzbekistan signed the Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Investigation on Uranium from Uzbekistan (Agreement). On October 30, 1992, the Agreement was published in the *Federal Register* (57 FR 49220, 49255). On September 30, 1994, the Department and Uzbekistan initialed an

amendment to modify the Appendix A price-tied quota contained in the original Agreement. The amendment was then released to interested parties for comment. The Department considered these comments and held further consultations with Uzbekistan. On July 21, 1995, the Department and Uzbekistan initialed an amendment similar to the previous amendment except that this amendment contained clauses which redefined Uzbek-origin uranium to include uranium mined in Uzbekistan and enriched in a third country. This amendment was also released to interested parties for comment, which were again considered by the Department. Subsequently, the Department and Uzbekistan negotiated an amendment based upon a different concept than the two amendments previously initialed. This amendment replaced the reference price calculation, and authorized, during the first and second years of the amendment, direct or indirect deliveries of up to 940,000 pounds U3O8 equivalent per year of Uzbek-origin natural uranium from Uzbekistan to the United States, provided that the latest price calculated pursuant to Section IV.C.1 was at or above \$12.00 per pound equivalent. Commencing with the third year (October 13, 1997), this amendment authorized Uzbekistan to make annual deliveries of uranium up to, but not exceeding, the levels in accordance with the production-tied quota table set forth in Appendix A. The amendment retained the provision redefining Uzbek-origin uranium to include uranium mined in Uzbekistan and enriched in a third country. On October 13, 1995, the Department and Uzbekistan signed a final Amendment to the Agreement which took effect immediately (60 FR 55005 (October 27, 1995)). On August 5, 1999, the Department released to interested parties for comment an additional amendment which the Department and Uzbekistan had initialed regarding the re-export provision of the Agreement. The amendment extended the 12-month limitation to up to 36 months and increased the amount of Uzbek uranium which could enter the United States for further processing from three million pounds U3O8 to six million pounds U3O8. The Department subsequently released the proposed amendment to interested parties for comment. No comments were received. The Department and Uzbekistan then signed the final amendment in its initialed form effective October 28, 1999. The text of this amendment follows in the Annex to this notice.

Dated: January 21, 2000.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement Group III.

ANNEX Amendment to the Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Investigation on Uranium From Uzbekistan

Consistent with the requirement of Section 734(l) of the U.S. Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to prevent the suppression or undercutting of price levels of domestic products in the United States, Section IV of the Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Investigation on Uranium from Uzbekistan, as amended on October 13, 1995, (the Agreement) is amended as set forth below. All other provisions of the Agreement, particularly Section VII, remain in force and apply to this Amendment.

1. The following paragraphs replace Section IV.H:

For purposes of permitting processing in the United States of uranium products from Uzbekistan, the Government of Uzbekistan may issue re-export certificates for import into the United States of Uzbek uranium products ("Uzbek Uranium") only where such imports to the United States are not for sale or ultimate consumption in the United States and where re-exports will take place within 12 months or within 36 months of the original entry into the United States as indicated by the importer of record at the time of entry. The date of original entry for Uzbek uranium shall be the date the Uzbek uranium is released by U.S. Customs for entry into the United States.

In no event shall an export certificate be endorsed by Uzbekistan for uranium products previously imported into the United States under such re-export certificate. Such re-export certificates will in no event be issued in amounts greater than one million pounds U3O8 equivalent per re-export certificate.

The importer of record must specify at the time of entry whether it will re-export the entered material under the 12-month limitation or under the 36-month limitation (which requires additional certifications as noted below).

Re-export certificates issued under the 12-month limitation shall not exceed three million pounds U3O8 equivalent at any one time.

Additional re-export certificates may be issued under the 36-month limitation as long as the total amount of uranium products entered pursuant to re-export certificates issued (under both the 12-month and 36-month limitations) does not exceed six million pound U3O8 equivalent at any one time.

For re-exports entered under the 36-month limitation, the importer of record must provide the Department with the following at the time of entry: (1) Certification that it will ensure re-exportation within 36 months of entry into the United States; (2) certification from the end-user that the uranium products will not be sold, loaned, swapped, used as loan repayments, or utilized other than for re-export in accordance with Section IV.H of the suspension agreement; and (3) certification from the U.S. convertor and/or enricher and/

or fabricator, as applicable, that the uranium products will not be sold, loaned, swapped, used as loan repayments, or utilized other than for re-export in accordance with Section IV.H of the suspension agreement while held at the respective entity's facility. Liquidation will be suspended for all such entries of uranium products which are covered by the 36-month re-export certificates. Suspension of liquidation will be continued for each such entry until all uranium products covered by the respective entries are re-exported and the Department of Commerce has notified Customs that the relevant entries may be liquidated.

If uranium products from Uzbekistan are: (A) If subject to the 12-month limitation, not re-exported within 12 months; (B) if subject to the 36-month limitation, not re-exported within 36 months, or (C) if subject to the 36-month limitation, sold, loaned, swapped, used as loan repayments, or utilized other than for re-export in accordance with Section IV.H of the Agreement, the Department will refer the matter to Customs or the Department of Justice for further action and the United States will promptly notify the Government of Uzbekistan and the two governments shall enter into consultations. If the uranium products are not re-exported within 3 months of the referral to Customs or the Department of Justice and the problem has not been resolved to the mutual satisfaction of both the United States and the Government of Uzbekistan, the volume of the uranium products entered pursuant to the re-export certificate may be counted against the export limit in effect at such time, or, if there is insufficient quota, the first available quota. This volume may be restored to the export limit if the product is subsequently re-exported.

The Parties agree that this Amendment constitutes an integral part of the Agreement. The English language version of this Amendment shall be controlling.

Signed on this 28th day of October, 1999.
For the Government of Uzbekistan:

Nicholay Kuchersky,
General Director, Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat.

For the United States Department of Commerce:

Robert S. LaRussa,
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 00-2016 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Environmental Technologies Trade Advisory Committee (ETTAC)

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, US Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Recruitment for Additional Members for ETTAC.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Technologies Trade Advisory Committee (ETTAC) was established by Charter pursuant to the Jobs Through Trade Expansion Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 2151). The ETTAC is administered by the U.S. Department of Commerce under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). The ETTAC was established on May 31, 1994; it was rechartered on June 4, 1996, and on July 15, 1998, for two years.

The ETTAC advises the Environmental Trade Working Group of the Trade Promotion Coordination Committee (TPCC) through the Secretary of Commerce. A Recommendations Report was presented to the Secretary of Commerce in October, 1996; in March 1999, a white paper on Impediments to Environmental Trade was presented to the TPCC. Additional reports will be presented regularly.

The Department of Commerce is seeking additional candidates from medium and large sized business from the following subsectors of the environmental industry:

- (1) Analytic Services
- (2) Trade Associations focused on international markets
- (3) Air Pollution Control/ Monitoring Equipment
- (4) Process and Prevention Technologies
- (5) Environmental Energy Sources
- (6) Solid and Hazardous Waste Equipment and Management

Committee members serve in a representative capacity, and must be able to generally represent the views and interests of a certain subsector. We are seeking CEO, President, Executive Vice President and International Management level candidates.

Please send a fact sheet on your company that details your company's activity in the subsector listed above, as well as a short biographical sketch on the executive who wishes to become a candidate. Materials can be faxed to the number listed below.

Deadline: This request will be open for three weeks from the date of publication of the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Office of Environmental Technologies Exports, Room 1003, US Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution, NW, Washington, DC 20230; Phone 202-482-5225.

Materials may be faxed to 202-482-5665, attention Sage Chandler

Dated: January 20, 2000.

E. Sage Chandler,

Office of Environmental Technologies Exports.

[FR Doc. 00-2047 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-25-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Environmental Technologies Trade Advisory Committee (ETTAC)

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Technologies Trade Advisory Committee will hold a plenary meeting from 9:30 AM to 3:00 PM on February 17, 2000. The ETTAC was created on May 31, 1994, to advise the U.S. government on policies and programs to expand U.S. exports of environmental products and services.

DATE AND PLACE: February 17, 2000. The meeting will take place in Room 6800 of the Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

The plenary meeting will include an update of the WTO ATL process, a full committee strategy session and review the objectives and agendas of its subcommittee working groups: Market Access, Trade Impediments, Government Resources, Finance, Water, and Energy.

This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Jane Siegel, Department of Commerce, Office of Environmental Technologies Exports. Phone: 202-482-5225

Dated: January 20, 2000.

E. Sage Chandler,

Office of Environmental Technologies Exports.

[FR Doc. 00-2046 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration****DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****Fish and Wildlife Service****[I.D. 011300C]****Availability of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Receipt of an Application for Incidental Take Permits for the Tacoma Water Department, Green River Watershed, Habitat Conservation Plan, King County, Washington**

AGENCIES: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce; Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Interior.

ACTION: Notice of application and availability for public comment.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that the City of Tacoma, Public Utilities, Water Division (Tacoma Water), has submitted an application to NMFS and FWS (the Services) for incidental take permits (Permits) pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). As required by section 10(a)(2)(B) of the Act, Tacoma Water has also prepared a habitat conservation plan (Plan) designed to minimize and mitigate any such take of endangered or threatened species. The Permit application is related to water storage and withdrawal from the Green River, and forest management activities in the Green River Watershed, located in south King County, Washington. The proposed Permits would authorize the take of the following endangered or threatened species incidental to otherwise lawful management activities: gray wolf (*Canis lupus*); bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*); marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus marmoratus*); northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*); and, Puget Sound chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*). Tacoma Water is also seeking coverage for 25 currently unlisted species (including anadromous and resident fish) under specific provisions of the Permits, should these species be listed in the future. The duration of the proposed Permits and Plan is 50 years.

The Permit application includes the proposed Plan; and a proposed Implementing Agreement. The Services also announce the availability of a draft

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Permit application.

This notice is provided pursuant to section 10(a) of the Act, and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations. The Services are furnishing this notice in order to allow other agencies and the public an opportunity to review and comment on these documents. All comments received will become part of the public record and will be available for review pursuant to section 10(c) of the Act.

DATES: Written comments on the Permit application, Draft EIS, Plan, and Implementing Agreement must be received from interested parties no later than March 14, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Requests for documents on CD ROM should be made by calling the Fish and Wildlife Service at 360/534-9330. Hardbound copies are also available for viewing, and partial or complete duplication, at the following libraries: Olympia Timberland Library, Reference Desk, 313 8th Avenue SE, Olympia, WA, 360/352-0595; Tacoma Main Public Library, 1102 Tacoma Avenue South, Tacoma, WA, 253/591-5666; Enumclaw City Library, 1700 1st Street, Enumclaw, WA, 360/825-2938; Auburn Public Library, 808 9th Street SE, Auburn, WA, (253)931-3918; and Seattle Public Library, Government Publications Desk, 1000 4th Avenue, Seattle, WA, 206/386-4636. The documents are also available electronically on the World Wide Web at <http://www.r1.fws.gov/>.

Comments and requests for information should be directed to Tim Romanski, Project Biologist, Fish and Wildlife Service, 510 Desmond Drive, SE., Suite 102, Lacey, WA, 98503-1273, (telephone: 360/753-5823; facsimile: 360/534-9331), or Mike Grady, Project Biologist, National Marine Fisheries Service, 510 Desmond Drive, SE., Suite 103, Lacey, WA, 98503-1273 (telephone: 360/753-6052; facsimile: 360/753-9517). Comments and materials received will also be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours by calling 360/534-9330.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 9 of the Act and Federal regulations prohibit the "taking" of a species listed as endangered or threatened. The term "take" is defined under the Act to mean harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. FWS defines harm to include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns,

including breeding, feeding, and sheltering (50 CFR 17.3). NMFS defines harm to include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures fish or wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, spawning, rearing, feeding, and sheltering (64 FR 60727, November 8, 1999).

The Services may issue permits, under limited circumstances, to take listed species incidental to, and not the purpose of, otherwise lawful activities. FWS regulations governing permits for endangered species are promulgated in 50 CFR 17.22; and, regulations governing permits for threatened species are promulgated in 50 CFR 17.32. NMFS regulations governing permits for threatened and endangered species are promulgated at 50 CFR 222.307.

Background

Tacoma Water owns and conducts management activities in the Green River Watershed, in King County, Washington. These activities are as follows: (1) a water diversion dam and associated facilities (Headworks) on the Green River; (2) approximately 14,888 acres of land upstream of the diversion dam on both sides of the River; and, (3) a well field (North Fork Well Field) located approximately 8 kilometers (5 miles) upstream of the Headworks. Tacoma Water operates and manages the Headworks, watershed lands, and the North Fork Well Field as the principal source of municipal and industrial water for the City of Tacoma and portions of Pierce and King Counties. Howard Hanson Dam (Dam) and Howard Hanson Reservoir (Reservoir), owned and operated by the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), are also located on the Green River, upstream of the Headworks. City lands in the watershed are adjacent to the Dam and Reservoir on all sides.

Current trends in population growth within the Puget Sound region create a need for Tacoma Water to explore possibilities for increasing its water supply capabilities. To meet forecasted demands, Tacoma Water has developed two separate but related proposals. The first of these, the Second Supply Project, involves improvements at the Headworks and the construction of a 33.5-mile long pipeline from the Headworks to the City of Tacoma. Upstream fish passage around the Headworks and the Dam will be provided by the City of Tacoma as partial mitigation for the Second Supply Project. This project is the subject of a State Environmental Policy Act review in the document entitled "Final

Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Second Supply Project, October 18, 1994," prepared by Tacoma Water. The second related proposal was developed in conjunction with the Corps, and in cooperation with the Services, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Ecology, and the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, to increase the volume of water stored behind the Dam during non-flood control periods (*i.e.* late spring, summer and early fall). Known as the Additional Water Storage Project (AWSP), this plan incorporates restoration and mitigation measures (including downstream fish passage) to alleviate the historical barrier to migrating salmon created by the Corps' Dam. The size of the Dam will not change as a result of the AWSP. This AWSP is the subject of a NEPA review in the document entitled "Additional Water Storage Project, Final Feasibility Study Report and Final Environmental Impact Statement, Howard Hanson Dam, Green River, Washington, August, 1998," prepared by the Seattle District of the Corps.

Tacoma Water's activities associated with water withdrawal and water supply, and forest management and timber harvest have the potential to impact species subject to protection under the Act. Section 10 of the Act contains provisions for the issuance of incidental take permits to non-Federal landowners for the take of endangered and threatened species, provided the take is incidental to otherwise lawful activities, and will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the species in the wild. In addition, the applicant must prepare and submit to the Services for approval a habitat conservation plan containing a strategy for minimizing and mitigating all take associated with the proposed activities to the maximum extent practicable. The applicant must also ensure that adequate funding for the habitat conservation plan will be provided.

Tacoma Water has developed a Plan with technical assistance from the Services, to obtain Permits for their activities in the Green River Watershed. Activities proposed for coverage under the Permits include the following.

(1) Water withdrawal at the Headworks for Municipal and Industrial Water Supply, which will reduce flows and have concomitant habitat effects downstream and include the bypass of fish at the Headworks intake, and inundate the small impoundment area.

(2) Water withdrawal from the North Fork Well Field for Municipal and Industrial Water Supply, which will potentially reduce flows in the North Fork Green River above the Howard Hanson Reservoir.

(3) Construction of Headworks improvements (anticipated to occur during a 2 year period). Such construction will cause: (a) bypassing of fish at the Headworks intake during construction; (b) raising the existing diversion dam by approximately 6.5 feet which will extend the inundation pool to about 2,570 feet upstream of the Headworks diversion; (c) realigning and enlarging the existing intake and adding upgraded fish screens and bypass facilities for downstream passage; (d) reshaping the Green River channel downstream of the existing diversion to accommodate the installation of an efficient trap-and-haul facility for upstream fish passage; (e) installation of a new trap-and-haul facility for upstream fish passage; and, (f) installation, monitoring and maintenance of the instream structures in the impoundment for the Headworks dam raise fisheries mitigation.

(4) Operation of a downstream fish bypass facility at the Headworks.

(5) Watershed forest management activities, consisting of: (a) watershed patrol and inspection; (b) forest road construction, maintenance, and use; (c) forest road culvert removal, replacement, and maintenance; (d) timber harvest and hauling; and, (e) silvicultural activities (*e.g.*, planting, thinning, and inventorying trees).

(6) Monitoring of downstream fish passage through a proposed fish passage facility at the Howard Hanson Dam, associated with the AWSP.

(7) Monitoring and maintenance of AWSP fish habitat restoration projects and AWSP fish and wildlife habitat mitigation projects.

(8) Potential restoration of anadromous fish above the Howard Hanson Dam by trapping and hauling of adults returning to the Headworks, and possible planting of hatchery juveniles if found to be beneficial to restoration.

The Services formally initiated an environmental review of the project through a **Federal Register** notice on August 21, 1998 (63 FR 44918), which announced a 30-day public scoping period. A second **Federal Register** notice was published following the scoping period on January 20, 1999 (64 FR 3066), announcing the decision to

prepare an EIS. Following this announcement a draft EIS was prepared.

The analyses in the draft EIS are done in two parts; one covering the alternatives for water withdrawal activities, and the other covering alternatives for land management activities in the upper watershed. Three water withdrawal alternatives are analyzed in detail, including: (1) the no action alternative; (2) the proposed Plan alternative; and, (3) an alternative involving the construction of a new water withdrawal facility approximately 30 miles downstream of the existing Tacoma Water's Headworks. Four additional water withdrawal options were identified during scoping, but they are not analyzed in detail as alternatives to the proposed action because they would not accomplish Tacoma Water's objective of meeting current and future water demands, and/or because highly speculative information would be required to adequately analyze impacts.

Three alternatives are analyzed for Tacoma Water's watershed land management, including: (1) the no action alternative; (2) the proposed Habitat Conservation Plan alternative; and, (3) a no commercial timber harvest alternative. One additional watershed management option was identified during public scoping, but it was not analyzed in detail as an alternative to the proposed action because it would not accomplish Tacoma Water's objective of managing its watershed lands to protect water quality.

This notice is provided pursuant to section 10(a) of the Act, and NEPA regulations. The Services will evaluate the application, associated documents, and comments submitted thereon to determine whether the application meets the requirements of the Act and NEPA. If it is determined that the requirements are met, Permits will be issued for the incidental take of all covered species. The final Permit decisions will be made no sooner than 60 days from the date of this notice.

Dated: January 3, 2000.

Thomas Dwyer,

Acting Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 1, Portland, Oregon.

Dated: January 24, 2000.

Wanda L. Cain,

Chief, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 00-2011 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODES 3510-22-F, 4310-55-F

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

[I.D. 011200A]

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Shrimp Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Scoping Meetings

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of scoping meetings; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) will conduct scoping meetings to receive comments on a Draft Options Paper for Amendment 10 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Shrimp Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico (Shrimp Amendment 10).

DATES: Written comments will be accepted until 5 p.m. on March 6, 2000. The scoping meetings will be held from February 2 through February 10, 2000. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for specific dates and times.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, 3018 U.S. Highway 301, North, Suite 1000, Tampa, Florida 33619; telephone: (813) 228-2815. Copies of the Draft Options Paper are also available from the Council.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Richard Leard, Senior Fishery Biologist, Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council; telephone: (813) 228-2815.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The scoping meetings will be convened to receive comments on the need for additional bycatch reduction requirements for the shrimp fishery in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) south and east of 85°30' W. long. Amendment 9 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Shrimp Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico (FMP), approved by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on July 30, 1997, and implemented by final rule on May 14, 1998 (April 14, 1998; 63 FR 18139), required the use of a NMFS-certified bycatch reduction device (BRD) in shrimp trawls used in the EEZ from Cape San Blas, Florida (85°30' W. long.) to the Texas/Mexico border and provided for the certification of the Fisheye BRD in the 30 mesh position. The purpose of this action was to reduce the bycatch mortality of juvenile red snapper by 44 percent from the average

mortality for the years 1984-89. Amendment 9 to the FMP exempted shrimp trawls fishing for royal red shrimp outside of 100 fathoms, as well as groundfish and butterfly trawls. It also excluded small try nets and no more than two ridged frame roller trawls that do not exceed 16 feet (4.9 m). Amendment 9 to the FMP did not require BRDs south and east of 85°30' West long. because few juvenile red snapper were found as bycatch in this area. Because of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act's requirement to reduce bycatch to the extent practicable, the Council is considering the need for additional measures to reduce bycatch.

Scoping meetings for the Draft Options Paper on Shrimp Amendment 10 will begin at 7:00 p.m. and end at 10:00 p.m. at all of the following locations:

1. Wednesday, February 2, 2000—Harbormaster's Office, 1407 Main Street, Palacios, TX 77465;

2. Thursday, February 3, 2000—Port Isabel Community Center, 213 Yturria, Port Isabel, TX 78578;

3. Monday, February 7, 2000—Holiday Inn La Concha Hotel, 430 Duval Street, Key West, FL 33040;

4. Tuesday, February 8, 2000—Edison Community College, Hendry Hall—K143—Parking Lot 8—Lee County Campus, 8099 College Parkway, Fort Myers, FL 33919;

5. Wednesday, February 9, City Hall Auditorium, 300 Municipal Drive, Madeira Beach, FL 33708; and

6. Thursday, February 10, 2000—Apalachicola Reserve Visitors Center, 261 7th Street, Apalachicola, FL 32320.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Anne Alford at the Council (see **ADDRESSES**).

Dated: January 27, 2000.

Bruce C. Morehead,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.
[FR Doc. 00-2113 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-F

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers****Release of Remedial Investigation (RI), Feasibility Study (FS), and Proposed Plan (PP) for Cleanup of Radiological Contamination at the Madison Site for Public Review**

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, DOD.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The St. Louis District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), in consultation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), propose to clean up contaminants resulting from the extrusion of uranium metal at the Madison Site. This site is one of several being addressed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Alternatives, which identify the range of cleanup options, have been developed and evaluated in the Madison Site Feasibility Study (FS). USACE has identified Alternative 4 as the preferred remediation alternative described in the Proposed Plan (PP) based on the information available at this time. The final decision on the remedy to be implemented will be documented in a Record Decision (ROD) only after consideration of all comments received and any new information presented.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Questions regarding the Madison RI/FS/PP may be directed to Mr. Lou Dell'Orco, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, FUSRAP Project Office, 9170 Latty Avenue, Berkeley, Missouri 63134, by phone (314) 524-4083, or by e-mail at Louis.A.Dellorco@mvs02.usace.army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**1. Proposed Action**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), St. Louis District, is issuing the Remedial Investigation (RI), Feasibility Study (FS), and Proposed Plan (PP) for public comment. The site became contaminated as a result of activities in support of the nation's early atomic energy program. During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the site was used to perform extrusions of uranium metal and straightening of extruded uranium rods for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). The cleanup of this site is being managed by the Corps of Engineers under the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

(FUSRAP). The alternatives evaluated in the Feasibility Study are summarized in the Proposed Plan.

2. Project Alternatives

a. Alternative 1—No Action

Mandated by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), periodic environmental monitoring would be conducted, but no remedial action would be conducted.

b. Alternative 2—Institutional Controls

Institutional controls would be implemented to prevent unacceptable exposures to site contamination.

c. Alternative 3—Containment

Alternative 3 incorporates containment, institutional controls, and environmental monitoring to prevent contaminants from becoming mobilized and reduce the potential for direct exposure. Under this alternative, accessible contamination at the 25-foot and 36-foot levels and the beams in the high bay that are accessible from the windows would be fixed in place. When use of the building is discontinued, radiological controls would be provided for decontamination prior to demolition.

d. Alternative 4—Decontamination of Accessible Surfaces and Release of Building

This alternative includes decontamination of accessible contamination at the 25-foot and 36-foot levels and the beams in the high bay that are accessible from the window. Inaccessible areas are defined as those surfaces that cannot be accessed either from the high-bay crane or through windows. Inaccessible areas include the high bay areas above the 36-foot level and select other areas around live power lines.

3. Scoping Process

Federal, state and local agencies, and interested individuals are invited to participate in the scoping process to determine the range of issues and alternatives to be addressed. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will hold a public meeting to receive oral and written comments at the Madison City Hall at 615 Madison Avenue in Madison, Illinois on Thursday, February 17th, from 5 to 9 p.m. In addition, written comments will be accepted during the 30-day period following the Remedial Investigation (RI) and FS/PP release by Ms. Sharon R. Cotner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, FUSRAP Project Office, 9170 Latty Avenue, Berkeley, Missouri 63134.

Please call (314) 524-4083 for further information.

4. Availability of the RI/FS/PP

Copies of the RI/FS/PP are available for review starting on or about January 28, 2000 until February 28, 2000 during business hours at the following locations: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, FUSRAP Project Office, 9170 Latty Avenue, Berkeley, Missouri 63134; or the Madison Public Library, 1700 5th Street, Madison, Illinois 62060, (618) 876-8448.

Written comments will be accepted during the 30-day period following FS/PP release at FUSRAP Project Office at the above address. Oral comments may be provided at the Public Meeting on Thursday, February 17th, from 5 to 9 p.m. at the Madison City Hall at 615 Madison Avenue in Madison, Illinois. Please contact the Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, FUSRAP Project Office for more information at (314) 524-4083.

Availability of RI/FS/PP.

Louis A. Dell'Orco,

FUSRAP Project Manager.

[FR Doc. 00-2037 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-55-M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Sunshine Act Meeting; Notice of Change in Commission Meeting

January 27, 2000.

Take notice that, pursuant to Section 3(e)(2) of the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(2), and Section 375.204(a)(3) of the Commission's Regulations 18 CFR 375.204(a)(3), Commission meeting previously scheduled for Wednesday, January 26, 2000, at 10 a.m., Room 2C, 888 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20426, has been rescheduled for 11 a.m. on Thursday, January 27, 2000, due to the closure of all Federal Government Offices in Washington, DC on January 25 and 26, 2000.

David P. Boergers

Secretary,

[FR Doc. 00-2058 Filed 1-27-00; 11:37 am]

BILLING CODE 6717-01-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[ER-FRL-6250-5]

Environmental Impact Statements; Notice of Availability

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY: Office of Federal Activities, General Information (202) 564-7167 OR www.epa.gov/oeca/ofa. Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements filed January 17, 2000 through January 21, 2000 pursuant to 40 CFR 1506.9.

Due to inclement weather in the Metropolitan Area (DC, MD and VA) the Federal Government was shutdown. The Federal Register (FR) Report which should have appeared in the January 28, 2000 FR was not published. The 45-day comment period and the 30-day wait period are still calculated from January 28, 2000.

EIS No. 200011, FINAL EIS, COE, NY, NJ, New York and New Jersey Harbor Navigation Study, Identify, Screen and Select Navigation Channel Improvements, NY and NJ, Due: February 28, 2000, Contact: Jenine Gallo (212) 264-0912.

EIS No. 200012, DRAFT EIS, FHW, WV, King Coal Highway Project Construction, from the vicinity of Williamson to the vicinity of Bluefield, COE Section 404 Permit, Mingo, McDowell Mercer, and Wyoming Counties, WV, Due: March 31, 2000, Contact: Thomas J. Smith (304) 347-5928.

EIS No. 200013, DRAFT EIS, FHW, MO, US 65 Improvements, from County Road 65-122 South to Route EE Intersection south of Buffalo, COE Section 404 Permit, Dallas County, MO, Due: March 13, 2000, Contact: Don Neumann (573) 636-7104.

EIS No. 200014, FINAL SUPPLEMENT, FTA, PR, Tren Urbano Transit Project, Updated Information for the Minillas Extension, Construction and Operation, San Juan Metropolitan Area, Funding, NPDES Permit, US Coast Guard Permit and COE Section 10 and 404 Permits, PR, Due: February 28, 2000, Contact: Mr. Alex Mc Neil (404) 562-3511.

EIS No. 200015, FINAL EIS, BLM, NM, New Mexico Standards for Public Land Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management, Implementation, NM, Due: February 28, 2000, Contact: J. W. Whitney (505) 438-7438.

EIS No. 200016, DRAFT EIS, AFS, ID, Whiskey Campo Resource Management Project, Implementation, Elmore County, ID, Due: March 13, 2000, Contact: Dave Rittenhouse (208) 373-4100.

EIS No. 200017, FINAL EIS, FHW, WA, WA-16/Union Avenue Vicinity to WA-302 Vicinity of Tacoma Improvements, Construction, Funding, Coast Guard Permit, COE Section 10 and 404 Permits, Pierce County, WA, Due: February 28, 2000, Contact: James Leonard (360) 753-9408.

EIS No. 200018, DRAFT EIS, IBR, CA, Salton Sea Restoration Project, Implementation, COE Section 404 Permit, Riverside and Imperial Counties, CA, Due: April 26, 2000, Contact: Bill Steele (702) 293-8129.

EIS No. 200019, DRAFT EIS, AFS, AK, Emerald Bay Timber Sale, Implementation, Ketchikan-Misty Fjords Ranger District, Tongass National Forest, U.S. Coast Guard Bridge Permit, NPDES Permit, and COE Section 10 and 404 Permits, Cleveland Peninsula, AK, Due: April 15, 2000, Contact: Jerry Ingersoll (907) 228-4100.

Dated: January 27, 2000.

B. Katherine Biggs,

Associate Director, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 00-2110 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[ER-FRL-6250-6]

Environmental Impact Statements and Regulations; Availability of EPA Comments

Availability of EPA comments prepared January 10, 2000 Through January 14, 2000 pursuant to the Environmental Review Process (ERP), under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act and Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act as amended. Requests for copies of EPA comments can be directed to the Office of Federal Activities at (202) 564-7167. An explanation of the ratings assigned to draft environmental impact statements (EISs) was published in FR dated April 9, 1999 (63 FR 17856).

Draft EISs

ERP No. D-AFS-L65333-OR Rating EC2, Five Rivers Watershed Landscape Management Project, To Restore Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitat, Special-Use-Permit, Siuslaw National Forest, Waldport Ranger District, Lincoln and Lane Counties, OR.

Summary: EPA expressed concerns regarding potential water quality impacts from roads, increased logging, and entry into riparian buffers. EPA

requested the Forest Service discuss these concerns in the FEIS.

ERP No. D-BLM-G65071-NM Rating LO, Albuquerque Field Office Riparian and Aquatic Habitats Management, To Restore and Protect, Rio Puerco Resource Management Plan Amendment (RMPA), Cibola, Sandoval, McKinley, Rio Arriba, Bernalillo, Valencia and Santa Fe Counties, NM.

Summary: Because the EIS is programmatic in content and the alternatives considered promote environmental enhancement, EPA has limited its review to insure that the DEIS meets the minimal administrative and procedural requirements established by the NEPA and CEQ Regulations and finds the DEIS to satisfy these requirements and takes no position on the preferred action or the alternatives.

ERP No. D-BLM-G65073-NM Rating LO, Farmington Field Office Riparian and Aquatic Habitat Management, To Restore and Protect, Farmington Riparian and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan, San Juan, McKinley, Rio Arriba and Sandoval Counties, NM.

Summary: Since the EIS is programmatic in content and the alternatives considered promote environmental enhancement, EPA Region 6 has limited its review to ensure that the DEIS meets the minimal administrative and procedural requirements established by NEPA and CEQ Regulations. EPA's limited review finds the DEIS to satisfy these requirements and takes no position on the preferred action or the alternatives.

ERP No. D-FRC-F03007-00 Rating EO2, TriState Pipeline Project, Construction and Operation of Natural Gas Pipeline Facilities, Docket Nos.: CP99-61-000, CP99-62-000, CP99-63-000 and CP99-64-000, Presidential Permit, IL, IN and MI.

Summary: EPA expressed environmental objections with the project. The issues raised include alternatives evaluation, waterbody crossings, sole source aquifer, wetland and woodland impacts and mitigation.

ERP No. D-FRC-J05079-00 Rating EC2, Cabinet Gorge (No. 2058-014) and Noxon Rapids (No. 2075-014) Hydroelectric Project, Relicensing, MT and ID.

Summary: EPA expressed environmental concerns regarding continuation of potential adverse impacts to bull trout, and bank and shoreline erosion and aquatic habitat degradation that results from project operations. EPA also believes further information is needed to explain why a minimum flow release from Noxon Rapids Dam was not recommended.

EPA believes the USFWS recommended terms and conditions to protect the bull trout should be included as license conditions, and that corrective actions need to be developed to address bank and shoreline erosion problems.

ERP No. D-NPS-H65007-KS Rating LO, Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve General Management Plan, Implementation, Flint Hills Region, Chase County, KS.

Summary: EPA had a lack of objections to the proposed project.

Final EISs

ERP No. F-FHW-C40142-NY US-20/ Broadway (Transit Road to Lancaster East Village Line) Reconstruction, Funding, COE Section 10 and 404 Permit, in the Villages of Depew and Lancaster, Erie County, NY.

Summary: EPA has no further issues with the project.

ERP No. F-FHW-F40365-WI US 151 Highway Project, from Dickeyville to Belmont, Improvements, Funding and COE Section 404 Permit, Grant and Lafayette Counties, WI.

Summary: The FEIS addressed EPA's previous comments on wetlands, floodplains and other resources.

Dated: January 27, 2000.

B. Katherine Biggs,

Associate Director, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 00-2111 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPTS-44653; FRL-6489-3]

TSCA Chemical Testing; Receipt of Test Data

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces EPA's receipt of test data on N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) (CAS No. 872-50-4). These data were submitted pursuant to an enforceable testing consent agreement/order issued by EPA under section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information contact: Joseph S. Carra, Deputy Director, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (7401), Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460 telephone numbers: (202) 554-1404 and TDD:

(202) 554-0551; e-mail address: TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.

For technical information contact: Robert Jones, Chemical Control Division (7405), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Bldg., 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 260-8130; fax number: (202) 401-3672; e-mail address: ccd.citb@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does This Action Apply to Me?

This action is directed to the public in general. This action may, however, be of interest to those persons who are concerned about data on health and/or environmental effects and other characteristics of this chemical. Since other entities may also be interested, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the technical person listed under "FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT."

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of This Document or Other Related Documents?

1. *Electronically.* You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet Home Page at <http://www.epa.gov/>. To access this document, on the Home Page select "Laws and Regulations" and then look up the entry for this document under "Federal Register—Environmental Documents." You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/>.

2. *In person.* The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number OPPTS-44653. The official record consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received during an applicable comment period, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as confidential business information (CBI). This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic

comments submitted during an applicable comment period, is available for inspection in the TSCA Nonconfidential Information Center, North East Mall Rm. B-607, Waterside Mall, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC. The Center is open from noon to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Center is (202) 260-7099.

II. Test Data Submissions

Under 40 CFR 790.60, all TSCA section 4 enforceable consent agreements/orders must contain a statement that results of testing conducted pursuant to enforceable consent agreements/orders will be announced to the public in accordance with section 4(d) of TSCA.

Test data for N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) were submitted by the NMP Producers Group on behalf of the member companies: Lyondell Chemical Company (formerly ARCO Chemical Company), BASF Corporation, and ISP Management Company, Inc. These data were submitted pursuant to a TSCA section 4 enforceable consent agreement/order and were received by EPA on November 23, 1999. The submission includes a final report entitled "N-Methylpyrrolidone - Carcinogenicity study in B6C3F1 mice; Administration in the diet for 18 months." NMP is an inert, stable, polar solvent that is used in a wide variety of processes. Its commercial uses result from its strong and frequently selective solvent power. One of the major uses of NMP is the extraction of aromatics from lubricating oils. It is also used as a medium for polymerization and as a solvent for finished polymers. It is the preferred solvent in a variety of chemical reactions and the manufacture of numerous chemical intermediates and products such as plastics, surface coatings, and pesticides. An important use of this chemical is as a substitute for methylene chloride in paint strippers. NMP is also used in the recovery and purification of acetylenes, olefins, and diolefins, in the removal of sulfur compounds from natural and refinery gasses, and in the dehydration of natural gas.

EPA has initiated its review and evaluation process for this submission. At this time, the Agency is unable to provide any determination as to the completeness of the submission.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2603.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Hazardous substances, Toxic substances.

Dated: January 19, 2000.

Charles M. Auer,

Director, Chemical Control Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 00-2018 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Notice of Public Information Collection(s) Being Reviewed by the Federal Communications Commission, Comments Requested

January 21, 2000.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burden invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on the following information collection, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number. No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) that does not display a valid control number. Comments are requested concerning (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimate; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Written comments should be submitted on or before March 31, 2000. If you anticipate that you will be submitting comments, but find it difficult to do so within the period of time allowed by this notice, you should advise the contact listed below as soon as possible.

ADDRESSES: Direct all comments to Les Smith, Federal Communications Commissions, 445 12th Street, S.W., Room 1-A804, Washington, DC 20554 or via the Internet to lesmith@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information or copies of the information collections contact Les Smith at (202) 418-0217 or via the Internet at lesmith@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Control Number: 3060-0551.

Title: Specific Unfair Practices Prohibited—Sections 76.1002 and 76.1004.

Form Number: Not Applicable.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business and other for-profit.

Number of Respondents: 52 (26 petitions and 26 oppositions).

Estimated Time Per Response: 1–25 hours. We estimate the total burden in undergoing all aspects of the proceeding to be 25 hours. We estimate that 50% of entities will use outside counsel and will undergo a burden of 1 hour to coordinate information with outside counsel.

Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting requirements.

Total Annual Burden: 676 hours. (26 respondents with outside counsel \times 1 hour = 26 hours. 26 respondents without outside counsel \times 25 hours = 650 hours.).

Total Annual Costs: \$97,500. 26 respondents using outside counsel at \$150 per hour = 26 \times 25 hours \times \$150 = \$97,500.

Needs and Uses: The information will be used by Commission staff to determine on a case-by-case basis whether particular exclusive contracts for cable television programming comply with the statutory public interest standard of Section 9 of the 1992 Cable Act and Section 628 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

OMB Control Number: 3060-0307.

Title: Amendment of Part 90 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate Future Development of SMR Systems in the 800 MHz Frequency Band.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit entities.

Number of Respondents: 3700.

Estimated Time per Response: 1.5 hours.

Frequency of Responses: On occasion, reporting requirements.

Total Annual Burden: 5550 hours.

Total Annual Costs: 0.00.

Needs and Uses: In the 800 MHz Second Report and Order, the Commission established a flexible regulatory scheme for the 800 MHz Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) service to promote efficient licensing and enhance the service's competitive potential in the commercial mobile radio marketplace. The rules adopted in the 800 MHz Second Report and Order also implement Congress's goal of regulatory symmetry in the regulation of

competing commercial mobile radio services (CMRS) as described in Sections 3(n) and 332 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 153(n), 332 (Communications Act), as amended by Title VI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. In the Second Report and Order, the Commission also adopted rules regarding competitive bidding for the remaining 800 MHz SMR spectrum based on Section 309(j) of the Communications Act, 47 U.S.C. 309(j), which authorizes the Commission to use auctions to select among mutually exclusive initial applications in certain services, including the 800 MHz SMR service. The actions taken in this Memorandum Opinion and Order on Reconsideration are in response to petitions for reconsideration or clarification of the 800 MHz Second Report and Order. Throughout this proceeding, we have sought to promote Congress' goal of regulatory parity for all commercial mobile radio services, and to encourage the participation of a wide variety of applicants, including small businesses, in the SMR industry. In addition, we have sought to establish rules for the SMR services that will streamline the licensing process and provide a flexible operating environment for licensees, foster competition, and promote the delivery of service to all areas of the country, including rural areas.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00-2041 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED DATE AND TIME: Tuesday, January 25, 2000, 10:00 a.m., meeting closed to the public. This meeting was changed to: Thursday, January 27, 2000, after the open meeting.

DATE AND TIME: Tuesday, February 1, 2000 at 10:00 a.m.

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

STATUS: This meeting will be open 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, February 3, 2000, 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. Legislative Recommendations, 2000. Express Advocacy Rule (11 CFR 100.22).

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. 00-2055 Filed 1-27-00; 11:40 pm]

BILLING CODE 6715-01-M

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of Banks or Bank Holding Companies

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notices also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than February 11, 2000.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta
(Lois Berthaume, Vice President) 104 Marietta Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2713:

1. *W. David Sweatt*; Roswell, Georgia; to retain voting shares of CNB Holdings, Inc., Alpharetta, Georgia, and thereby indirectly retain voting shares of Chattahoochee National Bank, Alpharetta, Georgia.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, January 24, 2000.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 00-2022 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR Part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The application also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than February 22, 2000.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (A. Linwood Gill, III, Assistant Vice President) 701 East Byrd Street, Richmond, Virginia 23261-4528:
1. *BB-T Corporation*, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; to merge with First Banking Company of Southeast Georgia, Statesboro, Georgia, and thereby indirectly acquire Wayne National Bank, Jesup, Georgia; First National Bank of Effingham, Springfield, Georgia; Metter Banking Company, Metter, Georgia; and First Bulloch Bank & Trust Company, Statesboro, Georgia.

In connection with this proposal, BB-T Corporation requests permission to exercise an option to acquire up to 19.9 percent of the voting securities of First Banking Company of Southeast Georgia under certain circumstances.

B. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Maria Villanueva, Consumer Regulation Group) 101 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105-1579:

1. *Wells Fargo & Company*, San Francisco, California; to acquire 100 percent of the voting shares of Napa National Bancorp, Napa, California, and thereby indirectly acquire Napa National Bank, Napa, California.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, January 24, 2000.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 00-2021 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Sunshine Meeting Notice

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TIME AND DATE: 11:30 a.m., Thursday, February 3, 2000.

PLACE: Marriner S. Eccles Federal Reserve Board Building, C Street entrance between 20th and 21st Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20551.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Discussion Agenda

1. Publication for comment of proposed new Regulation P (Privacy of Consumer Financial Information) to implement the provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act that govern the protection and disclosure by financial institutions of nonpublic personal information about consumers.

2. Any items carried forward from a previously announced meeting. Note: This meeting will be recorded for the benefit of those unable to attend.

Cassettes will be available for listening in the Board's Freedom of Information Office, and copies may be ordered for \$6 per cassette by calling 202-452-3684 or by writing to: Freedom of Information Office, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551. Contact Person for More Information:

Lynn S. Fox, Assistant to the Board; 202-452-3204.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: You may call 202-452-3206 for a recorded announcement of this meeting; or you may contact the Board's Web site at <http://www.federalreserve.gov> for an electronic announcement. (The Web site also includes procedural and other information about the open meeting.)

Dated: January 27, 2000.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 00-2108 Filed 1-27-00; 2:25 pm]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Sunshine Meeting Notice

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

TIME AND DATE: Approximately 12:15 a.m., Thursday, February 3, 2000, following a recess at the conclusion of the open meeting.

PLACE: Marriner S. Eccles Federal Reserve Board Building, 20th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20551.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Personnel actions (appointments, promotions, assignments, reassignments, and salary actions) involving individual Federal Reserve System employees.

2. Any matters carried forward from a previously announced meeting.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Lynn S. Fox, Assistant to the Board; 202-452-3204.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: You may call 202-452-3206 beginning at approximately 5 p.m. two business days before the meeting for a recorded announcement of bank and bank holding company applications scheduled for the meeting; or you may contact the Board's Web site at <http://www.federalreserve.gov> for an electronic announcement that not only lists applications, but also indicates procedural and other information about the meeting.

Dated: January 27, 2000.

Robert deV. Frierson,

Associate Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 00-2109 Filed 1-27-00; 2:25 pm]

BILLING CODE 6210-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Program Announcement 00026]

Cooperative Agreement for National Programs To Prevent HIV Infection and Other Important Health Problems Among Youth and To Strengthen Coordinated School Health Programs; Notice of Availability of Funds

A. Purpose

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the availability of fiscal year (FY) 2000 funds for cooperative agreements to national organizations that can become a part of a national strategy to prevent and reduce sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), and unintended pregnancy.

These national organizations will work to strengthen the capacity of national, state, and/or local agencies to help schools and other societal institutions to prevent behaviors that place all young people, and particularly those from communities of color, at risk for HIV infection, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy.

This program addresses the "Healthy People 2000" priority area of Education and Community-Based Programs; and, the draft "Healthy People 2010" priority area of Education and Community-Based Programs; HIV; and STDs.

The purpose of this program announcement is to provide support for these national organizations to work exclusively on helping young people, particularly in communities of color, to not engage in sexual intercourse and engage a range of organizations to prevent and reduce the risk behaviors described above.

B. Eligible Applicants

Assistance will be provided to only national health, education, and social service organizations that are nonprofit, professional, or voluntary. Proof of nonprofit status must be provided prior to receipt of an award (AR-15 included in the application package).

To meet the CDC definition of a national organization, eligible applicants must have affiliates in a minimum of 10 states and territories. Eligible organizations must also have experience strengthening the capacity of national, state, and/or local agencies to help schools and other societal institutions to prevent behaviors that place all young people at risk for HIV

infection, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy with the exclusive focus of their efforts in this area being on helping young people to not engage in sexual intercourse. Eligible organizations must also have experience and established relationships with other organizations and individuals that have this same focus. Applicants must provide proof that any activity that is designed to prevent behaviors that put youth at risk for HIV, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy have the exclusive focus on helping youth to not engage in sexual intercourse. This proof shall include a statement that the organization's purpose in conducting any activity that is designed to prevent behaviors that put youth at risk for HIV, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy is to help youth not engage in intercourse.

C. Availability of Funds

Approximately \$400,000 is available in FY 2000 to fund up to approximately three awards. It is expected that the average award will be \$140,000, ranging from \$120,000 to \$160,000. It is expected that the awards will begin on or about June 1, 2000 and will be made for a 12-month budget period within a project period of up to 5 years. Funding estimates may vary and are subject to change. Continuation awards within an approved project period will be made on the basis of satisfactory performance as evidenced by required reports and on the availability of funds.

Use of Funds

Funds must be used exclusively for activities that help young people not engage in sexual intercourse. Applicants must not identify any activities that would constitute research. Activities funded under this announcement are intended to build the capacity of national organizations to promote the prevention of HIV, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy among youth and should not include any formal or informal research.

D. Program Requirements

In conducting activities to achieve the purpose of this program, the recipient will be responsible for conducting activities under 1. Recipient Activities, and CDC will be responsible for activities under 2. CDC Activities, below:

1. Recipient Activities

a. Work with interested CDC-funded and other national, state and local organizations to develop credible strategies to prevent sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy by helping

young people not engage in sexual intercourse. This work should focus on building partnerships among these different organizations at the state and local level to provide a comprehensive set of strategies to prevent behaviors that place all young people at risk for HIV infection, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy.

b. Establish and implement specific and measurable goals and objectives.

c. Evaluate the effectiveness of the program and use evaluation results for programmatic improvement and long-range planning.

d. Participate in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health's (DASH) national conferences and at least one training workshop during the budget period.

e. Share credible project-related information and materials with other interested State Education Agencies (SEAs), Local Education Agencies (LEAs), Post-secondary Institutions (PSIs), and national organizations through awareness sessions, training events, electronic communications, state and national conferences and CDC-sponsored training workshops and conferences.

f. Implement an operational plan that may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following activities:

(1) Help interested State and local education agencies, CDC-funded and other national agencies to integrate credible strategies to help young people to not engage in sexual intercourse.

(2) Collaborate with interested CDC-funded and other national organizations to establish and maintain credible initiatives to help young people to not engage in sexual intercourse and prevent behaviors that place school-through college-aged young people at risk for HIV infection, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy.

(3) Educate and enable interested managers, who are members of CDC-funded and other national organizations, to support credible, locally determined programs designed to encourage youth not to engage in sexual intercourse.

(4) Provide technical assistance on helping young people to not engage in sexual intercourse to interested CDC-funded and other organizations, including State and local education agencies, and national organizations.

(5) Support efforts by interested State and local education agencies, health departments, and social service agencies to help young people to not engage in sexual intercourse as part of a comprehensive HIV, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy prevention effort.

2. CDC Activities

a. Provide and periodically update programmatic information.

b. Coordinate with national, state, and local education, health and social service agencies, as well as other relevant organizations, in planning and conducting national strategies designed to strengthen programs for preventing HIV infection, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy among young people.

c. Provide programmatic consultation and guidance related to program planning, implementation, and evaluation; assessment of program objectives; and dissemination of successful strategies, experiences, and evaluation reports.

d. Plan and carry out meetings of national, state, and local education agencies and other appropriate organizations and individuals to address issues and program activities related to improving coordinated school health programs and strengthening the capacity of post-secondary institutions and agencies that serve young people to prevent HIV infection, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy among young people.

e. Assist in the evaluation of program activities.

E. Application Content

Use the information in the Program Requirements, Other Requirements, and Evaluation Criteria sections to develop the application content. Your application will be evaluated on the criteria listed, so it is important to follow them in laying out your program plan. The narrative should be no more than [40] double-spaced pages, printed on one side, with one inch margins, and un-reduced font.

1. Executive Summary. The applicant should provide a concise, two to three page, summary that clearly describes:

a. Eligibility, including:

(1) Status as a national organization to include the number and geographic location of affiliates representing at least 10 states and territories,

(2) Experience and capacity to work exclusively on helping young people to not engage in sexual intercourse and engage a range of organizations to prevent and reduce the risk behaviors that place all young people at risk for HIV infection, other STDs, unintended pregnancy, and other serious health problems.

(3) Proof that the activities designed to prevent sexual risk behaviors (those behaviors that put youth at risk for HIV, STDs, unintended pregnancy and other serious health problems) focus only on helping youth to not engage in sexual

intercourse. This proof shall include a statement that the organization's sole purpose in conducting any activity that is designed to prevent behaviors that put youth at risk for HIV, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy is to help youth not engage in intercourse.

(4) Documentation that supports eligibility should be submitted as an attachment to the Executive Summary. Specifically, the applicant must submit a valid tax exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) as evidenced by an Internal Revenue Service determination letter.

b. The major proposed goals, objectives, and activities for implementation of the program, as well as the total requested amount of Federal funding.

c. Applicant's capability to implement the program.

2. Background (not more than 4 pages): Applicant should describe the Organization's background and experience in addressing the needs related to the purpose of this announcement.

3. Capacity (not more than 8 pages).

a. Describe ability to address the identified needs.

b. Describe affiliates as follows:

(1) Types of affiliates.

(2) Number of affiliates.

(3) Location of affiliates.

(4) How the affiliates can work with or influence the population identified in the purpose of the announcement.

c. Describe efforts and relevant experience at the national, state, and local levels that support the purpose of the announcement, including such factors as:

(1) Current and previous experience related to the proposed program activities.

(2) Activities related to building partnerships with diverse organizations.

(3) Current and previous coordination and collaboration with national, non-governmental agencies that have an interest in helping young people to not engage in sexual intercourse.

d. Submit a copy of the organizational chart, describe the organizational structure, and describe how that structure supports health promotion and education activities.

4. Operational Plan (not more than 15 pages).

a. Goals. List goals that specifically relate to program requirements that indicate what the program will have accomplished at the end of the projected 5-year project period. The goals should relate directly to the recipient activities and project objectives.

b. Objectives. List objectives that are specific, measurable, and feasible to be accomplished during the projected 12-

month budget period. The objectives should relate directly to the project goals and recipient activities.

c. Describe in narrative form and display on a 12-month timetable, specific activities that are related to each objective. Indicate when each activity will occur as well as when preparations for activities will occur. Also, indicate who will be responsible for each activity and identify staff who will work on each activity.

5. Project Management and Staffing Plan (8 pages).

a. Describe the proposed staffing for the project and provide job descriptions for existing and proposed positions.

b. Submit curriculum vitae (limited to 2 pages per person) for each professional staff member named in the proposal.

c. Submit job descriptions illustrating the level of organizational responsibility for professional staff who will be assigned to the project.

d. If other organizations will participate in proposed activities, provide the name(s) of the organization(s), as well as the applicant's staff person who will coordinate the activity and/or supervise the other staff. For each organization listed, provide a letter from that organization identifying the specific activity and the capacity of the assisting organization or subcontractor, and their role in carrying out the proposed activities.

6. Sharing experiences (1 page). Describe how materials that are developed or activities that are successful will be shared with others. Examples of such activities include, but are not limited to:

a. Sharing project related materials through newsletters, clearinghouses, workshops, and conferences.

b. Disseminating materials upon request to affiliates and CDC-funded and other national, state, and local organizations.

c. Disseminating information and materials to interested organizations within a state that employ a wide range of strategies to prevent sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy.

7. Collaborating (1 page). Describe the types of proposed collaboration and the agencies and organizations with whom collaboration will be conducted. Examples of such activities include, but are not limited to:

a. Planning and implementing joint training programs or workshops.

b. Planning and convening joint conferences.

c. Participating in conferences or workshops with other recipients.

d. Identifying measures of progress.

8. Evaluation (4 pages). Describe a plan that evaluates the program's effectiveness in meeting its objectives. For each of the types of evaluation listed below, specify the evaluation question to be answered, data to be obtained, the type of analysis, to whom it will be reported, and how data will be used to improve the program. Indicate in the plan the projected staff and time lines to be used.

a. Process evaluation. Evaluate the program's progress in meeting objectives and conducting activities during the budget period.

b. Outcome evaluation. Assess the effectiveness of proposed activities, including training sessions and documents developed in attaining goal(s) at the completion of each 1-year budget period and the 5-year project period.

9. Budget and Accompanying Justification. Provide a detailed budget and line-item justification of all operating expenses for the 1-year budget period. The budget should be consistent with the stated objectives and planned activities of the project. The budget should include the cost of a 4-day trip to Atlanta for two individuals.

10. Typing and Mailing. Application pages must be numbered clearly, and a complete table of contents of the application and its appendixes must be included. Begin each separate section on a new page. The original and each copy of the application set must be submitted unstapled and unbound. All materials must be typewritten, single-spaced, using an unrounded font not less than 12 point (10 characters per inch) on 8½" × 11" paper, with at least a 1" margin, including headers and footers, and printed on one side only.

F. Submission and Deadline

Application

Submit the original and two copies of PHS 5161-1 (OMB Number 0937-0189). Forms are in the application kit. On or before March 15, 2000, submit the application to: Robert Hancock, Grants Management Specialist, Grants Management Branch, Procurement and Grants Office, Program Announcement 00026, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2920 Brandywine Road, Room 3000, Atlanta, Georgia 30341.

Deadline: Applications shall be considered as meeting the deadline if they are either:

(a) Received on or before the deadline date or,

(b) Sent on or before the deadline date and received in time for submission to

the independent review group.

(Applicants must request a legibly dated U.S. Postal Service postmark or obtain a legibly-dated receipt from a commercial carrier or U.S. Postal Service.

Private metered postmarks shall not be acceptable as proof of timely mailing).

Late Applications: Applications which do not meet the criteria in (a) or (b) above are considered late applications, will not be considered, and will be returned to the applicant.

G. Evaluation Criteria (100 Points)

Each application will be evaluated individually according to the following criteria by an independent review group appointed by CDC.

1. Background (10 points). The extent to which the applicant documents their organization's experience in addressing the purpose of the program announcement, and the rationale for the proposed activities.

2. Capacity (30 points). The extent to which the applicant demonstrates the capacity and ability of their organization to carry out the required recipient activities (page 4-7) to work exclusively on helping young people to not engage in sexual intercourse, and engage a range of CDC-funded and other organizations that work to prevent the risk behaviors that place all young people, and particularly those from communities of color, at risk for HIV infection, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy.

3. Operational Plan (25 points). The extent to which the applicant:

a. Identifies Goals. The extent to which the applicant has submitted goals that are specific and feasible for the projected 5-year project period and are consistent with program requirements.

b. Identifies Objectives. The extent to which the applicant has submitted objectives for the 1-year budget period that are specific, measurable, and feasible and are related directly to the program's goals.

c. Proposes activities that are likely to achieve each objective for the budget period.

d. Addresses each recipient activity.

e. Provides a reasonable time line for conducting those activities.

4. Project Management and Staffing (15 points). The extent to which the applicant identifies staff members that have experience in activities that increase the number of young people who do not engage in sexual intercourse and that have the responsibility, capability, and authority to carry out each activity, as evidenced by job descriptions, curriculum vitae,

organizational charts, and letters of support from collaborating agencies.

5. Sharing Experiences and Resources (5 points). The extent to which the applicant indicates how it will share credible materials and activities regarding strategies to help young people to not engage in sexual intercourse in an effort to prevent HIV infection, STDs, and unintended pregnancy.

6. Collaborating (5 points). The extent to which the applicant describes how they will collaborate with CDC-funded State and local education agencies, postsecondary institutions, and/or other national organizations.

7. Evaluation (10 points). The extent and method to which the applicant proposes to measure progress in meeting objectives and program effectiveness, and presents a reasonable plan for obtaining data, reporting the results, and using the results for programmatic decisions.

8. Budget (Not Scored). The extent to which the applicant provides a detailed and clear budget narrative consistent with the stated objectives, planned activities and goals of the project.

H. Other Requirements

Technical Reporting Requirements

Provide CDC with original plus two copies of:

1. Annual progress reports.

2. Financial status report, no more than 90 days after the end of the budget period; and

3. Final financial and performance reports, no more than 90 days after the end of the project period.

Send all reports to:
Robert Hancock, Grants Management Specialist, Grants Management Branch, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2920 Brandywine Road, Room 3000, Atlanta, Georgia 30341.

The following additional requirements are applicable to this program. For a complete description of each, see Attachment I in the application kit.

AR-5 HIV Program Review Panel Requirements

AR-7 Executive Order 12372 Review

AR-8 Public Health System Reporting Requirements

AR-9 Paperwork Reduction Act Requirements

AR-10 Smoke-Free Workplace Requirements

AR-11 Healthy People 2000

AR-12 Lobbying Restrictions

AR-15 Proof of Non-profit Status

I. Authority and Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number

This program is authorized under Sections 301(a), 311(b) and (c), and 317(k)(2) of the Public Health Service Act [42 U.S.C. section 241(a), 243(b) and (c), and 247b(k)(2)], as amended. The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number is 93.938.

J. Where to Obtain Additional Information

Please refer to Program Announcement 00026 when you request information. For a complete program description, information on application procedures, an application package, and business management technical assistance, contact: Robert Hancock, Grants Management Specialist, Grants Management Branch, Procurement and Grants Office, Program Announcement 00026, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2920 Brandywine Road, Room 3000, Atlanta, Georgia 30341, Telephone: (404) 488-2746, E-mail address: rnh2@cdc.gov.

See also the CDC home page on the Internet: <http://www.cdc.gov>.

For program technical assistance, contact Mary Vernon-Smiley, Chief, Special Populations Section, Program Development and Services Branch, Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Mail Stop K-31, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30341-3717, E-mail address: mev0@cdc.gov; phone (770) 488-3253.

To receive additional written information and to request an application kit, call 1-888-GRANTS4 (1-888-472-6874). You will be asked to leave your name and address and will be instructed to identify the announcement number of interest.

Dated: January 21, 2000.

John L. Williams,

Director, Procurement and Grants Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 00-1924 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Advisory Committee for Energy-Related Epidemiologic Research, Subcommittee for Management Review of the Chernobyl Studies: Meeting

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act

(Pub. L. 92-463), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the following committee meeting.

Name: Advisory Committee for Energy-Related Epidemiologic Research (ACERER), Subcommittee for Management Review of the Chernobyl Studies (SMRCS).

Time and Date: 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m., February 24, 2000.

Place: Omni Shoreman Hotel, 2500 Calvert Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, telephone 202/234-0700, fax 202/265-5333.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available. The meeting room accommodates approximately 30 people.

Purpose: This subcommittee is charged with providing guidance to the scientific reviewers and staff, and reporting back to the full ACERER on the charge from the Department and Congress to assess the management, goals, and objectives of the National Cancer Institute Chernobyl studies.

Matters To Be Discussed: Agenda items will include: a briefing to and receiving input from public interest groups; a report on the progress review; and a discussion of the upcoming site visit to the Ukraine and Belarus.

Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Michael J. Sage, Acting Deputy Director, National Center for Environmental Health, CDC, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, (F-28), Atlanta, Georgia 30341-3724, telephone 770/488-7002, fax 770/488-7015.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities for both CDC and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Dated: January 20, 2000.

Carolyn J. Russell,

Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 00-1926 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices: Meeting

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the following committee meeting:

Name: Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP).

Times and Dates: 8:30 a.m.-6 p.m., February 16, 2000. 8 a.m.-5 p.m., February 17, 2000.

Place: Atlanta Marriott Century Center, 2000 Century Boulevard, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30345-3377.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available.

Purpose: The Committee is charged with advising the Director, CDC, on the appropriate uses of immunizing agents. In addition, under 42 U.S.C. § 1396s, the Committee is mandated to establish and periodically review and, as appropriate, revise the list of vaccines for administration to vaccine-eligible children through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program, along with schedules regarding the appropriate periodicity, dosage, and contraindications applicable to the vaccines.

Matters To Be Discussed: The agenda will include a discussion on the revision of the ACIP recommendations for the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; cost benefit analysis of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; update on the revision of the general recommendations; update on the adult immunization recommendations; update on the standing orders for adult immunization, adverse events after use of yellow fever vaccine; prevention of pneumococcal disease and vaccination in persons 50-64 years of age; use of DTaP as the fifth dose following four doses of DTaP; 2000-2001 control and prevention of influenza recommendations; update of 1999-2000 influenza season and vaccine strain selection process; lyme disease vaccine update; trials in children, alternate dosing, boosters, VAERS data; effect of changes in hepatitis B immunization recommendations due to concerns about thimerosal; 2-dose adolescent hepatitis B vaccination; Vaccines for Children vote on FDA approved schedule for 2-dose adolescent hepatitis B vaccination, inactivated polio virus vaccine, pneumococcal vaccine, and rotavirus vaccine; high-speed needle-free jet injectors and mass vaccination for pandemic influenza or bioterrorism; update on the bioterrorism and anthrax work group; an update from the Food and Drug Administration; update from the National Center for Infectious Diseases; update from the National Immunization Program; update from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program; update from the National Vaccine Program; review of immunogenicity of Pentacel® and update on the Infanrix® vaccine. Other matters of relevance among the committee's objectives may be discussed.

Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Gloria A. Kovach, Program Analyst, Epidemiology and Surveillance Division, National Immunization Program, CDC, 1600 Clifton Road, NE., m/s E61, Atlanta, Georgia 30333. Telephone 404/639-8096.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services office has been delegated the authority to sign **FEDERAL REGISTER**

notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities for both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Dated: January 20, 2000.

Carolyn J. Russell,

Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 00-1919 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Advisory Council for the Elimination of Tuberculosis: Meeting

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the following council meeting.

Name: Advisory Council for the Elimination of Tuberculosis (ACET).

Times and Dates: 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m., February 9, 2000; 8:30 a.m.-12 p.m., February 10, 2000.

Place: Marriott Atlanta Century Center, 2000 Century Boulevard NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30345.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available. The meeting room accommodates approximately 100 people.

Purpose: This council advises and makes recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Assistant Secretary for Health, and the Director, CDC, regarding the elimination of tuberculosis. Specifically, the Council makes recommendations regarding policies, strategies, objectives, and priorities; addresses the development and application of new technologies; and reviews the extent to which progress has been made toward eliminating tuberculosis.

Matters To Be Discussed: Agenda items include issues pertaining to the Epidemiology of Tuberculosis in Low Incidence counties, Tuberculosis Laboratory issues, and an update on the Occupational Risk of Tuberculosis Transmission.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Paulette Ford, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, M/S E-07, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, telephone 404/639-8008.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, has been delegated the authority to sign **Federal Register** Notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities, for both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Dated: January 21, 2000.

Carolyn J. Russell,

Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 00-1925 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4163-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 98E-1223]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; Certiva™

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined the regulatory review period for Certiva™ and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of an application to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent which claims that human biological product.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments and petitions to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Claudia V. Grillo, Regulatory Policy Staff (HFD-007), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-594-5645.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Public Law 100-670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: A testing phase and an approval phase. For human biological products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the

biological becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human biological product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the biological product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human biological product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA recently approved for marketing the human biological product Certiva™ (acellular purified pertussis toxoid). Certiva™ is indicated for immunization of infants and children except as a fifth dose in children who have previously received four doses of DTaP. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration application for Certiva™ (U.S. Patent No. 4,762,710) from Amvax, Inc., and the Patent and Trademark Office requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated March 9, 1999, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this human biological product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of Certiva™ represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Shortly thereafter, the Patent and Trademark Office requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for Certiva™ is 2,578 days. Of this time, 1,542 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 1,036 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* July 10, 1991. The applicant claims February 14, 1991, as the date the investigational new drug application (IND) became effective. However, FDA records indicate that the IND effective date was July 10, 1991, which was 30 days after FDA receipt of the IND.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human biological product under section*

351 of the Public Health Service Act: September 28, 1995. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the product license application (PLA) for Certiva™ (PLA 95-1529) was initially submitted on September 28, 1995.

3. *The date the application was approved:* July 29, 1998. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that PLA 95-1529 was approved on July 29, 1998.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 1,826 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published is incorrect may, on or before March 31, 2000, submit to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written comments and ask for a redetermination. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA, on or before July 31, 2000, for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period. To meet its burden, the petition must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41-42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Comments and petitions should be submitted to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) in three copies (except that individuals may submit single copies) and identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Comments and petitions may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: December 23, 1999.

Jane A. Axelrad,

Associate Director for Policy, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.

[FR Doc. 00-2031 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 98E-0479]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; Teslascan

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined the regulatory review period for Teslascan and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of an application to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent which claims that human drug product.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and petitions should be directed to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Claudia V. Grillo, Regulatory Policy Staff (HFD-007), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-594-5645.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Public Law 100-670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: A testing phase and an approval phase. For human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human drug product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA recently approved for marketing the human drug product Teslascan

(magnafodipir trisodium). Teslascan is indicated for intravenous administration as an adjunct to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in patients to enhance the T1-weighted images used in the detection, localization, characterization, and evaluation of lesions of the liver. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration application for Teslascan (U.S. Patent No. 4,933,456) from Nycomed Salutar, Inc., and the Patent and Trademark Office requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated March 25, 1999, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of Teslascan represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Shortly thereafter, the Patent and Trademark Office requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for Teslascan is 3,129 days. Of this time, 2,325 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 804 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 355) became effective:* May 5, 1989. The applicant claims May 10, 1989, as the date the investigational new drug application (IND) became effective. However, FDA records indicate that the IND effective date was May 5, 1989, which was 30 days after FDA receipt of the IND.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505 of the act:* September 15, 1995. The applicant claims November 7, 1995, as the date the new drug application (NDA) for Teslascan (NDA 20-652) was initially submitted. However, FDA records indicate that NDA 20-652 was submitted on September 15, 1995.

3. *The date the application was approved:* November 26, 1997. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 20-652 was approved on November 26, 1997.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension,

this applicant seeks 1,628 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published is incorrect may, on or before March 31, 2000, submit to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written comments and ask for a redetermination. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA, on or before July 31, 2000, for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period. To meet its burden, the petition must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41-42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Comments and petitions should be submitted to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) in three copies (except that individuals may submit single copies) and identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Comments and petitions may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: December 23, 1999.

Jane A. Axelrad,

Associate Director for Policy, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.

[FR Doc. 00-2030 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 99E-1115]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; Lumbar I/F Cage®

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined the regulatory review period for Lumbar I/F Cage® and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of an application to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent which claims that medical device.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and petitions should be directed to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Claudia V. Grillo, Regulatory Policy Staff (HFD-007), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-594-5645.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Public Law 100-670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: A testing phase and an approval phase. For medical devices, the testing phase begins with a clinical investigation of the device and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the device and continues until permission to market the device is granted. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks may award (half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a medical device will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(3)(B).

FDA recently approved for marketing the medical device Lumbar I/F Cage®. Lumbar I/F Cage® is indicated for an open posterior approach using autogenous bone graft in patients with degenerative disc disease at one or two spinal levels from L2-S1 whose condition requires the use of interbody fusion combined with posterolateral fusion and posterior pedicle screw fixation. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration application for Lumbar I/F Cage® (U.S. Patent No. 4,834,757) from DePuy AcroMed, Inc., and the Patent and Trademark Office requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated May 10, 1999, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this medical device had undergone a regulatory review period

and that the approval of Lumbar I/F Cage® represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Shortly thereafter, the Patent and Trademark Office requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for Lumbar I/F Cage® is 2,631 days. Of this time, 1,708 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 923 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date a clinical investigation involving this device was begun:* November 22, 1991. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational device exemption (IDE) required under section 520(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 360j(g)) for human tests to begin became effective November 22, 1991.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the device under section 515 of the act (21 U.S.C. 360e):* July 25, 1996. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the premarket approval application (PMA) for Lumbar I/F Cage® (PMA P960025) was initially submitted July 25, 1996.

3. *The date the application was approved:* February 2, 1999. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that PMA P960025 was approved on February 2, 1999.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 1,776 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published is incorrect may, on or before March 31, 2000, submit to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written comments and ask for a redetermination. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA, on or before July 31, 2000, for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period. To meet its burden, the petition must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41-42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Comments and petitions should be submitted to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) in three copies

(except that individuals may submit single copies) and identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Comments and petitions may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: December 23, 1999.

Jane A. Axelrad,

Associate Director for Policy, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research.

[FR Doc. 00-2032 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Care Financing Administration HCFA-4012-N

Medicare Program; Meeting of the Advisory Panel on Medicare Education—February 15, 2000

AGENCY: Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), HHS.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with section 10(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, this notice announces a meeting of the Advisory Panel on Medicare Education. This Committee advises and makes recommendations regarding our National Medicare Education Program as well as other programs. These programs help Medicare beneficiaries understand the expanded range of Medicare options available with the passage of the Medicare+Choice program. This meeting is open to the public, but attendance is limited to space available.

DATES: The meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, February 15, 2000, from 10 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., e.s.t. This session is open to the public in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. There will be an additional executive session from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m., not open to the public, for the processing and swearing in of the members.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Washington Court Hotel, 525 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 628-2100.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susana Perry, Executive Director, Health Care Financing Administration, Center for Beneficiary Services, Partnership Development Group, 7500 Security Boulevard, S1-08-07, Baltimore, MD 21244-1850, (410) 786-1076.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Advisory Panel on Medicare Education (the Panel) advises us on opportunities

to enhance the effectiveness of consumer education materials serving the Medicare program. The goals of the Panel are as follows:

- Developing and implementing a national Medicare education program that describes the expanding options for selecting a health plan under Medicare.
- Enhancing the Federal government's effectiveness in informing the Medicare consumer, including the appropriate use of public-private partnerships.
- Expanding outreach to vulnerable and underserved communities, including racial and ethnic minorities; in the context of a national Medicare education program.
- Assembling an information base of "best practices" for helping consumers evaluate health plan options and building a community infrastructure for information, counseling and assistance.

The agenda is as follows:

- Appointments Process and Procedural Details (closed session).
- Introductory Remarks.
- Summary of HCFA Activities in Beneficiary Education: The National Medicare Education Program and the materials, assessments, evaluations, and research efforts that support it.
- Committee Discussion.
- Committee Work Plan and Next Steps.
- Public Comment.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. App. 2, section 10(a)(1) and (a)(2). (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.773, Medicare—Hospital Insurance Program; and No. 93.774, Medicare—Supplementary Medical Insurance Program)

Dated: January 27, 2000.

Nancy-Ann Min DeParle,

Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration.

[FR Doc. 00-2076 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health Resources and Services Administration

Advisory Council; Health Professions and Nurse Education Special Emphasis Panel; Notice of Meeting Cancellation

In **Federal Register** Document 99-23335 appearing on pages 48844-48846 in the issue for Wednesday, September 8, 1999, the March 6-9, 2000, meeting of the "Public Health Special Projects Review Group" will be cancelled.

Dated: January 20, 2000.

Jane M. Harrison,

Director, Division of Policy Review and Coordination.

[FR Doc. 00-2033 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Docket No. FR-4410-FA-11]

Announcement of Funding Awards for the Youthbuild Program, Fiscal Year 1999

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, HUD.

ACTION: Notice of funding awards.

SUMMARY: In accordance with section 102 (a)(4)(C) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989, this announcement notifies the public of funding decisions made by the Department in a competition for funding under the Super Notice of Funding Availability (SuperNOFA) for the Youthbuild Program. This announcement contains the names of the awardees and the amounts of the awards made available by HUD.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Donner Buchet, Director, Community and Economic Development Services, Office of Community Planning and Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410; telephone (202) 708-2290 (this is not a toll-free number). Hearing and speech-impaired persons may access this number via TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service toll-free at 1-800-877-8339. For general information on this and other HUD programs, call Community Connections at 1-800-998-9999 or visit the HUD Website at <http://www.hud.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Youthbuild Program was enacted in 1992 and is authorized under Subtitle D of title IV of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing (the Act), as added by section 164 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102-550, 106 Stat. 3723, 42 U.S.C. 12899). The competition was announced in the SuperNOFA published in the **Federal Register** on February 26, 1999. Applications were rated and selected for funding on the basis of selection criteria contained in that Notice.

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number for this program is 14.243.

The Youthbuild Program is designed to provide disadvantaged young adults with education, employment, and leadership skills. Youthbuild provides funding to local private and public non-profit agencies, State or local housing agencies or authorities, State or local units of general local government, or any entity eligible to provide education and employment training under other Federal employment training programs,

as further defined in HUD regulation 24 CFR 585.4. With HUD and other private and public funds, eligible agencies and organizations assist disadvantaged young adults between the ages of 16–24 years in completing their high school education, and provide them with construction and leadership skills to further their opportunities for gainful employment.

A total of \$39,789,726 was awarded to 88 projects nationwide. In accordance

with section 102(a)(4)(C) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989 (103 Stat. 1987, 42 U.S.C. 3545), the Department is publishing the grantees and amounts of the awards in Appendix A to this document.

Dated: January 18, 2000.

Cardell Cooper,

Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development.

Appendix A—FY 1999 Youthbuild Competitive Grants

State and city	Grant	Applicant
Alabama:		
Birmingham	300,000	Birmingham Health Care for the Homeless.
Mobile	300,000	Mobile Housing Board.
Arizona: West Memphis	350,000	Mid-South Community College.
Arizona:		
Guadalupe	399,950	Town of Guadalupe.
Phoenix	650,000	City of Phoenix.
California:		
Fresno	400,000	Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission.
Gardena	650,000	Century Center for Economic Opportunity (CCEO).
Los Angeles	650,000	Youth Employment Systems, Inc.
Los Angeles	650,000	Pacific Asian Consortium In Employment.
Menlo Park	299,990	Opportunities Industrialization Center West, Inc.
Richmond	400,000	City of Richmond.
Riverside	300,000	Ujima (People Helping People) Inc.
Sacramento	650,000	Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency.
San Francisco	300,000	Asian Neighborhood Design, Inc.
San Francisco	400,000	San Francisco Conservation Corps.
Santa Rosa	400,000	Sonoma County People for Economic Opportunity.
Sun Valley	650,000	Community Partnership Development Corporation.
Venice	400,000	Venice Community Housing Corporation.
Colorado: Ignacio	336,285	Southern Ute Community Action Programs, Inc.
Connecticut:		
Hartford	650,000	Co-Opportunity, Inc.
New Britain	400,000	New Britain.
District Columbia:		
Washington	399,890	Latin American Youth Center.
Washington	400,000	Sasha Bruce Youthwork, Inc.
Washington	650,000	ARCH Training Center, Inc.
Florida:		
Clearwater	400,000	Career Options of Pinellas, Inc.
Gainesville	400,000	Gainesville Housing Authority.
Miami	300,000	YWCA of Greater Miami & Dade Co.
Georgia: Marietta	299,985	Cobb Housing, Inc.
Hawaii: Honolulu	350,000	City & County of Honolulu.
Idaho: Nampa	193,756	Nampa Community Based Development Organization.
Illinois:		
Bloomington	400,000	YouthBuild McLean County.
East Saint Louis	300,000	Emerson Park Development Corporation.
Rockford	650,000	Comprehensive Community Solutions, Inc.
Indiana: Gary	400,000	Tree of Life Community Development Corp. & Care Cent.
Kentucky: Lexington	300,000	Comm. Action Council for Lexington-Fayette, Bourbon.
Louisiana: Houma	650,000	Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government.
Massachusetts:		
Brockton	400,000	Old Colony Y Services Corporation.
Cambridge	395,485	Just A Start Corporation.
New Bedford	400,000	People Acting in Community Endeavors, Inc.
Roxbury	650,000	Youthbuild Boston, Inc.
Worcester	399,794	Mass. Job Training, Inc.
Maryland:		
Baltimore	400,000	The Housing Authority of Baltimore City.
Baltimore	650,000	Community Building In Partnership, Inc.
Maine: Portland	400,000	Portland West Neighborhood Planning Council.
Michigan:		
Ann Arbor	400,000	Wastenaw County, Michigan.
Detroit	646,083	Young Detroit Builders.
Minnesota: Chaska	300,000	Carver-Scott Educational Cooperative.
Missouri: Saint Louis	400,000	Housing Authority of St. Louis County.

State and city	Grant	Applicant
Mississippi: Moorhead	650,000	Mississippi Delta Community College.
North Carolina: Greensboro	300,000	University of North Carolina at Greensboro.
New Mexico:		
Albuquerque	400,000	Youthbuild New Mexico Coalition, Inc.
Taos	400,000	Taos County.
New York:		
Albany	650,000	City of Albany.
Bronx	399,964	South Bronx Overall Economic Development Corp.
Bronx	400,000	Corporation for Youth Energy Corps. Inc.
Bronx	360,000	Banana Kelly Community Improvement Assoc.
Brooklyn	299,851	Urban Strategies, Inc.
New York	400,000	YMCA of Greater New York.
New York	400,000	Episcopal Social Services, Inc.
New York	650,000	Youth Action Programs & Homes, Inc.
Rochester	350,000	The Urban League of Rochester, N.Y. Inc.
Troy	650,000	Commission on Economic Opportunity for Renss. County.
Utica	400,000	Utica Community Action, Inc.
Ohio:		
Dayton	400,000	Improved Solutions for Urban Systems.
McArthur	300,000	Vinton Community Commissioners.
Oklahoma:		
Oklahoma City	400,000	City of Oklahoma City.
Tulsa	650,000	Housing Authority of the City of Tulsa.
Oregon:		
Corvallis	395,724	Community Services Consortium.
Portland	650,000	City of Portland, Oregon.
Pennsylvania:		
Greensburg	650,000	Private Industry Council of Westmoreland/Fayette, Inc.
Philadelphia	399,085	Impact Services Corporation.
Philadelphia	650,000	Phila. Youth for Change Charter School.
Pittsburgh	650,000	Youthbuild Pittsburgh, Inc.
York	650,000	Crispus Attucks Community Development Corp.
Rhode Island: Providence	400,000	Providence Plan.
Tennessee: Memphis	399,945	Tennessee Technology Center at Memphis.
Texas:		
Brownsville	400,000	Community Development Corp. of Brownsville.
Crosbyton	300,000	Caprock Community Action Association, Inc.
Harlingen	400,000	Harlingen Community Development Corporation.
Houston	650,000	Houston Community College System.
New Waverly	398,522	Gulf Coast Trades Center.
San Antonio	400,000	George Gervin Youth Center, Inc.
Virginia: Waynesboro	525,417	Waynesboro Redevelopment and Housing Authority.
Vermont: Burlington	400,000	King Street Youth Center
Washington: Tacoma	300,000	Tacoma-Pierce County Employment & Training Consortium.
West Virginia:		
Charleston	590,000	Multi-County Community Action Against Poverty, Inc.
Kincaid	650,000	Southern Appalachian Labor School.
Morgantown	400,000	Human Resource Development & Employment, Inc.

[FR Doc. 00-2044 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-29-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**[Docket No. FR-4572-D-01]****Revocation and Redelelegation of Authority Concerning the Federal Tort Claims Act and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Act of 1964****AGENCY:** Office of the General Counsel, HUD.**ACTION:** Notice of revocation and redelegation of authority.**SUMMARY:** In this Notice, the General Counsel revokes and redelegates authority to dispose of claims arising

under the Federal Tort Claims Act and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 4, 2000.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Miniard Culpepper, Assistant General Counsel for New England, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building, 10 Causeway Street, Room 378, Boston, MA 02222, phone: 617-565-5126. (This is not a toll-free number.) Hearing or speech-impaired individuals may access this number via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: HUD is implementing a major agency-wide improvement effort. The details of this reform effort are set forth in the HUD

2020 Management Reform Plan, which was published in the **Federal Register** on August 12, 1997 (62 FR 43204). The reforms are directed toward: (1) Empowering people and communities to improve themselves; and (2) restoring the public trust in the Department's programs and operations. As part of the HUD 2020 Management Reform Plan, there has been a reorganization of the Office of General Counsel and HUD's Field structure in order to provide the best service possible to HUD program and administrative offices, members of the public, and program beneficiaries relying on HUD's legal services.

Previously, by Notice of Redelelegation of Authority published in the **Federal Register** on October 20, 1994 at 59 FR 52986, the General Counsel had

re delegated to the Associate General Counsel for Human Resources Law and to the Field Assistant General Counsel, the authority to handle claims relating to the Federal Tort Claims Act and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act. This Notice revokes that portion of 59 FR 52986 that had re delegated authority to the Field Assistant General Counsel.

Under the HUD 2020 Management Reform Plan, all claims relating to the Federal Tort Claims Act and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act will be the responsibility of HUD's Federal Tort Claims Center. This Notice re delegates to the Assistant General Counsel for New England, within HUD's Federal Tort Claims Center, the authority to adjust, determine, compromise and settle claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. 2871, and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964, 31 U.S.C. 3721.

Accordingly, the General Counsel revokes and re delegates authority as follows:

Section A. Authority Revoked

This Notice revokes Section A.2. of the Notice of Redelegation of Authority published in the **Federal Register** on October 20, 1994 at 59 FR 52986, which re delegated authority to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, compromise, allow, deny or otherwise dispose of claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees Claims Act of 1964, from the General Counsel to the Field Assistant General Counsel.

Section B. Authority Redelegated

The General counsel re delegates to the Assistant General Counsel for New England, within HUD's Federal Tort Claims Center, the power and authority to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, compromise, allow, deny or otherwise dispose of claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act and the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964.

Section C. Authority to Further Redelegate

The authority re delegated under Section B., above, may not be further re delegated.

Authority: Section 7(d), Department of Housing and Urban Development Act, 42 U.S.C. 3535(d); 24 CFR 17.7 and 17.47.

Dated: January 4, 2000.

Gail Laster,

General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[FR Doc. 00-2043 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Receipt of Applications for Permit

The following applicants have applied for a permit to conduct certain activities with endangered species. This notice is provided pursuant to Section 10(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, *as amended* (16 U.S.C. 1531, *et seq.*):

Applicant: Fort Worth Zoological Park, Fort Worth Texas PRT-021647.

The applicant requests a permit to import 4.1 captive born cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatas*) from the Hoedspruit Research And Breeding Facility, Republic of South Africa, for public display and breeding purposes to enhance the survival of the species.

Applicant: Kay Rosaire-Mowrey, Sarasota, FL, PRT-696911.

The applicant requests a permit to export, re-export and re-import tigers (*Panthera tigris*), and progeny of the animals currently held by the applicant and any animals acquired in the United States by the applicant to/from worldwide locations to enhance the survival of the species through conservation education. This notification covers activities conducted by the applicant over a three-year period.

Applicant: Hawthorn Corporation, Grayslake, IL, PRT-823832.

The applicant requests a permit to re-export and re-import captive-born Bengal tigers (*Panthera tigris tigris*), and progeny of the animals currently held by the applicant and any animals acquired in the United States by the applicant to/from worldwide locations to enhance the survival of the species through conservation education. This notification covers activities conducted by the applicant over a three year period.

Applicant: Robert C. Webster, Linville, NC, PRT-21989.

The applicant requests a permit to import the sport-hunted trophy of one male bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus dorcas*). Culled from a captive herd maintained under the management program of the Republic of South Africa, for the purpose of enhancement of the survival of the species.

Applicant: Daniel Anderson, University of California, Davis, CA, PRT-766567.

The applicant requests renewal of his permit to import biological samples including feathers, eggs, bones, and blood of the California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) for contaminant analysis in the Gulf of California for the purpose of enhancement of the survival of the Species. This notification covers activities conducted by the applicant for a period of five years.

Applicant: Gladys Porter Zoo, Brownsville, TX, PRT-018992.

The applicant requests a permit to export one male and two female Philippine crocodile (*Crocodylus mindorensis*) to the Crocodile Farming Institute, Puerto Princesa, Philippines, for the purpose of a cooperative global effort to maintain genetic diversity in the captive population.

Written data or comments should be submitted to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, Virginia 22203 and must be received by the Director within 30 days of the date of this publication.

Documents and other information submitted with the application are available for review, *subject to the requirements of the Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act*, by any party who submits a written request for a copy of such documents to the above address within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice.

Dated: January 24, 2000.

Kristen Nelson,

Chief, Branch of Permits, Office of Management Authority.

[FR Doc. 00-2045 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Availability of an Environmental Assessment and Receipt of an Application for an Endangered Species Act Permit To Allow Incidental Take of the Coastal California Gnatcatcher by Evergreen Nursery, Oceanside, California

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: Evergreen Nursery has applied for an incidental take permit from the Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the

Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. The proposed 15-year permit would authorize take of the threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*; gnatcatcher) incidental to construction and operation of an 80.15-acre nursery in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California.

The permit application includes a Habitat Conservation Plan and Implementation Agreement, both of which are available for public review and comment. The Environmental Assessment for proposed issuance of the permit also is available for review and comment. All comments on the permit application and Environmental Assessment will become part of the administrative record and may be released to the public.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before March 1, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to Mr. Ken Berg, Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2730 Loker Avenue West, Carlsbad, California 92008. Comments may be sent by facsimile to telephone 760-431-9618.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Mark Elvin, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, at the above address or telephone 760-431-9440.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Document Availability

If you would like copies of the documents for review, please contact the office listed above immediately. Documents also will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above address.

Background

Under Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act and its implementing regulations, taking of threatened and endangered wildlife species is prohibited. Under the Act, the term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, capture or collect listed wildlife, or attempt to engage in such conduct. Harm includes habitat modification that kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Under limited circumstances, the Service may issue permits to take threatened or endangered wildlife species if such taking is incidental to, and not the purpose of, otherwise lawful activities. Regulations governing permits for threatened and endangered species are found at 50 CFR 17.22 and 17.32.

Evergreen Nursery is seeking an incidental take permit from the Service pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. The permit would authorize incidental take of the federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher for the proposed project. The site is also occupied by the endangered least Bells vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*); however, Evergreen Nursery has incorporated measures into its Habitat Conservation Plan to avoid take of this species. Therefore the permit would not authorize take of the vireo.

The proposed project is located in the City of Oceanside immediately south of Oceanside Boulevard, east of El Camino Real, and west of Rancho del Oro. The proposed project consists of: (1) The construction and operation of a plant nursery on 80.15 acres; and (2) implementation of a Habitat Conservation Plan over a 15-year period. The Plan would establish and provide for management of a 29.66-acre conservation area on the project site, consisting of 24.0 acres of coastal sage scrub for the gnatcatcher and 5.66 acres of riparian habitat for the least Bells vireo. Evergreen Nursery would re-vegetate or enhance approximately 7 acres of coastal sage scrub habitat within the conservation area.

Project features include two primary nursery areas where plants would be grown and sold, a sales and administration building, a maintenance building, a facility building, a compost production area, and a water collection pond. To access the south side of the site an approximately 100 foot-long bridge would be constructed over Loma Alta Creek (at the location of an existing road crossing) and over active railroad tracks. Existing flat and disturbed areas south of the railroad tracks would be used for plant growing and storage in containers. Existing dirt roads would be used for access.

The Habitat Conservation Plan and the Environmental Assessment consider three alternatives to the proposed commercial development project: the no project alternative, the alternate location alternative, and the alternate plan designs alternative. Under the proposed project alternative, a permit would be issued for incidental take of the gnatcatcher. This alternative would result in the permanent loss of 4.11 acres of habitat that currently supports 3 gnatcatchers (one breeding pair, plus an unpaired male) within the 80.15-acre project site. This alternative would permanently preserve 29.66 acres of habitat for the gnatcatcher.

Under the no project alternative, Evergreen Nursery would not apply for

an incidental take permit, would not construct the proposed nursery on the site, and would not establish and manage a preserve for the threatened coastal California gnatcatcher. Present disturbance of the project area would continue in the form of trespassing in gnatcatcher-occupied habitat, illegal dumping, erosion, and periodic fire. Considering the area is zoned for commercial use, it is likely that the area would eventually be developed for another commercial use.

Under the alternate location alternative, Evergreen Nursery sought alternative sites for the proposed nursery within the county limits of San Diego County. The environmental consequences of developing some of these sites were not analyzed since none of the sites met the requirements that would allow for sale of nursery stock. The sites that did not meet the project goals would not have required a permit. One property that did meet the needs of the project was eliminated from consideration due to environmental concerns. Approximately 90 acres of the parcel lies in the San Luis Rey River basin. The remainder of the property is coastal sage scrub habitat on steep slopes. This site would have had greater impacts to sensitive and listed species than the proposed project and would have required the issuance of a permit.

Evergreen Nursery also considered alternate plan designs to its project. This alternative would have resulted in greater impacts to sensitive and listed species than the proposed project. The open space preserve would have been smaller and the benefit to the gnatcatcher and vireo would have been less than the proposed project.

This notice is provided pursuant to section 10(c) of the Endangered Species Act and pursuant to implementing regulations for the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR 1506.6). The Service will evaluate the permit application, associated documents, and comments submitted thereon to determine whether the application meets the requirements of National Environmental Policy Act regulations and section 10(a) of the Endangered Species Act. If we determine that the requirements are met, we will issue a permit for the incidental take of the gnatcatcher. Our final decision will not be completed until after the end of the 30-day comment period and will fully consider all public comments received during the comment period.

Dated: January 19, 2000.

Daniel S. Walsworth,

*Acting Manager, California/Nevada
Operations Office, Fish and Wildlife Service,
Sacramento, California.*

[FR Doc. 00-1922 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Availability of an Environmental Assessment and Receipt of an Application for an Incidental Take Permit for the Railroad Canyon-Lake Elsinore Partnership Tract 20704 in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service,
Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: The partnership of Railroad Canyon-Lake Elsinore (the Applicant) has applied to the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) for an Incidental Take Permit (Permit) pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The proposed permit would authorize take of the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) incidental to otherwise lawful activities in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The proposed permit duration is 10 years.

The application includes: (1) The proposed Habitat Conservation Plan (Plan), which fully describes the proposed project and the measures that the Applicant would undertake to minimize and mitigate anticipated take of the California gnatcatcher, as required in Section 10(a)(2)(B) of the Act; and (2) the proposed Implementing Agreement. Activities covered by the requested Permit and addressed by the proposed Plan include the development of 120 undeveloped lots with Riversidian coastal sage scrub for residential use. This project would permanently eliminate 9.2 acres of suitable habitat for the California gnatcatcher. The Service also announces the availability of an Environmental Assessment for the permit application.

This notice is provided pursuant to section 10(a) of the Act and National Environmental Policy Act regulations (40 CFR 1506.6). The Plan, Implementing Agreement, and the Environmental Assessment are available for review and comment by other agencies and the public. All comments received, including names and addresses, will become part of the public record and will be available for

review pursuant to section 10(c) of the Act.

DATES: Written comments must be received no later than March 1, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be addressed to Mr. Jim Bartel, Assistant Field Supervisor, Fish and Wildlife Service, 2730 Loker Avenue West, Carlsbad, California 92008. Comments may also be sent by facsimile to (760) 431-5902.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Karin Cleary-Rose, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, at the above address or call (760) 431-9440.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Document Availability

You may obtain copies of these documents by contacting the Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office at the above address and telephone number. Documents also will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office and at the Lake Elsinore City Library located at 600 W Graham Street, Lake Elsinore.

Background

Section 9 of the Act and Federal regulation prohibit the "take" of fish or wildlife species listed as endangered or threatened, respectively. Take of listed fish or wildlife is defined under the Act to mean harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. However, the Service, under limited circumstances, may issue permits to authorize incidental take; i.e., take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity. Regulations governing incidental take permits for threatened and endangered species are found at 50 CFR 17.32 and 17.22, respectively.

The Applicant has proposed one tract for development within the Canyon Creek Specific Plan Area. The project site is located between Interstate 15 and Canyon Lake, at the mouth of Railroad Canyon in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Typical land uses in the area surrounding the project site include several residential developments, one commercial center, and undeveloped coastal sage scrub areas. The San Jacinto River is south of the project site and a 40-acre Bureau of Land Management parcel is adjacent to the north side of the project site. The Applicant proposes residential development of 120 homes on the project site.

Biologists surveyed the project site for special-status plants and wildlife in

1998. Based on these surveys and previous knowledge of the area, the Service concluded that the project may result in the take of one federally listed species, the threatened California gnatcatcher.

The Applicant proposes to implement the following measures to minimize and mitigate take of the California gnatcatcher: (1) Constructing a masonry wall between the proposed residential lots and adjacent Bureau of Land Management property with an additional barrier placed between the edge of the subdivision and the main road to minimize effects to adjacent California gnatcatcher populations; (2) placing restrictions pertaining to pets and lighting in the lot titles and using signs to educate the public and encourage protection of the adjacent biological resources; (3) attaching an information packet describing the biological values of adjacent coastal sage scrub areas as part of the recorded deed for the proposed homes; (4) revegetating 5.79 acres onsite; and (5) mitigating the loss of 9.2 acres of successional Riversidian coastal sage scrub habitat by purchasing 13.8 acres of good quality Riversidian coastal sage scrub in the Sedco Hills Mitigation Bank within the Lake Mathews/Lake Skinner gnatcatcher corridor in western Riverside County. The Applicant would endow the management of the off-site mitigation area at a cost of \$2,500/acre. The mitigation site would be managed by The Environmental Trust.

The Environmental Assessment considers the environmental consequences of two alternatives in addition to the Proposed Project Alternative. The Proposed Project Alternative consists of the issuance of an incidental take permit and implementation of the Plan and its Implementing Agreement, which include measures to minimize and mitigate impacts of the project to the California gnatcatcher. Under the Reduced Project Alternative, 18 lots would be dedicated as open space to form a buffer between the subdivision and the Bureau of Land Management parcel. As there would no longer be a potential for take by excluding these lots from development, no mitigation or minimization measures would be necessary. Under the No Action Alternative, the Service would not issue a permit and the project area would continue to remain as slowly recovering Riversidian coastal sage scrub habitat fragmented by intrusions of existing paved streets. The two alternatives would result in less habitat value for the California gnatcatcher than the off-site

mitigation proposed under the Proposed Project Alternative.

This notice is provided pursuant to section 10(a) of the Act and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 regulations (40 CFR 1506.6). The Service will evaluate the application, associated documents, and comments submitted thereon to determine whether the application meets the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act regulations and section 10(a) of the Act. If it is determined that the requirements are met, a permit will be issued to the Applicant for the incidental take of the California gnatcatcher. The final permit decision will be made no sooner than 30 days from the date of this notice.

Dated: January 19, 2000.

Daniel S. Walsworth,

Acting Deputy Manager, California/Nevada Operations Office, Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento, California.

[FR Doc. 00-1923 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Notice of Issuance of Six Permits for Incidental Take of Threatened and Endangered Species

SUMMARY: Between April 1, 1999, and September 30, 1999, Region 2 of the Fish and Wildlife Service issued six permits for the incidental take of threatened and endangered species, pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended. Of the six permits issued, four are associated with the Balcones Canyonlands Preserve and two are associated with other areas. The other two permits issued are outside of The City of Austin and Travis County, but are within the Southwest Region of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Copies of the six permits and associated decision documents are available upon request.

ADDRESSES: If you would like copies of any of the above documents, please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ecological Services, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Leslie Dierauf, Regional Habitat Conservation Plan Coordinator, at the above address, 505-248-6651.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 9 of the Act and Federal Regulation prohibits the "take" of wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered species. Under the Act, the term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect listed wildlife, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The Service may, under limited circumstances, issue permits to authorize incidental take, *i.e.*, that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity. Regulations governing permits for endangered species are at 50 CFR 17.22.

Permittee	Permit No.	Date of issuance
Four Incidental Take Permits Issued Associated With the Balcones Canyonlands Preserve		
Tomen Park/Grandview Hills (TX)	PRT-815447	08/27/99
Balfour Tract (TX)	TE-003593-0	03/31/99
John C. Hunt (TX)	TE-010556-0	07/21/99
John M. Caster (TX)	TE-012423-0	09/24/99
Four Incidental Take Permits Issued in Other Areas of Region Permittee		
Lumbermans Investment Corp. (TX)	PRT-836384	09/30/99
Fred P. Stein (TX)	TE-007891-0	06/03/99

Thomas L. Bauer,

Regional Director, Region 2, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

[FR Doc. 00-2050 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-55-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priorities List as of FY 2000

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Indian Affairs is publishing the Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List as of FY 2000 in the **Federal Register** as required by statute. Construction funding is not yet currently available for all projects on the list. The Bureau will use this list to determine the order in which Congressional appropriations are

requested for funding education facilities replacement construction projects.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Questions regarding the Education Facilities Construction Priority List may be addressed to Dr. Kenneth G. Ross, Assistant Director, Office of Indian Education Programs, 201 Third St. NW, Suite 510, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102, (505) 346-6544/5/6, Fax (505) 346-6553.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Publication of the Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List (Priority List) in the **Federal Register** is required by 25 U.S.C. 2005(c) at the time any budget request for school construction is presented. In a Senate Report accompanying an early version of the FY 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, S. Rept. No. 106-99, p. 55 (1999), the Committee on Appropriations stated that it anticipates the release of a new replacement list during the FY 2001

appropriations process. In 1998, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA or Bureau) had begun preparations for developing a new Priority List, including the acceptance of applications from tribes who wished to have schools placed on the Priority List.

Schools placed on the "Education Facilities Construction Priority List as of FY 1993" that are not yet fully funded for construction, project Nos. 13, 15 and 16, did not have to submit applications for ranking on the new Priority List and are retained, in order, at the top of the FY 2000 list as project Nos. 1 through 3. The FY 1993 Priority List was published in the **Federal Register** on January 6, 1993 (58 FR 579). Education Facilities Replacement Construction projects will be funded for construction in the order in which they are ranked as appropriations become available, unless a school is not ready for the next phase of funding. In accordance with Congressional directives, the projects do not provide for new school starts nor grade level expansions.

The Conference Report for the FY 1992 Interior Related Agencies Appropriations Act, H. Conf. Rept. No. 102-256, p. 46 (1991), indicated that Congress wanted the Department to revise the priority ranking process for new school construction. The Bureau revised the process and developed draft revised instructions and criteria, complying with the 1991 Conference Report requirements that the BIA should emphasize tribal consultation and improve the objectivity of the ranking process, provide continuity to the priority ranking list, and provide procedures for handling emergency needs.

The Bureau published a Notice in the **Federal Register** on November 17, 1998 (63 FR 63942), requesting comments on the draft revised instructions and criteria, entitled "Instructions and Application for Replacement School Construction, 1999." The new instructions governed the priority ranking process for construction of replacement education facilities and the criteria used in ranking applications. Comments were received relating to administrative requirements and responsibilities; definitions of ranking criteria; evaluation of applications; and cost-sharing. The comments were reviewed and incorporated into the final instructions and criteria as appropriate by a team comprised of tribal representatives and BIA employees from the Office of Indian Education Programs and the Office of Facilities Management and Construction. The Bureau proceeded with using the final revised application instructions and criteria on February 26, 1999.

Copies of the final revised instructions and criteria were sent to all BIA schools and schools that receive BIA funds under contract or grant (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Number: 15.062 "Replacement and Repair of Indian Schools"), and the Bureau held tribal consultation meetings on the revised process. BIA's Office of Indian Education Programs Education Line Officers offered training to applicants at all schools under their administrative jurisdiction on how to complete applications using the revised instructions and ranking criteria. Tribes and BIA-funded school boards received advance, written notice of training session dates, times and locations for tribes and schools under their respective jurisdictions. The Bureau published another Notice in the **Federal Register** on March 29, 1999 (64 FR 14936), calling for applications based on the revised instructions and ranking criteria. The Bureau accepted applications beginning June 28, 1999

and used the criteria in the revised instructions to review and evaluate all applications that were received on or before the deadline of July 16, 1999. These applications were ranked according to the new criteria and 10 schools were placed on the FY 2000 Priority List.

The Committee on Appropriations also recommended that the BIA establish a demonstration project to allow tribes with schools on the replacement list to apply for Federal funding with the guarantee of a cost share from the tribe, S. Rept. No. 106-99, p. 54 (1999). Accordingly, in the priority ranking process for the Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List as of FY 2000, applicants indicated whether they would cost share. Congress further stated that tribes may share the cost of construction of their school, identify non-Bureau funding to match or supplement Bureau funding, or pay future operations costs in exchange for the full funding of school construction costs earlier than they might hope to receive it under the Priority List.

Use of the term "cost share" after the name of an education facility replacement construction project on the FY 2000 Priority List means that a tribe has submitted a tribal council resolution supporting a long-term commitment to cost sharing, and has specified the exact nature of its monetary commitment or contribution by completing Section II of the application form, which commits the tribe to share in the costs of school facility replacement in order to expedite construction.

This notice is published under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs in the Departmental Manual at 209 DM 8.

Education Facilities Replacement Construction Priority List as of FY 2000

1. Tuba City Boarding School
2. Second Mesa Day School
3. Zia Day School
4. Baca/Thoreau (Dlo'ay Azhi) Consolidated Community School
5. Lummi Tribal School
6. Wingate Elementary School
7. Polacca Day School
8. Holbrook Dormitory
9. Santa Fe Indian School (Cost Share *)
10. Ojibwa Indian School
11. Conehatta Elementary School (Cost Share*)
12. Paschal Sherman Indian School
13. Kayenta Boarding School

*Tribe or tribal organization commits to cost share.

Dated: January 24, 2000.

Kevin Gover,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 00-2035 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[UTU 78566]

Notice of Proposed Withdrawal and Opportunity for Public Meeting; Utah

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Reclamation proposes to withdraw 170 acres of National Forest System lands, for a period of 50 years, for protection, operation and maintenance of the Washington and Lost Lake Dams in the Upper Provo River component of the Bonneville Unit of the Central Utah Project. This notice segregates the lands for up to 2 years from location and entry under the United States mining laws. The lands will remain open to all other uses which may be made of National Forest System lands.

DATES: Comments and requests for a meeting must be received on or before May 1, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Comments and meeting requests should be sent to the Bureau of Reclamation, Area Manager, Provo Area Office, 302 East 1860 South, Provo, Utah 84606-7317.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Krueger, Provo Area Office, 801-379-1083.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 1, 1999, a petition was approved allowing the Bureau of Reclamation to file an application to withdraw the following described National Forest System lands from location and entry under the United States mining laws, subject to valid existing rights:

Salt Lake Meridian

Wasatch National Forest

T. 2 S., R. 9 E.,

Sec. 4, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 5, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 6, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

The areas described aggregate 170 acres in Summit County.

All persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the proposed

withdrawal may present their views in writing, by the date specified above, to the Bureau of Reclamation, Provo Area Office.

Notice is hereby given that an opportunity for a public meeting is afforded in connection with the proposed withdrawal. All interested persons who desire a public meeting for the purpose of being heard on the proposed withdrawal must submit a written request to the Bureau of Reclamation, Provo Area Office, within 90 days from the date of publication of this notice. Upon determination by the authorized officer that a public meeting will be held, a notice of the time and place will be published in the **Federal Register** at least 30 days before the scheduled date of the meeting.

The application will be processed in accordance with the regulations set forth in 43 CFR 2300.

For a period of 2 years from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, the lands will be segregated as specified above unless the application is denied or canceled or the withdrawal is approved prior to that date.

Dated: January 21, 2000.

Roger Zortman,

Deputy State Director, Division of Operations.

[FR Doc. 00-1920 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-94-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Boundary Revision, Mount Rainier National Park

AGENCY: National Park Service, DOI.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the revision of the boundary of Mount Rainier National Park to include one additional tract of land, effective upon this publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

National Park Service, Chief, Land Resources Program Center, Columbia Cascades Support Office, 909 First Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104-1060, (206) 220-4065.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Public Law 104-333, authorizes minor boundary revisions of areas within the National Park System. Such boundary revisions may be made after advising the appropriate congressional committees and upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Approximately 12.5 acres of unimproved land and underlying separate mineral interests in Pierce County, Washington are being acquired by donation.

This boundary revision accommodates and includes the property donations, which are now a part of Mount Rainier National Park, identified as Tract 01-108.

The official map depicting the boundary adjustment and the property donation(s) is "Mount Rainier National Park, Drawing No. 105-92,002, Segment 01, dated March 1990". The map is available for inspection at the aforementioned Land Resources Program Center—Columbia Cascades Support Office.

Dated: December 21, 1999.

William C. Walters,

Deputy Regional Director, Pacific West Region.

[FR Doc. 00-2025 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Final Environmental Impact Statement, General Management Plan Amendment, Wilderness and Backcountry Management Plan, Joshua Tree National Park, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California; Notice of Approval of Record of Decision

SUMMARY: Pursuant to § 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190, as amended) and the regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR Part 1505.2), the Department of the Interior, National Park Service has prepared and approved a Record of Decision for the Final Environmental Impact Statement Wilderness and Backcountry Management Plan for Joshua Tree National Park. The no action period was initiated November 5, 1999, with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's **Federal Register** notification of the filing of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

Decision: The National Park Service will implement wilderness stewardship actions, monitoring, research, and other elements of a comprehensive program described as the New Proposed Action (Alternative E), as soon as practical. This course of action and four alternatives were identified and analyzed in the Final and Supplemental Environmental Impacts Statements (latter issued November 2, 1998). The Draft Environmental Impact Statement was distributed on November 21, 1997.

COPIES: Interested parties desiring to review the Record of Decision may obtain a copy by contacting the Superintendent, Joshua Tree National

Park, 74485 National Park Dr., Twentynine Palms, California 92277-3597; or via telephone request at (760) 367-5502.

Dated: January 14, 2000.

William C. Walters,

Deputy Regional Director, Pacific West Region.

[FR Doc. 00-2027 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the General Management Plan for Cane River Creole National Historical Park, Louisiana.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Park Service will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement to assess the potential impacts of future development and management options in conjunction with the General Management Plan (GMP) for Cane River Creole National Historical Park, Louisiana.

Preparation of a draft GMP began in 1996 and included preparation of a draft Environmental Assessment. Scoping for the plan has included interdisciplinary team meetings with the Cane River National Heritage Area Commission, interested agencies, organizations, and individuals. Meetings with the general public were conducted in January and February, 1996, March and April 1997, and March and April 1998. The scoping process has indicated that the proposals being considered may constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, the preparation of an EIS in conjunction with the plan is appropriate.

The General Management Plan and EIS will investigate alternatives ranging from no action to a variety of development and management proposals designed to guide visitor use, resource protection, and partnership relationships. Federal, state, and local agencies, and other individuals and organizations who may be interested in, or affected by, the future development of Cane River Creole National Historical Park are further invited to participate in refining or identifying issues.

Preparation of the plan and EIS is expected to take about 11 months. The draft plan and EIS should be available for public review by early spring, 2000 with the final plan and EIS and Record of Decision expected to be completed by

early fall, 2000. Schedules for public meetings to solicit comments on the draft plan/EIS will be announced in the local press at the time of plan completion.

ADDRESSES: Written comments concerning preparation of the EIS or requests for information or to be added to the project mailing list, should be sent to: Superintendent, Cane River Creole National Historical Park, 4386 Highway 494, Natchez, Louisiana 71456. Telephone: 318-352-0383. E-mail: laura_soulliere@nps.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Superintendent, Cane River Creole National Historical Park, at the above address and telephone number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Cane River Creole National Historical Park was designated November 2, 1994. Congress established the park to: (1) Assist in the preservation and interpretation of, and education concerning, the Creole culture and diverse history of the Natchitoches region, and (2) to provide technical assistance to landowners and preservation organizations. The park includes a total of 63 acres of historic plantation properties located at two distinct sites along the Cane River in northwestern Louisiana near the city of Natchitoches: (1) 44 acres of Oakland Plantation and (2) 19 acres of Magnolia Plantation. The plantations were owned and continuously operated by the same French Creole families for eight generations. They retain an extensive number of outbuildings and have retained the appearance and integrity of modest family plantations. Most of the structures are classic Creole architecture with roots in African and early French architecture. Oakland Plantation includes the remaining core plantation infrastructure of 26 buildings, ranging from the main house and 1835 bottle garden, to numerous outbuildings, including the plantation store, pigeoniers, a large seed house, workshops, and two quarters. The Magnolia Plantation unit is comprised of 17 outbuildings and dependencies, including the slave hospital/overseer's house, a unique complex of eight brick quarters clustered in two rows, the plantation store, a blacksmith shop, and a large gin barn that houses a rare cotton press and two types of cotton gins.

The 1994 legislation also created the Cane River National Heritage Area and Commission. This national heritage area was created to complement the park and provide a culturally sensitive approach to preserving the heritage of the Cane River region through local partnerships, thereby minimizing the need for federal

land acquisition or management. The Commission is advisory to the National Park Service in the preparation of the general management plan.

In accordance with NPS park planning policy, the GMP/EIS will ensure the park has a clearly defined direction for resource preservation and visitor use. It will be developed in consultation with the public and based on adequate analysis of existing and potential resource conditions and visitor experiences, environmental impacts, and costs of alternative courses of action.

Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review during regular business hours. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from the rulemaking record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law.

There also may be circumstances in which we would withhold from the rulemaking record a respondent's identity as allowable by law. If you wish for us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. However, we will not consider anonymous comments. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

The environmental review of the GMP/EIS for the park will be conducted in accordance with requirements of the NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4371 *et seq.*), NEPA regulation (40 CFR 1500-1508), other pertinent Federal regulations, and National Park Service procedures and policies.

Dated: January 19, 2000.

W. Thomas Brown,

Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region.

[FR Doc. 00-2024 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Announcement of Subsistence Resource Commission Meeting

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

SUMMARY: The Superintendent of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve and the Chair of the Lake Clark Subsistence Resource Commission announce a forthcoming meeting of the Subsistence Resource Commission for Lake Clark National Park.

The following agenda items will be discussed:

- (1) Call to order.
- (2) Roll call—Confirm Quorum.
- (3) Introductions.
- (4) Superintendent's Welcome.
- (5) Additions, corrections and agenda approval.
- (6) Approval of SRC meeting minutes.
- (7) SRC Purpose and Role.
- (8) Status of Membership.
- (9) Park Subsistence Coordinator's Report.
- (10) Report on October 1999 Chair Workshop.
- (11) Old Business.
- (a) Status of Lake Clark Subsistence Management Plan.
- (b) 1999 Federal Subsistence Board Action—Proposal #35 Unit 9B Moose.
- (12) New Business.
- (a) Update on 2000-2001 Federal Subsistence Board Proposals.
- (i) Proposal #31—Unit 9B Brown Bear.
- (ii) Proposal #32—Unit 9B Black Bear/Brown Bears.
- (iii) Proposal #39—Unit 9B Beaver.
- (13) Federal Subsistence Fisheries Management Report.
- (14) Agency Reports and Public Comments.
- (15) Election of Officers.
- (a) Chair.
- (b) Vice Chair.
- (16) SRC Work Session—Prepare correspondence/recommendations.
- (17) Set time and place of next meeting.
- (18) Adjournment.

DATES: The meeting will begin at 10 am on Thursday, February 3, 2000 and conclude around 4:30 pm.

LOCATION: The meeting will be held at the Nondalton Community Hall, Nondalton, Alaska. Phone (907) 294-2288.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lee Fink, Chief of Operations, 4230 University Drive, Suite 311, Anchorage, Alaska 99508, Phone (907) 271-3751; or Karen Stickman, Subsistence Coordinator, 1 Park Place, Port Alsworth, Alaska 99653, Phone (907) 781-2218.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Subsistence Resource Commissions are authorized under Title VIII, Section 808, of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Pub. L. 96-487, and operate in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committees Act. Note that under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), transcripts of any person giving public

comments may be made available under a FOIA request.

Paul Anderson,

Deputy Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 00-2026 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-P

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

NASA's Procurement Policies, Practices, and Initiatives; Meeting

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Notice of Meeting.

SUMMARY: NASA will conduct an open forum meeting to solicit questions, views and opinions of interested persons or firms concerning NASA's procurement policies, practices, and initiatives. The purpose of the meeting is to hold an open discussion between NASA's Associate Administrator for Procurement, industry, and the public. Note: This is not a meeting about doing business with NASA for new firms, nor does it focus particularly on small businesses or specific contracting opportunities.

DATES: Wednesday, March 8, 2000, from 1:00 to 2:45 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the NASA Johnson Space Center, Building 30A Auditorium/Room 1093, 2101 NASA Road 1, Houston, TX 77058. A map of the area is available at <http://inspection.jsc.nasa.gov/map.html>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: NASA Johnson Space Center Industry Assistance Office, Code BD35, 2101 NASA Road 1, Houston, TX 77058, (281) 483-4511.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Format

There will be a presentation by the Associate Administrator for Procurement, followed by a question and answer period. Procurement issues will be discussed, including NASA's newest initiatives used in the award and administration of contracts. Questions for the open forum should be presented at the meeting and should not be submitted in advance. Position papers are not being solicited.

Admittance

Doors to the auditorium will open at 12:30 p.m. All attendees must be U.S. citizens or have resident alien status. Attendees who do not currently hold a Johnson Space Center badge will be required to clear through the Center's Security Office in Building 110 for

badging and car passes. Sufficient time should be allowed to accommodate this process. No reservations will be accepted. Seating capacity is limited to 135 persons; therefore, a maximum of two representatives per firm is requested. Admittance will be on a first-come, first-served basis.

Initiatives

In addition to the general discussion mentioned above, NASA invites comments or questions relative to its ongoing procurement initiatives, some of which include, but are not limited to, the following:

Risk-Based Acquisition Management

This initiative seeks to integrate the principles of risk management throughout the acquisition process by purposefully considering the various aspects of risk when developing the acquisition strategy, selecting sources, choosing contract type, structuring fee incentives, and conducting contractor surveillance.

Consolidated Contracting Initiative (CCI)

The CCI initiative emphasizes developing, using, and sharing contracts to meet Agency objectives.

Performance Based Contracting

This initiative is focused on structuring an acquisition around the purpose of the work to be performed rather than using broad, imprecise statements or prescribing how the work is to be performed.

Profit/Fee Initiative

This initiative will assess the effectiveness of the Agency's profit/fee practices as a means for motivating and rewarding contractor performance. In addition, it will investigate other, non-traditional ways to motivate contractor performance.

Tom Luedtke,

Associate Administrator for Procurement.

[FR Doc. 00-2012 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7510-01-P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: NARA is giving public notice that the agency has submitted to OMB

for approval the information collections described in this notice. The public is invited to comment on the proposed information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to OMB at the address below on or before March 1, 2000 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attn: Ms. Virginia Huth, Desk Officer for NARA, Washington, DC 20503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Requests for additional information or copies of the proposed information collections and supporting statements should be directed to Tamee Fechhelm at telephone number 301-713-6730 or fax number 301-713-6913.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13), NARA invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed information collections. NARA published a notice of proposed collection for these information collections on November 16, 1999 (64 FR 62222 and 62223). No comments were received. NARA has submitted the described information collections to OMB for approval.

In response to this notice, comments and suggestions should address one or more of the following points: (a) Whether the proposed information collections are necessary for the proper performance of the functions of NARA; (b) the accuracy of NARA's estimate of the burden of the proposed information collections; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of information technology. In this notice, NARA is soliciting comments concerning the following information collections:

1. *Title:* National Archives and Records Administration Class Evaluation Forms.

OMB number: 3095-0023.

Agency form number: NA Form 2019.

Type of review: Regular.

Affected public: Individuals or households, Business or other for-profit, Nonprofit organizations and institutions, Federal, state, local, or tribal government agencies.

Estimated number of respondents: 6,400.

Estimated time per response: 5 minutes.

Frequency of response: On occasion (when respondent takes NARA sponsored training classes).

Estimated total annual burden hours: 533 hours.

Abstract: The information collection allows uniform measurement of customer satisfaction with NARA training. NARA distributes the approved form to the course coordinators on diskette for customization of selected elements, shown as shaded areas on the form submitted for clearance.

2. *Title:* National Archives Order for Land Claim Records

OMB number: 3095-0033.

Agency form number: NATF 84.

Type of review: Regular.

Affected public: Individuals who wish to order copies of land claim records in the National Archives of the United States.

Estimated number of respondents: 10,000.

Estimated time per response: 10 minutes.

Frequency of response: On occasion (when respondent wishes to search for or order copies of land claim records).

Estimated total annual burden hours: 1,667 (rounded off number).

Abstract: The NATF form 84 is used by researchers to request that NARA search for and make copies of pages from Federal land entry case files (land claim records) in the custody of the National Archives. These records generally date from 1800 to approximately 1965. Submission of requests on a form is necessary to handle in a timely fashion the volume of requests received for these records (approximately 10,000 per year) and the need to obtain specific information from the researcher to search for the records sought. The form will be printed on carbonless paper as a multi-part form to allow the researcher to retain a copy of his request and NARA to respond to the researcher on the results of the search or to bill for copies if the researcher wishes to order the copies. As a convenience, the form will allow researchers to provide credit card information to authorize billing and to expedite mailing of the copies. NARA is working on a system to accept electronic submission of requests.

Dated: January 24, 2000.

L. Reynolds Cahoon,
Assistant Archivist for Human Resources and Information Services.

[FR Doc. 00-2034 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515-01-P

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Committee Management; Renewals

The NSF management official having responsibility for the U.S. National Assessment Synthesis Team (#5219) has determined that renewing for an additional eight months is necessary and in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed upon the Director, National Science Foundation (NSF), by 42 U.S.C. 1861 *et seq.* This determination follows consultation with the Committee Management Secretariat, General Services Administration.

Authority for this Committee will expire on September 30, 2000, unless renewed. For more information, please contact Karen York, NSF, at (703) 306-1182.

Dated: January 24, 2000.

Karen J. York,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 00-1997 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-M

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Special Emphasis Panel in Biological Sciences; Notice of Meeting In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 9-463, as amended), the National Science Foundation announces the following meeting:

Name: Special Emphasis Panel in Biological Sciences (#1754).

Date/Time: Thursday, February 17, 2000, 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Friday, February 18, 2000, 8:30 a.m.-Adjourn.

Place: Room 390, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia 22230.

Type of Meeting: Closed.

Contact Person: Carter Kimsey, Program Coordinator, Minority Postdoctoral Research Fellowships in Biological Sciences, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22230, (703) 306-1469.

Purpose of Meeting: To provide advice and recommendations concerning proposals submitted to the National Science Foundation for financial support.

Agenda: To review and evaluate Postdoctoral Research Fellowships in Biological Informatics proposals submitted in response to the program announcement (NSF 94-133).

Reason for Closing: The proposals being reviewed include information of a proprietary or confidential nature, including technical information; financial data, such as salaries; and personal information concerning individuals associated with the proposals. These matters are exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552b(c) (4) and (6) of the Government in the Sunshine Act.

Dated: January 24, 2000.

Karen J. York,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 00-1993 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-M

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Special Emphasis Panel in Design, Manufacture, and Industrial Innovation; Notice of Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463, as amended), the National Science Foundation announces the following meeting.

Name: Special Emphasis Panel in Design, Manufacture, and Industrial Innovation (1194).

Date/Time: February 22 and 23, 2000, 8:00am-5:30pm (date change from 1/20-21).

Place: Rooms 365 and 370, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230.

Type of Meeting: Closed.

Contact Person: Dr. Lawrence Seiford, Program Director, Operations Research and Production Systems Program, (703) 306-1330, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230.

Purpose of Meeting: To provide and recommendations concerning proposals Submitted to NSF for financial support.

Agenda: To review and evaluate Unsolicited proposals as part of the selection process for awards.

Reason for Closing: The proposals being reviewed include information of proprietary or confidential nature, including technical information, financial data such as salaries, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the proposals. These matters that are exempt under 5 U.S.C. 522b(c), (4) and (6) of the Government in the Sunshine Act.

Dated: January 24, 2000.

Karen J. York,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 00-1991 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-M

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Special Emphasis Panel in Geosciences; Notice of Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463, as amended), the National Science Foundation announces the following meeting:

Name: Special Emphasis Panel in Geosciences (1756).

Date/Time: April 3-4, 2000; 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Place: Room 770, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22230.

Type of Meeting: Closed.

Contract Person: Dr. Michael Mayhew, Program Director, Education and Human Resources Program, Division of Earth Sciences, Room 785, National Science Foundation, Arlington, VA 22230. (703) 306-1557.

Purpose of Meeting: To provide advice and recommendations concerning proposals submitted to NSF for financial support.

Agenda: To review and evaluate proposals submitted to the POWRE Panel, as part of the selection process for awards.

Reasons for Closing: The proposals being reviewed include information of a proprietary or confidential nature, including technical information, financial data, such as salaries; and personal information concerning individuals associated with proposals. These matters are exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552b(c), (4) and (6) of the Government in the Sunshine Act.

Dated: January 24, 2000.

Karen J. York,

Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 00-1990 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7555-01-M

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIMES AND DATES: 1:00 p.m., Monday, February 7, 2000; 8:30 a.m., Tuesday, February 8, 2000.

PLACE: Coral Gables, Florida, at the Biltmore Hotel, 1200 Anastasia Avenue, in the Country Club Ballroom.

STATUS: February 7 (Closed); February 8 (Open).

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Monday, February 7—1:00 p.m. (Closed)

1. Postal Rate Commission Opinion and Recommended Decision in Docket No. MC00-1, Experimental Ride-Along Periodicals Classification Change.
2. Annual Performance Report 1999.
3. Preliminary Annual Performance Plan Targets.
4. Financial Performance.
5. Eproof Service.
6. Personnel Matters.
7. Compensation Issues.

Tuesday, February 8—8:30 a.m. (Open)

1. Minutes of the Previous Meeting, January 10-11, 2000.
2. Remarks of the Postmaster General/Chief Executive Officer.
3. Appointment of Members to Board Committees.
4. Preliminary Annual Performance Plan.
5. Fiscal Year 1999 Comprehensive Statement on Postal Operations.
6. Quarterly Report on Service Performance.
7. Quarterly Report on Financial Results.

8. Capital Investment.

a. Business Customer Support Systems (BCSS).

9. Report on the South Florida District.

10. Tentative Agenda for the March 6-7, 2000, meeting in Washington, DC.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Thomas J. Koerber, Secretary of the Board, U.S. Postal Service, 475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, Washington, DC 20260-1000. Telephone (202) 268-4800.

Thomas J. Koerber,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00-2136 Filed 1-27-00; 3:10 pm]

BILLING CODE 7710-12-M

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice No. 3208]

United States International Telecommunication Advisory Committee for Radiocommunication (ITAC-R) and Joint Meeting of ITAC-R and ITAC-T Telecommunication Standardization Sector Notice of Meetings;

The Department of State announces meetings of the U.S. International Telecommunication Advisory Committee for Radiocommunication (ITAC-R) and a joint meeting of the ITAC-R and ITAC-T the International Telecommunication Advisory Committee—Telecommunication Standardization. The purpose of the committee is to advise the Department and provide strategic planning recommendations on telecommunication and information policy matters related to the United States participation in the work of International Telecommunications Treaty Organizations. The ITAC-R will meet from 9:30 to noon on February 3, 2000 in room 5951 at the Department of State to Prepare for the ITU Radiocommunication Assembly, May 1-5, 2000. A joint meeting of ITAC-R and ITAC-T will meet from 2 PM to 4:30 PM on February 3, 2000 in room 5951 to prepare for international study group meetings of the ITU-R and ITU-T that deal with related issues concerning broadcasting and telecommunications matters, and IMT-2000 coordination between ITAC-R and ITAC-T.

Members of the general public may attend these meetings and join in the discussions, subject to the Instructions of the Chair. Admission of public members will be limited to seating available. Entrance to the Department of State is controlled; people intending to attend any of these meetings should

send a fax to 202-647-7407 not later than 24 hours before the meeting. This fax should display the name of the meeting, (ITAC-R or Joint ITAC-R and ITAC-T) and date of the meeting, your name, social security number, date of birth, and organizational affiliation. One of the following valid photo identifications will be required for admittance: US driver's license, US passport, and US Government identification card. Enter From the "C" Street Main Lobby; in view of escorting requirements, non-Government attendees should plan to arrive not later than 15 minutes before the meeting begins.

Dated: January 27, 2000.

John T. Gilseman,

Deputy Director of Multilateral Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

[FR Doc. 00-2118 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-45-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Transit Administration

[FTA Docket No. FTA-2000-6823]

Notice of Request for the Extension of Currently Approved Information Collections

AGENCY: Federal Transit Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Notice of request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice announces the intention of the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) to request the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to extend the following currently approved information collections:

- (1) Nondiscrimination as it Applies to FTA Grant Programs
- (2) Title VI as it Applies to FTA Grant Programs
- (3) Reporting of Technical Activities by FTA Grant Recipients
- (4) Bus Testing Program

DATES: Comments must be submitted before March 31, 2000.

ADDRESSES: All written comments must refer to the docket number that appears at the top of this document and be submitted to the United States Department of Transportation, Central Dockets Office, PL-401, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590. All comments received will be available for examination at the above address from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., e.t., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. Those desiring notification of receipt of

comments must include a self-addressed, stamped postcard/envelope.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nondiscrimination as it Applies to FTA Grant Programs and Title VI as it Applies to FTA Grant Programs—Mr. Akira Sano, Office of Civil Rights, (202) 366-4018.

Reporting of Technical Activities by FTA Grant Recipients—Ms. Candace Noonan, Office of Planning, (202) 366-1648.

Bus Testing Program—Mr. Tim Johnson, Office of Research, Demonstration and Innovation, (202) 366-0212.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Interested parties are invited to send comments regarding any aspect of these information collections, including: (1) The necessity and utility of the information collection for the proper performance of the functions of the FTA; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the collected information; and (4) ways to minimize the collection burden without reducing the quality of the collected information. Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB reinstatement of this information collection.

Title: Nondiscrimination as it Applies to FTA Grant Programs (OMB Number: 2132-0542).

Background: All entities receiving Federal financial assistance from FTA are prohibited from discriminating against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, creed, sex, national origin, age, or disability. To ensure that FTA's equal employment opportunity (EEO) procedures are followed, FTA requires grant recipients to submit written EEO plans to FTA for approval. FTA's assessment of this requirement shows that the formulating, submitting, and implementing of EEO programs should minimally increase costs for FTA applicants and recipients.

To determine a grantee's compliance with applicable laws and requirements, grantee submissions are evaluated and analyzed based on the following criteria. First, an EEO program must include an EEO policy statement issued by the chief executive officer covering all employment practices, including recruitment, selection, promotions, terminations, transfers, layoffs, compensation, training, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment. Second, the policy must be placed conspicuously so that employees, applicants, and the general public are aware of the agency's EEO commitment.

The data derived from written EEO and affirmative action plans will be used by the Office of Civil Rights in monitoring grantees' compliance with applicable EEO laws and regulations. This monitoring and enforcement activity will ensure that minorities and women have equitable access to employment opportunities and that recipients of Federal funds do not discriminate against any employee or applicant because of race, color, creed, sex, national origin, age, or disability.

Respondents: FTA grant recipients.

Estimated Annual Burden on

Respondents: 30 hours for each the 150 EEO submissions.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 4,500 hours.

Frequency: On occasion, every 3 years, annually.

Title: Title VI as it Applies to FTA Grant Programs (OMB Number: 2132-0542).

Background: Section 601 of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states: "No person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." This information collection is required by the Department of Justice (DOJ) Title VI Regulation, 28 CFR part 42, subpart F (§ 42.406), and DOT Order 1000.12. FTA policies and requirements are designed to clarify and strengthen these regulations. This requirement is applicable to all applicants, recipients, and subrecipients receiving Federal financial assistance. Experience has demonstrated that a program requirement at the application stage is necessary to assure that benefits and services are equitably distributed by grant recipients. The requirements prescribed by the Office of Civil Rights accomplish that objective while diminishing possible vestiges of discrimination among FTA grant recipients.

FTA's assessment of this requirement indicated that the formulation and implementation of the Title VI program should occur with a decrease in costs to such applicants and recipients.

All FTA grant applicants, recipients, and subrecipients are required to submit applicable Title VI information to the FTA Office of Civil Rights for review and approval. If FTA did not conduct pre-award reviews, solutions would not be generated in advance and program improvements could not be integrated into projects. FTA's experience with pre-award reviews for all projects and grants suggests this method contributes to maximum efficiency and cost

effectiveness of FTA dollars and has kept post-award complaints to a minimum. Moreover, the objective of the Title VI statute can be more easily attained and beneficiaries of FTA funded programs have a greater likelihood of receiving transit services and related benefits on a nondiscriminatory basis.

Respondents: FTA grant recipients.

Estimated Annual Burden on

Respondents: 23.4 hours for each of the 200 Title VI programs.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 4,680 hours.

Frequency: Annual.

Title: Reporting of Technical Activities by FTA Grant Recipients (OMB Number: 2132-0549).

Background: 49 U.S.C. Sections 5303 and 5313(a) and (b) authorize the use of Federal funds to assist metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), states, and local public bodies in developing transportation plans and programs to serve future transportation needs of urbanized areas and nonurbanized areas throughout the nation. As part of this effort, MPOs are required to consider a wide range of goals and objectives and to analyze alternative transportation system management and investment strategies. These objectives are measured by definable activities such as planning certification reviews and other related activities.

The information collected by these forms is used to report annually to Congress, the Secretary, and to the Federal Transit Administrator on how grantees are responding to national emphasis areas and congressional direction, and allows FTA to track grantees' use of Federal planning and research funds.

Respondents: FTA grant recipients.

Estimated Annual Burden on

Respondents: 3 hours for each of the 50 respondents.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 150 hours.

Frequency: Annual.

Title: Bus Testing Program (OMB Number: 2132-0550).

Background: 49 U.S.C. 5323(c) provides that no Federal funds appropriated or made available after September 30, 1989, may be obligated or expended for the acquisition of a new bus model (including any model using alternative fuels) unless the bus has been tested at the Bus Testing Center (Center) in Altoona, Pennsylvania. 49 U.S.C. 5318(a) further specifies that each new bus model is to be tested for maintainability, reliability, safety, performance (including braking performance), structural integrity, fuel economy, emissions, and noise.

The operator of the Bus Testing Center, the Pennsylvania Transportation Institute (PTI), has entered into a cooperative agreement with FTA. PTI operates and maintains the Center, and establishes and collects fees for the testing of the vehicles at the facility. Upon completion of the testing of the vehicle at the Center, a test report is provided to the manufacturer of the new bus model. The bus manufacturer certifies to an FTA grantee that the bus the grantee is purchasing has been tested at the Center. Also, grantees about to purchase a bus use this report to assist them in making their purchasing decisions. PTI maintains a reference file for all the test reports which are made available to the public.

Respondents: Bus manufacturers.

Estimated Annual Burden on

Respondents: 3 hours for each of the 20 bus manufacturers.

Estimated Total Annual Burden: 60 hours.

Frequency: Annual.

Issued: January 24, 2000.

Dorrie Y. Aldrich,

Associate Administrator for Administration.

[FR Doc. 00-2013 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-57-U

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

January 10, 2000.

The Department of Treasury has submitted the following public information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling the Treasury Bureau Clearance Officer listed. Comments regarding this information collection should be addressed to the OMB reviewer listed and to the Treasury Department Clearance Officer, Department of the Treasury, Room 2110, 1425 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20220.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before March 1, 2000 to be assured of consideration.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

OMB Number: 1545-0666.

Form Number: IRS Form 673.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Statement For Claiming Benefits Provided by Section 911 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Description: Form 673 is completed by a citizen of the United States and is furnished to his or her employer in

order to exclude from income tax withholding all or part of the wages paid the citizen for services performed outside the United States.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit, Individuals or households, Farms, Federal Government.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 50,000.

Estimated Burden Hours Per

Respondent: 30 minutes.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Total Reporting Burden: 25,000 hours.

Clearance Officer: Garrick Shear, Internal Revenue Service, Room 5244, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20224.

OMB Reviewer: Alexander T. Hunt, (202) 395-7860, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10202, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

Lois K. Holland,

Departmental Reports, Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 00-2028 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

January 21, 2000.

The Department of Treasury has submitted the following public information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling the Treasury Bureau Clearance Officer listed. Comments regarding this information collection should be addressed to the OMB reviewer listed and to the Treasury Department Clearance Officer, Department of the Treasury, Room 2110, 1425 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20220.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before March 1, 2000 to be assured of consideration.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

OMB Number: New.

Form Number: IRS Form A.

Type of Review: New collection.

Title: Qualifications Availability Form.

Description: Form A is used by external applicants applying for clerical and technical positions with the Internal Revenue Service. Applicants will complete information relating to their address, job preference, veteran's preference and a series of occupational questions, knowledge and skills along with background information.

Respondents: Individuals or households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 90,000.

Estimated Burden Hours Per

Respondent: 30 minutes.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Total Reporting Burden: 45,000 hours.

OMB Number: 1545-0143.

Form Number: IRS Form 2290.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Heavy Highway Vehicle Use Tax Return.

Description: Form 2290 is used to compute and report the tax imposed by section 4481 on the highway use of certain motor vehicles. The information is used to determine whether the taxpayer has paid the correct amount of tax.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Estimated Number of Respondents/Recordkeepers: 500,625.

Estimated Burden Hours Per Respondent/Recordkeeper:

Recordkeeping 39 hr., 28 min.

Learning about the law or the form. 18 min.

Preparing, copying, and sending the form to the IRS. 57 min.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

Estimated Total Reporting/

Recordkeeping Burden: 19,223,213 hours.

OMB Number: 1545-1221.

Regulation Project Number: EE-147-87 Final.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Qualified Separate Lines of Business.

Description: The affected public includes employers who maintain qualified employee retirement plans. Where applicable, the employer must furnish notice to the IRS that the employer treats itself as operating qualified separate lines of business and some may request an IRS determination that such lines satisfy administrative scrutiny.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Estimated Number of Respondents/Recordkeepers: 253.

Estimated Burden Hours Per

Respondent/Recordkeeper: 3 hrs., 27 min.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

Estimated Total Reporting/

Recordkeeping Burden: 899 hours.

OMB Number: 1545-1530.

Form Number: None.

Type of Review: Extension.

Title: Tip Rate Determination Agreement (Gaming Industry).

Description: Information is required by the Internal Revenue Service in its

Compliance efforts to assist employers and their employees in understanding and complying with section 6053(a), which requires employees to report all their tips monthly to their employers.

Respondents: Business or other for-profit.

Estimated Number of Respondents/Recordkeeping: 100.

Estimated Burden Hours Per Respondent/Recordkeeper: 4 hr., 40 min.

Frequency of Response: On occasion.

Estimated Total Reporting/Recordkeeping Burden: 4,367 hours.

Clearance Officer: Garrick Shear, Internal Revenue Service, Room 5244, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20224

OMB Reviewer: Alexander T. Hunt, (202) 395-7860, Office of Management and Budget, Room

10202, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503

Lois K. Holland,

Departmental Reports, Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 00-2029 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-P

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Announcement of the Spring Unsolicited Grant Competition Grant Program

AGENCY: United States Institute of Peace.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Agency announces its Upcoming Spring Unsolicited Grant Deadline, which offers support for research, education and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution.

Deadline: March 1, 2000.

DATES: Application Material Available on Request. Receipt Date for Return of Application: March 1, 2000. Notification of Awards: June 2000.

ADDRESSES: For Application Package: United States Institute of Peace Grant Program—Unsolicited Grants, 1200 17th Street, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036-3011, (202) 429-3842 (phone), (202) 429-429-6063 (fax), (202) 457-1719 (TTY), Email: grant__program@usip.org

Applications also available on-line at our web site: www.usip.org

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Grant Program, Phone (202) 429-3842.

Dated: January 20, 2000.

Bernice J. Carney,

Director, Office of Administration.

[FR Doc. 00-2036 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820-AR-M

Corrections

Federal Register

Vol. 65, No. 20

Monday, January 31, 2000

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains editorial corrections of previously published Presidential, Rule, Proposed Rule, and Notice documents. These corrections are prepared by the Office of the Federal Register. Agency prepared corrections are issued as signed documents and appear in the appropriate document categories elsewhere in the issue.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Chapter 1

Federal Acquisition Circular 97-15; Introduction

Correction

In rule document 99-33429 beginning on page 72414 in the issue of Monday, December 27, 1999, make the following correction:

On page 72414, in the table, in the first column labeled "Item", the second Roman numeral "I" should read "II", in sequence.

[FR Doc. C9-33429 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 12, 19, and 52

[FAC 97-15; FAR Case 98-011; Item VII]

RIN 9000-AI33

Federal Acquisition Regulation; SBA's 8(a) Business Development Program

Correction

In rule document 99-33436 appearing on page 72447 in the issue of Monday, December 27, 1999, make the following corrections:

On page 72447, in the first column, under the heading **DATES:**, under "Applicability Date:", "December 21,

1999" should read "December 27, 1999".

[FR Doc. C9-33436 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 25 and 52

[FAC 97-15; FAR Case 97-024; Item II]

RIN 9000-AH30

Foreign Acquisition Regulation; Foreign Acquisition (Part 25 Rewrite)

Correction

In rule document 99-33431 beginning on page 72416, in the issue of Monday, December 27, 1999, make the following corrections:

25.100 [Corrected]

1. On page 72422, in the first column, in section 25.100, in the fifth line, in the introductory text, after "United States", add "including supplies acquired under contracts set aside for small business concerns, if—

(a)The supply contract exceeds the micro-purchase threshold; or".

25.504-4 [Corrected]

2. On page 72428, in section 25.504-4(a), in the table at the bottom of the page, in the last line entry, "NEL=10,600" should read "*NEL=10,600"

52.225-2 [Corrected]

3. On page 72434, in section 52.225-2(a), in the second column, in the ninth line, "and" should read "end".

52.225-4 [Corrected]

4. On page 72435, in section 52.225-4, in the third column, in the eighth line, "List as necessary)" should read "(List as necessary)".

52.225-9 [Corrected]

5. On page 72437, in section 52.225-9(b)(2), in the third column, in the fourth line, "[Contracting Officer to list applicable excepted materials or

indicate "none"]" should read "[Contracting Officer to list applicable excepted materials or indicate "none"]".

52.225-11 [Corrected]

6. On page 72439, in section 52.225-11(b)(3), in the second column, in the fifth line, "[Contracting Officer to list applicable excepted materials or indicate "none"]" should read "[Contracting Officer to list applicable excepted materials or indicate "none"]".

[FR Doc. C9-33431 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Web-based Education Commission; Hearing and Meeting

Correction

In notice document 00-1455, beginning on page 3431, in the issue of Friday, January 21, 2000, in the third column, in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** section in the last line "david_XByer@ed.gov" should read "david_Byer@ed.gov".

[FR Doc. C0-1455 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34-42317; File No. SR-Phlx-99-48]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Notice of Filing and Order Granting Accelerated Approval of Proposed Rule Change by the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Inc. Amending the Exchange's Certificate of Incorporation

Correction

In notice document 00-780 beginning on page 2215 in the issue of Thursday, January 13, 2000, in the third column, at the end of the first paragraph under **III. Solicitation of Comments**, "[insert 21 days from date of publication]." should read "February 3, 2000.".

[FR Doc. C0-780 Filed 1-28-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

Monday,
January 31, 2000



FEDERAL REGISTER

Part II

Federal Communications Commission

47 CFR Part 2

Non-Substantive Revisions to the Table of Frequency Allocations; Final Rule

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 2

[DA 99-2743]

Non-Substantive Revisions to the Table of Frequency Allocations

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document revises the Table of Frequency Allocations ("Table"). This action is necessary in order to more clearly display the Table and to assist the **Federal Register** staff by making easier for them to maintain the Table in the Code of Federal Regulations. The intended effect of this action is to present the Table in a clearer manner, thereby assisting the public in making decisions about the radio spectrum.

DATES: Effective January 31, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Mooring, Office of Engineering and Technology, (202) 418-2450.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's *Memorandum Opinion and Order*, DA 99-2743, adopted December 16, 1999, and released December 20, 1999. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room TW-A257), 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C., and is available on the FCC's Internet site at www.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Orders/1999. The document also may be purchased from the Commission's duplication contractor, International Transcription Service, (202) 857-3800, 1231 20th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036.

Summary of the Order

1. By this action, the Commission's Office of Engineering and Technology and Office of Managing Director amends the Table and supporting sections of the Commission's rules in order to more clearly display the Table and to assist the **Federal Register** staff by making it easier for them to maintain the Table in the Code of Federal Regulations. We take this action with the concurrence of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. We also take this opportunity to make the following types of non-substantive amendments:

- The International Table in the Commission's rules is updated to reflect

the [International] Table of Frequency Allocations as it is found in the 1998 International Telecommunication Union *Radio Regulations*;

- International footnotes in the United States Table that have not been substantively revised are re-numbered;
- Expired footnotes or portions of footnotes are removed from the United States Table;
- The special-use frequencies column of the Table is removed; and
- Various typographical errors and omissions are corrected.

As a by-product of this action, we will now be able to place the Table on the Commission's web site and to update the on-line Table shortly after any amendments to the Table have been released.¹ This ministerial action does not make any substantive change to any licensee's legal rights and responsibilities.

2. Part 2 of the Commission's rules, IS AMENDED as set forth, effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**. This action is taken pursuant to authority found in sections 4(i) and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i) and 303, and in §§ 0.31, 0.231(b) and 0.241 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 0.31, 0.231(b) and 0.241.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 2

Radio, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

Rule Changes

Part 2 of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 2—FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for part 2 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 302, 303, 307, 336 and 337, unless otherwise noted.

2. Paragraph 2.100 is revised to read as follows:

§ 2.100 International regulations in force.

The provisions of the *Radio Regulations* (Geneva, 1998) apply provisionally as from January 1, 1999, unless an earlier date is specified in Article S59.

¹ The on-line Table may be found at <http://www.fcc.gov/oet/spectrum/>. We caution users of the on-line Table that the Table as published by **Federal Register** remains the legal source document.

3. Section 2.104 is revised to read as follows:

§ 2.104 International Table of Frequency Allocations.

(a) The International Table of Frequency Allocations is subdivided into the Region 1 Table (column 1 of § 2.106), the Region 2 Table (column 2 of § 2.106), and the Region 3 Table (column 3 of § 2.106). The International Table is included for informational purposes only.

(b) *Regions.* For the allocation of frequencies the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has divided the world into three Regions¹ as shown in Figure 1 of this section and described as follows:

(1) *Region 1.* Region 1 includes the area limited on the east by line A (lines A, B and C are defined below) and on the west by line B, excluding any of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran which lies between these limits. It also includes the whole of the territory of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine and the area to the north of Russian Federation which lies between lines A and C.

(2) *Region 2.* Region 2 includes the area limited on the east by line B and on the west by line C.

(3) *Region 3.* Region 3 includes the area limited on the east by line C and on the west by line A, except any of the territory of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine and the area to the north of Russian Federation. It also includes that part of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran lying outside of those limits.

(4) The lines A, B and C are defined as follows:

(i) *Line A.* Line A extends from the North Pole along meridian 40° East of Greenwich to parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 60° East and the Tropic of Cancer; thence along the meridian 60° East to the South Pole.

(ii) *Line B.* Line B extends from the North Pole along meridian 10° West of Greenwich to its intersection with parallel 72° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 50° West and parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 20° West and parallel 10°

¹ It should be noted that where the words "regions" or "regional" are without a capital "R," they do not relate to the three Regions here defined for purposes of frequency allocation.

South; thence along meridian 20° West to the South Pole.

(iii) *Line C.* Line C extends from the North Pole by great circle arc to the intersection of parallel 65° 30' North with the international boundary in Bering Strait; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 165° East of Greenwich and parallel 50° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 170° West and parallel 10° North; thence along parallel 10° North to its intersection with meridian 120° West; thence along meridian 120° West to the South Pole.

(c) *Areas.* To further assist in the international allocation of the radio spectrum, the ITU has established five special geographical areas and they are defined as follows:

(1) The term "African Broadcasting Area" means:

(i) African countries, parts of countries, territories and groups of territories situated between the parallels 40° South and 30° North;

(ii) Islands in the Indian Ocean west of meridian 60° East of Greenwich, situated between the parallel 40° South and the great circle arc joining the points 45° East, 11° 30' North and 60° East, 15° North; and

(iii) Islands in the Atlantic Ocean east of line B, situated between the parallels 40° South and 30° North.

(2) The "European Broadcasting Area" is bounded on the west by the western boundary of Region 1, on the east by the meridian 40° East of Greenwich and on the south by the parallel 30° North so as to include the northern part of Saudi Arabia and that part of those countries bordering the Mediterranean within these limits. In addition, Iraq, Jordan and that part of the territory of Syria, Turkey and Ukraine lying outside the above limits are included in the European Broadcasting Area.

(3) The "European Maritime Area" is bounded to the north by a line extending along parallel 72° North from its intersection with meridian 55° East of Greenwich to its intersection with meridian 5° West, then along meridian 5° West to its intersection with parallel 67° North, thence along parallel 67° North to its intersection with meridian 32° West; to the west by a line extending along meridian 32° West to its intersection with parallel 30° North; to the south by a line extending along parallel 30° North to its intersection with meridian 43° East; to the east by a line extending along meridian 43° East to its intersection with parallel 60° North, thence along parallel 60° North to its intersection with meridian 55° East and thence along meridian 55° East

to its intersection with parallel 72° North.

(4) The "Tropical Zone" (see Figure 1 of this section) is defined as:

(i) The whole of that area in Region 2 between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

(ii) The whole of that area in Regions 1 and 3 contained between the parallels 30° North and 35° South with the addition of:

(A) The area contained between the meridians 40° East and 80° East of Greenwich and the parallels 30° North and 40° North; and

(B) That part of Libya north of parallel 30° North.

(iii) In Region 2, the Tropical Zone may be extended to parallel 33° North, subject to special agreements between the countries concerned in that Region.

(5) A sub-Region is an area consisting of two or more countries in the same Region.

(d) *Categories of services and allocations.*

(1) Primary and secondary services. Where, in a box of the International Table in § 2.106, a band is indicated as allocated to more than one service, either on a worldwide or Regional basis, such services are listed in the following order:

(i) Services the names of which are printed in "capitals" (example: FIXED); these are called "primary" services; and

(ii) Services the names of which are printed in "normal characters" (example: Mobile); these are called "secondary" services (see paragraph (d)(3) of this section).

(2) Additional remarks shall be printed in normal characters (example: MOBILE except aeronautical mobile).

(3) Stations of a secondary service:

(i) Shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary services to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date;

(ii) Cannot claim protection from harmful interference from stations of a primary service to which frequencies are already assigned or may be assigned at a later date; and

(iii) Can claim protection, however, from harmful interference from stations of the same or other secondary service(s) to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date.

(4) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the International Table as allocated to a service "on a secondary basis" in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is a secondary service (see paragraph (d)(3) of this section).

(5) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the International Table as

allocated to a service "on a primary basis", in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is a primary service only in that area or country.

(e) *Additional allocations.* (1) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the International Table as "also allocated" to a service in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is an "additional" allocation, *i.e.* an allocation which is added in this area or in this country to the service or services which are indicated in the International Table.

(2) If the footnote does not include any restriction on the service or services concerned apart from the restriction to operate only in a particular area or country, stations of this service or these services shall have equality of right to operate with stations of the other primary service or services indicated in the International Table.

(3) If restrictions are imposed on an additional allocation in addition to the restriction to operate only in a particular area or country, this is indicated in the footnote of the International Table.

(f) *Alternative allocations.* (1) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the International Table as "allocated" to one or more services in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is an "alternative" allocation, *i.e.* an allocation which replaces, in this area or in this country, the allocation indicated in the Table.

(2) If the footnote does not include any restriction on stations of the service or services concerned, apart from the restriction to operate only in a particular area or country, these stations of such a service or services shall have an equality of right to operate with stations of the primary service or services, indicated in the International Table, to which the band is allocated in other areas or countries.

(3) If restrictions are imposed on stations of a service to which an alternative allocation is made, in addition to the restriction to operate only in a particular country or area, this is indicated in the footnote.

(g) *Miscellaneous provisions.* (1) Where it is indicated that a service may operate in a specific frequency band subject to not causing harmful interference, this means also that this service cannot claim protection from harmful interference caused by other services to which the band is allocated under Chapter SII of the international *Radio Regulations*.

(2) Except if otherwise specified in a footnote, the term "fixed service", where appearing in the International

Table, does not include systems using ionospheric scatter propagation.

(h) *Description of the International Table of Frequency Allocations.* (1) The heading of the International Table includes three columns, each of which corresponds to one of the Regions (see paragraph (b) of this section). Where an allocation occupies the whole of the width of the Table or only one or two of the three columns, this is a worldwide allocation or a Regional allocation, respectively.

(2) The frequency band referred to in each allocation is indicated in the left-

hand top corner of the part of the Table concerned.

(3) Within each of the categories specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, services are listed in alphabetical order according to the French language. The order of listing does not indicate relative priority within each category.

(4) In the case where there is a parenthetical addition to an allocation in the International Table, that service allocation is restricted to the type of operation so indicated.

(5) The footnote references which appear in the International Table below the allocated service or services apply to the whole of the allocation concerned.

(6) The footnote references which appear to the right of the name of a service are applicable only to that particular service.

(7) In certain cases, the names of countries appearing in the footnotes have been simplified in order to shorten the text.

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

Figure 1 to § 2.104—Map

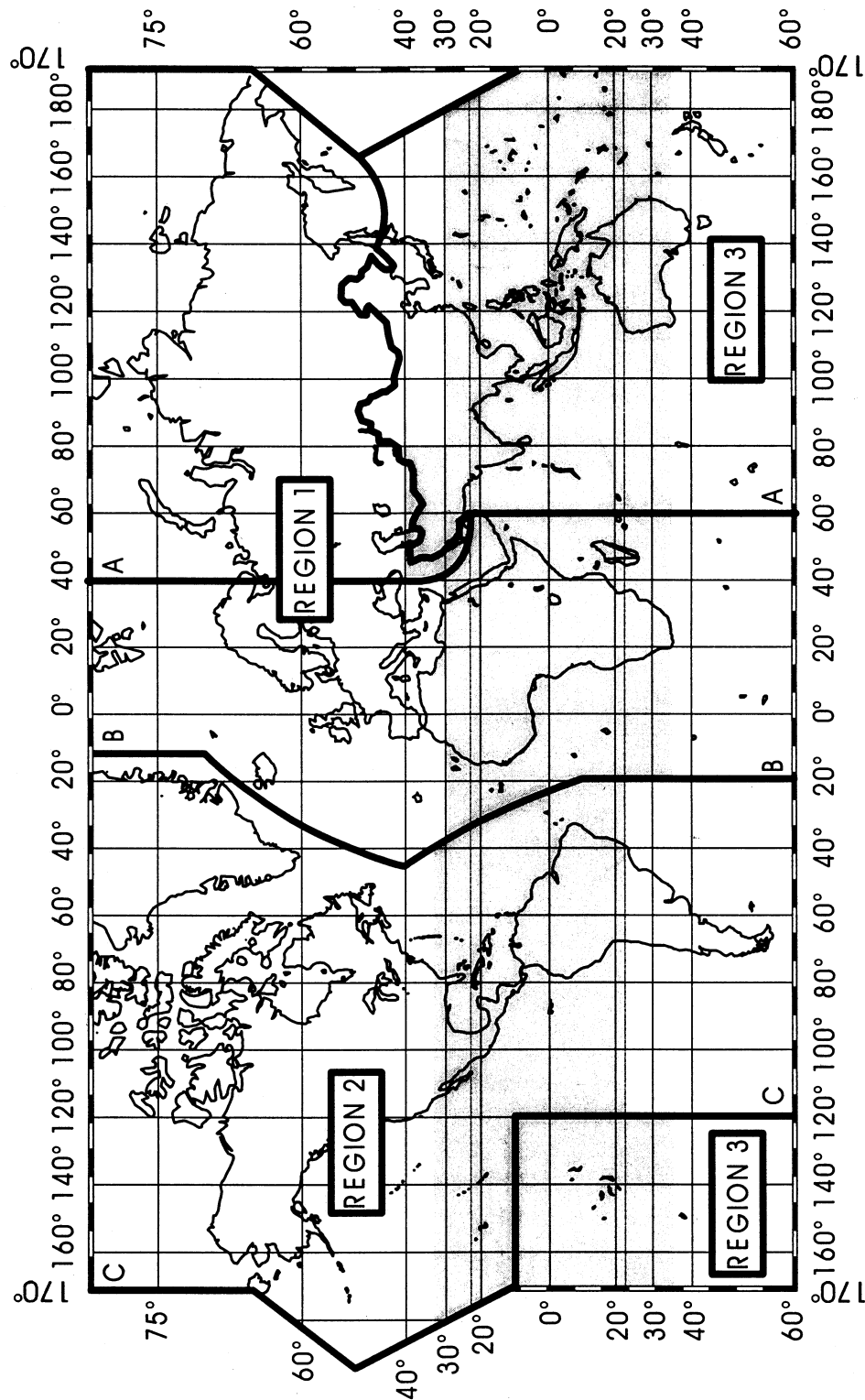


Figure 1: Map identifying Region 1, Region 2, and Region 3, as defined in paragraph 2.104(b), and the Tropical Zone (shaded area), as defined in paragraph 2.104(c)(4).

4. Section 2.105 is revised to read as follows.

§ 2.105 United States Table of Frequency Allocations.

(a) The United States Table of Frequency Allocations (United States Table) is subdivided into the Federal Government Table of Frequency Allocations (Federal Government Table, column 4 of § 2.106) and the Non-Federal Government Table of Frequency Allocations (Non-Federal Government Table, column 5 of § 2.106). The United States Table is based on the Region 2 Table because the relevant area of jurisdiction is located primarily in Region 2¹ (i.e., the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Caribbean insular areas² and some of the Pacific insular areas).³ 4 The Federal Government Table is administered by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)⁵, whereas the Non-Federal Government Table is administered by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).⁶

(b) In the United States, radio spectrum may be allocated to either Federal government or non-Federal government use exclusively, or for shared use. In the case of shared use, the type of service(s) permitted need not be the same [e.g., Federal government FIXED, non-Federal government MOBILE]. The terms used to designate categories of services and allocations⁷ in columns 4 and 5 of § 2.106 correspond to the terms employed by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in the international *Radio Regulations*.

(c) *Category of services.* (1) Any segment of the radio spectrum may be allocated to the Federal government and/or non-Federal government sectors either on an exclusive or shared basis for use by one or more radio services. In the case where an allocation has been

made to more than one service, such services are listed in the following order:

(i) Services, the names of which are printed in "capitals" [example: FIXED]; these are called "primary" services;

(ii) Services, the names of which are printed in "normal characters" [example: Mobile]; these are called "secondary" services.

(2) Stations of a secondary service:

(i) Shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary services to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date;

(ii) Cannot claim protection from harmful interference from stations of a primary service to which frequencies are already assigned or may be assigned at a later date; and

(iii) Can claim protection, however, from harmful interference from stations of the same or other secondary service(s) to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date.

(d) *Format of the United States Table and the Rule Part Cross Reference Column.* (1) The frequency band

referred to in each allocation, column 4 for Federal government and column 5 for non-Federal government, is indicated in the left-hand top corner of the column. If there is no service or footnote indicated for a band of frequencies in either column 4 or 5, then the Federal government or the non-Federal government sector, respectively, has no access to that band except as provided for by § 2.102.

(2) When the Federal Government and Non-Federal Government Tables are exactly the same for a shared band, the line between columns 4 and 5 is deleted and the allocations are shown once.

(3) The Federal Government Table, given in column 4, is included for informational purposes only.

(4) In the case where there is a parenthetical addition to an allocation in the United States Table [example: FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-earth)], that service allocation is restricted to the type of operation so indicated.

(5) The following symbols are used to designate footnotes in the United States Table:

(i) Any footnote consisting of "S5." followed by one or more digits, e.g., S5.53, or any footnote not prefixed by a letter, e.g., 459, denotes an international footnote. Where an international footnote is applicable, without modification, to the United States Table, the footnote appears in the United States Table (columns 4 and 5) and denotes a stipulation affecting both the Federal Government Table and the Non-

Federal Government Table. If, however, an international footnote pertains to a service allocated only for Federal government or non-Federal government use, the international footnote will be placed only in the affected Table. For example, "AMATEUR S5.142" shall be shown only in the Non-Federal Government Table.

(ii) Any footnote consisting of the letters US followed by one or more digits, e.g., US7, denotes a stipulation affecting both the Federal Government Table and the Non-Federal Government Table.

(iii) Any footnote consisting of the letters NG followed by one or more digits, e.g., NG2, denotes a stipulation applicable only to the Non-Federal Government Table (column 5).

(iv) Any footnote consisting of the letter G followed by one or more digits, e.g., G2, denotes a stipulation applicable only to the Federal Government Table (column 4).

(6) If a frequency or frequency band has been allocated to a radiocommunication service in the Non-Federal Government Table, then a cross reference may be added for the pertinent FCC Rule part (column 6 of § 2.106). For example, the 849–851 MHz band is allocated to the non-Federal government aeronautical mobile service, rules for the use of the 849–851 MHz band have been added to Part 22—Public Mobile Services (47 CFR part 22), and a cross reference, Public Mobile (22), has been added in Column 6 of the Table. The exact use that can be made of any given frequency or frequency band (e.g., channelling plans, allowable emissions, etc.) is given in the FCC Rule part(s) so indicated. The FCC Rule parts in this column are not allocations and are provided for informational purposes only. This column also may contain explanatory notes for informational purposes only.

5. Section 2.106 is amended as follows:

a. The Table proceeding the international footnotes is revised and shall begin on a left-hand page.

b. The international footnotes section is revised.

c. United States footnotes US7, US78, US221, US256, US257, US296, US303, US311, US319, and US322 are revised.

d. United States footnotes US272, US284, US326, and US341 are removed.

e. The heading to the list of "Non-Government (NG) Footnotes" is revised and in the parenthetical following the

¹ See § 2.104(a)(1) for definition of Region 2.

² The Caribbean insular areas are: The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the unincorporated territory of the United States Virgin Islands; and Navassa Island.

³ The Pacific insular areas located in Region 2 are: Johnston Atoll and Midway Atoll.

⁴ The operation of stations in the Pacific insular areas located in Region 3 are generally governed by the International plan for Region 3 (i.e., column 3 of § 2.106). The Pacific insular areas located in Region 3 are: the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; the unincorporated territory of American Samoa; the unincorporated territory of Guam; and Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Kingman Reef, Palmyra Island and Wake Island.

⁵ Section 305(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. See Pub. Law 102–538, 106 Stat. 3533 (1992).

⁶ The Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

⁷ Definitions of the various radio services used are contained in § 2.1.

heading revise “non-Government” to read “non-Federal Government”.

f. Non-Federal government footnotes NG47, NG102, NG120, NG124, NG128, and NG147 are revised.

g. Non-Federal government footnotes NG133, NG139, NG140, and NG154 are removed.

h. The heading to the list of “Government (G) Footnotes” is revised and in the parenthetical following the heading revise “Government” to read “Federal Government”.

i. Federal government footnotes G101 and G119 are removed.

j. Federal government footnote G106 is revised.

The revisions and additions read as follows:

§ 2.106 Table of Frequency Allocations.

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

0-130 kHz (VLF/LF)					Page 1	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government		
Below 9 (Not Allocated)			Below 9 (Not Allocated)			
S5.53 S5.54			S5.53 S5.54			
9-14 RADIONAVIGATION			9-14 RADIONAVIGATION			
14-19.95 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.57			14-19.95 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.57	14-19.95 Fixed	International Fixed (23)	
S5.55 S5.56			US294	US294		
19.95-20.05 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (20 kHz)			19.95-20.05 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (20 kHz)			
20.05-70 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.57			20.05-59 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.57	20.05-59 FIXED	International Fixed (23)	
			US294	US294		
S5.56 S5.58			59-61 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (60 kHz)			
70-72 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60	70-90 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.57 MARITIME RADIO- NAVIGATION S5.60 Radiolocation	70-72 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 Fixed Maritime mobile S5.57 S5.59	61-70 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.57	61-70 FIXED	International Fixed (23)	
S5.56			US294	US294		
72-84 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.57 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.56		72-84 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.57 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60	70-90 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.57 Radiolocation	70-90 FIXED Radiolocation	International Fixed (23) Private Land Mobile (90)	

84-86 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 Fixed Maritime mobile S5.57 S5.59	84-86 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 Fixed Maritime mobile S5.57 S5.59	S5.60 US294	S5.60 US294	Private Land Mobile (90)
86-90 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.57 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.61	86-90 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.57 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.61	90-110 RADIONAVIGATION S5.62	90-110 RADIONAVIGATION S5.62	Private Land Mobile (90)
90-110 RADIONAVIGATION S5.62 Fixed S5.64	90-110 RADIONAVIGATION S5.62 Fixed S5.64	US18 US104 US294	US18 US104 US294	International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Private Land Mobile (90)
110-112 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.64	110-112 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.64	110-130 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE Radiolocation	110-130 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE Radiolocation	
112-115 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 115-117.6 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 Fixed Maritime mobile S5.64 S5.66	112-115 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 115-117.6 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 Fixed Maritime mobile S5.64 S5.66	112-117.6 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 Fixed Maritime mobile S5.64 S5.65	112-117.6 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 Fixed Maritime mobile S5.64 S5.65	
117.6-126 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.64	117.6-126 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.64	117.6-126 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.64	117.6-126 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.64	
126-129 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 See next page for 129-130	126-129 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 See next page for 129-130	126-129 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 Fixed Maritime mobile S5.64 S5.65	126-129 RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 Fixed Maritime mobile S5.64 S5.65	
See next page for 129-130	See next page for 129-130	See next page for 129-130	See next page for 129-130	

130-505 kHz (LF/MF)										Page 3	
International Table					United States Table					FCC Rule Part(s)	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government		Non-Federal Government						
129-130 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.64	See previous page for 110-130 kHz	129-130 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.60 S5.64			See previous page for 110-130 kHz						See previous page for 110-130 kHz
130-148.5 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.64 S5.67 148.5-255 BROADCASTING	130-160 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.64	130-160 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.64			130-160 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.64 US294						International Fixed (23) Maritime (80)
	160-190 FIXED S5.64	160-190 FIXED Aeronautical radionavigation S5.64			160-190 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE 459 US294						International Fixed (23)
	190-200 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	190-200 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION			190-200 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION US18 US226 US294						Aviation (87)
S5.68 S5.69 S5.70 255-283.5 BROADCASTING AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	200-275 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile	200-285 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile			200-275 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile US18 US294						
S5.70 S5.71 283.5-315 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) S5.73 S5.72 S5.74	275-285 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons)	275-285 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons)			275-285 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons) US18 US294						
	285-315 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) S5.73	285-315 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) S5.73			285-325 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) S5.73 Aeronautical radionavigation (radiobeacons)						

315-325 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons) S5.73 S5.72 S5.75	315-325 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) S5.73 Aeronautical radionavigation	315-325 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) S5.73	US18 US294	Maritime (80) Aviation (87)
325-405 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	325-335 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons)	325-405 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile	325-335 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) Aeronautical mobile Maritime radionavigation (radiobeacons)	
S5.72	335-405 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile	335-405 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) Aeronautical mobile	US18 US294	
405-415 RADIONAVIGATION S5.76	405-415 RADIONAVIGATION S5.76 Aeronautical mobile	405-415 RADIONAVIGATION S5.76 Aeronautical mobile	405-415 RADIONAVIGATION S5.76 Aeronautical mobile	
S5.72	415-435 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	415-435 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79A Aeronautical radionavigation S5.80	US18 US294	
435-495 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 S5.79A Aeronautical radionavigation	415-495 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 S5.79A Aeronautical radionavigation S5.80	415-495 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.80	415-435 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.80	Maritime (80)
S5.72 S5.81 S5.82	S5.77 S5.78 S5.81 S5.82	US294	US294	
495-505 MOBILE (distress and calling)	495-505 MOBILE (distress and calling)	435-495 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 Aeronautical radionavigation	435-495 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79	
S5.83		471 472A US231 US294	471 472A US231 US294	
		495-505 MOBILE (distress and calling)	495-505 MOBILE (distress and calling)	
		472	472	

505-2107 kHz (MF)					United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table					Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3					
505-526.5 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 S5.79A S5.84 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	505-510 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 S5.79A S5.84 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.81	505-526.5 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79 S5.79A S5.84 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Aeronautical mobile Land mobile			505-510 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79		Maritime (80)
S5.72 S5.81	510-525 MOBILE S5.79A S5.84 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION				471		
526.5-1606.5 BROADCASTING	525-535 BROADCASTING S5.86 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	S5.81 526.5-535 BROADCASTING Mobile S5.88			510-525 MARITIME MOBILE (ships only) 474 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) US14 US18 US225		Maritime (80) Aviation (87)
S5.87 S5.87A	535-1605 BROADCASTING	535-1606.5 BROADCASTING			525-535 MOBILE US221 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) US18 US239		Aviation (87) Private Land Mobile (90)
1606.5-1625 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.90 LAND MOBILE	1605-1625 BROADCASTING S5.89	1606.5-1800 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION			535-1605 BROADCASTING US321		Radio Broadcasting (AM) (73) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Alaska Fixed (80) Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.92	S5.90				1605-1615 MOBILE US221	1605-1705 BROADCASTING 480	
1625-1635 RADIOLOCATION	1625-1705 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING S5.89 Radiolocation				US238		
S5.93					1615-1625		
1635-1800 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.90 LAND MOBILE					US238 US299		
					1625-1705 Radiolocation		
	S5.90				US238 US299	US238 US299 US321 NG128	

S5.92 S5.96	1705-1800 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIO NAVIGATION	S5.91	1705-1800 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Private Land Mobile (90)
1800-1810 RADIOLOCATION	1800-1850 AMATEUR	1800-2000 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical RADIO NAVIGATION Radiolocation	US240 1800-1900 1800-1900 AMATEUR	Amateur (97)
S5.93				
1810-1850 AMATEUR				
S5.98 S5.99 S5.100 S5.101				
1850-2000 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	1850-2000 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION RADIO NAVIGATION	S5.102	1900-2000 RADIOLOCATION	Private Land Mobile (90) Amateur (97)
S5.92 S5.96 S5.103		S5.97	US290	
2000-2025 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	2000-2065 FIXED MOBILE		2000-2065 FIXED MOBILE	Maritime (80)
S5.92 S5.103			US340	
2025-2045 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)			2065-2107 MARITIME MOBILE NG19	
Meteorological aids S5.104			US340	
S5.92 S5.103			US296 US340	
2045-2160 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE LAND MOBILE	2065-2107 MARITIME MOBILE S5.105 S5.106		US296 US340	
S5.92	See next page for 2107-2170 kHz		See next page for 2107-2170 kHz	See next page for 2107-2170 kHz

2107-3230 kHz (MF/HF)					Page 7	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government		
See previous page for 2045-2160 kHz	2107-2170 FIXED MOBILE		2107-2170 FIXED MOBILE	2107-2170 FIXED LAND MOBILE MARITIME MOBILE NG19	International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Aviation (87) Private Land Mobile (90)	
	2160-2170 RADIOLOCATION S5.93 S5.107		US340	US340		
2170-2173.5 MARITIME MOBILE			2170-2173.5 MARITIME MOBILE (telephony)	2170-2173.5 MARITIME MOBILE	Maritime (80)	
			US340	US340		
2173.5-2190.5 MOBILE (distress and calling) S5.108 S5.109 S5.110 S5.111			2173.5-2190.5 MOBILE (distress and calling)	S5.108 S5.109 S5.110 S5.111 US279 US340	Maritime (80) Aviation (87)	
2190.5-2194 MARITIME MOBILE			2190.5-2194 MARITIME MOBILE (telephony)			2190.5-2194 MARITIME MOBILE
	2194-2300 FIXED MOBILE		US340	US340	International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Aviation (87) Private Land Mobile (90)	
	S5.92 S5.103 S5.112		2194-2495 FIXED MOBILE	2194-2495 FIXED LAND MOBILE MARITIME MOBILE NG19		
2300-2498 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	2300-2495 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING S5.113		US340	US340		
S5.92 S5.103 S5.112			2194-2495 FIXED MOBILE	2194-2495 FIXED LAND MOBILE MARITIME MOBILE NG19		
2495-2501 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (2500 kHz)	2495-2501 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (2500 kHz)		US340	US340		
2498-2501 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (2500 kHz)			2495-2501 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (2500 kHz)	2495-2501 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (2500 kHz)		

2501-2502 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	2501-2502 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL US340 G106	2501-2502 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL US340	
2502-2625 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	2502-2505 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL US340	2502-2505 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL US340	International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Aviation (87) Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.92 S5.103 S5.114	2505-2850 FIXED MOBILE		
2625-2650 MARITIME MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION			
S5.92			
2650-2850 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)		2505-2850 FIXED LAND MOBILE MARITIME MOBILE US285 US340	
S5.92 S5.103			
2850-3025 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	2850-3025 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) S5.111 S5.115 US283 US340	US285 US340	Aviation (87)
S5.111 S5.115			
3025-3155 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	3025-3155 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) US340		
3155-3200 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	3155-3230 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	US340	International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Aviation (87) Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.116 S5.117			
3200-3230 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) BROADCASTING S5.113			
S5.116	US340		

3230-5060 kHz (HF)				United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table		Region 3		Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3		3230-3400 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation US340	3230-3400 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation US340	International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Aviation (87) Private Land Mobile (90)
3230-3400 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING S5.113 S5.116 S5.118						
3400-3500 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)				3400-3500 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) US283 US340	3400-3500 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) US283 US340	Aviation (87)
3500-3800 AMATEUR S5.120 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.92	3500-3750 AMATEUR S5.120 S5.119	3500-3900 AMATEUR S5.120 FIXED MOBILE		3500-4000 AMATEUR S5.120	3500-4000 AMATEUR S5.120	Amateur (97)
3800-3900 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE	3750-4000 AMATEUR S5.120 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)					
3900-3950 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) S5.123		3900-3950 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE BROADCASTING				
3950-4000 FIXED BROADCASTING		3950-4000 FIXED BROADCASTING				
	S5.122 S5.124 S5.125	S5.126		US340	US340	
4000-4063 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE S5.127 S5.126				4000-4063 MARITIME MOBILE US236 US340	4000-4063 MARITIME MOBILE US236 US340	International Fixed (23) Maritime (80)
4063-4438 MARITIME MOBILE S5.79A S5.109 S5.110 S5.130 S5.131 S5.132 S5.128 S5.129				4063-4438 MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.130 S5.132 US82 US296 US340	4063-4438 MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.130 S5.132 US82 US296 US340	

4438-4650 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	4438-4650 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	4438-4650 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) US340	International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Aviation (87) Private Land Mobile (90)
4650-4700 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)		4650-4700 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) US282 US283 US340	Aviation (87)
4700-4750 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)		4700-4750 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) US340	
4750-4850 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING S5.113	4750-4850 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) BROADCASTING S5.113	4750-4850 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) US340	International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Aviation (87)
4850-4995 FIXED LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING S5.113		4850-4995 FIXED MOBILE US340	
4995-5003 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (5000 kHz)		4995-5003 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (5000 kHz) US340	
5003-5005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research		5003-5005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL US340 G106 5003-5005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL US340	
5005-5060 FIXED BROADCASTING S5.113		5005-5060 FIXED US340	International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Aviation (87) Private Land Mobile (90)

5060-9040 kHz (HF)					Page 11
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
5060-5250 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.133			5060-5450 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile		International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Aviation (87) Private Land Mobile (90)
5250-5450 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile			US212 US340		
5450-5480 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE	5450-5480 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	5450-5480 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE	5450-5480 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)		Aviation (87)
5480-5680 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) S5.111 S5.115			US283 US340		
5680-5730 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) S5.111 S5.115			5480-5680 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) S5.111 S5.115 US283 US340		
5730-5900 FIXED LAND MOBILE	5730-5900 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	5730-5900 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	5680-5730 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) S5.111 S5.115 US340		International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Aviation (87)
5900-5950 BROADCASTING S5.134 S5.136			5730-5950 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)		
5950-6200 BROADCASTING			US340 5950-6200 BROADCASTING US340		Radio Broadcast (HF) (73)
6200-6525 MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.130 S5.132 S5.137			6200-6525 MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.130 S5.132 US82 US296 US340		Maritime (80)
6525-6685 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)			6525-6685 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) US283 US340		Aviation (87)

6685-6765 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	6685-6765 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
6765-7000 FIXED Land mobile S5.139 S5.138	US340 6765-7000 FIXED Mobile S5.138 US340	ISM Equipment (18) International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
7000-7100 AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE S5.140 S5.141	7000-7100 AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE US340	Amateur (97)
7100-7300 BROADCASTING	7100-7300 AMATEUR S5.120 S5.142 US340	
7300-7350 BROADCASTING S5.134 S5.143	7300-8100 FIXED Mobile	International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Aviation (87) Private Land Mobile (90)
7350-8100 FIXED Land mobile S5.144	US340	
8100-8195 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	8100-8195 MARITIME MOBILE US236 US340	Maritime (80)
8195-8815 MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.132 S5.145 S5.111	8195-8815 MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.132 S5.145 S5.111 US82 US296 US340	
8815-8965 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	8815-8965 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) US340	Aviation (87)
8965-9040 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	8965-9040 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) US340	

9040-13410 kHz (HF)				United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table		Region 3		Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2			9040-9500 FIXED		International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Aviation (87)
9400-9500 BROADCASTING S5.134				US340		
S5.146				9500-9900 BROADCASTING		International Fixed (23) Radio Broadcast (HF) (73)
S5.147				S5.147 S5.148 US235 US340		
9900-9995 FIXED				9900-9995 FIXED		International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
US340						
9995-10003 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (10000 kHz)				9995-10003 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (10000 kHz)		
S5.111				S5.111 US340		
10003-10005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research				10003-10005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	10003-10005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	
S5.111				S5.111 US340 G106	S5.111 US340	
10005-10100 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)				10005-10100 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)		Aviation (87)
S5.111				S5.111 US283 US340		
10100-10150 FIXED Amateur S5.120				10100-10150 FIXED	10100-10150 AMATEUR S5.120	Amateur (97)
10150-11175 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)				US247 US340	US247 US340	
10150-11175 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)				10150-11175 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)		International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
US340						
11175-11275 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)				11175-11275 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)		
US340				US340		

11275-11400 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	11275-11400 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	Aviation (87)
11400-11600 FIXED	US283 US340	
11600-11650 BROADCASTING S5.134	11400-11650 FIXED	International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
S5.146	US340	
11650-12050 BROADCASTING	11650-12050 BROADCASTING	International Fixed (23) Radio Broadcast (HF) (73)
S5.147	US235 US340	
12050-12100 BROADCASTING S5.134	12050-12230 FIXED	International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
S5.146		
12100-12230 FIXED	US340	
12230-13200 MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.132 S5.145	12230-13200 MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.132 S5.145 US82 US296 US340	International Fixed (23) Maritime (80)
13200-13260 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	13200-13260 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
13260-13360 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	US340	Aviation (87)
13360-13410 FIXED RADIO ASTRONOMY	13260-13360 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
S5.149	US283 US340	
	13360-13410 RADIO ASTRONOMY	
	S5.149 G115	
	13360-13410 RADIO ASTRONOMY	
	S5.149	

13410-17900 kHz (HF)				United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table		Region 3		Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2			13410-13570 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	13410-13570 FIXED	ISM Equipment (18) International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
S5.150				S5.150 US340	S5.150 US340	
13570-13600 BROADCASTING S5.134				13570-13600 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	13570-13600 FIXED	International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
S5.151				US340	US340	
13600-13800 BROADCASTING				13600-13800 BROADCASTING S5.148 US340		International Fixed (23) Radio Broadcast (HF) (73)
13800-13870 BROADCASTING S5.134				13800-14000 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	13800-14000 FIXED	International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
S5.151				US340	US340	
13870-14000 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)				14000-14350	14000-14250 AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur (97)
14000-14250 AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE				US340	US340	
14250-14350 AMATEUR S5.120				14350-14990 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	14350-14990 FIXED	International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
S5.152				US340	US340	
14350-14990 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)				US340	US340	

14990-15005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (15000 kHz)	14990-15005 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (15000 kHz)	
S5.111	S5.111 US340	
15005-15010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	15005-15010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL 15005-15010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL US340	
15010-15100 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	15010-15100 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) US340	
15100-15600 BROADCASTING	15100-15600 BROADCASTING S5.148 US340	International Fixed (23) Radio Broadcast (HF) (73)
15600-15800 BROADCASTING S5.134	15600-16360 FIXED	International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
S5.146		
15800-16360 FIXED		
S5.153	US340	
16360-17410 MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.132 S5.145	16360-17410 MARITIME MOBILE S5.109 S5.110 S5.132 S5.145 US82 US296 US340	Maritime (80)
17410-17480 FIXED	17410-17550 FIXED	International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
17480-17550 BROADCASTING S5.134		
S5.146	US340	
17550-17900 BROADCASTING	17550-17900 BROADCASTING S5.148 US340	International Fixed (23) Radio Broadcast (HF) (73)

International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
17900-17970 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)			17900-17970 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)		Aviation (87)
			US283 US340		
17970-18030 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)			17970-18030 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)		
			US340		
18030-18052 FIXED			18030-18068 FIXED		International Fixed (23) Maritime (80)
18052-18068 FIXED Space research			US340		
18068-18168 AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE			18068-18168	18068-18168 AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE	International Fixed (23) Amateur (97)
S5.154			US340	US340	
18168-18780 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile			18168-18780 FIXED Mobile		International Fixed (23) Maritime (80) Aviation (87)
			US340		
18780-18900 MARITIME MOBILE			18780-18900 MARITIME MOBILE		International Fixed (23) Maritime (80)
			US82 US296 US340		
18900-19020 BROADCASTING S5.134			18900-19680 FIXED		International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
S5.146					
19020-19680 FIXED			US340		
19680-19800 MARITIME MOBILE S5.132			19680-19800 MARITIME MOBILE S5.132		Maritime (80)
			US340		
19800-19990 FIXED			19800-19990 FIXED		International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
			US340		

1990-1995 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	1990-1995 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research G106	1990-1995 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	
S5.111	S5.111 US340	S5.111 US340	
1995-20010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (20000 kHz)	1995-20010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (20000 kHz)	1995-20010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (20000 kHz)	
S5.111	S5.111 US340 G106	S5.111 US340	
20010-21000 FIXED Mobile	20010-21000 FIXED Mobile	20010-21000 FIXED	
	US340	US340	
21000-21450 AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE	21000-21450	21000-21450 AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur (97)
	US340	US340	
21450-21850 BROADCASTING	21450-21850 BROADCASTING		International Fixed (23) Radio Broadcast (HF) (73)
	S5.148 US340		
21850-21870 FIXED S5.155A	21850-21924 FIXED		International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)
S5.155			
21870-21924 FIXED S5.155B	US340		
21924-22000 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	21924-22000 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)		Aviation (87)
	US340		
22000-22855 MARITIME MOBILE S5.132	22000-22855 MARITIME MOBILE S5.132		International Fixed (23) Maritime (80)
S5.156	US82 US296 US340		

22855-26175 kHz (HF)				United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)	Page 19
International Table		Region 3		Federal Government	Non-Federal Government		
Region 1	Region 2			22855-23000 FIXED	22855-23000 FIXED	International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)	
S5.156				US340	US340		
23000-23200 FIXED				23000-23200 FIXED	23000-23200 FIXED		
Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)				Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)		
S5.156				US340	US340		
23200-23350 FIXED S5.156A				23200-23350 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	23200-23350 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)		
AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)				US340	US340		
23350-24000 FIXED				23350-24890 FIXED	23350-24890 FIXED		
MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.157				MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	International Fixed (23) Aviation (87)	
24000-24890 FIXED				US340	US340		
LAND MOBILE				US340	US340		
24890-24990 AMATEUR S5.120				24890-24990	24890-24990		
AMATEUR-SATELLITE				AMATEUR S5.120	AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur (97)	
				US340	US340		
24990-25005				24990-25005	24990-25005		
STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (25000 kHz)				STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (25000 kHz)	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL		
25005-25010				US340	US340		
STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research				25005-25010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL	25005-25010 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL		
25010-25070 FIXED				US340 G106	US340		
MOBILE except aeronautical mobile				25010-25070 LAND MOBILE	25010-25070 LAND MOBILE		
				US340	US340 NG112	Private Land Mobile (90)	

25070-25210 MARITIME MOBILE	25070-25210 MARITIME MOBILE	25070-25210 MARITIME MOBILE US82 US281 US296 US340 NG112	Maritime (80) Private Land Mobile (90)
25210-25550 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	US82 US281 US296 US340 25210-25330 LAND MOBILE US340 25330-25550 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile US340	25210-25330 LAND MOBILE US340 25330-25550	Private Land Mobile (90)
25550-25670 RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149	25550-25670 RADIO ASTRONOMY US74 S5.149	US340	
25670-26100 BROADCASTING	25670-26100 BROADCASTING US25 US340		Radio Broadcast (HF) (73) Remote Pickup (74D)
26100-26175 MARITIME MOBILE S5.132	26100-26175 MARITIME MOBILE S5.132 US340		Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Maritime (80)

25175-28000 kHz (HF)				Page 21	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
26175-27500 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile			26175-26480	26175-26480	Auxiliary Broadcasting (74)
			US340	US340	
			26480-26950	26480-26950	
			FIXED		
			MOBILE except aeronautical mobile		
			US10 US340	US10 US340	
			26950-27410	26950-26960	ISM Equipment (18) International Fixed (23)
				FIXED	
				S5.150 US340	ISM Equipment (18) Personal Radio (95)
				26960-27230	
S5.150 27500-28000 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED MOBILE				MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	ISM Equipment (18) Private Land Mobile (90) Personal Radio (95)
				S5.150 US340	
				27230-27410	ISM Equipment (18) Private Land Mobile (90) Personal Radio (95)
				FIXED	
				MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	Private Land Mobile (90)
				S5.150 US340	
				27410-27540	
				FIXED	
				LAND MOBILE	
				US340	
			27540-28000	27540-28000	
			FIXED MOBILE		
			US298 US340	US298 US340	

28-33 MHz (HF/VHF)				Page 22	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
28-29.7 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE			28-29.89	28-29.7 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur (97)
				US340	
				29.7-29.8 LAND MOBILE	Private Land Mobile (90)
				US340	
29.7-30.005 FIXED MOBILE			29.8-29.89 FIXED	29.8-29.89 FIXED	International Fixed (23)
			US340	US340	Aviation (87)
			29.89-29.91 FIXED MOBILE	29.89-29.91	
			US340	US340	
30.005-30.01 SPACE OPERATION (satellite identification) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH			29.91-30	29.91-30 FIXED	International Fixed (23)
			US340	US340	Aviation (87)
			30-30.56 FIXED MOBILE	30-30.56	
30.01-37.5 FIXED MOBILE			30.56-32	30.56-32 FIXED LAND MOBILE	Private Land Mobile (90)
				NG124	
			32-33 FIXED MOBILE	32-33	
			See next page for 33-37.5 MHz		See next page for 33-37.5 MHz

33-50 MHz (VHF)				Page 23	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
See previous page for 30.01-37.5 MHz			33-34	33-34 FIXED LAND MOBILE NG124	Private Land Mobile (90)
37.5-38.25 FIXED MOBILE Radio astronomy			34-35 FIXED MOBILE	34-35	
			35-36	35-36 FIXED LAND MOBILE	Public Mobile (22) Private Land Mobile (90)
			36-37 FIXED MOBILE US220	36-37	
			37-37.5	US220	
			37-37.5	37-37.5 LAND MOBILE NG124	Private Land Mobile (90)
			37.5-38 Radio astronomy	37.5-38 LAND MOBILE Radio astronomy	
			S5.149	S5.149 NG59 NG124	
			38-38.25 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY	38-38.25 RADIO ASTRONOMY	
			S5.149 US81	S5.149 US81	
			38.25-39 FIXED MOBILE	38.25-39	
S5.149 38.25-39.986 FIXED MOBILE			39-40	39-40 LAND MOBILE NG124	Private Land Mobile (90)
			40-42 FIXED MOBILE	40-40.98	ISM Equipment (18)
39.986-40.02 FIXED MOBILE Space research					

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50-123.5875 (VHF)					FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table			United States Table		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
See previous page for 47-68 MHz	50-54 AMATEUR		50-73	50-54 AMATEUR	Amateur (97)
See previous page for 47-68 MHz	54-68 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile	54-68 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING		54-72 BROADCASTING	Broadcast Radio (TV) (73) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74)
68-74.8 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	68-72 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile	68-74.8 FIXED MOBILE		NG128 NG149	
	S5.173			72-73 FIXED MOBILE	Public Mobile (22) Private Land Mobile (90) Personal Radio (95)
S5.149 S5.174 S5.175 S5.177 S5.179	72-73 FIXED MOBILE			NG3 NG49 NG56	
	73-74.6 RADIO ASTRONOMY		73-74.6 RADIO ASTRONOMY US74		
	S5.178				
	74.6-74.8 FIXED MOBILE		74.6-74.8 FIXED MOBILE		Private Land Mobile (90)
		S5.149 S5.176 S5.179	US273		
74.8-75.2 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION			74.8-75.2 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION		Aviation (87)
S5.180 S5.181			S5.180		
75.2-87.5 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	75.2-75.4 FIXED MOBILE		75.2-75.4 FIXED MOBILE		Private Land Mobile (90)
	S5.179		US273		

S5.175 S5.179 S5.184 S5.187	75.4-76 FIXED MOBILE	75.4-87 FIXED MOBILE	75.4-88	75.4-76 FIXED MOBILE	Public Mobile (22) Private Land Mobile (90) Personal Radio (95)
	76-88 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile	S5.149 S5.182 S5.183 S5.188	87-100 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	NG3 NG49 NG56	Broadcast Radio (TV) (73) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74)
		S5.185		76-88 BROADCASTING	
	87.5-100 BROADCASTING	88-100 BROADCASTING	88-108	NG128 NG129 NG149	Broadcast Radio (FM) (73) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74)
	S5.190			88-108 BROADCASTING	
	100-108 BROADCASTING	108-117.975 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	US93	US93 NG2 NG128 NG129	Note: The NTIA Manual/ (footnote G126) states that differential GPS stations may be author- ized in the 108-117.975 MHz band, but the FCC has not yet addressed this footnote.
	S5.192 S5.194				
	S5.197				
	117.975-137 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)		108-117.975 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION		
	S5.111 S5.198 S5.199 S5.200 S5.201 S5.202 S5.203 S5.203A S5.203B	117.975-121.9375 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	US93	108-117.975 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	US93 NG2 NG128 NG129
117.975-121.9375 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)					
S5.111 S5.199 S5.200 591 US26 US28					
121.9375-123.0875					
591 US30 US31 US33 US80 US102 US213					
123.0875-123.5875 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE	121.9375-123.0875 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE	591 US30 US31 US33 US80 US102 US213	591 US30 US31 US33 US80 US102 US213	Aviation (87)	
S5.111 S5.198 S5.199 S5.200 S5.201 S5.202 S5.203 S5.203A S5.203B	S5.200 591 US32 US33 US112	See next page for 123.5875-137 MHz	See next page for 123.5875-137 MHz	See next page for 123.5875-137 MHz	

123.5875-148 MHz (VHF)					Page 27
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
See previous page for 117.975-137 MHz	123.5875-128.8125 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)				Aviation (87)
	591 US26				
	128.8125-132.0125 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)				
	591				
	132.0125-136.00 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)				Satellite Communications (25) Aviation (87)
	591 US26				
	136-137 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)				
	591 US244				
137-137.025 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	137-137.025 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 599B US318 US319 US320 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth)				Satellite Communications (25)
	599A				
	137.025-137.175 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) 599B US318 US319 US320				
	599A				
S5.204 S5.205 S5.206 S5.207 S5.208 137.175-137.825 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)	137.175-137.825 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 599B US318 US319 US320 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth)				Satellite Communications (25)
	137.175-137.825 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth)				
	137.175-137.825 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth)				
	137.175-137.825 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth)				

Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)		599A	
S5.204 S5.205 S5.206 S5.207 S5.208		137.825-138	SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) 599B US318 US319 US320
137.825-138 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.209 Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)		599A	
S5.204 S5.205 S5.206 S5.207 S5.208		138-144 FIXED MOBILE	138-144
138-143.6 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	138-143.6 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Space research (space-to-Earth)	138-143.6 FIXED MOBILE Space research (space-to-Earth) S5.207 S5.213	
S5.210 S5.211 S5.212 S5.214			
143.6-143.65 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	143.6-143.65 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth)	143.6-143.65 FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) S5.207 S5.213	
S5.211 S5.212 S5.214			
143.65-144 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	143.65-144 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Space research (space-to-Earth)	143.65-144 FIXED MOBILE Space research (space-to-Earth) S5.207 S5.213	
S5.210 S5.211 S5.212 S5.214			
144-146 AMATEUR S5.120 AMATEUR-SATELLITE		US10 G30 144-148	US10 144-146 AMATEUR 510 AMATEUR-SATELLITE
S5.216			Amateur (97)
146-148 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	146-148 AMATEUR	146-148 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE S5.217	146-148 AMATEUR

148-162.0125 MHz (VHF)				United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table		Region 3		Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2					
148-149.9 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.209	148-149.9 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.209			148-149.9 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 599B US319 US320 US323 US325	148-149.9 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 599B US319 US320 US323 US325	Satellite Communications (25)
S5.218 S5.219 S5.221	S5.218 S5.219 S5.221			S5.218 608A US10 G30	S5.218 608A US10	
149.9-150.05 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.209 S5.224A RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.224B				149.9-150.05 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 599B US319 US322 RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE		
S5.220 S5.222 S5.223				S5.223 608B		
150.05-153 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY	150.05-156.7625 FIXED MOBILE			150.05-150.8 FIXED MOBILE	150.05-150.8	
				US216 G30	US216	
				150.8-152.855	150.8-152.855 FIXED LAND MOBILE	Public Mobile (22) Private Land Mobile (90)
				US216	US216 NG4 NG51 NG112 NG124	
S5.149				152.855-154	152.855-154 LAND MOBILE	Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Private Land Mobile (90)
153-154 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) Meteorological aids					NG4 NG124	
154-156.7625 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)				154-156.2475	154-156.2475 FIXED LAND MOBILE	Maritime (80) Private Land Mobile (90)
				S5.226	S5.226 NG112 NG117 NG124 NG148	
S5.226 S5.227	S5.225 S5.226 S5.227			156.2475-157.0375	156.2475-157.0375 MARITIME MOBILE	

156.7625-156.8375 MARITIME MOBILE (distress and calling)			
S5.111 S5.226			
156.8375-174 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	156.8375-174 FIXED MOBILE	S5.226 S5.227 US77 US106 US107 US266	S5.226 S5.227 US77 US106 US107 US266 NG117
		157.0375-157.1875 MARITIME MOBILE	157.0375-157.1875 Private Land Mobile (90)
		S5.226 US214 US266 G109	S5.226 US214 US266
		157.1875-157.45	157.1875-157.45 LAND MOBILE MARITIME MOBILE
		S5.226 US223 US266 NG111	S5.226 US223 US266 NG111
		157.45-161.575	157.45-161.575 FIXED LAND MOBILE
		S5.226 US266	S5.226 US266 NG6 NG28 NG70 NG111 NG112 NG124 NG148 NG155
		161.575-161.625	161.575-161.625 MARITIME MOBILE
		S5.226 US77	S5.226 US77 NG6 NG17
		161.625-161.775	161.625-161.775 LAND MOBILE
		S5.226	S5.226 NG6
		161.775-162.0125	161.775-162.0125 LAND MOBILE MARITIME MOBILE
		S5.226 US266	S5.226 US266 NG6
S5.226 S5.229	S5.226 S5.230 S5.231 S5.232	See next page for 162.0125-174 MHz	
			See next page for 162.0125-174 MHz

162.0125-322 MHz (VHF/UHF)				United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table		Region 3		Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2	See previous page for 156.8375-174 MHz		162.0125-173.2 FIXED MOBILE	162.0125-173.2	Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Private Land Mobile (90)
174-223 BROADCASTING	174-216 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile			S5.226 US8 US11 US13 US216 US223 US300 US312 G5	S5.226 US8 US11 US13 US216 US223 US300 US312	Private Land Mobile (90)
	S5.234			173.2-173.4	173.2-173.4 FIXED Land mobile	
	216-220 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE Radiolocation S5.241			173.4-174 FIXED MOBILE	173.4-174	
	S5.242			G5		
S5.235 S5.237 S5.243	174-223 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING			174-216	174-216 BROADCASTING	Broadcast Radio (TV) (73) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74)
	216-220 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE Radiolocation S5.241			216-220 MARITIME MOBILE Fixed Radiolocation S5.241 G2 Aeronautical mobile Land mobile	NG115 NG128 NG149 216-220 MARITIME MOBILE Fixed Aeronautical mobile Land mobile	Maritime (80) Private Land Mobile (90) Personal Radio (95) Amateur (97)
	S5.242			US210 US229 US274 US317	US210 US229 US274 US317 NG152	Note: 216-220 MHz will become a mixed-use band in January 2002
	220-225 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation S5.241			220-225 FIXED LAND MOBILE Radiolocation S5.241 G2 US335	220-225 FIXED LAND MOBILE US335	Private Land Mobile (90)
				S5.233 S5.238 S5.240 S5.245	222-225 AMATEUR	Amateur (97)

223-230 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile	223-230 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Radiolocation S5.250	225-235 FIXED MOBILE	225-235	
S5.243 S5.246 S5.247				
230-235 FIXED MOBILE	230-235 FIXED MOBILE AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.250			
S5.247 S5.251 S5.252		G27		
235-267 FIXED MOBILE		235-267 FIXED MOBILE	235-267	
S5.111 S5.199 S5.252 S5.254 S5.256		S5.111 S5.199 S5.256 G27 G100	S5.111 S5.199 S5.256	
267-272 FIXED MOBILE Space operation (space-to-Earth)		267-322 FIXED MOBILE	267-322	
S5.254 S5.257				
272-273 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) FIXED MOBILE				
S5.254				
273-312 FIXED MOBILE				
S5.254				
312-315 FIXED MOBILE Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.254 S5.255 See next page for 315-322 MHz		G27 G100		

322-410 MHz (UHF)				United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table		Region 3		Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2			See previous page for 267-322 MHz		See previous page for 267-322 MHz
315-322 FIXED MOBILE						
S5.254						
322-328.6 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY				322-328.6 FIXED MOBILE	322-328.6	
S5.149				S5.149 G27	S5.149	
328.6-335.4 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.258				328.6-335.4 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.258		
S5.259						
335.4-387 FIXED MOBILE				335.4-399.9 FIXED MOBILE	335.4-399.9	
S5.254						
387-390 FIXED MOBILE						
Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.254 S5.255						
390-399.9 FIXED MOBILE						
S5.254				G27 G100		
399.9-400.05 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.209 A5.224A RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.222 S5.224B S5.260				399.9-400.05 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) US319 US322 RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE		
S5.220				S5.260		
400.05-400.15 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL-SATELLITE (400.1 MHz)				400.05-400.15 STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL-SATELLITE (400.1 MHz)		
S5.261 S5.262				S5.261		

400.15-401 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.208A S5.209 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) S5.263 Space operation (space-to-Earth)	400.15-401 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS (radiosonde) METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 599B US319 US320 US324 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) S5.263 Space operation (space-to-Earth)	400.15-401 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS (radiosonde) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 599B US319 US320 US324 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) S5.263 Space operation (space-to-Earth)	Satellite Communications (25)
S5.262 S5.264	647B US70	647B US70	
401-402 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile	401-402 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS (radiosonde) SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) Meteorological-satellite (Earth-to-space) US70		
402-403 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile	402-403 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS (radiosonde) US70 Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) Meteorological-satellite (Earth-to-space) US345		Personal Radio (95)
403-406 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile	403-406 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS (radiosonde) US70 US345 G6	403-406 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS (radiosonde) US70 US345	
406-406.1 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.266 S5.267	406-406.1 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.266 S5.267		
406.1-410 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149	406.1-410 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY US74 US13 US117 G5 G6	406.1-410 RADIO ASTRONOMY US74 US13 US117	

410-470 MHz (UHF)					Page 35	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government		
410-420 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-space) S5.268			410-420 FIXED MOBILE	410-420		
			US13 G5	US13		
			420-450 RADIOLOCATION G2	420-450 Amateur	Private Land Mobile (90) Amateur (97)	

456-459 FIXED MOBILE	456-460 FIXED LAND MOBILE		Public Mobile (22) Maritime (80) Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.271 S5.287 S5.288			
459-460 FIXED MOBILE	459-460 FIXED MOBILE	459-460 FIXED MOBILE	
S5.209 S5.271 S5.286A S5.286B S5.286C S5.286E	S5.209 S5.271 S5.286A S5.286B S5.286C S5.286E	S5.209 S5.271 S5.286A S5.286B S5.286C S5.286E	
460-470 FIXED MOBILE	460-470 Meteorological-satellite (space-to-Earth)		Private Land Mobile (90)
Meteorological-satellite (space-to-Earth)			
S5.287 S5.288 S5.289 S5.290	S5.288 S5.289 669 US201 US209 US216		Personal Radio (95)
	462.5375-467.5375 LAND MOBILE		Private Land Mobile (90)
	S5.289 US201		Personal Radio (95)
	462.5375-467.5375 LAND MOBILE		Private Land Mobile (90)
	S5.289 669 US201 US209 US216 NG124		Personal Radio (95)
	467.5375-467.7375 LAND MOBILE		Private Land Mobile (90)
	S5.289 669 US201		Personal Radio (95)
	467.7375-470 FIXED LAND MOBILE		Private Land Mobile (90)
	S5.288 S5.289 US201 US216 NG124		

470-849 MHz (UHF)				Page 37	
International Table		United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
470-790 BROADCASTING	470-512 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile	470-585 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	470-608	470-512 FIXED BROADCASTING LAND MOBILE	Public Mobile (22) Broadcast Radio (TV) (73) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Private Land Mobile (90)
	S5.292 S5.293			NG66 NG114 NG127 NG128 NG149	
	512-608 BROADCASTING	S5.291 S5.298		512-608 BROADCASTING	Broadcast Radio (TV) (73) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74)
	S5.297	585-610 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING RADIONAVIGATION		NG128 NG149	
	608-614 RADIO ASTRONOMY Mobile-satellite except aeronautical mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space)	S5.149 S5.305 S5.306 S5.307	608-614 RADIO ASTRONOMY US74		
		610-890 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	US246		
	614-806 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile		614-890	614-698 BROADCASTING	Broadcast Radio (TV) (73) Auxiliary Broadcast. (74)
				NG128 NG149	
				698-746 BROADCASTING	Broadcast Radio (TV) (73) Auxiliary Broadcast. (74)
				NG128 NG149	Note: Band to be reallocated and auction- ed by Sept. 30, 2002.

S5.149 S5.291A S5.294 S5.296 S5.300 S5.302 S5.304 S5.306 S5.311 S5.312	746-764 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	Wireless Communications (27) Broadcast Radio (TV) (73) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.149 S5.305 S5.306 S5.307 S5.311 S5.320	764-776 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	Wireless Communications (27) Broadcast Radio (TV) (73) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.293 S5.309 S5.311	776-794 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	Wireless Communications (27) Broadcast Radio (TV) (73) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.317 S5.318	794-806 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	Wireless Communications (27) Broadcast Radio (TV) (73) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.312 S5.314 S5.315 S5.316 S5.319 S5.321 See next page for 862-890 MHz	806-821 FIXED LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING	Public Mobile (22) Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.317 S5.318	821-824 LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING	Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.312 S5.314 S5.315 S5.316 S5.319 S5.321 See next page for 862-890 MHz	824-849 FIXED LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING	Public Mobile (22)
S5.312 S5.314 S5.315 S5.316 S5.319 S5.321 See next page for 862-890 MHz	NG128 NG159	See next page for 866-896 MHz
S5.312 S5.314 S5.315 S5.316 S5.319 S5.321 See next page for 862-890 MHz	NG128 NG158 NG159	See next page for 866-896 MHz
S5.312 S5.314 S5.315 S5.316 S5.319 S5.321 See next page for 862-890 MHz	NG30 NG31 NG43 NG63	See next page for 866-896 MHz
S5.312 S5.314 S5.315 S5.316 S5.319 S5.321 See next page for 862-890 MHz	NG30 NG43 NG63	See next page for 866-896 MHz
S5.312 S5.314 S5.315 S5.316 S5.319 S5.321 See next page for 862-890 MHz	824-849 FIXED LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING	See next page for 866-896 MHz
S5.312 S5.314 S5.315 S5.316 S5.319 S5.321 See next page for 862-890 MHz	NG30 NG43 NG63 NG151	See next page for 866-896 MHz
S5.312 S5.314 S5.315 S5.316 S5.319 S5.321 See next page for 862-890 MHz	See next page for 849-894 MHz	See next page for 866-896 MHz

849-941 MHz (UHF)					Page 39	
International Table			United States Table			FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government		
See previous pages for 470-862 MHz	See previous pages for 614-890 MHz	See previous pages for 585-890 MHz	See previous pages for 614-890 MHz	See previous pages for 614-849 MHz	See previous pages for 614-849 MHz	
862-890 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING S5.322			849-851 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE	849-851 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE	Public Mobile (22)	
			NG30 NG63	NG30 NG63		
			851-866 FIXED LAND MOBILE	851-866 FIXED LAND MOBILE	Public Mobile (22) Private Land Mobile (90)	
			NG30 NG31 NG63	NG30 NG31 NG63		
			866-869 LAND MOBILE	866-869 LAND MOBILE	Private Land Mobile (90)	
			NG30 NG63	NG30 NG63		
S5.319 S5.323			869-894 FIXED LAND MOBILE	869-894 FIXED LAND MOBILE	Public Mobile (22)	
890-942 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING S5.322 Radiolocation	890-902 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation	890-942 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING Radiolocation	890-902	US116 US268 NG30 NG63 NG151		
				894-896 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE		
				US116 US268		
				896-901 FIXED LAND MOBILE	Private Land Mobile (90)	
				US116 US268		
				901-902 FIXED MOBILE	Personal Communications (24)	
	S5.318 S5.325		US116 US268 G2	US116 US268		

902-928 FIXED Amateur Mobile except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation S5.150 S5.325 S5.326	902-928 RADIOLOCATION G59 S5.150 US215 US218 US267 US275 G11 928-932	902-928 S5.150 US215 US218 US267 US275 928-929 FIXED US116 US215 US268 NG120 929-930 FIXED LAND MOBILE US116 US215 US268 930-931 FIXED MOBILE US116 US215 US268 931-932 FIXED LAND MOBILE US116 US215 US268 932-935 FIXED US215 US268 NG120 935-940 FIXED LAND MOBILE US116 US215 US268 G2 940-941 US116 US268 G2 US116 US268 G2 See next page for 941-944 MHz	ISM Equipment (18) Private Land Mobile (90) Amateur (97)
928-942 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation			Public Mobile (22) Private Land Mobile (90) Fixed Microwave (101)
			Private Land Mobile (90)
			Personal Communications (24)
			Public Mobile (22)
			Public Mobile (22) Fixed Microwave (101)
			Private Land Mobile (90)
			Personal Communications (24)
			See next page for 941-944 MHz
S5.323	S5.325	S5.327	

941-1429 MHz (UHF)				Page 41	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
See previous page for 890-942 MHz	See previous page for 928-942 MHz	See previous page for 890-942 MHz	941-944 FIXED	941-944 FIXED	Public Mobile (22) Fixed Microwave (101)
942-960 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING S5.322	942-960 FIXED MOBILE	942-960 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	US268 US301 US302 G2	US268 US301 US302 NG120	
S5.323		S5.320	944-960	944-960 FIXED	Public Mobile (22) International Fixed (23) Auxiliary Broadcast (74) Fixed Microwave (101)
960-1215 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION			960-1215 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION		Aviation (87)
S5.328			S5.328 US224		
1215-1240 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.329 SPACE RESEARCH (active)			1215-1240 RADIOLOCATION S5.333 G56 RADIONAVIGATION- SATELLITE (space-to- Earth)	1215-1240	
S5.330 S5.331 S5.332				S5.333	
1240-1260 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.329 SPACE RESEARCH (active) Amateur			1240-1300 RADIOLOCATION S5.333 G56	1240-1300 Amateur	Amateur (97)
S5.330 S5.331 S5.332 S5.334 S5.335					
1260-1300 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) Amateur					
S5.282 S5.330 S5.331 S5.332 S5.334 S5.335			S5.334	S5.282 S5.333 S5.334	

1300-1350 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.337 Radiolocation	1300-1350 AERONAUTICAL RADIO- NAVIGATION S5.337 Radiolocation G2 S5.149	1300-1350 AERONAUTICAL RADIO- NAVIGATION S5.337	Aviation (87)
S5.149			
1350-1400 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	1350-1390 RADIOLOCATION G2 Fixed Mobile S5.149 S5.334 S5.339 US311 G27 G114	1350-1390 S5.149 S5.334 S5.339	
S5.149 S5.338 S5.339	S5.149 S5.334 S5.339		
1400-1427 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	1390-1400 RADIOLOCATION G2 Fixed Mobile S5.149 US311 S5.339 G27 G114	1390-1400 S5.149 S5.339	Note: 1390-1400 MHz became non-Federal government exclusive spectrum in January 1999
S5.340 S5.341			
1427-1429 SPACE OPERATION (Earth-to-space) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	1400-1427 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY US74 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.341 US246 1427-1429 SPACE OPERATION (Earth-to-space) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341 G30	1427-1429 SPACE OPERATION (Earth-to-space) Fixed (telemetry) Land mobile (telemetry and telecommand) S5.341	Satellite Communications (25) Private Land Mobile (90) Note: 1427-1429 MHz became non-Federal government exclusive spectrum in January 1999

1429-1610 MHz (UHF)				United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table				Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3				
1429-1452 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	1429-1452 FIXED MOBILE S5.343			1429-1435 FIXED MOBILE	1429-1435 Fixed (telemetry) Land mobile (telemetry and telecommand)	Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.341 S5.342	S5.341			S5.341 G30	S5.341	Note: In January 1999, 1429-1432 MHz became non-Federal government exclusive spectrum and 1432-1435 MHz became mixed-use spectrum
1452-1492 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING S5.345 S5.347 BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.345 S5.347	1452-1492 FIXED MOBILE S5.343 BROADCASTING S5.345 S5.347 BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.345 S5.347			1435-1525 MOBILE (aeronautical telemetry)		Aviation (87)
S5.341 S5.342	S5.341 S5.344					
1492-1525 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	1492-1525 FIXED MOBILE S5.343 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.348A	1492-1525 FIXED MOBILE		S5.341 US78		
S5.341 S5.342	S5.341 S5.344 S5.348	S5.341 S5.348A				
1525-1530 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) FIXED MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.349	1525-1530 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite Fixed Mobile S5.343	1525-1530 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) FIXED MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite Mobile S5.349		1525-1530 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Mobile (aeronautical telemetry)		Satellite Communications (25) Aviation (87)
S5.341 S5.342 S5.350 S5.351 S5.352A S5.354	S5.341 S5.351 S5.354	S5.341 S5.351 S5.352A S5.354				
1530-1535 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth)	1530-1535 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.353A			S5.341 S5.351 US78 1530-1535 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MARITIME MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)		

MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.353A Earth exploration-satellite Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile	Earth exploration-satellite Fixed Mobile S5.343	Mobile (aeronautical telemetry)	
S5.341 S5.342 S5.351 S5.354	S5.341 S5.351 S5.354	S5.341 S5.351 US78 US315	
1535-1559 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)		1535-1544 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MARITIME MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	Satellite Communications (25) Maritime (80)
		S5.341 S5.351 US315	
		1544-1545 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	
		S5.341 S5.356	
		1545-1549.5 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) (space-to-Earth) Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)	Aviation (87)
		S5.341 S5.351 US308 US309	
		1549.5-1558.5 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	
		S5.341 S5.351 US308 US309	
		1558.5-1559 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) (space-to-Earth)	
		S5.341 S5.351 US308 US309	
		1559-1610 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	Note: The NTIA Manual (footnote G126) states that differential GPS stations may be author- ized in the 1559-1610 MHz band, but the FCC has not yet addressed this footnote.
		S5.341 S5.355 S5.359 S5.363	

1610-1670 MHz (UHF)					United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table			Federal Government		Non-Federal Government		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3					
1610-1610.6 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S\$5.341 S\$5.355 S\$5.359 S\$5.363 S\$5.364 S\$5.366 S\$5.367 S\$5.368 S\$5.369 S\$5.371 S\$5.372	1610-1610.6 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIO DETERMINATION- SATELLITE (Earth-to- space) S\$5.341 S\$5.364 S\$5.366 S\$5.367 S\$5.368 S\$5.370 S\$5.372	1610-1610.6 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Radiodetermination-Satellite (Earth-to-space) S\$5.341 S\$5.355 S\$5.359 S\$5.364 S\$5.366 S\$5.367 S\$5.368 S\$5.369 S\$5.372	1610-1610.6 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) US319 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION US260 RADIO DETERMINATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S\$5.341 S\$5.364 S\$5.366 S\$5.367 S\$5.372 US208			Satellite Communications (25) Aviation (87)	
1610.6-1613.8 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S\$5.149 S\$5.341 S\$5.355 S\$5.359 S\$5.363 S\$5.364 S\$5.366 S\$5.367 S\$5.368 S\$5.369 S\$5.371 S\$5.372	1610.6-1613.8 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIO DETERMINATION- SATELLITE (Earth-to- space) S\$5.149 S\$5.341 S\$5.355 S\$5.359 S\$5.364 S\$5.366 S\$5.366 S\$5.367 S\$5.368 S\$5.370 S\$5.372	1610.6-1613.8 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Radiodetermination-satellite (Earth-to-space) S\$5.149 S\$5.341 S\$5.355 S\$5.359 S\$5.364 S\$5.366 S\$5.367 S\$5.368 S\$5.369 S\$5.372	1610.6-1613.8 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) US319 RADIO ASTRONOMY AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION US260 RADIO DETERMINATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S\$5.341 S\$5.364 S\$5.366 S\$5.367 S\$5.372 US208				
1613.8-1626.5 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) S\$5.341 S\$5.355 S\$5.359 S\$5.363 S\$5.364 S\$5.365 S\$5.366 S\$5.367 S\$5.368 S\$5.369 S\$5.371 S\$5.372	1613.8-1626.5 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION RADIO DETERMINATION- SATELLITE (Earth-to- space) Mobile-satellite (space-to- Earth) S\$5.341 S\$5.364 S\$5.365 S\$5.366 S\$5.367 S\$5.368 S\$5.370 S\$5.372	1613.8-1626.5 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Mobile-satellite (space-to- Earth) Radiodetermination- satellite (Earth-to-space) S\$5.341 S\$5.355 S\$5.359 S\$5.364 S\$5.365 S\$5.366 S\$5.367 S\$5.368 S\$5.369 S\$5.372	1613.8-1626.5 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) US319 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION US260 RADIO DETERMINATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) S\$5.341 S\$5.364 S\$5.365 S\$5.366 S\$5.367 S\$5.368 S\$5.372 US208				

1626.5-1660 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	1626.5-1645.5 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MARITIME MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.341 S5.351 US315	Satellite Communications (25) Maritime (80)
	1645.5-1646.5 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.341 S5.375	
	1646.5-1651 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) (Earth-to-space) Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.341 S5.351 US308 US309	
	1651-1660 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) (Earth-to-space) S5.341 S5.351 US308 US309	
S5.341 S5.351 S5.353A S5.354 S5.355 S5.357A S5.359 S5.362A S5.374 S5.375 S5.376 1660-1660.5 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY	1660-1660.5 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE-SATELLITE (R) (Earth-to-space) RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149 S5.341 S5.351 US308 US309	Aviation (87)
	1660.5-1668.4 RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.149 S5.341 S5.379 S5.379A	
	1668.4-1670 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149 S5.341	
	1668.4-1670 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS (radiosonde) RADIO ASTRONOMY US74 S5.149 S5.341 US99	

1670-2110 MHz (UHF)					United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table			Region 3		Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3					
1670-1675 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE S5.380 S5.341					1670-1675 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS (radiosonde) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.341 US211		Note: 1670-1675 MHz became mixed-use spectrum in January 1999
1675-1690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341	1675-1690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.341 S5.377	1675-1690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341			1675-1700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS (radiosonde) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)		
1690-1700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.289 S5.341 S5.382	1690-1700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.289 S5.341 S5.377 S5.381	1690-1700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.289 S5.341 S5.381			S5.289 S5.341 US211		
1700-1710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.289 S5.341	1700-1710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.289 S5.341 S5.377	1700-1710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.289 S5.341 S5.384			1700-1710 FIXED G118 METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.289 S5.341	1700-1710 METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Fixed	
1710-1930 FIXED MOBILE S5.380					1710-1755 FIXED MOBILE S5.341 US256	1710-1755	Note: Proceeds from the auction of the 1710-1755 MHz mixed-use band are to be deposited not later than September 30, 2002.

S5.149 S5.341 S5.385 S5.386 S5.387 S5.388 1930-1970 FIXED MOBILE S5.388 1970-1980 FIXED MOBILE S5.388 1980-2010 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.388 S5.389A S5.389B S5.389F 2010-2025 FIXED MOBILE S5.388 2025-2110 SPACE OPERATION (Earth-to-space) (space-to-space) EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-to-space) FIXED MOBILE S5.391 SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) (space-to-space) S5.392	1930-1970 FIXED MOBILE Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space)		1930-1970 FIXED MOBILE	1755-1850 FIXED MOBILE G42	1755-1850	
	S5.388		S5.388	1850-1990	1850-1990 FIXED MOBILE	RF Devices (15) Personal Communications (24) Fixed Microwave (101)
	S5.388		S5.388	1990-2025	1990-2025 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	Satellite Communications (25) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Cable TV Relay (78)
	S5.388 S5.389C S5.389D S5.389E S5.390		S5.388	US111	US111	Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Cable TV Relay (78)
	S5.388		S5.388	2025-2110	2025-2110 FIXED MOBILE	US90 US111 US219 US222 NG23 NG118
	S5.388		S5.388	US90 US111 US219 US222		
	S5.388		S5.388			
	S5.388		S5.388			
	S5.388		S5.388			
	S5.388		S5.388			

International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
2110-2120 FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (Earth-to-space) S5.388			2110-2130	2110-2130 FIXED MOBILE	Public Mobile (22) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Cable TV Relay (78) Fixed Microwave (101)
2120-2160 FIXED MOBILE	2120-2160 FIXED MOBILE Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)	2120-2160 FIXED MOBILE	US111 US252	US111 US252 NG23 NG118	Note: 2110-2150 MHz must be auctioned by September 30, 2002.
			2130-2200	2130-2150 FIXED MOBILE NG23 NG153 2150-2160 FIXED NG23	Public Mobile (22) Fixed Microwave (101)
S5.388	S5.388	S5.388			Domestic Public Fixed (21) Fixed Microwave (101)
2160-2170 FIXED MOBILE	2160-2170 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.388 S5.389C S5.389D S5.389E S5.390	2160-2170 FIXED MOBILE		2160-2165 FIXED MOBILE NG23 NG153	Domestic Public Fixed (21) Public Mobile (22) Fixed Microwave (101)
S5.388 S5.392A		S5.388		2165-2200 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	Public Mobile (22) Satellite Communications (25) Fixed Microwave (101)
2170-2200 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)				NG23	
S5.388 S5.389A S5.389F S5.392A			2200-2290 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) FIXED MOBILE S5.391 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space)	2200-2290	

S5.392	MOBILE (line-of-sight only including aeronautical telemetry, but excluding flight testing of manned aircraft) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space)	US303		
2290-2300 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)		2290-2300 SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)		
2300-2450 FIXED MOBILE Amateur Radiolocation	2300-2450 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Amateur	2300-2305 Amateur		Amateur (97) Note: 2300-2305 MHz became non-Federal government exclusive spectrum in August 1995
		2305-2310 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION Amateur		Wireless Communications (27) Amateur (97)
		US338 G123		
2310-2360 Fixed Mobile US339 Radiolocation G2		2310-2320 FIXED MOBILE US339 RADIOLOCATION BROADCASTING- SATELLITE US327 S5.396 US338		Wireless Communications (27)
		2320-2345 BROADCASTING- SATELLITE US327 Mobile US276 US328 S5.396		
S5.150 S5.282 S5.395	S5.150 S5.282 S5.393 S5.394 S5.396	S5.396 US327 US328 G120	See next page	See next page
		See next page		

2345-2655 MHz (UHF)				Page 51	
International Table		United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
See previous page for 2300-2450 MHz					
			See previous page for 2310-2360 MHz	2345-2360 FIXED MOBILE US339 RADIOLOCATION BROADCASTING- SATELLITE US327 S5.396	Wireless Communications (27)
			2360-2385 MOBILE US276 RADIOLOCATION G2 Fixed G120	2360-2385 MOBILE US276	
			2385-2390 MOBILE US276 RADIOLOCATION G2 Fixed G120	2385-2390 MOBILE US276	Note: 2385-2390 MHz will become non-Federal government exclusive spectrum in January 2005
			2390-2400 G122	2390-2400 AMATEUR	RF Devices (15) Amateur (97)
			2400-2402 S5.150 G123	2400-2402 Amateur S5.150 S5.282	ISM Equipment (18) Amateur (97)
			2402-2417	2402-2417 AMATEUR	RF Devices (15) ISM Equipment (18) Amateur (97)
			S5.150 G122	S5.150 S5.282	ISM Equipment (18) Amateur (97)
			2417-2450 Radiolocation G2	2417-2450 Amateur	ISM Equipment (18) Amateur (97)
			S5.150 G124	S5.150 S5.282	
			2450-2483.5	2450-2483.5 FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation	ISM Equipment (18) Private Land Mobile (90) Fixed Microwave (101)
2450-2483.5 FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation S5.150 S5.397	2450-2483.5 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION S5.150 S5.394		S5.150 US41	S5.150 US41	

2483.5-2500 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Radiolocation S5.150 S5.371 S5.397 S5.398 S5.399 S5.400 S5.402	2483.5-2500 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) RADIOLOCATION RADIODETERMINATION- SATELLITE (space-to- Earth) S5.398 S5.150 S5.402	2483.5-2500 FIXED MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) RADIOLOCATION Radiodetermination-satellite (space-to-Earth) S5.398 S5.150 S5.400 S5.402	2483.5-2500 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) US319 RADIODETERMINATION- SATELLITE (space-to- Earth) S5.398 S5.150 753F US41 2500-2655	2483.5-2500 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) US319 RADIODETERMINATION- SATELLITE (space-to- Earth) S5.398 S5.150 753F US41 NG147 2500-2655 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 US205 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) NG102 BROADCASTING- SATELLITE NG101	ISM Equipment (18) Satellite Communications (25) Private Land Mobile (90) Fixed Microwave (101) Domestic Public Fixed (21) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74)
2500-2520 FIXED S5.409 S5.410 S5.411 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.403 S5.405 S5.407 S5.408 S5.412 S5.414	2500-2520 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.403 S5.404 S5.407 S5.414 S5.415A				
2520-2655 FIXED S5.409 S5.410 S5.411 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416	2520-2655 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416	2520-2535 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416 S5.403 S5.415A 2535-2655 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416 S5.339 S5.403			
S5.339 S5.403 S5.405 S5.408 S5.412 S5.417 S5.418				S5.339 US205 US269 S5.339 US269	

2655-3700 MHz (UHF/SHF)					United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table					Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3					
2655-2670 FIXED S5.409 S5.410 S5.411 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416 Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive)	2655-2670 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416 Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive)	2655-2670 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.413 S5.416 Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive)	2655-2690 Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive)		2655-2690 Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive)	2655-2690 FIXED US205 NG47 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) NG102 BROADCASTING- SATELLITE NG101 Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive)	
S5.149 S5.412 S5.417 S5.420	S5.149 S5.420	S5.149 S5.420	S5.149 S5.420		US205 US269		
2670-2690 FIXED S5.409 S5.410 S5.411 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive)	2670-2690 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth- to-space) (space-to-Earth) S5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive)	2670-2690 FIXED S5.409 S5.411 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth- to-space) S5.415 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Radio astronomy Space research (passive)	S5.149 S5.419 S5.420 S5.420A		US269		
S5.149 S5.419 S5.420	S5.149 S5.419 S5.420	S5.149 S5.419 S5.420	S5.149 S5.419 S5.420		2690-2700 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)		
S5.340 S5.421 S5.422	S5.340 S5.421 S5.422	S5.340 S5.421 S5.422	S5.340 S5.421 S5.422		US246		
2700-2900 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Radiolocation	2700-2900 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.337 Radiolocation	2700-2900 AERONAUTICAL RADIO- NAVIGATION S5.337 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS Radiolocation G2	2700-2900		2700-2900		
S5.423 S5.424	S5.423 S5.424	S5.423 S5.424	S5.423 US18 G15		S5.423 US18		

2900-3100 RADIO NAVIGATION S5.426 Radiolocation	2900-3100 MARITIME RADIO NAVIGATION Radiolocation	2900-3100 MARITIME RADIO NAVIGATION Radiolocation	Maritime (80)
S5.425 S5.427	S5.427 US44 US316	S5.427 US44 US316	
3100-3300 RADIOLOCATION Earth exploration-satellite (active) Space research (active)	3100-3300 RADIOLOCATION S5.333 US110 G59	3100-3300 Radiolocation S5.333 US110	
S5.149 S5.428	S5.149	S5.149	
3300-3400 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Fixed Mobile	3300-3400 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Fixed Mobile	3300-3500 Amateur Radiolocation US108	Amateur (97)
S5.149 S5.429 S5.430	S5.149 S5.430	S5.149 S5.429	
3400-3600 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Mobile Radiolocation	3400-3500 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Amateur Mobile Radiolocation S5.433	S5.149 S5.432	
S5.431	3500-3700 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation S5.433	3500-3600 Radiolocation US110	
3600-4200 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Mobile	S5.435	3600-3650 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) US245 Radiolocation US110	Note: 3650-3700 MHz became mixed-use spectrum in January 1999
See next page for 3700-4200 MHz		3650-3700 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) US245 Radiolocation US110	
See next page for 3700-4200 MHz		US245	
See next page for 3700-4200 MHz		See next page for 3700-4200 MHz	

3700-5650 MHz (SHF)				Page 55	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
See previous page for 3600-4200 MHz	3700-4200 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile		3700-4200	3700-4200 FIXED NG41 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	International Fixed (23) Satellite Communications (25) Fixed Microwave (101)
4200-4400 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.438			4200-4400 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION		Aviation (87)
S5.437 S5.439 S5.440			S5.440 US261		
4400-4500 FIXED MOBILE			4400-4500 FIXED MOBILE	4400-4500	
4500-4800 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.441 MOBILE			4500-4800 FIXED MOBILE US245	4500-4800 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) 792A US245	
4800-4990 FIXED MOBILE S5.442 Radio astronomy			4800-4940 FIXED MOBILE	4800-4940	
			S5.149 US203	S5.149 US203	
S5.149 S5.339 S5.443			4940-4990 FIXED MOBILE	4940-4990	Note: 4940-4990 MHz became non-Federal government exclusive spectrum in March 1999
4990-5000 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY Space research (passive)			S5.149 S5.339 US257	S5.149 S5.339 US257	
S5.149			4990-5000 RADIO ASTRONOMY US74 Space research (passive)		
5000-5150 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION			US246		
S5.367 S5.444 S5.444A			5000-5250 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION US260		Satellite Communications (25) Aviation (87)

5150-5250 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.447A	S5.446 733 796 797 US211 US307		Note: The NTIA Manual (footnote G126) states that differential GPS stations may be authorized in the 5000-5150 MHz segment, but the FCC has not yet addressed this footnote.
	S5.446 S5.447 S5.447B S5.447C	5250-5350 RADIOLOCATION S5.333 US110 G59	5250-5350 Radiolocation S5.333 US110
5250-5255 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH S5.447D	S5.448 S5.448A		
5255-5350 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) S5.448 S5.448A			
5350-5460 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) S5.448B AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.449 Radiolocation		5350-5460 AERONAUTICAL RADIO- NAVIGATION S5.449 Radiolocation US48	5350-5460 AERONAUTICAL RADIO- NAVIGATION S5.449 Radiolocation US48 (87)
5460-5470 RADIONAVIGATION S5.449 Radiolocation		5460-5470 RADIONAVIGATION S5.449 Radiolocation US49 US65	5460-5470 RADIONAVIGATION S5.449 Radiolocation US49 US65
5470-5650 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION Radiolocation		5470-5600 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION Radiolocation G56 US50 US65	5470-5600 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION Radiolocation US50 US65
		5600-5650 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION METEOROLOGICAL AIDS Radiolocation US51 G56 S5.452 US65	5600-5650 MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION METEOROLOGICAL AIDS Radiolocation US51 S5.452 US65
S5.450 S5.451 S5.452			

5650-7250 MHz (SHF)				United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table		Region 3		Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3		5650-5925 RADIOLOCATION G2	5650-5830 Amateur	ISM Equipment (18) Amateur (97)
5650-5725 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Space research (deep space)	S5.282 S5.451 S5.453 S5.454 S5.455	5725-5830 RADIOLOCATION Amateur				
S5.150 S5.451 S5.453 S5.455 S5.456		5830-5850 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite (space-to-Earth)		S5.150 S5.453 S5.455	S5.150 S5.282	
5830-5850 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite (space-to-Earth)		5850-5925 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE Radiolocation		S5.150 S5.453 S5.455	S5.150	ISM Equipment (18) Private Land Mobile (90) Amateur (97)
S5.150	S5.150	S5.150				
5925-6700 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE		5925-6425 FIXED NG41 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)				International Fixed (23) Satellite Communications (25) Fixed Microwave (101)

S5.149 S5.440 S5.458 6700-7075 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) (space-to-Earth) S5.441 MOBILE	6425-6525	6425-6525 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE	Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Cable TV Relay (78) Fixed Microwave (101)
	S5.440 S5.458	S5.440 S5.458	
	6525-6875	6525-6875 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 792A	Satellite Communications (25) Fixed Microwave (101)
	S5.458	S5.458	
S5.458 S5.458A S5.458B S5.458C 7075-7250 FIXED MOBILE	6875-7125	6875-7075 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 792A MOBILE	Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Cable TV Relay (78)
	S5.458	S5.458 NG118	
	7125-7190 FIXED	7075-7125 FIXED MOBILE	
	S5.458	S5.458 NG118	
S5.458 S5.459 S5.460	7125-7190 FIXED	7125-7190	
	S5.458 US252 G116	S5.458 US252	
	7190-7235 FIXED SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space)	7190-7250	
	S5.458 7235-7250 FIXED		
	S5.458	S5.458	

7250-8215 MHz (SHF)				United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table				Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3				
7250-7300 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE				7250-7300 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Fixed	7250-8025	
S5.461				G117		
7300-7450 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile				7300-7450 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)		
S5.461				G117		
7450-7550 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile				7450-7550 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (space-to-Earth) Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)		
S5.461A				G104 G117		
7550-7750 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile				7550-7750 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)		
7750-7850 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.461B MOBILE except aeronautical mobile				G117		
7850-7900 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile				7750-7900 FIXED		

7900-8025 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE	7900-8025 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Fixed G117		
S5.461 8025-8175 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE S5.463	8025-8175 EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (space-to- Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Mobile-satellite (Earth-to- space) (no airborne transmissions) US258 G117	8025-8175	
S5.462A 8175-8215 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE S5.463	8175-8215 EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (space-to- Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (Earth-to-space) Mobile-satellite (Earth-to- space) (no airborne transmissions) US258 G104 G117	US258 8175-8215	
S5.462A			

8215-10000 MHz (SHF)					Page 61
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
8215-8400 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE S5.463			8215-8400 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) (no airborne transmissions)	8215-8400	
			US258 G117	US258	
			8400-8450 FIXED SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) (deep space only)	8400-88450	
S5.462A					
8400-8500 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) S5.465 S5.466			8400-8450 FIXED SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) (deep space only)	8400-88450	
S5.467			8450-8500 FIXED SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth)	8450-8500 SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth)	
8500-8550 RADIOLOCATION S5.468 S5.469			8500-9000 RADIOLOCATION S5.333 US110 G59	8500-9000 Radiolocation S5.333 US110	
8550-8650 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)					
S5.468 S5.469 S5.469A 8650-8750 RADIOLOCATION					
S5.468 S5.469 8750-8850 RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.470					
S5.471					

8850-9000 RADIOLOCATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION S5.472 S5.473	US53	US53	Aviation (87)
9000-9200 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.337 Radiolocation S5.471	9000-9200 AERONAUTICAL RADIO- NAVIGATION S5.337 Radiolocation US48 US54	9000-9200 AERONAUTICAL RADIO- NAVIGATION S5.337 Radiolocation US48 US54	Aviation (87)
9200-9300 RADIOLOCATION MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION S5.472 S5.473 S5.474	9200-9300 MARITIME RADIO- NAVIGATION S5.472 Radiolocation US110 G59 S5.474	9200-9300 MARITIME RADIO- NAVIGATION S5.472 Radiolocation US110 S5.474	
9300-9500 RADIOLOCATION S5.427 S5.474 S5.475	9300-9500 RADIOLOCATION S5.476 US66 Radiolocation US51 Meteorological aids S5.427 S5.474 US67 US71	9300-9500 RADIOLOCATION S5.476 US66 Radiolocation US51 Meteorological aids S5.427 S5.474 US67 US71	
9500-9800 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) S5.476A	9500-10000 RADIOLOCATION S5.333 US110	9500-10000 Radiolocation S5.333 US110	
9800-10000 RADIOLOCATION Fixed S5.477 S5.478 S5.479	S5.479	S5.479	

10-12.7 GHz (SHF)				United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table				Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3				
10-10.45 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Amateur	10-10.45 RADIOLOCATION Amateur	10-10.45 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Amateur		10-10.45 RADIOLOCATION	10-10.45 Radiolocation Amateur	Private Land Mobile (90) Amateur (97)
S5.479	S5.479 S5.480	S5.479		S5.479 US58 US108 G32	S5.479 US58 US108 NG42	
10.45-10.5 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite				10.45-10.5 RADIOLOCATION	10.45-10.5 Radiolocation Amateur Amateur-satellite	
S5.481				US58 US108 G32	US58 US108 NG42 NG134	
10.5-10.55 FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation	10.5-10.55 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION			10.5-10.55 RADIOLOCATION		Private Land Mobile (90)
10.55-10.6 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation				US59		
				10.55-10.6	10.55-10.6 FIXED	Fixed Microwave (101)
10.6-10.68 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Radiolocation				10.6-10.68 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	10.6-10.68 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	
S5.149 S5.482				US265 US277	US265 US277	
10.68-10.7 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)				10.68-10.7 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY US74 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)		
S5.340 S5.483				US246		

10.7-11.7 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space- to-Earth) S5.441 S5.484A (Earth-to-space) S5.484 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	10.7-11.7 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.441 S5.484A MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	10.7-11.7 FIXED-NG41 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.441 US211 NG104	International Fixed (23) Satellite Communications (25) Fixed Microwave (101)
11.7-12.5 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING- SATELLITE	11.7-12.1 FIXED S5.486 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.485 S5.488 12.1-12.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A S5.485 S5.488 S5.489 12.2-12.7 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING- SATELLITE	11.7-12.1 FIXED-SATELLITE (space- to-Earth) NG143 NG145 Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.486 12.1-12.2	Satellite Communications (25) Fixed Microwave (101)
S5.487 S5.487A S5.492	12.2-12.7 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING- SATELLITE	12.2-12.7 FIXED BROADCASTING- SATELLITE	International Fixed (23) Direct Broadcast Satellite (100) Fixed Microwave (101)
12.5-12.75 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A (Earth-to-space)	12.5-12.75 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.493 S5.487A S5.488 S5.490 S5.492 See next page for 12.7-12.75 GHz	S5.490 See next page for 12.7-12.75 GHz	See next page for 12.7-12.75 GHz

12.7-14.5 GHz (SHF)					Page 65
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
See previous page for 12.5-12.75 GHz	12.7-12.75 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	See previous page for 12.5-12.75 GHz	12.7-12.75	12.7-12.75 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE NG53 NG118	Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Cable TV Relay (78) Fixed Microwave (101)
12.75-13.25 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.441 MOBILE Space research (deep space) (space-to-Earth)			12.75-13.25	12.75-13.25 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.441 NG104 MOBILE US251 US251 NG53 NG118	
13.25-13.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.497 SPACE RESEARCH (active) S5.498A S5.499			13.25-13.4 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.497 Space research (Earth-to-space)		Aviation (87)
13.4-13.75 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH S5.501A Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space)			13.4-13.75 RADIOLOCATION S5.333 US110 G59 Space research Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space)	13.4-13.75 Radiolocation S5.333 US110 Space research Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space)	Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.499 S5.500 S5.501 S5.501B 13.75-14 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A RADIOLOCATION Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) Space research			13.75-14 RADIOLOCATION US110 G59 Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) Space research US337 S5.502 S5.503 S5.503A	13.75-14 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) US337 Radiolocation US110 Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) Space research S5.502 S5.503 S5.503A	Satellite Communications (25) Private Land Mobile (90)

14-14.25 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 RADIONAVIGATION S5.504 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile-satellite Space research	14-14.2 RADIONAVIGATION US292 Space research	14-14.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIONAVIGATION US292 Land mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) Space research	Satellite Communications (25) Maritime (80) Aviation (87)
S5.505	14.2-14.4	14.2-14.4 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Land mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) Mobile except aeronautical mobile	Satellite Communications (25) Fixed Microwave (101)
14.25-14.3 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 RADIONAVIGATION S5.504 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile-satellite Space research	14.3-14.4 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile-satellite Radionavigation-satellite	14.3-14.4 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile-satellite Radionavigation-satellite	
S5.505 S5.508 S5.509	14.3-14.4 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile-satellite Radionavigation-satellite	14.3-14.4 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile-satellite Radionavigation-satellite	
14.4-14.47 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile-satellite Space research (space-to-Earth)	14.4-14.47 Fixed Mobile	14.4-14.47 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Land mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space)	Satellite Communications (25)
14.47-14.5 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.506 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) except aeronautical mobile-satellite Radio astronomy	14.47-14.5 Fixed Mobile	14.47-14.5 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Land mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space)	
S5.149	S5.149 US203	S5.149 US203	

14.5-18.6 GHz (SHF)				United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table		Region 3		Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2			14.5-14.7145 FIXED MOBILE Space research	14.5-15.1365 FIXED MOBILE Space research	
14.5-14.8 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.510 MOBILE Space research				14.7145-15.1365 MOBILE Fixed Space research	14.7145-15.1365	
14.8-15.35 FIXED MOBILE Space research				US310	US310	
S5.339				15.1365-15.35 FIXED MOBILE Space research	15.1365-15.35	
15.35-15.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)				S5.339 US211	S5.339 US211	
S5.340 S5.511				15.35-15.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)		
15.4-15.43 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION				US246		Aviation (87)
S5.511D				15.4-15.7 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION US260		
15.43-15.63 FIXED SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (Earth-to-space) S5.511A AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION						
S5.511C						
15.63-15.7 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION						
S5.511D				733 797 US211		
15.7-16.6 RADIOLOCATION				15.7-16.6 RADIOLOCATION US110 G59	15.7-17.2 Radiolocation US110	Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.512 S5.513						

16.6-17.1 RADIOLOCATION Space research (deep space) (Earth-to-space)	16.6-17.1 RADIOLOCATION US110 G59 Space research (deep Space) (Earth-to-space)		
S5.512 S5.513	17.1-17.2 RADIOLOCATION G59		
17.2-17.3 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)	17.2-17.3 RADIOLOCATION US110 G59 Earth exploration-satellite (active) Space research (active)	17.2-17.3 Radiolocation US110 Earth exploration-satellite (active) Space research (active)	
S5.512 S5.513 S5.513A	17.3-17.7 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.516 Radiolocation	17.3-17.7 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) US271	
S5.514	17.3-17.7 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.516 BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Radiolocation	17.3-17.7 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.514	
17.7-18.1 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A (Earth-to-space) S5.516 MOBILE	17.7-17.8 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.516 BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile S5.518	17.7-17.8 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A (Earth-to-space) S5.516 MOBILE	Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Cable TV Relay (78) Fixed Microwave (101)
	S5.515 S5.517	NG144	
17.8-18.1 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A (Earth-to-space) S5.516 MOBILE	17.8-18.6 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A (Earth-to-space) S5.516 MOBILE	17.8-18.6 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE	Domestic Public Fixed (21) Satellite Communications (25) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Cable TV Relay (78) Fixed Microwave (101)
See next page for 18.1-18.6 GHz		S5.519 US334 G117	S5.519 US334 NG144

18.6-22.5 GHz (SHF)					Page 69
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
18.1-18.4 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A (Earth-to-space) S5.520 MOBILE S5.519 S5.521			See previous page for 17.8-18.6 GHz		
18.4-18.6 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A MOBILE					
18.6-18.8 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.523 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Space research (passive)	18.6-18.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.523 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Earth exploration-satellite (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	18.6-18.8 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.523 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Earth exploration-satellite (passive) Space research (passive)	18.6-18.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	18.6-18.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	US254 US255 US334 NG144
S5.522	S5.522	S5.522			
18.8-19.3 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.523A MOBILE			18.8-20.2	18.8-19.7 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE	
19.3-19.7 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (Earth-space) S5.523B S5.523C S5.523D S5.523E MOBILE					US334 NG144
19.7-20.1 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)	19.7-20.1 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	19.7-20.1 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)	19.7-20.1 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth)	19.7-20.1 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	S5.525 S5.526 S5.527 S5.528 S5.529 US334
S5.524	S5.524 S5.525 S5.526 S5.527 S5.528 S5.529	S5.524			

20.1-20.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.484A MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	20.1-20.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	20.1-20.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	
S5.524 S5.525 S5.526 S5.527 S5.528	US334 G117	S5.525 S5.526 S5.527 S5.528 US334	
20.2-21.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth)	20.2-21.2 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth)	20.2-21.2 Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth)	
S5.524	G117		
21.2-21.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	21.2-21.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive)		Fixed Microwave (101)
21.4-22 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.530	21.4-22 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.530		
22-22.21 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	22-22.21 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile		
S5.149	S5.149		
22.21-22.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	22.21-22.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)		
S5.149 S5.532	S5.149 US263		

22.5-27.5 GHz (SHF)				Page 71	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
22.5-22.55 FIXED MOBILE			22.5-22.55 FIXED MOBILE US211		See previous page for 22.21-22.55 GHz
22.55-23.55 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE			22.55-23.55 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.149 US278		Satellite Communications (25) Fixed Microwave (101)
S5.149			23.55-23.6 FIXED MOBILE		Fixed Microwave (101)
23.6-24 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)			23.6-24 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY US74 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) US246		
S5.340			24-24.05 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	24-24.05 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	ISM Equipment (18) Amateur (97)
S5.150			S5.150 US211	S5.150 US211	ISM Equipment (18) Private Land Mobile (90) Amateur (97)
24.05-24.25 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Earth exploration-satellite (active)			24.05-24.25 RADIOLOCATION US110 G59 Earth exploration-satellite (active) S5.150	24.05-24.25 Radiolocation US110 Amateur Earth exploration-satellite (active) S5.150	
S5.150			24.25-24.45 FIXED	24.25-24.45 RADIO NAVIGATION FIXED	Aviation (87) Fixed Microwave (101)

24.45-24.75 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE	24.45-24.65 INTER-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION S5.533	24.45-24.65 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE RADIONAVIGATION S5.533	24.45-24.65 INTER-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION S5.533	Satellite Communications (25)
	24.65-24.75 INTER-SATELLITE RADIOLOCATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	24.65-24.75 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.533 S5.534	24.65-24.75 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.533 S5.534	
24.75-25.25 FIXED	24.75-25.25 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.535	24.75-25.25 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.535 MOBILE S5.534	24.75-25.05 RADIONAVIGATION 25.05-25.25 RADIONAVIGATION FIXED	Aviation (87)
25.25-25.5 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.536 MOBILE Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space)			25.25-25.5 FIXED MOBILE Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to- space) 25.5-27 FIXED MOBILE Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to- space) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-space)	Aviation (87) Fixed Microwave (101) Note: In its Manual, NTIA has added primary inter- satellite service allocations to the bands comprising 25.25-27.5 GHz, limited the use of these allocations by adopting footnote S5.536, and has changed the directional indicator for the earth exploration-satellite service allocation in the 25.5-27 GHz band from space-to-space to space- to-Earth.
25.5-27 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.536A S5.536B FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.536 MOBILE Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space)			25.5-27 FIXED MOBILE Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to- space) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-space)	
27-27.5 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.536 MOBILE	27-27.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) INTER-SATELLITE S5.536 S5.537 MOBILE		27-27.5 FIXED MOBILE Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-space)	

International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
27.5-28.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.539 MOBILE			27.5-30	27.5-29.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE	Satellite Communications (25) Fixed Microwave (101)
S5.538 S5.540					
28.5-29.1 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.523A S5.539 MOBILE Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.541					
S5.540					
29.1-29.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.523C S5.523E S5.535A S5.539 S5.541A MOBILE Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.541					
S5.540					
29.5-29.9 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.539 Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.541 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space)			29.5-29.9 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.539 Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.541 Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space)	29.5-29.9 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	Satellite Communications (25)
S5.540 S5.542			S5.525 S5.526 S5.527 S5.529 S5.540 S5.542	S5.525 S5.526 S5.527 S5.529	
29.9-30 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.484A S5.539 MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) S5.541 S5.543				29.9-30 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	
S5.525 S5.526 S5.527 S5.538 S5.540 S5.542				S5.525 S5.526 S5.527 S5.543	

30-31 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth)	30-31 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to- Earth)	30-31 Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to- Earth)	
S5.542	G117		
31-31.3 FIXED MOBILE Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth) Space research S5.544 S5.545	31-31.3 Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to- Earth)	31-31.3 FIXED MOBILE Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space- to-Earth)	Fixed Microwave (101)
S5.149	S5.149 US211	S5.149 US211	
31.3-31.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	31.3-31.8 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY US74 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)		
S5.340			
31.5-31.8 EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile	31.5-31.8 EARTH EXPLORATION- SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile		
S5.149 S5.546	S5.340	S5.149	
31.8-32 FIXED S5.547A RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)	31.8-32 RADIONAVIGATION US69		
S5.547 S5.547B S5.548	US211 US262		

32-40 GHz (EHF)					Page 75	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government		
32-32.3 FIXED S5.547A INTER-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)			32-33 INTER-SATELLITE US278 RADIONAVIGATION US69			
S5.547 S5.547C S5.548						
32-3-33 FIXED S5.547A INTER-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION						
S5.547 S5.547D S5.548			S5.548 US262			
33-33.4 FIXED S5.547A RADIONAVIGATION			33-33.4 RADIONAVIGATION US69			
S5.547 S5.547E						
33-4-34.2 RADIOLOCATION			33-4-36 RADIOLOCATION US110 G34	33-4-36 Radiolocation US110	Private Land Mobile (90)	
S5.549						
34-2-34.7 RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (Earth-to-space)						
S5.549						
34-7-35.2 RADIOLOCATION Space research S5.550						
S5.549						
35-2-35.5 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS RADIOLOCATION						
S5.549						

35.5-36 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)	S5.549 S5.551A	S5.551 US252	S5.551 US252	
36-37 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	US263 US342			
37-37.5 FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth)	37-37.6 FIXED MOBILE			
37.5-38 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)	37.6-38.6 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE			Satellite Communications (25)
38-39.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)	38.6-39.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE			Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Fixed Microwave (101)
39.5-40 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)	39.5-40 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)			

40-50.2 GHz (EHF)					Page 77
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
40-40.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)			40-40.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) SPACE RESEARCH (Earth-to-space) Earth exploration-satellite (space-to-Earth)	40-40.5 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	Satellite Communications (25)
				G117	
40.5-42.5 FIXED BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile	40.5-42.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.551B S5.551E BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile		40.5-42.5	40.5-41 FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE Mobile Fixed US211	
S5.551B S5.551D	S5.551C S5.551F		US211	41-42.5 FIXED BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE MOBILE US211	
42.5-43.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.552 MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY			42.5-43.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIO ASTRONOMY US342	42.5-43.5 RADIO ASTRONOMY US342	
S5.149					

43.5-47 MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE	43.5-45.5 FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) G117	43.5-45.5	
	45.5-46.9 MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.554		RF Devices (15)
	46.9-47 MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.554	46.9-47 MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE FIXED S5.554	
	47-47.2 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE 47.2-50.2 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.552 MOBILE S5.149 S5.340 S5.552A S5.555	47-47.2 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE 47.2-48.2 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) US297 MOBILE US264 S5.555	Amateur (97)
	48.2-50.2 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) US297 MOBILE US264 S5.555 US342		Satellite Communications (25)

50.2-65 GHz (EHF)				United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
International Table				Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3				
50.2-50.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive)				50.2-50.4 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive)		
S5.340 S5.555A				US263		
50.4-51.4 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE Mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space)				50.4-51.4 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	50.4-51.4 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)	
51.4-52.6 FIXED MOBILE				G117		
S5.547 S5.556				51.4-54.25 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY		
52.6-54.25 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive)						
S5.340 S5.556				US246		
54.25-55.78 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) INTER-SATELLITE S5.556A SPACE RESEARCH (passive)				54.25-58.2 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 909 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)		
S5.556B						
55.78-56.9 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.556A MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)						
S5.547 S5.557						

56.9-57 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.558A MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.547 S5.557			
57-58.2 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.556A MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.547 S5.557			
58.2-59 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.547 S5.556	US263 58.2-59 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY		
59-59.3 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE S5.556A MOBILE S5.558 RADIOLOCATION S5.559 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.138	US246 59-64 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 909 RADIOLOCATION		RF Devices (15) ISM Equipment (18)
59.3-64 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 RADIOLOCATION S5.559 S5.138			
64-65 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.547 S5.556	64-65 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) US246		

65-95 GHz (EHF)					Page 81	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government		
65-66 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH S5.547			65-66 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE SPACE RESEARCH Fixed Mobile			
66-71 INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.553 S5.558 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.554			66-71 MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.554			
71-74 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.149 S5.556			71-74 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) US270			
74-75.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE Space research (space-to-Earth) 75.5-76 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE Space research (space-to-Earth)			74-75.5 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) US297 MOBILE 75.5-76 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE			
76-81 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite Space research (space-to-Earth)			76-81 RADIOLOCATION 76-77 RADIOLOCATION Amateur 77-77.5 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite			

		77.5-78 RADIOLOCATION AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	
		78-81 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite	
S5.560		S5.560	
81-84 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Space research (space-to-Earth)		81-84 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	
84-86 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE		84-86 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING BROADCASTING-SATELLITE	
S5.561		S5.561 US211	S5.561 US211
86-92 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)		86-92 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY US74 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)	
S5.340		US246	
92-94 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIOLOCATION		92-95 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	
S5.149 S5.556			
94-94.1 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active)			
S5.562			
See next page for 94.1-95 GHz		S5.149	

95-150 GHz (EHF)					Page 83	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	See previous page for 92-95 GHz	
94.1-95 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIOLOCATION			See previous page for 92-95 GHz		See previous page for 92-95 GHz	
95-100 MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE Radiolocation			95-100 MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE Radiolocation			
S5.149 S5.554 S5.555			S5.149 S5.554			
100-102 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive)			100-102 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive)			
S5.341			S5.341 US246			
102-105 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE			102-105 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)			
S5.341			S5.341 US211			
105-116 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)			105-116 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY US74 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)			
S5.340 S5.341			S5.341 US246			
116-119.98 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)			116-119.98 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)			
S5.341			S5.341 US211 US263			

119.98-120.02 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Amateur S5.341	119.98-120.02 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) Amateur S5.341 US211 US263		
120.02-126 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.138	120.02-126 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.138 US211 US263	ISM Equipment (18)	
126-134 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 RADIOLOCATION S5.559	126-134 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 909 RADIOLOCATION S5.559		
134-142 MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE Radiolocation S5.149 S5.340 S5.554 S5.555	134-142 MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE Radiolocation S5.149 S5.554 S5.555 917		
142-144 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	142-144 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur (97)	
144-149 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite S5.149 S5.555	144-149 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite S5.149 S5.555		
149-150 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE	149-150 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE		

150-202 GHz (EHF)					Page 85	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)	
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government		
150-151 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.149 S5.385			150-151 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.149 S5.385 US263			
151-156 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE			151-164 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)			
156-158 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE						
158-164 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE						
164-168 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)			US211 164-168 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) US246			
168-170 FIXED MOBILE			168-170 FIXED MOBILE			
170-174.5 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 S5.149 S5.385			170-174.5 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 909 S5.149 S5.385			

174.5-176.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.149 S5.385	174.5-176.5 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 909 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.149 S5.385 US263	
176.5-182 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 S5.149 S5.385	176.5-182 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 909 S5.149 S5.385 US211	
182-185 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340 S5.563	182-185 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) US246	
185-190 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE S5.558 S5.149 S5.385	185-190 FIXED INTER-SATELLITE MOBILE 909 S5.149 S5.385 US211	
190-200 MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.341 S5.554	190-200 MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.341 S5.554	
200-202 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.341	200-202 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.341 US263	

202-400 GHz (EHF)				Page 87	
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
202-217 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE			202-217 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE		
S5.341			S5.341		
217-231 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive)			217-231 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY US74 SPACE RESEARCH (passive)		
S5.340 S5.341			S5.341 US246		
231-235 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE Radiolocation			231-235 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE Radiolocation		
US211			US211		
235-238 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive)			235-238 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE SPACE RESEARCH (passive)		
US263			US263		
238-241 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE Radiolocation			238-241 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE Radiolocation		
241-248 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite			241-248 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite	241-248 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite	ISM Equipment (18) Amateur (97)
S5.138			S5.138	S5.138	
248-250 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE			248-250	248-250 AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE	Amateur (97)

250-252 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.149 S5.555	250-252 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.149 S5.555	
252-265 MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.149 S5.385 S5.554 S5.555 S5.564	252-265 MOBILE S5.553 MOBILE-SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE S5.149 S5.385 S5.554 S5.555 US211	
265-275 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149	265-275 FIXED FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY S5.149	
275-300 (Not Allocated) S5.565	275-300 FIXED MOBILE S5.565	
	300-400 (Not allocated) S5.565	Amateur (97)

BILLING CODE 6712-01-C

International Footnotes

Note: The International Telecommunication Union has recently re-numbered international footnotes using the

“S” numbering scheme and has substantively revised the text of certain of these international footnotes. These international footnotes shall be listed immediately below this note in I. Until such time as the Commission has considered the substantively

revised international footnotes that have previously been adopted domestically, the old international footnotes shall apply in the United States. These footnotes appear immediately after footnote S5.565 in II.

I. New "S" Numbering Scheme

S5.53 Administrations authorizing the use of frequencies below 9 kHz shall ensure that no harmful interference is caused thereby to the services to which the bands above 9 kHz are allocated.

S5.54 Administrations conducting scientific research using frequencies below 9 kHz are urged to advise other administrations that may be concerned in order that such research may be afforded all practicable protection from harmful interference.

S5.55 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Russian Federation, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 14–17 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.56 The stations of services to which the bands 14–19.95 kHz and 20.05–70 kHz and in Region 1 also the bands 72–84 kHz and 86–90 kHz are allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals. Such stations shall be afforded protection from harmful interference. In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the frequencies 25 kHz and 50 kHz will be used for this purpose under the same conditions.

S5.57 The use of the bands 14–19.95 kHz, 20.05–70 kHz and 70–90 kHz (72–84 kHz and 86–90 kHz in Region 1) by the maritime mobile service is limited to coast radiotelegraph stations (A1A and F1B only). Exceptionally, the use of class J2B or J7B emissions is authorized subject to the necessary bandwidth not exceeding that normally used for class A1A or F1B emissions in the band concerned.

S5.58 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 67–70 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.59 *Different category of service:* in Bangladesh, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, the allocation of the bands 70–72 kHz and 84–86 kHz to the fixed and maritime mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.60 In the bands 70–90 kHz (70–86 kHz in Region 1) and 110–130 kHz (112–130 kHz in Region 1), pulsed radionavigation systems may be used on condition that they do not cause harmful interference to other services to which these bands are allocated.

S5.61 In Region 2, the establishment and operation of stations in the maritime radionavigation service in the bands 70–90 kHz and 110–130 kHz shall be subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21 with administrations whose services, operating in accordance with the Table, may be affected. However, stations of the fixed, maritime mobile and radiolocation services shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the maritime radionavigation service established under such agreements.

S5.62 Administrations which operate stations in the radionavigation service in the band 90–110 kHz are urged to coordinate technical and operating characteristics in such a way as to avoid harmful interference to the services provided by these stations.

S5.64 Only classes A1A or F1B, A2C, A3C, F1C or F3C emissions are authorized for stations of the fixed service in the bands allocated to this service between 90 kHz and 160 kHz (148.5 kHz in Region 1) and for stations of the maritime mobile service in the bands allocated to this service between 110 kHz and 160 kHz (148.5 kHz in Region 1). Exceptionally, class J2B or J7B emissions are also authorized in the bands between 110 kHz and 160 kHz (148.5 kHz in Region 1) for stations of the maritime mobile service.

S5.65 *Different category of service:* in Bangladesh, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, the allocation of the bands 112–117.6 kHz and 126–129 kHz to the fixed and maritime mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.66 *Different category of service:* in Germany, the allocation of the band 115–117.6 kHz to the fixed and maritime mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33) and to the radionavigation service on a secondary basis (see No. S5.32).

S5.67 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 130–148.5 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a secondary basis. Within and between these countries this service shall have an equal right to operate.

S5.68 *Alternative allocation:* in Angola, Botswana, Burundi, the Congo, Malawi, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda and South Africa, the band 160–200 kHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.69 *Additional allocation:* in Somalia, the band 200–255 kHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.70 *Alternative allocation:* in Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 200–283.5 kHz is allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.71 *Alternative allocation:* in Tunisia, the band 255–283.5 kHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.72 Norwegian stations of the fixed service situated in northern areas (north of 60° N) subject to auroral disturbances are allowed to continue operation on four frequencies in the bands 283.5–490 kHz and 510–526.5 kHz.

S5.73 The band 285–325 kHz (283.5–325 kHz in Region 1) in the maritime radionavigation service may be used to transmit supplementary navigational information using narrow-band techniques, on condition that no harmful interference is caused to radiobeacon stations operating in the radionavigation service.

S5.74 *Additional allocation:* in Region 1, the frequency band 285.3–285.7 kHz is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service (other than radiobeacons) on a primary basis.

S5.75 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,

Ukraine and the Black Sea areas of Bulgaria and Romania, the allocation of the band 315–325 kHz to the maritime radionavigation service is on a primary basis under the condition that in the Baltic Sea area, the assignment of frequencies in this band to new stations in the maritime or aeronautical radionavigation services shall be subject to prior consultation between the administrations concerned.

S5.76 The frequency 410 kHz is designated for radio direction-finding in the maritime radionavigation service. The other radionavigation services to which the band 405–415 kHz is allocated shall not cause harmful interference to radio direction-finding in the band 406.5–413.5 kHz.

S5.77 *Different category of service:* in Australia, China, the French Overseas Territories of Region 3, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka, the allocation of the band 415–495 kHz to the aeronautical radionavigation service is on a primary basis. Administrations in these countries shall take all practical steps necessary to ensure that aeronautical radionavigation stations in the band 435–495 kHz do not cause interference to reception by coast stations of ship stations transmitting on frequencies designated for ship stations on a worldwide basis (see No. S52.39).

S5.78 *Different category of service:* in Cuba, the United States of America and Mexico, the allocation of the band 415–435 kHz to the aeronautical radionavigation service is on a primary basis.

S5.79 The use of the bands 415–495 kHz and 505–526.5 kHz (505–510 kHz in Region 2) by the maritime mobile service is limited to radiotelegraphy.

S5.79A When establishing coast stations in the NAVTEX service on the frequencies 490 kHz, 518 kHz and 4209.5 kHz, administrations are strongly recommended to coordinate the operating characteristics in accordance with the procedures of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) (see Resolution 339 (Rev. WRC-97)).

S5.80 In Region 2, the use of the band 435–495 kHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to non-directional beacons not employing voice transmission.

S5.81 The bands 490–495 kHz and 505–510 kHz shall be subject to the provisions of Appendix S13, § 15 1), Part A2.

S5.82 In the maritime mobile service, the frequency 490 kHz is, from the date of full implementation of the GMDSS (see Resolution 331 (Rev. WRC-97)), to be used exclusively for the transmission by coast stations of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information to ships, by means of narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy. The conditions for use of the frequency 490 kHz are prescribed in Articles S31 and S52. In using the band 415–495 kHz for the aeronautical radionavigation service, administrations are requested to ensure that no harmful interference is caused to the frequency 490 kHz.

S5.83 The frequency 500 kHz is an international distress and calling frequency for Morse radiotelegraphy. The conditions for its use are prescribed in Articles S31 and S52, and in Appendix S13.

S5.84 The conditions for the use of the frequency 518 kHz by the maritime mobile service are prescribed in Articles S31 and S52 and in Appendix S13.

S5.86 In Region 2, in the band 525–535 kHz the carrier power of broadcasting stations shall not exceed 1 kW during the day and 250 W at night.

S5.87 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 526.5–535 kHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis.

S5.87A *Additional allocation:* in Uzbekistan, the band 526.5–1606.5 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21 with administrations concerned and limited to ground-based radiobeacons in operation on 27 October 1997 until the end of their lifetime.

S5.88 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 526.5–535 kHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a secondary basis.

S5.89 In Region 2, the use of the band 1605–1705 kHz by stations of the broadcasting service is subject to the Plan established by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference (Rio de Janeiro, 1988).

The examination of frequency assignments to stations of the fixed and mobile services in the band 1625–1705 kHz shall take account of the allotments appearing in the Plan established by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference (Rio de Janeiro, 1988).

S5.90 In the band 1605–1705 kHz, in cases where a broadcasting station of Region 2 is concerned, the service area of the maritime mobile stations in Region 1 shall be limited to that provided by ground-wave propagation.

S5.91 *Additional allocation:* in the Philippines and Sri Lanka, the band 1606.5–1705 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a secondary basis.

S5.92 Some countries of Region 1 use radiodetermination systems in the bands 1606.5–1625 kHz, 1635–1800 kHz, 1850–2160 kHz, 2194–2300 kHz, 2502–2850 kHz and 3500–3800 kHz, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21. The radiated mean power of these stations shall not exceed 50 W.

S5.93 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Nigeria, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 1625–1635 kHz, 1800–1810 kHz and 2160–2170 kHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.96 In Germany, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Sweden, Tajikistan,

Turkmenistan and Ukraine, administrations may allocate up to 200 kHz to their amateur service in the bands 1715–1800 kHz and 1850–2000 kHz. However, when allocating the bands within this range to their amateur service, administrations shall, after prior consultation with administrations of neighbouring countries, take such steps as may be necessary to prevent harmful interference from their amateur service to the fixed and mobile services of other countries. The mean power of any amateur station shall not exceed 10 W.

S5.97 In Region 3, the Loran system operates either on 1850 kHz or 1950 kHz, the bands occupied being 1825–1875 kHz and 1925–1975 kHz respectively. Other services to which the band 1800–2000 kHz is allocated may use any frequency therein on condition that no harmful interference is caused to the Loran system operating on 1850 kHz or 1950 kHz.

S5.98 *Alternative allocation:* in Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Spain, Ethiopia, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Moldova, the Netherlands, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine, the band 1810–1830 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.99 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Libya, Uzbekistan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Slovenia, Chad, Togo and Yugoslavia, the band 1810–1830 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.100 In Region 1, the authorization to use the band 1810–1830 kHz by the amateur service in countries situated totally or partially north of 40° N shall be given only after consultation with the countries mentioned in Nos. S5.98 and S5.99 to define the necessary steps to be taken to prevent harmful interference between amateur stations and stations of other services operating in accordance with Nos. S5.98 and S5.99.

S5.101 *Alternative allocation:* in Burundi and Lesotho, the band 1810–1850 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.102 *Alternative allocation:* in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, the band 1850–2000 kHz is allocated to the fixed, mobile except aeronautical mobile, radiolocation and radionavigation services on a primary basis.

S5.103 In Region 1, in making assignments to stations in the fixed and mobile services in the bands 1850–2045 kHz, 2194–2498 kHz, 2502–2625 kHz and 2650–2850 kHz, administrations should bear in mind the special requirements of the maritime mobile service.

S5.104 In Region 1, the use of the band 2025–2045 kHz by the meteorological aids service is limited to oceanographic buoy stations.

S5.105 In Region 2, except in Greenland, coast stations and ship stations using radiotelephony in the band 2065–2107 kHz shall be limited to class J3E emissions and to a peak envelope power not exceeding 1 kW. Preferably, the following carrier frequencies should be used: 2065.0 kHz, 2079.0 kHz, 2082.5 kHz, 2086.0 kHz, 2093.0 kHz, 2096.5 kHz, 2100.0 kHz and 2103.5 kHz. In Argentina and Uruguay, the carrier frequencies 2068.5 kHz and 2075.5 kHz are also used for this purpose, while the frequencies within the band 2072–2075.5 kHz are used as provided in No. S52.165.

S5.106 In Regions 2 and 3, provided no harmful interference is caused to the maritime mobile service, the frequencies between 2065 kHz and 2107 kHz may be used by stations of the fixed service communicating only within national borders and whose mean power does not exceed 50 W. In notifying the frequencies, the attention of the Bureau should be drawn to these provisions.

S5.107 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Botswana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lesotho, Libya, Somalia, Swaziland and Zambia, the band 2160–2170 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis. The mean power of stations in these services shall not exceed 50 W.

S5.108 The carrier frequency 2182 kHz is an international distress and calling frequency for radiotelephony. The conditions for the use of the band 2173.5–2190.5 kHz are prescribed in Articles S31 and S52 and in Appendix S13.

S5.109 The frequencies 2187.5 kHz, 4207.5 kHz, 6312 kHz, 8414.5 kHz, 12,577 kHz and 16,804.5 kHz are international distress frequencies for digital selective calling. The conditions for the use of these frequencies are prescribed in Article S31.

S5.110 The frequencies 2174.5 kHz, 4177.5 kHz, 6268 kHz, 8376.5 kHz, 12,520 kHz and 16,695 kHz are international distress frequencies for narrow-band direct-printing telegraphy. The conditions for the use of these frequencies are prescribed in Article S31.

S5.111 The carrier frequencies 2182 kHz, 3023 kHz, 5680 kHz, 8364 kHz and the frequencies 121.5 MHz, 156.8 MHz and 243 MHz may also be used, in accordance with the procedures in force for terrestrial radiocommunication services, for search and rescue operations concerning manned space vehicles. The conditions for the use of the frequencies are prescribed in Article S31 and in Appendix S13.

The same applies to the frequencies 10,003 kHz, 14,993 kHz and 19,993 kHz, but in each of these cases emissions must be confined in a band of ± 3 kHz about the frequency.

S5.112 *Alternative allocation:* in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Malta, Norway, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the band 2,194–2,300 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.113 For the conditions for the use of the bands 2300–2495 kHz (2498 kHz in Region 1), 3200–3400 kHz, 4750–4995 kHz and 5005–5060 kHz by the broadcasting

service, see Nos. S5.16 to S5.20, S5.21 and S23.10.

S5.114 *Alternative allocation:* in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Malta, Norway, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the band 2502–2625 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.115 The carrier (reference) frequencies 3023 kHz and 5680 kHz may also be used, in accordance with Article S31 and Appendix S13 by stations of the maritime mobile service engaged in coordinated search and rescue operations.

S5.116 Administrations are urged to authorize the use of the band 3155–3195 kHz to provide a common worldwide channel for low power wireless hearing aids. Additional channels for these devices may be assigned by administrations in the bands between 3155 kHz and 3400 kHz to suit local needs.

It should be noted that frequencies in the range 3000 kHz to 4000 kHz are suitable for hearing aid devices which are designed to operate over short distances within the induction field.

S5.117 *Alternative allocation:* in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liberia, Malta, Norway, Sri Lanka, Togo, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the band 3155–3200 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.118 *Additional allocation:* in the United States, Japan, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, the band 3230–3400 kHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

S5.119 *Additional allocation:* in Honduras, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela, the band 3500–3750 kHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.120 For the use of the bands allocated to the amateur service at 3.5 MHz, 7.0 MHz, 10.1 MHz, 14.0 MHz, 18.068 MHz, 21.0 MHz, 24.89 MHz and 144 MHz in the event of natural disasters, see Resolution 640. *

* This Resolution was abrogated by WRC–97.

S5.122 *Alternative allocation:* in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, the band 3750–4000 kHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.123 *Additional allocation:* in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 3900–3950 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.124 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the band 3950–4000 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The power of broadcasting stations operating in this band shall not exceed that necessary for a national service within the frontier of this country and shall not cause harmful interference to other services operating in accordance with the Table.

S5.125 *Additional allocation:* in Greenland, the band 3950–4000 kHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a

primary basis. The power of the broadcasting stations operating in this band shall not exceed that necessary for a national service and shall in no case exceed 5 kW.

S5.126 In Region 3, the stations of those services to which the band 3995–4005 kHz is allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals.

S5.127 The use of the band 4000–4063 kHz by the maritime mobile service is limited to ship stations using radiotelephony (see No. S52.220 and Appendix S17).

S5.128 In Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, China, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Mali, Niger, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, in the bands 4063–4123 kHz, 4130–4133 kHz and 4408–4438 kHz, stations of limited power in the fixed service which are situated at least 600 km from the coast may operate on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service.

S5.129 On condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service, the frequencies in the bands 4063–4123 kHz and 4130–4438 kHz may be used exceptionally by stations in the fixed service communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located with a mean power not exceeding 50 W.

S5.130 The conditions for the use of the carrier frequencies 4125 kHz and 6215 kHz are prescribed in Articles S31 and S52 and in Appendix S13.

S5.131 The frequency 4209.5 kHz is used exclusively for the transmission by coast stations of meteorological and navigational warnings and urgent information to ships by means of narrow-band direct-printing techniques.

S5.132 The frequencies 4210 kHz, 6314 kHz, 8416.5 kHz, 12,579 kHz, 16,806.5 kHz, 19,680.5 kHz, 22,376 kHz and 26,100.5 kHz are the international frequencies for the transmission of maritime safety information (MSI) (see Appendix S17).

S5.133 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 5130–5250 kHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.134 The use of the bands 5900–5950 kHz, 7300–7350 kHz, 9400–9500 kHz, 11,600–11,650 kHz, 12,050–12,100 kHz, 13,570–13,600 kHz, 13,800–13,870 kHz, 15,600–15,800 kHz, 17,480–17,550 kHz and 18,900–19,020 kHz by the broadcasting service is limited to single-sideband emissions with the characteristics specified in Appendix S11 or to any other spectrum-efficient modulation techniques recommended by ITU–R. Access to these bands shall be subject to the decisions of a competent conference.

S5.136 The band 5900–5950 kHz is allocated, until 1 April 2007, to the fixed service on a primary basis, as well as to the following services: in Region 1 to the land mobile service on a primary basis, in Region 2 to the mobile except aeronautical mobile

(R) service on a primary basis, and in Region 3 to the mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) service on a secondary basis, subject to application of the procedure referred to in Resolution 21 (Rev. WRC–95). After 1 April 2007, frequencies in this band may be used by stations in the above-mentioned services, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

S5.137 On condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime mobile service, the bands 6200–6213.5 kHz and 6220.5–6525 kHz may be used exceptionally by stations in the fixed service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, with a mean power not exceeding 50 W. At the time of notification of these frequencies, the attention of the Bureau will be drawn to the above conditions.

S5.138 The following bands:

6765–6795 kHz (centre frequency 6780 kHz), 433.05–434.79 MHz (centre frequency 433.92 MHz) in Region 1 except in the countries mentioned in No. S5.280, 61–61.5 GHz (centre frequency 61.25 GHz), 122–123 GHz (centre frequency 122.5 GHz), and 244–246 GHz (centre frequency 245 GHz)

are designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. The use of these frequency bands for ISM applications shall be subject to special authorization by the administration concerned, in agreement with other administrations whose radiocommunication services might be affected. In applying this provision, administrations shall have due regard to the latest relevant ITU–R Recommendations.

S5.139 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 6765–7000 kHz to the land mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.140 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Iraq, Rwanda, Somalia and Togo, the band 7000–7050 kHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.141 *Alternative allocation:* in Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Libya and Madagascar, the band 7000–7050 kHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.142 The use of the band 7100–7300 kHz in Region 2 by the amateur service shall not impose constraints on the broadcasting service intended for use within Region 1 and Region 3.

S5.143 The band 7300–7350 kHz is allocated, until 1 April 2007, to the fixed service on a primary basis and to the land mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to application of the procedure referred to in Resolution 21 (Rev. WRC–95). After 1 April 2007, frequencies in this band may be used

by stations in the above-mentioned services, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies for these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

S5.144 In Region 3, the stations of those services to which the band 7995–8005 kHz is allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals.

S5.145 The conditions for the use of the carrier frequencies 8291 kHz, 12,290 kHz and 16,420 kHz are prescribed in Articles S31 and S52 and in Appendix S13.

S5.146 The bands 9400–9500 kHz, 11,600–11,650 kHz, 12,050–12,100 kHz, 15,600–15,800 kHz, 17,480–17,550 kHz and 18,900–19,020 kHz are allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis until 1 April 2007, subject to application of the procedure referred to in Resolution 21 (Rev.WRC–95). After 1 April 2007, frequencies in these bands may be used by stations in the fixed service, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies in the fixed service, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

S5.147 On condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service, frequencies in the bands 9775–9900 kHz, 11,650–11,700 kHz and 11,975–12,050 kHz may be used by stations in the fixed service communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, each station using a total radiated power not exceeding 24 dBW.

S5.149 In making assignments to stations of other services to which the bands:

13,360–13,410 kHz, 25,550–25,670 kHz, 37.5–38.25 MHz, 73–74.6 MHz in Regions 1 and 3, 150.05–153 MHz in Region 1, 322–328.6 MHz*, 406.1–410 MHz, 608–614 MHz in Regions 1 and 3, 1330–1400 MHz*, 1610.6–1613.8 MHz*, 1660–1670 MHz, 1718.8–1722.2 MHz*, 2655–2690 MHz, 3260–3267 MHz*, 3332–3339 MHz*, 3345.8–3352.5 MHz*, 4825–4835 MHz*, 4950–4990 MHz, 4990–5000 MHz, 6650–6675.2 MHz*, 10.6–10.68 GHz, 14.47–14.5 GHz*, 22.01–22.21 GHz*, 22.21–22.5 GHz, 22.81–22.86 GHz*, 23.07–23.12 GHz*, 31.2–31.3 GHz, 31.5–31.8 GHz in Regions 1 and 3, 36.43–36.5 GHz*, 42.5–43.5 GHz, 42.77–42.87 GHz*, 43.07–43.17 GHz*, 43.37–43.47 GHz*, 48.94–49.04 GHz*, 72.77–72.91 GHz*, 93.07–93.27 GHz*, 97.88–98.08 GHz*, 140.69–140.98 GHz*, 144.68–144.98 GHz*, 145.45–145.75 GHz*, 146.82–147.12 GHz*, 150–151 GHz*, 174.42–175.02 GHz*, 177–177.4 GHz*, 178.2–178.6 GHz*, 181–181.46 GHz*, 186.2–186.6 GHz*, 250–251 GHz*, 257.5–258 GHz*, 261–265 GHz, 262.24–262.76 GHz*, 265–275 GHz, 265.64–266.16 GHz*, 267.34–267.86 GHz*, 271.74–272.26 GHz*

are allocated (* indicates radio astronomy use for spectral line observations), administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference. Emissions from spaceborne or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. S4.5 and S4.6 and Article S29).

S5.150 The following bands:

13,553–13,567 kHz (centre frequency 13,560 kHz), 26,957–27,283 kHz (centre frequency 27,120 kHz), 40.66–40.70 MHz (centre frequency 40.68 MHz), 902–928 MHz in Region 2 (centre frequency 915 MHz), 2400–2500 MHz (centre frequency 2450 MHz), 5725–5875 MHz (centre frequency 5800 MHz), and 24–24.25 GHz (centre frequency 24.125 GHz)

are also designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. Radiocommunication services operating within these bands must accept harmful interference which may be caused by these applications. ISM equipment operating in these bands is subject to the provisions of No. S15.13.

S5.151 The bands 13,570–13,600 kHz and 13,800–13,870 kHz are allocated, until 1 April 2007, to the fixed service on a primary basis and to the mobile except aeronautical mobile (R) service on a secondary basis, subject to application of the procedure referred to in Resolution 21 (Rev. WRC–95). After 1 April 2007, frequencies in these bands may be used by stations in the above-mentioned services, communicating only within the boundary of the country in which they are located, on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies in these services, administrations are urged to use the minimum power required and to take account of the seasonal use of frequencies by the broadcasting service published in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

S5.152 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 14,250–14,350 kHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. Stations of the fixed service shall not use a radiated power exceeding 24 dBW.

S5.153 In Region 3, the stations of those services to which the band 15,995–16,005 kHz is allocated may transmit standard frequency and time signals.

S5.154 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 18,068–18,168 kHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis for use within their boundaries, with a peak envelope power not exceeding 1 kW.

S5.155 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 21,850–21,870 kHz is also allocated to

the aeronautical mobile (R) services on a primary basis.

S5.155A In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the use of the band 21,850–21,870 kHz by the fixed service is limited to provision of services related to aircraft flight safety.

S5.155B The band 21,870–21,924 kHz is used by the fixed service for provision of services related to aircraft flight safety.

S5.156 *Additional allocation:* in Nigeria, the band 22,720–23,200 kHz is also allocated to the meteorological aids service (radiosondes) on a primary basis.

S5.156A The use of the band 23,200–23,350 kHz by the fixed service is limited to provision of services related to aircraft flight safety.

S5.157 The use of the band 23,350–24,000 kHz by the maritime mobile service is limited to inter-ship radiotelegraphy.

S5.160 *Additional allocation:* in Botswana, Burundi, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda and Swaziland, the band 41–44 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.161 *Additional allocation:* in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Japan, the band 41–44 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

S5.162 *Additional allocation:* in Australia and New Zealand, the band 44–47 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.162A *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Vatican, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey, the band 46–68 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis. This use is limited to the operation of wind profiler radars in accordance with Resolution 217 (WRC–97).

S5.163 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 47–48.5 MHz and 56.5–58 MHz are also allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a secondary basis.

S5.164 *Additional allocation:* in Albania, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Monaco, Nigeria, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Syria, the United Kingdom, Senegal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia,

Turkey and Yugoslavia the band 47–68 MHz, in Romania the band 47–58 MHz and in the Czech Republic the band 66–68 MHz, are also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. However, stations of the land mobile service in the countries mentioned in connection with each band referred to in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned broadcasting stations of countries other than those mentioned in connection with the band.

S5.165 *Additional allocation*: in Angola, Cameroon, the Congo, Madagascar, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Chad, the band 47–68 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.166 *Alternative allocation*: in New Zealand, the band 50–51 MHz is allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services on a primary basis; the band 53–54 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.167 *Alternative allocation*: in Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand, the band 50–54 MHz is allocated to the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services on a primary basis.

S5.168 *Additional allocation*: in Australia, China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the band 50–54 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.169 *Alternative allocation*: in Botswana, Burundi, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 50–54 MHz is allocated to the amateur service on a primary basis.

S5.170 *Additional allocation*: in New Zealand, the band 51–53 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.171 *Additional allocation*: in Botswana, Burundi, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, the band 54–68 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.172 *Different category of service*: in the French Overseas Departments in Region 2, Guyana, Jamaica and Mexico, the allocation of the band 54–68 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.173 *Different category of service*: in the French Overseas Departments in Region 2, Guyana, Jamaica and Mexico, the allocation of the band 68–72 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.174 *Alternative allocation*: in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Romania, the band 68–73 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis and used in accordance with the decisions in the Final Acts of the Special Regional Conference (Geneva, 1960).

S5.175 *Alternative allocation*: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan,

Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 68–73 MHz and 76–87.5 MHz are allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The services to which these bands are allocated in other countries and the broadcasting service in the countries listed above are subject to agreements with the neighbouring countries concerned.

S5.176 *Additional allocation*: in Australia, China, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Western Samoa, the band 68–74 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.177 *Additional allocation*: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 73–74 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.178 *Additional allocation*: in Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras and Nicaragua, the band 73–74.6 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis.

S5.179 *Additional allocation*: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 74.6–74.8 MHz and 75.2–75.4 MHz are also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service, on a primary basis, for ground-based transmitters only.

S5.180 The frequency 75 MHz is assigned to marker beacons. Administrations shall refrain from assigning frequencies close to the limits of the guardband to stations of other services which, because of their power or geographical position, might cause harmful interference or otherwise place a constraint on marker beacons.

Every effort should be made to improve further the characteristics of airborne receivers and to limit the power of transmitting stations close to the limits 74.8 MHz and 75.2 MHz.

S5.181 *Additional allocation*: in Germany, Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Norway, Syria, Sweden and Switzerland, the band 74.8–75.2 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21. In order to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations of the mobile service shall not be introduced in the band until it is no longer required for the aeronautical radionavigation service by any administration which may be identified in the application of the procedure invoked under No. S9.21.

S5.182 *Additional allocation*: in Western Samoa, the band 75.4–87 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.183 *Additional allocation*: in China, the Republic of Korea, Japan, the Philippines

and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the band 76–87 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.184 *Additional allocation*: in Bulgaria and Romania, the band 76–87.5 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis and used in accordance with the decisions contained in the Final Acts of the Special Regional Conference (Geneva, 1960).

S5.185 *Different category of service*: in the United States, the French Overseas Departments in Region 2, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico and Paraguay, the allocation of the band 76–88 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.187 *Alternative allocation*: in Albania, the band 81–87.5 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis and used in accordance with the decisions contained in the Final Acts of the Special Regional Conference (Geneva, 1960).

S5.188 *Additional allocation*: in Australia, the band 85–87 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The introduction of the broadcasting service in Australia is subject to special agreements between the administrations concerned.

S5.190 *Additional allocation*: in Monaco, the band 87.5–88 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.192 *Additional allocation*: in China and the Republic of Korea, the band 100–108 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.194 *Additional allocation*: in Azerbaijan, Lebanon, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia and Turkmenistan, the band 104–108 MHz is also allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), service on a secondary basis.

S5.197 *Additional allocation*: in Germany, Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Norway, Pakistan, Syria, and Sweden, the band 108–111.975 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21. In order to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations of the mobile service shall not be introduced in the band until it is no longer required for the aeronautical radionavigation service by any administration which may be identified in the application of the procedures invoked under No. S9.21.

S5.198 *Additional allocation*: the band 117.975–136 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.199 The bands 121.45–121.55 MHz and 242.95–243.05 MHz are also allocated to the mobile-satellite service for the reception on board satellites of emissions from emergency position-indicating radiobeacons transmitting at 121.5 MHz and 243 MHz (see Appendix S13).

S5.200 In the band 117.975–136 MHz, the frequency 121.5 MHz is the aeronautical

emergency frequency and, where required, the frequency 123.1 MHz is the aeronautical frequency auxiliary to 121.5 MHz. Mobile stations of the maritime mobile service may communicate on these frequencies under the conditions laid down in Article S31 and Appendix S13 for distress and safety purposes with stations of the aeronautical mobile service.

S5.201 *Additional allocation*: in Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Uzbekistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 132–136 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a primary basis. In assigning frequencies to stations of the aeronautical mobile (OR) service, the administration shall take account of the frequencies assigned to stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service.

S5.202 *Additional allocation*: in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, United Arab Emirates, Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldova, Oman, Uzbekistan, Poland, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine, the band 136–137 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a primary basis. In assigning frequencies to stations of the aeronautical mobile (OR) service, the administration shall take account of the frequencies assigned to stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service.

S5.203 In the band 136–137 MHz, existing operational meteorological satellites may continue to operate, under the conditions defined in No. S4.4 with respect to the aeronautical mobile service, until 1 January 2002. Administrations shall not authorize new frequency assignments in this band to stations in the meteorological-satellite service.

S5.203A *Additional allocation*: in Israel, Mauritania, Qatar and Zimbabwe, the band 136–137 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a secondary basis until 1 January 2005.

S5.203B *Additional allocation*: in Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Oman and Syria, the band 136–137 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a secondary basis until 1 January 2005.

S5.204 *Different category of service*: in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, China, Cuba, the United Arab Emirates, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Yemen and Yugoslavia, the band 137–138 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile (R), services on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.205 *Different category of service*: in Israel and Jordan, the allocation of the band 137–138 MHz to the fixed and mobile, except

aeronautical mobile, services is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.206 *Different category of service*: in Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 137–138 MHz to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.207 *Additional allocation*: in Australia, the band 137–144 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis until that service can be accommodated within regional broadcasting allocations.

S5.208 The use of the band 137–138 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A.

S5.208A In making assignments to space stations in the mobile-satellite service in the bands 137–138 MHz, 387–390 MHz and 400.15–401 MHz, administrations shall take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service in the bands 150.05–153 MHz, 322–328.6 MHz, 406.1–410 MHz and 608–614 MHz from harmful interference from unwanted emissions. The threshold levels of interference detrimental to the radio astronomy service are shown in Table 1 of Recommendation ITU-R RA.769–1.

S5.209 The use of the bands 137–138 MHz, 148–150.05 MHz, 399.9–400.05 MHz, 400.15–401 MHz, 454–456 MHz and 459–460 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is limited to non-geostationary-satellite systems.

S5.210 *Additional allocation*: in Austria, France, Italy, Liechtenstein, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, the bands 138–143.6 MHz and 143.65–144 MHz are also allocated to the space research service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis.

S5.211 *Additional allocation*: in Germany, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, the United Arab Emirates, Spain, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Kuwait, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Norway, the Netherlands, Qatar, the United Kingdom, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the band 138–144 MHz is also allocated to the maritime mobile and land mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.212 *Alternative allocation*: in Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Chad, Togo, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the band 138–144 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.213 *Additional allocation*: in China, the band 138–144 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis.

S5.214 *Additional allocation*: in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, The Former Yugoslav Republic of

Macedonia, Malta, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Yugoslavia, the band 138–144 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.216 *Additional allocation*: in China, the band 144–146 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a secondary basis.

S5.217 *Alternative allocation*: in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guyana and India, the band 146–148 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.218 *Additional allocation*: the band 148–149.9 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21. The bandwidth of any individual transmission shall not exceed ± 25 kHz.

S5.219 The use of the band 148–149.9 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A. The mobile-satellite service shall not constrain the development and use of the fixed, mobile and space operation services in the band 148–149.9 MHz.

S5.220 The use of the bands 149.9–150.05 MHz and 399.9–400.05 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A. The mobile-satellite service shall not constrain the development and use of the radionavigation-satellite service in the bands 149.9–150.05 MHz and 399.9–400.05 MHz.

S5.221 Stations of the mobile-satellite service in the band 148–149.9 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the fixed or mobile services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations in the following countries: Albania, Algeria, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cyprus, Congo, the Republic of Korea, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Spain, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Hungary, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Norway, New Zealand, Oman, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Romania, the United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

S5.222 Emissions of the radionavigation-satellite service in the bands 149.9–150.05 MHz and 399.9–400.05 MHz may also be used by receiving earth stations of the space research service.

S5.223 Recognizing that the use of the band 149.9–150.05 MHz by the fixed and

mobile services may cause harmful interference to the radionavigation-satellite service, administrations are urged not to authorize such use in application of No. S4.4.

S5.224A The use of the bands 149.9–150.05 MHz and 399.9–400.05 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to the land mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) until 1 January 2015.

S5.224B The allocation of the bands 149.9–150.05 MHz and 399.9–400.05 MHz to the radionavigation-satellite service shall be effective until 1 January 2015.

S5.225 *Additional allocation:* in Australia and India, the band 150.05–153 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

S5.226 The frequency 156.8 MHz is the international distress, safety and calling frequency for the maritime mobile VHF radiotelephone service. The conditions for the use of this frequency are contained in Article S31 and Appendix S13.

In the bands 156–156.7625 MHz, 156.8375–157.45 MHz, 160.6–160.975 MHz and 161.475–162.05 MHz, each administration shall give priority to the maritime mobile service on only such frequencies as are assigned to stations of the maritime mobile service by the administration (see Articles S31 and S52, and Appendix S13).

Any use of frequencies in these bands by stations of other services to which they are allocated should be avoided in areas where such use might cause harmful interference to the maritime mobile VHF radiocommunication service.

However, the frequency 156.8 MHz and the frequency bands in which priority is given to the maritime mobile service may be used for radiocommunications on inland waterways subject to agreement between interested and affected administrations and taking into account current frequency usage and existing agreements.

S5.227 In the maritime mobile VHF service the frequency 156.525 MHz is to be used exclusively for digital selective calling for distress, safety and calling. The conditions for the use of this frequency are prescribed in Articles S31 and S52, and Appendices S13 and S18.

S5.229 *Alternative allocation:* in Morocco, the band 162–174 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The use of this band shall be subject to agreement with administrations having services, operating or planned, in accordance with the Table which are likely to be affected. Stations in existence on 1 January 1981, with their technical characteristics as of that date, are not affected by such agreement.

S5.230 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 163–167 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.231 *Additional allocation:* in Afghanistan, China and Pakistan, the band 167–174 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis. The introduction of the broadcasting service into this band shall be subject to agreement with the neighbouring countries in Region 3 whose services are likely to be affected.

S5.232 *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 170–174 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.233 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 174–184 MHz is also allocated to the space research (space-to-Earth) and the space operation (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21. These services shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned broadcasting stations.

S5.234 *Different category of service:* in Mexico, the allocation of the band 174–216 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.235 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland, the band 174–223 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis. However, the stations of the land mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, broadcasting stations, existing or planned, in countries other than those listed in this footnote.

S5.237 *Additional allocation:* in the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, the band 174–223 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis.

S5.238 *Additional allocation:* in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and the Philippines, the band 200–216 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.240 *Additional allocation:* in China and India, the band 216–223 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis and to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

S5.241 In Region 2, no new stations in the radiolocation service may be authorized in the band 216–225 MHz. Stations authorized prior to 1 January 1990 may continue to operate on a secondary basis.

S5.242 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the band 216–220 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a primary basis.

S5.243 *Additional allocation:* in Somalia, the band 216–225 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis, subject to not causing harmful interference to existing or planned broadcasting services in other countries.

S5.245 *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 222–223 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis and to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

S5.246 *Alternative allocation:* in Spain, France, Israel and Monaco, the band 223–230 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting and land mobile services on a primary basis (see No. S5.33) on the basis that, in the preparation of frequency plans, the broadcasting service shall have prior choice of frequencies; and allocated to the fixed and mobile, except land mobile, services on a secondary basis. However, the stations of the land mobile service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, existing or planned broadcasting stations in Morocco and Algeria.

S5.247 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Oman, Qatar and Syria, the band 223–235 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.250 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 225–235 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis.

S5.251 *Additional allocation:* in Nigeria, the band 230–235 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.252 *Alternative allocation:* in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the bands 230–238 MHz and 246–254 MHz are allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.254 The bands 235–322 MHz and 335.4–399.9 MHz may be used by the mobile-satellite service, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21, on condition that stations in this service do not cause harmful interference to those of other services operating or planned to be operated in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

S5.255 The bands 312–315 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 387–390 MHz (space-to-Earth) in the mobile-satellite service may also be used by non-geostationary-satellite systems. Such use is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A.

S5.256 The frequency 243 MHz is the frequency in this band for use by survival craft stations and equipment used for survival purposes (see Appendix S13).

S5.257 The band 267–272 MHz may be used by administrations for space telemetry in their countries on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.258 The use of the band 328.6–335.4 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to Instrument Landing Systems (glide path).

S5.259 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Cyprus, the Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Syria and Sweden, the band 328.6–335.4 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21. In order to ensure that harmful interference is not caused to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations of the mobile service shall not be introduced in the band until it is no longer required for the aeronautical radionavigation service by any administration which may be identified in the application of the procedure invoked under No. S9.21.

S5.260 Recognizing that the use of the band 399.9–400.05 MHz by the fixed and mobile services may cause harmful interference to the radionavigation satellite service, administrations are urged not to authorize such use in application of No. S4.4.

S5.261 Emissions shall be confined in a band of ± 25 kHz about the standard frequency 400.1 MHz.

S5.262 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Moldova, Nigeria, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Yugoslavia, the band 400.05–401 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.263 The band 400.15–401 MHz is also allocated to the space research service in the space-to-space direction for communications with manned space vehicles. In this application, the space research service will not be regarded as a safety service.

S5.264 The use of the band 400.15–401 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A. The power flux-density limit indicated in Annex 1 of Appendix S5 shall apply until such time as a competent world radiocommunication conference revises it.

S5.266 The use of the band 406–406.1 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is limited to low power satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacons (see also Article S31 and Appendix S13).

S5.267 Any emission capable of causing harmful interference to the authorized uses of the band 406–406.1 MHz is prohibited.

S5.268 Use of the band 410–420 MHz by the space research service is limited to communications within 5 km of an orbiting, manned space vehicle. The power flux-density at the surface of the Earth produced by emissions from extra-vehicular activities shall not exceed $-153 \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)}$ for $0^\circ \leq \delta \leq 5^\circ$, $-153 + 0.077 (\delta - 5) \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)}$ for $5^\circ \leq \delta \leq 70^\circ$ and $-148 \text{ dB(W/m}^2\text{)}$ for $70^\circ \leq \delta \leq 90^\circ$, where δ is the angle of arrival of the radio-frequency wave and the reference bandwidth is 4 kHz. No. S4.10 does not apply to extra-vehicular activities. In this frequency band the space research (space-to-space) service shall not claim protection from, nor constrain the use and development of, stations of the fixed and mobile services.

S5.269 *Different category of service:* in Australia, the United States, India, Japan and the United Kingdom, the allocation of the bands 420–430 MHz and 440–450 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.270 *Additional allocation:* in Australia, the United States, Jamaica and the Philippines, the bands 420–430 MHz and 440–450 MHz are also allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis.

S5.271 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Estonia, India, Latvia, Lithuania, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 420–460 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service (radio altimeters) on a secondary basis.

S5.272 *Different category of service:* in France, the allocation of the band 430–434 MHz to the amateur service is on a secondary basis (see No. S5.32).

S5.273 *Different category of service:* in Denmark, Libya and Norway, the allocation

of the bands 430–432 MHz and 438–440 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a secondary basis (see No. S5.32).

S5.274 *Alternative allocation:* in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the bands 430–432 MHz and 438–440 MHz are allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.275 *Additional allocation:* in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Libya, Slovenia and Yugoslavia, the bands 430–432 MHz and 438–440 MHz are also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.276 *Additional allocation:* in Afghanistan, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkey and Yemen, the band 430–440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis and the bands 430–435 MHz and 438–440 MHz are also allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis.

S5.277 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cameroon, the Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Chad, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 430–440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.278 *Different category of service:* in Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guyana, Honduras, Panama and Venezuela, the allocation of the band 430–440 MHz to the amateur service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.279 *Additional allocation:* in Mexico, the bands 430–435 MHz and 438–440 MHz are also allocated on a primary basis to the land mobile service, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.280 In Germany, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, the band 433.05–434.79 MHz (centre frequency 433.92 MHz) is designated for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications. Radiocommunication services of these countries operating within this band must accept harmful interference which may be caused by these applications. ISM equipment operating in this band is subject to the provisions of No. S15.13.

S5.281 *Additional allocation:* in the French Overseas Departments in Region 2 and India, the band 433.75–434.25 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis. In France and in Brazil, the band is allocated to the same service on a secondary basis.

S5.282 In the bands 435–438 MHz, 1260–1270 MHz, 2400–2450 MHz, 3400–3410 MHz (in Regions 2 and 3 only) and 5650–5670 MHz, the amateur-satellite service may operate subject to not causing harmful interference to other services operating in accordance with the Table (see No. S5.43). Administrations authorizing such use shall ensure that any harmful interference caused by emissions from a station in the amateur-satellite service is immediately eliminated in accordance with the provisions of No. S25.11. The use of the bands 1260–1270 MHz and 5650–5670 MHz by the amateur-satellite service is limited to the Earth-to-space direction.

S5.283 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, the band 438–440 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.284 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the band 440–450 MHz is also allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis.

S5.285 *Different category of service:* in Canada, the allocation of the band 440–450 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.286 The band 449.75–450.25 MHz may be used for the space operation service (Earth-to-space) and the space research service (Earth-to-space), subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.286A The use of the bands 454–456 MHz and 459–460 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A.

S5.286B The use of the band 454–455 MHz in the countries listed in No. S5.286D, 455–456 MHz and 459–460 MHz in Region 2, and 454–456 MHz and 459–460 MHz in the countries listed in No. S5.286E, by stations in the mobile-satellite service, shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the fixed or mobile services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

S5.286C The use of the band 454–455 MHz in the countries listed in No. S5.286D, 455–456 MHz and 459–460 MHz in Region 2, and 454–456 MHz and 459–460 MHz in the countries listed in No. S5.286E, by stations in the mobile-satellite service, shall not constrain the development and use of the fixed and mobile services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

S5.286D *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the United States, Mexico and Panama, the band 454–455 MHz is also allocated to the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis.

S5.286E *Additional allocation:* in Cape Verde, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria and Papua New Guinea, the bands 454–456 MHz and 459–460 MHz are also allocated to the mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space) service on a primary basis.

S5.287 In the maritime mobile service, the frequencies 457.525 MHz, 457.550 MHz, 457.575 MHz, 467.525 MHz, 467.550 MHz and 467.575 MHz may be used by on-board communication stations. Where needed, equipment designed for 12.5 kHz channel spacing using also the additional frequencies 457.5375 MHz, 457.5625 MHz, 467.5375 MHz and 467.5625 MHz may be introduced

for on-board communications. The use of these frequencies in territorial waters may be subject to the national regulations of the administration concerned. The characteristics of the equipment used shall conform to those specified in Recommendation ITU-R M.1174 (see Resolution 341 (WRC-97)).

S5.288 In the territorial waters of the United States and the Philippines, the preferred frequencies for use by on-board communication stations shall be 457.525 MHz, 457.550 MHz, 457.575 MHz and 457.600 MHz paired, respectively, with 467.750 MHz, 467.775 MHz, 467.800 MHz and 467.825 MHz. The characteristics of the equipment used shall conform to those specified in Recommendation ITU-R M.1174.

S5.289 Earth exploration-satellite service applications, other than the meteorological-satellite service, may also be used in the bands 460–470 MHz and 1690–1710 MHz for space-to-Earth transmissions subject to not causing harmful interference to stations operating in accordance with the Table.

S5.290 *Different category of service:* in Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 460–470 MHz to the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.291 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 470–485 MHz is also allocated to the space research (space-to-Earth) and the space operation (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21 and subject to not causing harmful interference to existing and planned broadcasting stations.

S5.291A *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Netherlands, the Czech Republic and Switzerland, the band 470–494 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis. This use is limited to the operation of wind profiler radars in accordance with Resolution 217 (WRC-97).

S5.292 *Different category of service:* in Mexico and Venezuela, the allocation of the band 470–512 MHz to the fixed and mobile services, and in Argentina and Uruguay to the mobile service, is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.293 *Different category of service:* in Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the United States, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico and Panama, the allocation of the bands 470–512 MHz and 614–806 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.294 *Additional allocation:* in Burundi, Cameroon, the Congo, Ethiopia, Israel, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen, the band 470–582 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis.

S5.296 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Ireland,

Israel, Italy, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Syria, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland and Tunisia, the band 470–790 MHz is also allocated on a secondary basis to the land mobile service, intended for applications ancillary to broadcasting. Stations of the land mobile service in the countries listed in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to existing or planned stations operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations in countries other than those listed in this footnote.

S5.297 *Additional allocation:* in Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, the United States, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico and Venezuela, the band 512–608 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.298 *Additional allocation:* in India, the band 549.75–550.25 MHz is also allocated to the space operation service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis.

S5.300 *Additional allocation:* in Israel, Libya, Syria and Sudan, the band 582–790 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a secondary basis.

S5.302 *Additional allocation:* in the United Kingdom, the band 590–598 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. All new assignments to stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service, including those transferred from the adjacent bands, shall be subject to coordination with the Administrations of the following countries: Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Morocco, Norway and the Netherlands.

S5.304 *Additional allocation:* in the African Broadcasting Area (see Nos. S5.10 to S5.13), the band 606–614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

S5.305 *Additional allocation:* in China, the band 606–614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

S5.306 *Additional allocation:* in Region 1, except in the African Broadcasting Area (see Nos. S5.10 to S5.13), and in Region 3, the band 608–614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis.

S5.307 *Additional allocation:* in India, the band 608–614 MHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

S5.309 *Different category of service:* in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras, the allocation of the band 614–806 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.311 Within the frequency band 620–790 MHz, assignments may be made to television stations using frequency modulation in the broadcasting-satellite service subject to agreement between the administrations concerned and those having services, operating in accordance with the Table, which may be affected (see Resolutions 33 (Rev. WRC-97) and 507).

Such stations shall not produce a power flux-density in excess of the value—129 dB(W/m²) for angles of arrival less than 20° (see Recommendation 705) within the territories of other countries without the consent of the administrations of those countries.

S5.312 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 645–862 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.314 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, Italy, Uzbekistan, the United Kingdom and Swaziland, the band 790–862 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a secondary basis.

S5.315 *Alternative allocation:* in Greece, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, the band 790–838 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.316 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Israel, Kenya, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Syria, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, the band 790–830 MHz, and in these same countries and in Spain, France, Gabon and Malta, the band 830–862 MHz, are also allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. However, stations of the mobile service in the countries mentioned in connection with each band referred to in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of services operating in accordance with the Table in countries other than those mentioned in connection with the band.

S5.317 *Additional allocation:* in Region 2 (except Brazil and the United States), the band 806–890 MHz is also allocated to the mobile-satellite service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21. The use of this service is intended for operation within national boundaries.

S5.318 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the United States and Mexico, the bands 849–851 MHz and 894–896 MHz are also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis, for public correspondence with aircraft. The use of the band 849–851 MHz is limited to transmissions from aeronautical stations and the use of the band 894–896 MHz is limited to transmissions from aircraft stations.

S5.319 *Additional allocation:* in Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine, the bands 806–840 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 856–890 MHz (space-to-Earth) are also allocated to the mobile-satellite, except aeronautical mobile-satellite (R), service. The use of these bands by this service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, services in other countries operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations and is subject to special agreements between the administrations concerned.

S5.320 *Additional allocation:* in Region 3, the bands 806–890 MHz and 942–960 MHz

are also allocated to the mobile-satellite, except aeronautical mobile-satellite (R), service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21. The use of this service is limited to operation within national boundaries. In seeking such agreement, appropriate protection shall be afforded to services operating in accordance with the Table, to ensure that no harmful interference is caused to such services.

S5.321 *Alternative allocation:* in Italy, the band 838–854 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis as from 1 January 1995.

S5.322 In Region 1, in the band 862–960 MHz, stations of the broadcasting service shall be operated only in the African Broadcasting Area (see Nos. S5.10 to S5.13) excluding Algeria, Egypt, Spain, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.323 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 862–960 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21 with administrations concerned and limited to ground-based radiobeacons in operation on 27 October 1997 until the end of their lifetime.

S5.325 *Different category of service:* in the United States, the allocation of the band 890–942 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.326 *Different category of service:* in Chile, the band 903–905 MHz is allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.327 *Different category of service:* in Australia, the allocation of the band 915–928 MHz to the radiolocation service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.328 The band 960–1215 MHz is reserved on a worldwide basis for the use and development of airborne electronic aids to air navigation and any directly associated ground-based facilities.

S5.329 Use of the radionavigation-satellite service in the band 1215–1260 MHz shall be subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to the radionavigation service authorized under No. S5.331.

S5.330 *Additional allocation:* in Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Chad, Togo and Yemen, the band 1215–1300 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.331 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Germany, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cameroon,

China, Croatia, Denmark, the United Arab Emirates, France, Greece, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kenya, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the band 1215–1300 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.332 In the band 1215–1300 MHz, active spaceborne sensors in the earth exploration-satellite and space research services shall not cause harmful interference to, claim protection from, or otherwise impose constraints on operation or development of the radiolocation service, the radionavigation-satellite service and other services allocated on a primary basis.

S5.333 In the bands 1215–1300 MHz, 3100–3300 MHz, 5250–5350 MHz, 8550–8650 MHz, 9500–9800 MHz and 13.4–14.0 GHz, radiolocation stations installed on spacecraft may also be employed for the earth exploration-satellite and space research services on a secondary basis. (SUP—WRC—97)

S5.334 *Additional allocation:* in Canada and the United States, the bands 1240–1300 MHz and 1350–1370 MHz are also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.335 In Canada and the United States in the band 1240–1300 MHz, active spaceborne sensors in the earth exploration-satellite and space research services shall not cause interference to, claim protection from, or otherwise impose constraints on operation or development of the aeronautical radionavigation service.

S5.337 The use of the bands 1300–1350 MHz, 2700–2900 MHz and 9000–9200 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is restricted to ground-based radars and to associated airborne transponders which transmit only on frequencies in these bands and only when actuated by radars operating in the same band.

S5.338 In Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, existing installations of the radionavigation service may continue to operate in the band 1350–1400 MHz.

S5.339 The bands 1370–1400 MHz, 2640–2655 MHz, 4950–4990 MHz and 15.20–15.35 GHz are also allocated to the space research (passive) and earth exploration-satellite (passive) services on a secondary basis.

S5.340 All emissions are prohibited in the following bands:

1400–1427 MHz, 2690–2700 MHz, except those provided for by Nos. S5.421 and S5.422, 10.68–10.7 GHz, except those provided for by No. S5.483, 15.35–15.4 GHz, except those provided for by No. S5.511, 23.6–24 GHz, 31.3–31.5 GHz, 31.5–31.8 GHz, in Region 2, 48.94–49.04 GHz, from airborne stations, 50.2–50.4 GHz²,

except those provided for by No. S5.555A, 52.6–54.25 GHz, 86–92 GHz, 105–116 GHz, 140.69–140.98 GHz, from airborne stations and from space stations in the space-to-Earth direction, 182–185 GHz, except those provided for by No. S5.563, 217–231 GHz.

S5.341 In the bands 1400–1727 MHz, 101–120 GHz and 197–220 GHz, passive research is being conducted by some countries in a programme for the search for intentional emissions of extraterrestrial origin.

S5.342 *Additional allocation:* in Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine, the band 1429–1535 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis exclusively for the purposes of aeronautical telemetry within the national territory. As of 1 April 2007, the use of the band 1452–1492 MHz is subject to agreement between the administrations concerned.

S5.343 In Region 2, the use of the band 1435–1535 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile service.

S5.344 *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 1452–1525 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis (see also No. S5.343).

S5.345 Use of the band 1452–1492 MHz by the broadcasting-satellite service, and by the broadcasting service, is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution 528 (WARC-92).

S5.347 *Different category of service:* in Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Mozambique, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, the allocation of the band 1452–1492 MHz to the broadcasting-satellite service and the broadcasting service is on a secondary basis until 1 April 2007.

S5.348 The use of the band 1 492–1 525 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A. However, no coordination threshold in Article S21 for space stations of the mobile-satellite service with respect to terrestrial services shall apply to the situation referred to in No. S5.343. With respect to the situation referred to in No. S5.343, the requirement for coordination in the band 1492–1525 MHz will be determined by band overlap.

S5.348A In the band 1 492–1 525 MHz, the coordination threshold in terms of the power flux-density levels at the surface of the Earth in application of No. S.9.11A for space stations in the mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) service, with respect to the land mobile service use for specialized mobile radios or used in conjunction with public switched telecommunication networks (PSTN) operating within the territory of Japan, shall be—150 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival, instead of those given in Table S5-2 of Appendix S5. The above threshold level of the power flux-density shall apply until it is changed by a competent world radiocommunication conference.

S5.349 *Different category of service:* in Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bosnia

bands by the primary allocated services in those bands.

²The allocation to the earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and the space research service (passive) in the band 50.2–50.4 GHz should not impose undue constraints on the use of the adjacent

and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, France, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, Morocco, Mongolia, Oman, Qatar, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Yemen and Yugoslavia, the allocation of the band 1525–1530 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.350 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 1525–1530 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile service on a primary basis.

S5.351 The bands 1525–1544 MHz, 1545–1559 MHz, 1626.5–1645.5 MHz and 1646.5–1660.5 MHz shall not be used for feeder links of any service. In exceptional circumstances, however, an earth station at a specified fixed point in any of the mobile-satellite services may be authorized by an administration to communicate via space stations using these bands.

S5.352A In the band 1525–1530 MHz, stations in the mobile-satellite service, except stations in the maritime mobile-satellite service, shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of the fixed service in France and French overseas territories in Region 3, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Guinea, India, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Yemen notified prior to 1 April 1998.

S5.353A In applying the procedures of No. S9.11A to the mobile-satellite service in the bands 1530–1544 MHz and 1626.5–1645.5 MHz, priority shall be given to accommodating the spectrum requirements for distress, urgency and safety communications of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS). Maritime mobile-satellite distress, urgency and safety communications shall have priority access and immediate availability over all other mobile satellite communications operating within a network. Mobile-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, distress, urgency and safety communications of the GMDSS. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services. (See Resolution 218 (WRC-97).)

S5.354 The use of the bands 1525–1559 MHz and 1626.5–1660.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite services is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A.

S5.355 *Additional allocation:* in Bahrain, Bangladesh, the Congo, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Syria, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Chad, Togo, Yemen and Zambia, the bands 1540–1645.5 MHz and 1646.5–1660 MHz are also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis.

S5.356 The use of the band 1544–1545 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to distress and safety communications (see Article S31).

S5.357 Transmissions in the band 1545–1555 MHz from terrestrial aeronautical

stations directly to aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in the aeronautical mobile (R) service are also authorized when such transmissions are used to extend or supplement the satellite-to-aircraft links.

S5.357A In applying the procedures of No. S9.11A to the mobile-satellite service in the bands 1545–1555 MHz and 1646.5–1656.5 MHz, priority shall be given to accommodating the spectrum requirements of the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service providing transmission of messages with priority 1 to 6 in Article S44. Aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service communications with priority 1 to 6 in Article S44 shall have priority access and immediate availability, by pre-emption if necessary, over all other mobile-satellite communications operating within a network. Mobile-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service communications with priority 1 to 6 in Article S44. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services. (See Resolution 218 (WRC-97).)

S5.359 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Benin, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Spain, France, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Nigeria, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Poland, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe the bands 1550–1645.5 MHz and 1646.5–1660 MHz are also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. Administrations are urged to make all practicable efforts to avoid the implementation of new fixed-service stations in the bands 1550–1555 MHz, 1610–1645.5 MHz and 1646.5–1660 MHz.

S5.362A In the United States, in the bands 1555–1559 MHz and 1656.5–1660.5 MHz, the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service shall have priority access and immediate availability, by pre-emption if necessary, over all other mobile-satellite communications operating within a network. Mobile-satellite systems shall not cause unacceptable interference to, or claim protection from, aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service communications with priority 1 to 6 in Article S44. Account shall be taken of the priority of safety-related communications in the other mobile-satellite services.

S5.363 *Alternative allocation:* in Sweden, the band 1590–1626.5 MHz is allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.364 The use of the band 1610–1626.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) and by the radiodetermination-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A. A mobile earth station operating in either of the services in this band shall not produce a peak e.i.r.p. density in excess of -15 dB(W/4 kHz) in the part of the band used by systems operating in accordance with the provisions of No. S5.366 (to which No. S4.10 applies),

unless otherwise agreed by the affected administrations. In the part of the band where such systems are not operating, the mean e.i.r.p. density of a mobile earth station shall not exceed -3 dB(W/4 kHz). Stations of the mobile-satellite service shall not claim protection from stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service, stations operating in accordance with the provisions of No. S5.366 and stations in the fixed service operating in accordance with the provisions of No. S5.359. Administrations responsible for the coordination of mobile-satellite networks shall make all practicable efforts to ensure protection of stations operating in accordance with the provisions of No. S5.366.

S5.365 The use of the band 1613.8–1626.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A.

S5.366 The band 1610–1626.5 MHz is reserved on a worldwide basis for the use and development of airborne electronic aids to air navigation and any directly associated ground-based or satellite-borne facilities. Such satellite use is subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.367 *Additional allocation:* The bands 1610–1626.5 MHz and 5000–5150 MHz are also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.368 With respect to the radiodetermination-satellite and mobile-satellite services the provisions of No. S4.10 do not apply in the band 1610–1626.5 MHz, with the exception of the aeronautical radionavigation-satellite service.

S5.369 *Different category of service:* in Angola, Australia, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Syria, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo and Zambia, the allocation of the band 1610–1626.5 MHz to the radiodetermination-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21 from countries not listed in this provision.

S5.370 *Different category of service:* in Venezuela, the allocation to the radiodetermination-satellite service in the band 1610–1626.5 MHz (Earth-to-space) is on a secondary basis.

S5.371 *Additional allocation:* in Region 1, the bands 1610–1626.5 MHz (Earth-to-space) and 2483.5–2500 MHz (space-to-Earth) are also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service on a secondary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.372 Harmful interference shall not be caused to stations of the radio astronomy service using the band 1610.6–1613.8 MHz by stations of the radiodetermination-satellite and mobile-satellite services (No. S29.13 applies).

S5.374 Mobile earth stations in the mobile-satellite service operating in the bands 1631.5–1634.5 MHz and 1656.5–1660 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the fixed service operating in the countries listed in No. S5.359.

S5.375 The use of the band 1645.5–1646.5 MHz by the mobile-satellite service

(Earth-to-space) and for inter-satellite links is limited to distress and safety communications (see Article S31).

S5.376 Transmissions in the band 1646.5–1656.5 MHz from aircraft stations in the aeronautical mobile (R) service directly to terrestrial aeronautical stations, or between aircraft stations, are also authorized when such transmissions are used to extend or supplement the aircraft-to-satellite links.

S5.376A Mobile earth stations operating in the band 1660–1660.5 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the radio astronomy service.

S5.377 In the band 1675–1710 MHz, stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor constrain the development of, the meteorological-satellite and meteorological aids services (see Resolution 213 (Rev. WRC-95)) and the use of this band shall be subject to coordination under No. S9.11A.

S5.379 *Additional allocation:* in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nigeria and Pakistan, the band 1660.5–1668.4 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological aids service on a secondary basis.

S5.379A Administrations are urged to give all practicable protection in the band 1660.5–1668.4 MHz for future research in radio astronomy, particularly by eliminating air-to-ground transmissions in the meteorological aids service in the band 1664.4–1668.4 MHz as soon as practicable.

S5.380 The bands 1670–1675 MHz and 1800–1805 MHz are intended for use, on a worldwide basis, by administrations wishing to implement aeronautical public correspondence. The use of the band 1670–1675 MHz by stations in the systems for public correspondence with aircraft is limited to transmissions from aeronautical stations and the use of the band 1800–1805 MHz is limited to transmissions from aircraft stations.

S5.381 *Additional allocation:* in Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Cuba, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, the band 1690–1700 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.382 *Different category of service:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Congo, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lebanon, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Oman, Uzbekistan, Poland, Qatar, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Russian Federation, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Yemen and Yugoslavia, the allocation of the band 1690–1700 MHz to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33), and in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the allocation of the band 1690–1700 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33) and to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a secondary basis.

S5.384 *Additional allocation:* in India, Indonesia and Japan, the band 1700–1710 MHz is also allocated to the space research service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis.

S5.385 *Additional allocation:* the bands 1718.8–1722.2 MHz, 150–151 GHz, 174.42–175.02 GHz, 177–177.4 GHz, 178.2–178.6 GHz, 181–181.46 GHz, 186.2–186.6 GHz and 257.5–258 GHz are also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a secondary basis for spectral line observations.

S5.386 *Additional allocation:* the band 1750–1850 MHz is also allocated to the space operation (Earth-to-space) and space research (Earth-to-space) services in Region 2, in Australia, India, Indonesia and Japan on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21, having particular regard to troposcatter systems.

S5.387 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 1770–1790 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.388 The bands 1885–2025 MHz and 2110–2200 MHz are intended for use, on a worldwide basis, by administrations wishing to implement International Mobile Telecommunications-2000 (IMT-2000). Such use does not preclude the use of these bands by other services to which they are allocated. The bands should be made available for IMT-2000 in accordance with Resolution 212 (Rev. WRC-97).

S5.389A The use of the bands 1980–2010 MHz and 2170–2200 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A and to the provisions of Resolution 716 (WRC-95). The use of these bands shall not commence before 1 January 2000; however the use of the band 1980–1990 MHz in Region 2 shall not commence before 1 January 2005.

S5.389B The use of the band 1980–1990 MHz by the mobile-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to or constrain the development of the fixed and mobile services in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, the United States, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

S5.389C The use of the bands 2010–2025 MHz and 2160–2170 MHz in Region 2 by the mobile-satellite service shall not commence before 1 January 2002 and is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A and to the provisions of Resolution 716 (WRC-95).

S5.389D In Canada and the United States the use of the bands 2010–2025 MHz and 2160–2170 MHz by the mobile-satellite service shall not commence before 1 January 2000.

S5.389E The use of the bands 2010–2025 MHz and 2160–2170 MHz by the mobile-satellite service in Region 2 shall not cause harmful interference to or constrain the development of the fixed and mobile services in Regions 1 and 3.

S5.389F In Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Egypt, Mali, Syria and Tunisia, the use of the bands 1980–2010 MHz and 2170–2200 MHz by the mobile-satellite service shall neither cause harmful interference to the fixed and mobile services, nor hamper the development of those services prior to 1 January 2005, nor

shall the former service request protection from the latter services.

S5.390 In Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador and Suriname, the use of the bands 2010–2025 MHz and 2160–2170 MHz by the mobile-satellite services shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the fixed and mobile services before 1 January 2005. After this date, the use of these bands is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A and to the provisions of Resolution 716 (WRC-95).

S5.391 In making assignments to the mobile service in the bands 2025–2110 MHz and 2200–2290 MHz, administrations shall not introduce high-density mobile systems, as described in Recommendation ITU-R SA.1154, and shall take that Recommendation into account for the introduction of any other type of mobile system.

S5.392 Administrations are urged to take all practicable measures to ensure that space-to-space transmissions between two or more non-geostationary satellites, in the space research, space operations and Earth exploration-satellite services in the bands 2025–2110 MHz and 2200–2290 MHz, shall not impose any constraints on Earth-to-space, space-to-Earth and other space-to-space transmissions of those services and in those bands between geostationary and non-geostationary satellites.

S5.392A *Additional allocation:* in Russian Federation, the band 2160–2200 MHz is also allocated to the space research service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis until 1 January 2005. Stations in the space research service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations in the fixed and mobile services operating in this frequency band.

S5.393 *Additional allocation:* in the United States, India and Mexico, the band 2310–2360 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and complementary terrestrial sound broadcasting service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution 528 (WARC-92).

S5.394 In the United States, the use of the band 2300–2390 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile services. In Canada, the use of the band 2300–2483.5 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile services.

S5.395 In France, the use of the band 2310–2360 MHz by the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry has priority over other uses by the mobile service.

S5.396 Space stations of the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 2310–2360 MHz operating in accordance with No. S5.393 that may affect the services to which this band is allocated in other countries shall be coordinated and notified in accordance with Resolution 33 (Rev. WRC-97). Complementary terrestrial broadcasting stations shall be subject to bilateral coordination with neighbouring countries prior to their bringing into use.

S5.397 *Different category of service:* in France, the band 2450–2500 MHz is allocated

on a primary basis to the radiolocation service (see No. S5.33). Such use is subject to agreement with administrations having services operating or planned to operate in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations which may be affected.

S5.398 In respect of the radiodetermination-satellite service in the band 2483.5–2500 MHz, the provisions of No. S4.10 do not apply.

S5.399 In Region 1, in countries other than those listed in No. S5.400, harmful interference shall not be caused to, or protection shall not be claimed from, stations of the radiolocation service by stations of the radiodetermination satellite service.

S5.400 *Different category of service:* in Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Syria, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo and Zambia, the allocation of the band 2483.5–2500 MHz to the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33), subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21 from countries not listed in this provision.

S5.402 The use of the band 2483.5–2500 MHz by the mobile-satellite and the radiodetermination-satellite services is subject to the coordination under No. S9.11A. Administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to prevent harmful interference to the radio astronomy service from emissions in the 2483.5–2500 MHz band, especially those caused by second-harmonic radiation that would fall into the 4990–5000 MHz band allocated to the radio astronomy service worldwide.

S5.403 Subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21, the band 2520–2535 MHz (until 1 January 2005 the band 2500–2535 MHz) may also be used for the mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth), except aeronautical mobile-satellite, service for operation limited to within national boundaries. The provisions of No. S9.11A apply.

S5.404 *Additional allocation:* in India and the Islamic Republic of Iran, the band 2500–2516.5 MHz may also be used for the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) for operation limited to within national boundaries, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.405 *Additional allocation:* in France, the band 2500–2550 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement with the administrations having services operating or planned to operate in accordance with the Table which may be affected.

S5.407 In the band 2500–2520 MHz, the power flux-density at the surface of the Earth from space stations operating in the mobile-satellite (space-to-Earth) service shall not exceed $-152 \text{ dB(W/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz)}$ in Argentina, unless otherwise agreed by the administrations concerned.

S5.408 *Additional allocation:* in the United Kingdom, the band 2500–2600 MHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.

S5.409 Administrations shall make all practicable efforts to avoid developing new

tropospheric scatter systems in the band 2500–2690 MHz.

S5.410 The band 2500–2690 MHz may be used for tropospheric scatter systems in Region 1, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.411 When planning new tropospheric scatter radio-relay links in the band 2500–2690 MHz, all possible measures shall be taken to avoid directing the antennae of these links towards the geostationary-satellite orbit.

S5.412 *Alternative allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 2500–2690 MHz is allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.413 In the design of systems in the broadcasting-satellite service in the bands between 2500 MHz and 2690 MHz, administrations are urged to take all necessary steps to protect the radio astronomy service in the band 2690–2700 MHz.

S5.414 The allocation of the frequency band 2500–2520 MHz to the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) shall be effective on 1 January 2005 and is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A.

S5.415 The use of the bands 2500–2690 MHz in Region 2 and 2500–2535 MHz and 2655–2690 MHz in Region 3 by the fixed-satellite service is limited to national and regional systems, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21, giving particular attention to the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 1. In the direction space-to-Earth, the power flux-density at the Earth's surface shall not exceed the values given in Article S21, Table S21–4.

S5.415A *Additional allocation:* in Japan, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21, the band 2515–2535 MHz may also be used for the aeronautical mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) for operation limited to within its national boundary from 1 January 2000.

S5.416 The use of the band 2520–2670 MHz by the broadcasting-satellite service is limited to national and regional systems for community reception, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21. The power flux-density at the Earth's surface shall not exceed the values given in Article S21, Table S21–4.

S5.417 *Alternative allocation:* in Germany and Greece, the band 2520–2670 MHz is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.418 *Additional allocation:* in Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Rep. of Korea, India, Japan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Ukraine the band 2535–2655 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and complementary terrestrial broadcasting service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to provisions of Resolution 528 (WARC–92). The provisions of No. S5.416 and Article S21, Table S21–4, do not apply to this additional allocation.

S5.419 The allocation of the frequency band 2670–2690 MHz to the mobile-satellite service shall be effective from 1 January 2005. When introducing systems of the

mobile-satellite service in this band, administrations shall take all necessary steps to protect the satellite systems operating in this band prior to 3 March 1992. The coordination of mobile-satellite systems in the band shall be in accordance with No. S9.11A.

S5.420 The band 2655–2670 MHz (until 1 January 2005 the band 2655–2690 MHz) may also be used for the mobile-satellite (Earth-to-space), except aeronautical mobile-satellite, service for operation limited to within national boundaries, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21. The coordination under No. S9.11A applies.

S5.420A *Additional allocation:* in Japan, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21, the band 2670–2690 MHz may also be used for the aeronautical mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) for operation limited to within its national boundary from 1 January 2000.

S5.421 *Additional allocation:* in Germany and Austria, the band 2690–2695 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to equipment in operation by 1 January 1985.

S5.422 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Nigeria, Oman, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Dem Rep. of the Congo, Romania, Russian Federation, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia, the band 2690–2700 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. Such use is limited to equipment in operation by 1 January 1985.

S5.423 In the band 2700–2900 MHz, ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes are authorized to operate on a basis of equality with stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service.

S5.424 *Additional allocation:* in Canada, the band 2850–2900 MHz is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service, on a primary basis, for use by shore-based radars.

S5.425 In the band 2900–3100 MHz, the use of the shipborne interrogator-transponder system (SIT) shall be confined to the sub-band 2930–2950 MHz.

S5.426 The use of the band 2900–3100 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to ground-based radars.

S5.427 In the bands 2900–3100 MHz and 9300–9500 MHz, the response from radar transponders shall not be capable of being confused with the response from radar beacons (racons) and shall not cause interference to ship or aeronautical radars in the radionavigation service, having regard, however, to No. S4.9.

S5.428 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 3100–3300 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.429 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, the Congo, the Republic of Korea, the United Arab Emirates, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Syria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Yemen, the band 3300–3400 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. The countries bordering the Mediterranean shall not claim protection for their fixed and mobile services from the radiolocation service.

S5.430 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 3300–3400 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.431 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Israel, Nigeria and the United Kingdom, the band 3400–3475 MHz is also allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis.

S5.432 *Different category of service:* in the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan and Pakistan, the allocation of the band 3400–3500 MHz to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.433 In Regions 2 and 3, in the band 3400–3600 MHz the radiolocation service is allocated on a primary basis. However, all administrations operating radiolocation systems in this band are urged to cease operations by 1985. Thereafter, administrations shall take all practicable steps to protect the fixed-satellite service and coordination requirements shall not be imposed on the fixed-satellite service.

S5.435 In Japan, in the band 3620–3700 MHz, the radiolocation service is excluded.

S5.437 *Additional allocation:* in Germany and Norway, the band 4200–4210 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis.

S5.438 Use of the band 4200–4400 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is reserved exclusively for radio altimeters installed on board aircraft and for the associated transponders on the ground. However, passive sensing in the earth exploration-satellite and space research services may be authorized in this band on a secondary basis (no protection is provided by the radio altimeters).

S5.439 *Additional allocation:* in China, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Libya, the band 4200–4400 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a secondary basis.

S5.440 The standard frequency and time signal-satellite service may be authorized to use the frequency 4202 MHz for space-to-Earth transmissions and the frequency 6427 MHz for Earth-to-space transmissions. Such transmissions shall be confined within the limits of ± 2 MHz of these frequencies, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.441 The use of the bands 4500–4800 MHz (space-to-Earth), 6725–7025 MHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with the provisions of Appendix S30B. The use of the bands 10.7–10.95 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.2–11.45 GHz

(space-to-Earth) and 12.75–13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) by geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with the provisions of Appendix S30B. The use of the bands 10.7–10.95 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.2–11.45 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 12.75–13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 130 (WRC-97).

S5.442 In the bands 4825–4835 MHz and 4950–4990 MHz, the allocation to the mobile service is restricted to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service.

S5.443 *Different category of service:* in Argentina, Australia and Canada, the allocation of the bands 4825–4835 MHz and 4950–4990 MHz to the radio astronomy service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.444 The band 5000–5150 MHz is to be used for the operation of the international standard system (microwave landing system) for precision approach and landing. The requirements of this system shall take precedence over other uses of this band. For the use of this band, No. S5.444A and Resolution 114 (WRC-95) apply.

S5.444A *Additional allocation:* the band 5091–5150 MHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis. This allocation is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite systems and is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A.

In the band 5091–5150 MHz, the following conditions also apply:

- prior to 1 January 2010, the use of the band 5091–5150 MHz by feeder links of non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service shall be made in accordance with Resolution 114 (WRC-95);
- prior to 1 January 2010, the requirements of existing and planned international standard systems for the aeronautical radionavigation service which cannot be met in the 5000–5091 MHz band, shall take precedence over other uses of this band;
- after 1 January 2008, no new assignments shall be made to stations providing feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite systems;
- after 1 January 2010, the fixed-satellite service will become secondary to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

S5.446 *Additional allocation:* in the countries listed in Nos. S5.369 and S5.400, the band 5150–5216 MHz is also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21. In Region 2, the band is also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. In Regions 1 and 3, except those countries listed in Nos. S5.369 and S5.400, the band is also allocated to the radiodetermination-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis. The use by the radiodetermination-satellite service is limited to feeder links in conjunction with the radiodetermination-satellite service operating in the bands 1610–1626.5 MHz and/or 2483.5–2500 MHz. The total power flux-density at the Earth's surface shall in no case exceed -159 dBW/m² in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival.

S5.447 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Syria, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunisia, the band 5150–5250 MHz is also allocated to the mobile service, on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.447A The allocation to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A.

S5.447B *Additional allocation:* the band 5150–5216 MHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. This allocation is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service and is subject to provisions of No. S9.11A. The power flux-density at the Earth's surface produced by space stations of the fixed-satellite service operating in the space-to-Earth direction in the band 5150–5216 MHz shall in no case exceed -164 dB(W/m²) in any 4 kHz band for all angles of arrival.

S5.447C Administrations responsible for fixed-satellite service networks in the band 5150–5250 MHz operated under Nos. S5.447A and S5.447B shall coordinate on an equal basis in accordance with No. S9.11A with administrations responsible for non-geostationary-satellite networks operated under No. S5.446 and brought into use prior to 17 November 1995. Satellite networks operated under No. S5.446 brought into use after 17 November 1995 shall not claim protection from, and shall not cause harmful interference to, stations of the fixed-satellite service operated under Nos. S5.447A and S5.447B.

S5.447D The allocation of the band 5250–5255 MHz to the space research service on a primary basis is limited to active spaceborne sensors. Other uses of the band by the space research service are on a secondary basis.

S5.448 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Libya, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 5250–5350 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.448A The use of the frequency band 5250–5350 MHz by the earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services shall not constrain the future development and deployment of the radiolocation service.

S5.448B The earth exploration-satellite (active) service operating in the band 5350–5460 MHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, the aeronautical radionavigation service.

S5.449 The use of the band 5350–5470 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne radars and associated airborne beacons.

S5.450 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Turkmenistan and

Ukraine, the band 5470–5650 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.451 *Additional allocation:* in the United Kingdom, the band 5470–5850 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a secondary basis. The power limits specified in Nos. S21.2, S21.3, S21.4 and S21.5 shall apply in the band 5725–5850 MHz.

S5.452 Between 5600 MHz and 5650 MHz, ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes are authorized to operate on a basis of equality with stations of the maritime radionavigation service.

S5.453 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, China, the Congo, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guinea, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Singapore, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, and Yemen, the band 5650–5850 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.454 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 5670–5725 MHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.455 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Cuba, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 5670–5850 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.456 *Additional allocation:* in Germany and in Cameroon, the band 5755–5850 MHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.458 In the band 6425–7075 MHz, passive microwave sensor measurements are carried out over the oceans. In the band 7075–7250 MHz, passive microwave sensor measurements are carried out. Administrations should bear in mind the needs of the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) and space research (passive) services in their future planning of the bands 6425–7025 MHz and 7075–7250 MHz.

S5.458A In making assignments in the band 6700–7075 MHz to space stations of the fixed-satellite service, administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect spectral line observations of the radio astronomy service in the band 6650–6675.2 MHz from harmful interference from unwanted emissions.

S5.458B The space-to-Earth allocation to the fixed-satellite service in the band 6700–7075 MHz is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems of the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under No. S9.11A. The use of the band 6700–7075 MHz (space-to-Earth) by feeder links for non-geostationary satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service is not subject to No. S22.2.

S5.458C Administrations making submissions in the band 7025–7075 MHz (Earth-to-space) for geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service after 17 November 1995 shall consult on the basis of relevant ITU-R Recommendations with the administrations that have notified and brought into use non-geostationary-satellite systems in this frequency band before 18 November 1995 upon request of the latter administrations. This consultation shall be with a view to facilitating shared operation of both geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service and non-geostationary-satellite systems in this band.

S5.459 *Additional allocation:* in Russian Federation, the frequency bands 7100–7155 MHz and 7190–7235 MHz are also allocated to the space operation service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.460 *Additional allocation:* the band 7145–7235 MHz is also allocated to the space research (Earth-to-space) service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21. The use of the band 7145–7190 MHz is restricted to deep space; no emissions to deep space shall be effected in the band 7190–7235 MHz.

S5.461 *Additional allocation:* the bands 7250–7375 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 7900–8025 MHz (Earth-to-space) are also allocated to the mobile-satellite service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

S5.461A The use of the band 7450–7550 MHz by the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to geostationary-satellite systems. Non-geostationary meteorological-satellite systems in this band notified before 30 November 1997 may continue to operate on a primary basis until the end of their lifetime.

S5.461B The use of the band 7750–7850 MHz by the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to non-geostationary satellite systems.

S5.462A In Regions 1 and 3 (except for Japan), in the band 8025–8400 MHz, the earth exploration-satellite service using geostationary satellites shall not produce a power flux-density in excess of the following provisional values for angles of arrival (θ), without the consent of the affected administration:

—174 dB(W/m²) in a 4 kHz band for $0^\circ \leq \theta < 5^\circ$

— $174 + 0.5 (\theta - 5)$ dB(W/m²) in a 4 kHz band for $5^\circ \leq \theta < 25^\circ$

—164 dB(W/m²) in a 4 kHz band for $25^\circ \leq \theta < 90^\circ$

These values are subject to study under Resolution 124 (WRC-97).

S5.463 Aircraft stations are not permitted to transmit in the band 8025–8400 MHz.

S5.465 In the space research service, the use of the band 8400–8450 MHz is limited to deep space.

S5.466 *Different category of service:* in Israel, Malaysia, Singapore and Sri Lanka, the allocation of the band 8400–8500 MHz to the space research service is on a secondary basis (see No. S5.32).

S5.467 *Alternative allocation:* in the United Kingdom, the band 8400–8500 MHz is allocated to the radiolocation and space research services on a primary basis.

S5.468 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, China, the Congo, Costa Rica, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guyana, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Syria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tunisia and Yemen, the band 8500–8750 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.469 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 8500–8750 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile and radionavigation services on a primary basis.

S5.469A In the band 8550–8650 MHz, stations in the earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, stations of the radiolocation service.

S5.470 The use of the band 8750–8850 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne Doppler navigation aids on a centre frequency of 8800 MHz.

S5.471 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Germany, Bahrain, Belgium, China, the United Arab Emirates, France, Greece, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Libya, the Netherlands, Qatar and Sudan, the bands 8825–8850 MHz and 9000–9200 MHz are also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service, on a primary basis, for use by shore-based radars only.

S5.472 In the bands 8850–9000 MHz and 9200–9225 MHz, the maritime radionavigation service is limited to shore-based radars.

S5.473 *Additional allocation:* in Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Cuba, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the bands 8850–9000 MHz and 9200–9300 MHz are also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.474 In the band 9200–9500 MHz, search and rescue transponders (SART) may be used, having due regard to the appropriate ITU-R Recommendation (see also Article S31).

S5.475 The use of the band 9300–9500 MHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to airborne weather radars and ground-based radars. In addition, ground-based radar beacons in the aeronautical radionavigation service are permitted in the band 9300–9320 MHz on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the maritime radionavigation service. In the band 9300–9500 MHz, ground-based radars used for meteorological purposes have priority over other radiolocation devices.

S5.476 In the band 9300–9320 MHz in the radionavigation service, the use of shipborne radars, other than those existing on 1 January 1976, is not permitted until 1 January 2001.

S5.476A In the band 9500–9800 MHz, stations in the earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, stations of the radionavigation and radiolocation services.

S5.477 *Different category of service:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yemen, the allocation of the band 9800–10,000 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.478 *Additional allocation:* in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 9800–10,000 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.479 The band 9975–10,025 MHz is also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service on a secondary basis for use by weather radars.

S5.480 *Additional allocation:* in Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico, the band 10–10.45 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.481 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Angola, China, Ecuador, Spain, Japan, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sweden, Tanzania and Thailand, the band 10.45–10.5 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.482 In the band 10.6–10.68 GHz, stations of the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services shall be limited to a maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power of 40 dBW and the power delivered to the antenna shall not exceed –3 dBW. These limits may be exceeded subject to agreement obtained under No. S9.21.

However, in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, the United Arab Emirates, Georgia, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Moldova, Nigeria, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the restrictions on the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services are not applicable.

S5.483 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Colombia, the Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Pakistan,

Qatar, Kyrgyzstan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Yemen and Yugoslavia, the band 10.68–10.7 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis. Such use is limited to equipment in operation by 1 January 1985.

S5.484 In Region 1, the use of the band 10.7–11.7 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service.

S5.484A The use of the bands 10.95–11.2 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.45–11.7 GHz (space-to-Earth), 11.7–12.2 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 2, 12.2–12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 3, 12.5–12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth) in Region 1, 13.75–14.5 GHz (Earth-to-space), 17.8–18.6 GHz (space-to-Earth), 19.7–20.2 GHz (space-to-Earth), 27.5–28.6 GHz (Earth-to-space), 29.5–30 GHz (Earth-to-space) by non-geostationary- and geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service is subject to the provisions of Resolution 130 (WRC–97). The use of the band 17.8–18.1 GHz (space-to-Earth) by non-geostationary fixed-satellite service systems is also subject to the provisions of Resolution 538 (WRC–97).

S5.485 In Region 2, in the band 11.7–12.2 GHz, transponders on space stations in the fixed-satellite service may be used additionally for transmissions in the broadcasting-satellite service, provided that such transmissions do not have a maximum e.i.r.p. greater than 53 dBW per television channel and do not cause greater interference or require more protection from interference than the coordinated fixed-satellite service frequency assignments. With respect to the space services, this band shall be used principally for the fixed-satellite service.

S5.486 *Different category of service:* in Mexico and the United States, the allocation of the band 11.7–12.1 GHz to the fixed service is on a secondary basis (see No. S5.32).

S5.487 In the band 11.7–12.5 GHz in Regions 1 and 3, the fixed, fixed-satellite, mobile, except aeronautical mobile, and broadcasting services, in accordance with their respective allocations, shall not cause harmful interference to broadcasting-satellite stations operating in accordance with the provisions of Appendix S30.

S5.487A *Additional allocation:* in Region 1, the band 11.7–12.5 GHz, in Region 2, the band 12.2–12.7 GHz and, in Region 3, the band 11.7–12.2 GHz, are also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis, limited to non-geostationary systems and subject to the provisions of Resolution 538 (WRC–97).

S5.488 The use of the bands 11.7–12.2 GHz by the fixed-satellite service in Region 2 and 12.2–12.7 GHz by the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2 is limited to national and subregional systems. The use of the band 11.7–12.2 GHz by the fixed-satellite service in Region 2 is subject to previous agreement between the administrations concerned and those having services, operating or planned to operate in accordance with the Table, which may be affected (see Articles S9 and S11). For the use

of the band 12.2–12.7 GHz by the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2, see Appendix S30.

S5.489 *Additional allocation:* in Peru, the band 12.1–12.2 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.490 In Region 2, in the band 12.2–12.7 GHz, existing and future terrestrial radiocommunication services shall not cause harmful interference to the space services operating in conformity with the broadcasting-satellite Plan for Region 2 contained in Appendix S30.

S5.491 *Additional allocation:* in Region 3, the band 12.2–12.5 GHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) service on a primary basis, limited to national and sub-regional systems. The power flux-density limits in Article S21, Table S21–4 shall apply to this frequency band. The introduction of the service in relation to the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 1 shall follow the procedures specified in Article 7 of Appendix S30, with the applicable frequency band extended to cover 12.2–12.5 GHz.

S5.492 Assignments to stations of the broadcasting-satellite service in conformity with the appropriate regional Plan in Appendix S30 may also be used for transmissions in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth), provided that such transmissions do not cause more interference or require more protection from interference than the broadcasting-satellite service transmissions operating in conformity with this Plan. With respect to the space services, this band shall be used principally for the broadcasting-satellite service.

S5.493 The broadcasting-satellite service in the band 12.5–12.75 GHz in Region 3 is limited to a power flux-density not exceeding –111 dB(W/m²)/27 MHz for all conditions and for all methods of modulation at the edge of the service area.

S5.494 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mongolia, Nigeria, Qatar, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Syria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Chad, Togo and Yemen, the band 12.5–12.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

S5.495 *Additional allocation:* in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Denmark, France, Greece, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, Uganda, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia and Yugoslavia, the band 12.5–12.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a secondary basis.

S5.496 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 12.5–12.75 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service and the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. However, stations in these services shall not cause harmful interference to fixed-satellite service earth stations of countries in Region 1 other than those listed in this footnote. Coordination of these earth

stations is not required with stations of the fixed and mobile services of the countries listed in this footnote. The power flux-density limit at the Earth's surface given in Article S21, Table S21-4, for the fixed-satellite service shall apply on the territory of the countries listed in this footnote.

S5.497 The use of the band 13.25–13.4 GHz by the aeronautical radionavigation service is limited to Doppler navigation aids.

S5.498A The Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services operating in the band 13.25–13.4 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, the aeronautical radionavigation service.

S5.499 *Additional allocation:* in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, the band 13.25–14 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.500 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Syria, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Chad and Tunisia, the band 13.4–14 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.501 *Additional allocation:* in Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, the United Kingdom, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 13.4–14 GHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.501A The allocation of the band 13.4–13.75 GHz to the space research service on a primary basis is limited to active spaceborne sensors. Other uses of the band by the space research service are on a secondary basis.

S5.501B In the band 13.4–13.75 GHz, the Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, the radiolocation service.

S5.502 In the band 13.75–14 GHz, the e.i.r.p. of any emission from an earth station in the fixed-satellite service shall be at least 68 dBW, and should not exceed 85 dBW, with a minimum antenna diameter of 4.5 m. In addition the e.i.r.p., averaged over one second, radiated by a station in the radiolocation or radionavigation services towards the geostationary-satellite orbit shall not exceed 59 dBW.

S5.503 In the band 13.75–14 GHz, geostationary space stations in the space research service for which information for advance publication has been received by the Bureau prior to 31 January 1992 shall operate on an equal basis with stations in the fixed-satellite service; after that date, new geostationary space stations in the space research service will operate on a secondary basis. The e.i.r.p. density of emissions from any earth station in the fixed-satellite service shall not exceed 71 dBW in any 6 MHz band in the frequency range 13.772–13.778 GHz until those geostationary space stations in the space research service for which information for advance publication has been received by

the Bureau prior to 31 January 1992 cease to operate in this band. Automatic power control may be used to increase the e.i.r.p. density above 71 dBW in any 6 MHz band in this frequency range to compensate for rain attenuation, to the extent that the power flux density at the fixed-satellite service space station does not exceed the value resulting from use of an e.i.r.p. of 71 dBW in any 6 MHz band in clear sky conditions.

S5.503A Until 1 January 2000, stations in the fixed-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to non-geostationary space stations in the space research and Earth exploration-satellite services. After that date, these non-geostationary space stations will operate on a secondary basis in relation to the fixed-satellite service. Additionally, when planning earth stations in the fixed-satellite service to be brought into service between 1 January 2000 and 1 January 2001, in order to accommodate the needs of spaceborne precipitation radars operating in the band 13.793–13.805 GHz, advantage should be taken of the consultation process and the information given in Recommendation ITU-R SA.1071.

S5.504 The use of the band 14–14.3 GHz by the radionavigation service shall be such as to provide sufficient protection to space stations of the fixed-satellite service.

S5.505 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, the Congo, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad and Yemen, the band 14–14.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.506 The band 14–14.5 GHz may be used, within the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space), for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service, subject to coordination with other networks in the fixed-satellite service. Such use of feeder links is reserved for countries outside Europe.

S5.508 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia, the band 14.25–14.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis.

S5.509 *Additional allocation:* in Japan and Pakistan the band 14.25–14.3 GHz is also allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis.

S5.510 The use of the band 14.5–14.8 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service. This use is reserved for countries outside Europe.

S5.511 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Guinea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq,

Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Qatar, Syria, Slovenia, Somalia and Yugoslavia, the band 15.35–15.4 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis.

S5.511A Use of the band 15.43–15.63 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth (see Resolution 123 (WRC-97)) and Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary systems in the mobile-satellite service, subject to coordination under No. S9.11A. In the space-to-Earth direction, the minimum earth station elevation angle above and gain towards the local horizontal plane and the minimum coordination distances to protect an earth station from harmful interference shall be in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R S.1341. Also in the space-to-Earth direction, harmful interference shall not be caused to stations of the radio astronomy service using the band 15.35–15.4 GHz. The threshold levels of interference and associated power flux-density limits which are detrimental to the radio astronomy service are given in Recommendation ITU-R RA.769-1. Special measures will need to be employed to protect the radio astronomy service in the band 15.35–15.4 GHz.

S5.511C Stations operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service shall limit the effective e.i.r.p. in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R S.1340. The minimum coordination distance required to protect the aeronautical radionavigation stations (No. S4.10 applies) from harmful interference from feeder-link earth stations and the maximum e.i.r.p. transmitted towards the local horizontal plane by a feeder-link earth station shall be in accordance with Recommendation ITU-R S.1340.

S5.511D Fixed-satellite service systems for which complete information for advance publication has been received by the Bureau by 21 November 1997 may operate in the bands 15.4–15.43 GHz and 15.63–15.7 GHz in the space-to-Earth direction and 15.63–15.65 GHz in the Earth-to-space direction. In the bands 15.4–15.43 GHz and 15.65–15.7 GHz, emissions from a non-geostationary space station shall not exceed the power flux-density limits at the Earth's surface of -146 dB(W/m²/MHz) for any angle of arrival. In the band 15.63–15.65 GHz, where an administration plans emissions from a non-geostationary space station that exceed -146 dB(W/m²/MHz) for any angle of arrival, it shall coordinate under No. S9.11A with the affected administrations. Stations in the fixed-satellite service operating in the band 15.63–15.65 GHz in the Earth-to-space direction shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the aeronautical radionavigation service (No. S4.10 applies).

S5.512 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, the Congo, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, the United Arab Emirates, Finland, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad,

Yemen and Yugoslavia, the band 15.7–17.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.513 Additional allocation: in Israel, the band 15.7–17.3 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. These services shall not claim protection from or cause harmful interference to services operating in accordance with the Table in countries other than those included in No. S5.512.

S5.513A Spaceborne active sensors operating in the band 17.2–17.3 GHz shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the development of, the radiolocation and other services allocated on a primary basis.

S5.514 Additional allocation: in Algeria, Germany, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Costa Rica, El Salvador, the United Arab Emirates, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Slovenia, Sudan, Sweden and Yugoslavia, the band 17.3–17.7 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. The power limits given in Nos. S21.3 and S21.5 shall apply.

S5.515 In the band 17.3–17.8 GHz, sharing between the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) and the broadcasting-satellite service shall also be in accordance with the provisions of § 1 of Annex 4 of Appendix S30A/30A.

S5.516 The use of the band 17.3–18.1 GHz by geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service. For the use of the band 17.3–17.8 GHz in Region 2 by feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 12.2–12.7 GHz, see Article S11. The use of the bands 17.3–18.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Regions 1 and 3 and 17.8–18.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) in Region 2 by non-geostationary-satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service is subject to the provisions of Resolution 538 (WRC-97).

S5.517 In Region 2, the allocation to the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 17.3–17.8 GHz shall come into effect on 1 April 2007. After that date, use of the fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) service in the band 17.7–17.8 GHz shall not claim protection from and shall not cause harmful interference to operating systems in the broadcasting-satellite service.

S5.518 Different category of service: in Region 2, the allocation of the band 17.7–17.8 GHz to the mobile service is on a primary basis until 31 March 2007.

S5.519 Additional allocation: the band 18.1–18.3 GHz is also allocated to the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. Its use is limited to geostationary satellites and shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article S21, Table S21-4.

S5.520 The use of the band 18.1–18.4 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service.

S5.521 Alternative allocation: in Germany, Denmark, the United Arab

Emirates, Greece, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, the band 18.1–18.4 GHz is allocated to the fixed, fixed-satellite (space-to-Earth) and mobile services on a primary basis (see No. S5.33). The provisions of No. S5.519 also apply.

S5.522 In making assignments to stations in the fixed and mobile services, administrations are invited to take account of passive sensors in the Earth-exploration satellite and space research services operating in the band 18.6–18.8 GHz. In this band, administrations should endeavour to limit as far as possible both the power delivered by the transmitter to the antenna and the e.i.r.p. in order to reduce the risk of interference to passive sensors to the minimum.

S5.523 In assigning frequencies to stations in the fixed-satellite service in the direction space-to-Earth, administrations are requested to limit as far as practicable the power flux-density at the Earth's surface in the band 18.6–18.8 GHz, in order to reduce the risk of interference to passive sensors in the earth exploration-satellite and space research services.

S5.523A The use of the bands 18.8–19.3 GHz (space-to-Earth) and 28.6–29.1 GHz (Earth-to-space) by geostationary and non-geostationary fixed-satellite service networks is subject to the application of the provisions of No. S9.11A and No. S22.2 does not apply. Administrations having geostationary-satellite networks under coordination prior to 18 November 1995 shall cooperate to the maximum extent possible to coordinate pursuant to No. S9.11A with non-geostationary-satellite networks for which notification information has been received by the Bureau prior to that date, with a view to reaching results acceptable to all the parties concerned. Non-geostationary-satellite networks shall not cause unacceptable interference to geostationary fixed-satellite service networks for which complete Appendix S4 notification information is considered as having been received by the Bureau prior to 18 November 1995.

S5.523B The use of the band 19.3–19.6 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service is limited to feeder links for non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service. Such use is subject to the application of the provisions of No. S9.11A, and No. S22.2 does not apply.

S5.523C No. S22.2 of the Radio Regulations shall continue to apply in the bands 19.3–19.6 GHz and 29.1–29.4 GHz, between feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite service networks and those fixed-satellite service networks for which complete Appendix S4 coordination information, or notification information, is considered as having been received by the Bureau prior to 18 November 1995.

S5.523D The use of the band 19.3–19.7 GHz (space-to-Earth) by geostationary fixed-satellite service systems and by feeder links for non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service is subject to the application of the provisions of No. S9.11A, but not subject to the provisions of No. S22.2. The use of this band for other non-geostationary fixed-satellite service systems, or for the cases indicated in Nos. S5.523C

and S5.523E, is not subject to the provisions of No. S9.11A and shall continue to be subject to Articles S9 (except No. S9.11A) and S11 procedures, and to the provisions of No. S22.2.

S5.523E No. S22.2 of the Radio Regulations shall continue to apply in the bands 19.6–19.7 GHz and 29.4–29.5 GHz, between feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite service networks and those fixed-satellite service networks for which complete Appendix S4 coordination information, or notification information, is considered as having been received by the Bureau by 21 November 1997.

S5.524 Additional allocation: in Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, the Congo, the Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Syria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Chad, Togo and Tunisia, the band 19.7–21.2 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis. This additional use shall not impose any limitation on the power flux-density of space stations in the fixed-satellite service in the band 19.7–21.2 GHz and of space stations in the mobile-satellite service in the band 19.7–20.2 GHz where the allocation to the mobile-satellite service is on a primary basis in the latter band.

S5.525 In order to facilitate interregional coordination between networks in the mobile-satellite and fixed-satellite services, carriers in the mobile-satellite service that are most susceptible to interference shall, to the extent practicable, be located in the higher parts of the bands 19.7–20.2 GHz and 29.5–30 GHz.

S5.526 In the bands 19.7–20.2 GHz and 29.5–30 GHz in Region 2, and in the bands 20.1–20.2 GHz and 29.9–30 GHz in Regions 1 and 3, networks which are both in the fixed-satellite service and in the mobile-satellite service may include links between earth stations at specified or unspecified points or while in motion, through one or more satellites for point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communications.

S5.527 In the bands 19.7–20.2 GHz and 29.5–30 GHz, the provisions of No. S4.10 do not apply with respect to the mobile-satellite service.

S5.528 The allocation to the mobile-satellite service is intended for use by networks which use narrow spot-beam antennas and other advanced technology at the space stations. Administrations operating systems in the mobile-satellite service in the band 19.7–20.1 GHz in Region 2 and in the band 20.1–20.2 GHz shall take all practicable steps to ensure the continued availability of these bands for administrations operating fixed and mobile systems in accordance with the provisions of No. S5.524.

S5.529 The use of the bands 19.7–20.1 GHz and 29.5–29.9 GHz by the mobile-satellite service in Region 2 is limited to satellite networks which are both in the

fixed-satellite service and in the mobile-satellite service as described in No. S5.526.

S5.530 In Regions 1 and 3, the allocation to the broadcasting-satellite service in the band 21.4–22 GHz shall come into effect on 1 April 2007. The use of this band by the broadcasting-satellite service after that date and on an interim basis prior to that date is subject to the provisions of Resolution 525 (WARC-92).

S5.531 *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 21.4–22 GHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.532 The use of the band 22.21–22.5 GHz by the Earth exploration-satellite (passive) and space research (passive) services shall not impose constraints upon the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services.

S5.533 The inter-satellite service shall not claim protection from harmful interference from airport surface detection equipment stations of the radionavigation service.

S5.534 *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 24.65–25.25 GHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis until 2008.

S5.535 In the band 24.75–25.25 GHz, feeder links to stations of the broadcasting-satellite service shall have priority over other uses in the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space). Such other uses shall protect and shall not claim protection from existing and future operating feeder-link networks to such broadcasting satellite stations.

S5.535A The use of the band 29.1–29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) by the fixed-satellite service is limited to geostationary-satellite systems and feeder links to non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service. Such use is subject to the application of the provisions of No. S9.11A, but not subject to the provisions of No. S22.2, except as indicated in Nos. S5.523C and S5.523E where such use is not subject to the provisions of No. S9.11A and shall continue to be subject to Articles S9 (except No. S9.11A) and S11 procedures, and to the provisions of No. S22.2.

S5.536 Use of the 25.25–27.5 GHz band by the inter-satellite service is limited to space research and Earth exploration-satellite applications, and also transmissions of data originating from industrial and medical activities in space.

S5.536A Administrations installing earth exploration-satellite earth stations cannot claim protection from fixed and mobile stations operated by neighbouring administrations. In addition, earth stations operating in the earth exploration-satellite service should take into account Recommendation ITU-R SA.1278.

S5.536B In Germany, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, the Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway, Oman, Uganda, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Syria, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Romania, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Turkey, Viet Nam

and Zimbabwe, earth stations operating in the Earth exploration-satellite service in the band 25.5–GHz shall not claim protection from, or constrain the use and deployment of, stations of the fixed and mobile services.

S5.537 Space services using non-geostationary satellites operating in the inter-satellite service in the band 27–27.5 GHz are exempt from the provisions of No. S22.2.

S5.538 *Additional allocation:* the bands 27.500–27.501 GHz and 29.999–30.000 GHz are also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis for the beacon transmissions intended for up-link power control. Such space-to-Earth transmissions shall not exceed an equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) of +10 dBW in the direction of adjacent satellites on the geostationary-satellite orbit. In the band 27.500–27.501 GHz, such space to-Earth transmissions shall not produce a power flux-density in excess of the values specified in Article S21, Table S21–4 on the Earth's surface.

S5.539 The band 27.5–30 GHz may be used by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) for the provision of feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service.

S5.540 *Additional allocation:* the band 27.501–29.999 GHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a secondary basis for beacon transmissions intended for up-link power control.

S5.541 In the band 28.5–30 GHz, the earth exploration-satellite service is limited to the transfer of data between stations and not to the primary collection of information by means of active or passive sensors.

S5.541A Feeder links of non-geostationary networks in the mobile-satellite service and geostationary networks in the fixed-satellite service operating in the band 29.1–29.5 GHz (Earth-to-space) shall employ uplink adaptive power control or other methods of fade compensation, such that the earth station transmissions shall be conducted at the power level required to meet the desired link performance while reducing the level of mutual interference between both networks. These methods shall apply to networks for which Appendix S4 coordination information is considered as having been received by the Bureau after 17 May 1996 and until they are changed by a future competent world radiocommunication conference. Administrations submitting Appendix S4 information for coordination before this date are encouraged to utilize these techniques to the extent practicable. These methods are also subject to review by ITU-R (see Resolution 121 (Rev.WRC-97)).

S5.542 *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, the Congo, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Syria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka and Chad, the band 29.5–31 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis. The power limits specified in Nos. S21.3 and S21.5 shall apply.

S5.543 The band 29.95–30 GHz may be used for space-to-space links in the Earth

exploration-satellite service for telemetry, tracking, and control purposes, on a secondary basis.

S5.544 In the band 31–31.3 GHz the power flux-density limits specified in Article S21, Table S21–4 shall apply to the space research service.

S5.545 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 31–31.3 GHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.546 *Different category of service:* in Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Spain, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Syria, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, the United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 31.5–31.8 GHz to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.547 The bands 31.8–33.4 GHz, 51.4–52.6 GHz, 55.78–59 GHz and 64–66 GHz are available for high-density applications in the fixed service (see Resolution 726 (WRC-97)).

S5.547A Use of the band 31.8–33.4 GHz by the fixed service shall be in accordance with Resolution 126 (WRC-97).

S5.547B *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 31.8–32 GHz is allocated to the radionavigation and space research (deep space) (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis.

S5.547C *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 32–32.3 GHz is allocated to the inter-satellite, radionavigation and space research (deep space) (space-to-Earth) services on a primary basis.

S5.547D *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 32.3–33 GHz is allocated to the inter-satellite and radionavigation services on a primary basis.

S5.547E *Alternative allocation:* in the United States, the band 33–33.4 GHz is allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.548 In designing systems for the inter-satellite and radionavigation services in the band 32–33 GHz, and for the space research service (deep space) in the band 31.8–32.3 GHz, administrations shall take all necessary measures to prevent harmful interference between these services, bearing in mind the safety aspects of the radionavigation service (see Recommendation 707).

S5.549 *Additional allocation:* in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Gabon, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Syria, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia and Yemen, the band 33.4–36 GHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis.

S5.550 *Different category of service:* in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria,

Georgia, Kazakstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the allocation of the band 34.7–35.2 GHz to the space research service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.551 Radars located on spacecraft may be operated on a primary basis in the band 35.5–35.6 GHz. (SUP—WRC–97).

S5.551A In the band 35.5–36.0 GHz, active spaceborne sensors in the earth exploration-satellite and space research services shall not cause harmful interference to, claim protection from, or otherwise impose constraints on operation or development of the radiolocation service, the meteorological aids service and other services allocated on a primary basis.

S5.551B The use of the band 41.5–42.5 GHz by the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is subject to Resolution 128 (WRC–97).

S5.551C *Alternative allocation:* in the French overseas territories in Regions 2 and 3, the Republic of Korea and India, the band 40.5–42.5 GHz is allocated to the broadcasting, broadcasting-satellite and fixed services on a primary basis.

S5.551D *Additional allocation:* in Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Benin, Cameroon, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen, the band 40.5–42.5 GHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. The use of this band by the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with Resolution 134 (WRC–97).

S5.551E Use of the band 40.5–42.5 GHz by the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with Resolution 134 (WRC–97).

S5.551F *Different category of service:* in Japan, the allocation of the band 41.5–42.5 GHz to the mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33).

S5.552 The allocation of the spectrum for the fixed-satellite service in the bands 42.5–43.5 GHz and 47.2–50.2 GHz for Earth-to-space transmission is greater than that in the band 37.5–39.5 GHz for space-to-Earth transmission in order to accommodate feeder links to broadcasting satellites. Administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to reserve the band 47.2–49.2 GHz for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service operating in the band 40.5–42.5 GHz.

S5.552A The allocation to the fixed service in the bands 47.2–47.5 GHz and 47.9–48.2 GHz is designated for use by high altitude platform stations. The use of the bands 47.2–47.5 GHz and 47.9–48.2 GHz is subject to the provisions of Resolution 122 (WRC–97).

S5.553 In the bands 43.5–47 GHz, 66–71 GHz, 95–100 GHz, 134–142 GHz, 190–200 GHz and 252–265 GHz, stations in the land mobile service may be operated subject to not causing harmful interference to the space radiocommunication services to which these bands are allocated (see No. S5.43).

S5.554 In the bands 43.5–47 GHz, 66–71 GHz, 95–100 GHz, 134–142 GHz, 190–200 GHz and 252–265 GHz, satellite links connecting land stations at specified fixed points are also authorized when used in conjunction with the mobile-satellite service or the radionavigation-satellite service.

S5.555 *Additional allocation:* the bands 48.94–49.04 GHz, 97.88–98.08 GHz, 140.69–140.98 GHz, 144.68–144.98 GHz, 145.45–145.75 GHz, 146.82–147.12 GHz, 250–251 GHz and 262.24–262.76 GHz are also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

S5.555A The band 50.2–50.4 GHz is also allocated, on a primary basis, to the fixed and mobile services until 1 July 2000.

S5.556 In the bands 51.4–54.25 GHz, 58.2–59 GHz, 64–65 GHz, 72.77–72.91 GHz and 93.07–93.27 GHz, radio astronomy observations may be carried out under national arrangements.

S5.556A Use of the bands 54.25–56.9 GHz, 57–58.2 GHz and 59–59.3 GHz by the inter-satellite service is limited to satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit. The single-entry power flux-density at all altitudes from 0 km to 1000 km above the Earth's surface produced by a station in the inter-satellite service, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed $-147 \text{ dB(W/m}^2/100 \text{ MHz)}$ for all angles of arrival.

S5.556B *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 54.25–55.78 GHz is also allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis for low-density use.

S5.557 *Additional allocation:* in Japan, the band 55.78–58.2 GHz is also allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis.

S5.558 In the bands 55.78–58.2 GHz, 59–64 GHz, 66–71 GHz, 116–134 GHz, 170–182 GHz and 185–190 GHz, stations in the aeronautical mobile service may be operated subject to not causing harmful interference to the inter-satellite service (see No. S5.43).

S5.558A Use of the band 56.9–57 GHz by inter-satellite systems is limited to links between satellites in geostationary-satellite orbit and to transmissions from non-geostationary satellites in high-Earth orbit to those in low-Earth orbit. For links between satellites in the geostationary-satellite orbit, the single entry power flux-density at all altitudes from 0 km to 1000 km above the Earth's surface, for all conditions and for all methods of modulation, shall not exceed $-147 \text{ dB(W/m}^2/100 \text{ MHz)}$ for all angles of arrival.

S5.559 In the bands 59–64 GHz and 126–134 GHz, airborne radars in the radiolocation service may be operated subject to not causing harmful interference to the inter-satellite service (see No. S5.43).

S5.560 In the band 78–79 GHz radars located on space stations may be operated on a primary basis in the Earth exploration-satellite service and in the space research service.

S5.561 In the band 84–86 GHz, stations in the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services shall not cause harmful interference to broadcasting-satellite stations operating in accordance with the decisions of the appropriate frequency assignment planning conference for the broadcasting-satellite service.

S5.562 The use of the band 94–94.1 GHz by the Earth exploration-satellite (active) and space research (active) services is limited to spaceborne cloud radars.

S5.564 *Additional allocation:* in Germany, Argentina, Spain, Finland, France, India, Italy and the Netherlands, the band

261–265 GHz is also allocated to the radio astronomy service on a primary basis.

S5.565 The frequency band 275–400 GHz may be used by administrations for experimentation with, and development of, various active and passive services. In this band a need has been identified for the following spectral line measurements for passive services:

- radio astronomy service: 278–280 GHz and 343–348 GHz;
- Earth exploration-satellite service (passive) and space research service (passive): 275–277 GHz, 300–302 GHz, 324–326 GHz, 345–347 GHz, 363–365 GHz and 379–381 GHz.

Future research in this largely unexplored spectral region may yield additional spectral lines and continuum bands of interest to the passive services. Administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect these passive services from harmful interference until the next competent world radiocommunication conference.

II. Old Numbering Scheme

459 In the Region 2 polar areas (north of 60°N and south of 60°S), which are subject to auroral disturbances, the aeronautical fixed service is the primary service in the band 160–190 kHz.

471 The bands 490–495 kHz and 505–510 kHz shall be subject to the provisions of No. 3018 until the entry into force of the reduced guardband in accordance with Resolution 210 (Mob–87).

472 The frequency 500 kHz is the international distress and calling frequency for Morse radiotelegraphy. The conditions for its use are prescribed in Articles 37, 38, N 38 and 60.

472A In the maritime mobile service, the frequency 490 kHz is, from the date of full implementation of the GMDSS (see Resolution 331 (Mob–87)), to be used exclusively for the transmission by coast stations of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information to ships, by means of narrowband direct-printing telegraphy. The conditions for use of the frequency 490 kHz are prescribed in Articles N 38 and 60, and Resolution 329 (Mob–87). In using the band 415–495 kHz for the aeronautical radionavigation service, administrations are requested to ensure that no harmful interference is caused to the frequency 490 kHz.

474 The conditions for the use of frequency 518 kHz by the maritime mobile service are prescribed in Articles 38, N38 and 60 (see Resolution 324 (Mob–87) and Article 14A).

480 In Region 2, the use of the band 1605–1705 kHz by stations of the broadcasting service is subject to the plan established by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference (Rio de Janeiro, 1988.)

In Region 2, in the band 1625–1705 kHz, the relationship between the broadcasting, fixed and mobile services is shown in No. 419. However, the examination of frequency assignments to stations of the fixed and mobile services in the band 1625–1705 kHz under No. 1241 shall take account of the allotments appearing in the Plan established by the Regional Administrative Radio Conference (Rio de Janeiro, 1988).

591 Subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14, the band 117.975–137 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service on a secondary basis and on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the aeronautical mobile (R) service.

599A The use of the band 137–138 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to the application of the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46. However, coordination of a space station of the mobile-satellite service with respect to terrestrial services is required only if the power flux-density produced by the station exceeds $-125 \text{ dB(W/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz)}$ at the Earth's surface. The above power flux-density limit shall apply until such time as a competent world administrative radio conference revises it. In making assignments to the space stations in the mobile-satellite service in the above band, administrations shall take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service in the 150.05–153 MHz band from harmful interference from unwanted emissions.

599B The use of the bands 137–138 MHz, 148–149.9 MHz and 400.15–401 MHz by the mobile-satellite service and the band 149.9–150.05 MHz by the land mobile-satellite service is limited to non-geostationary-satellite systems.

608A The use of the band 148–149.9 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to the application of the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46 (WARC-92). The mobile-satellite service shall not constrain the development and use of fixed, mobile and space operation services in the band 148–149.9 MHz. Mobile earth stations in the mobile-satellite service shall not produce a power flux-density in excess of $-150 \text{ dB(W/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz)}$ outside national boundaries.

608B The use of the band 149.9–150.05 MHz by the land mobile-satellite service is subject to the application of the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46 (WARC-92). The land mobile-satellite service shall not constrain the development and use of the radionavigation-satellite service in the band 149.9–150.05 MHz. Land mobile earth stations of the land mobile-satellite service shall not produce power flux-density in excess of $-150 \text{ dB(W/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz)}$ outside national boundaries.

647B The use of the band 400.15–401 MHz by the mobile-satellite service is subject to the application of the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46. However, coordination of a space station of the mobile-satellite service with respect to terrestrial services is required only if the power flux-density produced by the station exceeds $-125 \text{ dB(W/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz)}$ at the Earth's surface. The above power flux-density limit shall apply until such time as a competent world administrative radio conference revises it. In making assignments to the space stations in the mobile-satellite service in the above band, administrations shall take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service in the band 406.1–410 MHz from harmful interference from unwanted emissions.

669 In the maritime mobile service, the frequencies 457.525 MHz, 457.550 MHz,

457.575 MHz, 467.525 MHz, 467.550 MHz and 467.575 MHz may be used by onboard communication stations. The use of these frequencies in territorial waters may be subject to the national regulations of the administration concerned. The characteristics of the equipment used shall conform to those specified in Appendix 20.

733 The bands 1610–1626.5 MHz, 5000–5250 MHz and 15.4–15.7 GHz are also allocated to the aeronautical mobile-satellite (R) service on a primary basis. Such use is subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14.

753F The use of the band 2483.5–2500 MHz by the mobile-satellite and the radiodetermination-satellite services is subject to the application of the coordination and notification procedures set forth in Resolution 46 (WARC-92). Coordination of space stations of the mobile-satellite and radiodetermination-satellite services with respect to terrestrial services is required only if the power flux-density produced at the Earth's surface exceeds the limits in No. 2566. In respect of assignments operating in this band, the provisions of Section II, paragraph 2.2 of Resolution 46 (WARC-92) shall also be applied to geostationary transmitting space stations with respect to terrestrial stations.

792A The use of the bands 4500–4800 MHz, 6725–7025 MHz, 10.7–10.95 GHz, 11.2–11.45 GHz and 12.75–13.25 GHz by the fixed-satellite service shall be in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 30B.

796 The band 5000–5250 MHz is to be used for the operation of the international standard system (microwave landing system) for precision approach and landing. The requirements of this system shall take precedence over other uses of this band.

797 The bands 5000–5250 MHz and 15.4–15.7 GHz are also allocated to the fixed-satellite service and the inter-satellite service, for connection between one or more earth stations at specified fixed points on the Earth and space stations, when these services are used in conjunction with the aeronautical radionavigation and/or aeronautical mobile (R) service. Such use shall be subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14.

909 In the bands 54.25–58.2 GHz, 59–64 GHz, 116–134 GHz, 170–182 GHz and 185–190 GHz, stations in the aeronautical mobile service may be operated subject to not causing harmful interference to the inter-satellite service (see No. 435).

917 In the bands 140.69–140.98 GHz all emissions from airborne stations, and from space stations in the space-to-Earth direction, are prohibited.

United States (US) Footnotes

US7 In the band 420–450 MHz and within the following areas, the peak envelope power output of a transmitter employed in the amateur service shall not exceed 50 watts, unless expressly authorized by the Commission after mutual agreement, on a case-by-case basis, between the Federal Communications Commission Engineer in Charge at the applicable district office and the military area frequency coordinator at the applicable military base. For areas (e)

through (j), the appropriate military coordinator is located at Peterson AFB, CO.

(a) Those portions of Texas and New Mexico bounded on the south by latitude $31^{\circ} 45'$ North, on the east by longitude $104^{\circ} 00'$ West, on the north by latitude $34^{\circ} 30'$ North, and on the west by longitude $107^{\circ} 30'$ West;

(b) The entire State of Florida including the Key West area and the areas enclosed within a 322-kilometer (200-mile) radius of Patrick Air Force Base, Florida (latitude $28^{\circ} 21'$ North, longitude $80^{\circ} 43'$ West), and within a 322-kilometer (200-mile) radius of Eglin Air Force Base, Florida (latitude $30^{\circ} 30'$ North, longitude $86^{\circ} 30'$ West);

(c) The entire State of Arizona;

(d) Those portions of California and Nevada south of latitude $37^{\circ} 10'$ North, and the areas enclosed within a 322-kilometer (200-mile) radius of the Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California (latitude $34^{\circ} 09'$ North, longitude $119^{\circ} 11'$ West).

(e) In the State of Massachusetts within a 160-kilometer (100-mile) radius around locations at Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts (latitude $41^{\circ} 45'$ North, longitude $70^{\circ} 32'$ West).

(f) In the State of California within a 240-kilometer (150-mile) radius around locations at Beale Air Force Base, California (latitude $39^{\circ} 08'$ North, longitude $121^{\circ} 26'$ West).

(g) In the State of Alaska within a 160-kilometer (100-mile) radius of Clear, Alaska (latitude $64^{\circ} 17'$ North, longitude $149^{\circ} 10'$ West).

(h) In the State of North Dakota within a 160-kilometer (100-mile) radius of Concrete, North Dakota (latitude $48^{\circ} 43'$ North, longitude $97^{\circ} 54'$ West).

(i) In the States of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina within a 200-kilometer (124-mile) radius of Warner Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (latitude $32^{\circ} 38'$ North, longitude $83^{\circ} 35'$ West).

(j) In the State of Texas within a 200-kilometer (124-mile) radius of Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas (latitude $31^{\circ} 25'$ North, longitude $100^{\circ} 24'$ West).

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US78 In the mobile service, the frequencies between 1435 and 1535 MHz will be assigned for aeronautical telemetry and associated telecommand operations for flight testing of manned or unmanned aircraft and missiles, or their major components. Permissible usage includes telemetry associated with launching and reentry into the earth's atmosphere as well as any incidental orbiting prior to reentry of manned objects undergoing flight tests. The following frequencies are shared with flight telemetry mobile stations: 1444.5, 1453.5, 1501.5, 1515.5, 1524.5 and 1525.5 MHz.

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US221 Use of the mobile service in the bands 525–535 kHz and 1605–1615 kHz is limited to distribution of public service information from Travelers Information stations operating on 530 kHz and 1610 kHz.

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US256 Radio astronomy observations may be made in the band 1718.8–1722.2 MHz on an unprotected basis. Agencies providing other services in this band in the geographic areas listed below should bear in mind that

their operations may affect those observations, and those agencies are encouraged to minimize potential

interference to the observations insofar as it is practicable.

Hat Creek Observatory, Hat Creek, California	Rectangle between latitudes 40° 00' N and 42° 00' N and between latitudes 120° 15' W and 122° 15' W.
Owens Valley Radio Observatory, Big Pine, California ..	Two contiguous rectangles, one between 36° 00' N and 37° 00' N and between longitudes 117° 40' W and 118° 30' W and the second between latitudes 37° 00' N and 30° 00' N and between longitudes 118° 00' W and 118° 50' W.
Haystack Radio Observatory, Tyngsboro, Massachusetts.	Rectangle between latitudes 41° 00' N and 43° 00' N and between longitudes 71° 00' W and 73° 00' W.
National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center, Arecibo, Puerto Rico.	Rectangle between latitudes 17° 30' N and 19° 00' N and between longitudes 65° 10' W and 68° 00' W.
National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Green Bank, West Virginia.	Rectangle between latitudes 37° 30' N and 39° 15' N and between longitudes 78° 30' W and 80° 30' W.

US257 Radio astronomy observations may be made in the band 4950–4990 MHz at certain Radio Astronomy Observatories indicated below:

National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center, Arecibo, Puerto Rico.	Rectangle between latitudes 17° 30' N and 19° 00' N and between latitudes 65° 10' W and 68° 00' W.
Haystack Radio Observatory, Tyngsboro, Massachusetts.	Rectangle between latitudes 41° 00' N and 43° 00' N and between longitudes 71° 00' W and 73° 00' W.
National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Green Bank, West Virginia.	Rectangle between latitudes 37° 00' N and 39° 15' N and between longitudes 78° 30' N and 80° 30' W.
National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Socorro, New Mexico.	Rectangle between latitudes 32° 30' N and 35° 30' N and between longitudes 106° 00' W and 109° 00' W.
Owens Valley Radio Observatory, Big Pine, California ..	Two contiguous rectangles, one between latitudes 36° 00' N and 37° 00' N and between longitudes 117° 40' W and 118° 30' W and the second between latitudes 37° 00' N and 38° 00' N and between longitudes 118° 00' W and 118° 50' W.
Hat Creek Observatory, Hat Creek, California	Rectangle between latitudes 40° 00' N and 42° 00' N and between longitudes 120° 15' W and 122° 15' W.

Every practicable effort will be made to avoid the assignment of frequencies in the band 4950–4990 MHz to stations in the fixed and mobile services within the geographic areas given above. In addition, every practicable effort will be made to avoid the assignment of frequencies in this band to stations in the aeronautical mobile service which operate outside of those geographic areas, but which may cause harmful interference to the listed observatories. Should such assignments result in harmful interference to these observatories, the situation will be remedied to the extent practicable.

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US296 In the bands designated for ship wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems, the following assignable frequencies are available to non-Federal government stations on a shared basis with Federal government stations: 2070.5, 2072.5, 2074.5, 2076.5, 4154.5, 4169.5, 6235.5, 6259.5, 8302.5, 8338.5, 12370.5, 12418.5, 16551.5, 16614.5, 18847.5, 18868.5, 22181.5, 22238.5, 25123.5, and 25159.5 kHz.

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US303 In the band 2285–2290 MHz, non-Federal government space stations in the space research, space operations and earth exploration-satellite services may be

authorized to transmit to the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System subject to such conditions as may be applied on a case-by-case basis. Such transmissions shall not cause harmful interference to authorized Federal government stations. The power flux density at the Earth's surface from such non-Federal government stations shall not exceed –144 to –154 dBW/m²/4 kHz, depending on angle of arrival, in accordance with ITU Radio Regulation S21.16.

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US311 Radio astronomy observations may be made in the band 1350–1400 MHz on an unprotected basis at certain Radio Astronomy Observatories indicated below:

National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center, Arecibo, Puerto Rico.	Rectangle between latitudes 17° 30' N and 19° 00' N and between longitudes 65° 10' W and 68° 00' W.
National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Socorro, New Mexico.	Rectangle between latitudes 32° 30' N and 35° 30' N and between longitudes 106° 00' W and 109° 00' W.
National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Green Bank, West Virginia.	Rectangle between latitudes 37° 30' N and 39° 15' N and between longitudes 78° 30' W and 80° 30' W.

National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Very Long Baseline Array Stations	80 kilometers (50 mile) radius centered on:	
	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
Pie Town, NM	34° 18'	108° 07'
Kitt Peak, AZ	31° 57'	111° 37'
Los Alamos, NM	35° 47'	106° 15'
Fort Davis, TX	30° 38'	103° 57'
North Liberty, IA	41° 46'	91° 34'
Brewster, WA	48° 08'	119° 41'
Owens Valley, CA	37° 14'	118° 17'
Saint Croix, VI	17° 46'	64° 35'
Mauna Kea, HI	19° 48'	155° 27'
Hancock, NH	42° 56'	71° 59'

Every practicable effort will be made to avoid the assignment of frequencies in the band 1350–1400 MHz to stations in the fixed and mobile services which could interfere with radio astronomy observations within the geographic areas given above. In addition, every practicable effort will be made to avoid assignment of frequencies in this band to stations in the aeronautical mobile service which operate outside of those geographic areas, but which may cause harmful interference to the listed observatories. Should such assignments result in harmful interference to these observatories, the situation will be remedied to the extent practicable.

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US319 In the bands 137–138 MHz, 148–149.9 MHz, 149.9–150.05 MHz, 399.9–400.05 MHz, 400.15–401 MHz, 1610–1626.5 MHz, and 2483.5–2500 MHz, Federal government stations in the mobile-satellite service shall be limited to earth stations operating with non-Federal government space stations.

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US322 Use of the bands 149.9–150.5 MHz and 399.9–400.05 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is limited to non-voice, non-geostationary satellite systems, including satellite links between land earth stations.

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Non-Federal Government (NG) Footnotes

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NG47 In Alaska, frequencies within the band 2655–2690 MHz are not available for assignment to terrestrial stations.

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NG102 Use of the fixed-satellite service in the bands 2500–2655 MHz (space-to-Earth)

and 2655–2690 MHz (Earth-to-space) is limited as follows:

(a) For common carrier use in Alaska, for intra-Alaska service only, and in the mid- and western-Pacific areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Hawaii, and under the Compacts of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

(b) For educational use in the contiguous United States, Alaska, and the mid- and western-Pacific areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Hawaii.

Such use is subject to agreement with administrations having services operating in accordance with the Table, which may be affected. In the band 2500–2655 MHz, unless such agreement includes the use of higher values, the power flux density at the Earth’s surface produced by emissions from a space station in this service shall not exceed the values set forth in Part 25 of the Rules for this frequency band.

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NG120 Frequencies in the band 928–960 MHz may be assigned for multiple address systems and mobile operations on a primary basis as specified in 47 CFR part 101.

* * * * *

NG124 Within designated segments of the bands that comprise 30.85–47.41 MHz, 150.8–159.465 MHz, and 453.0125–467.9875 MHz, police licensees are authorized to operate low power radio transmitters on a secondary, non-interference basis in accordance with the provisions of 47 CFR 2.803 and 90.20(e)(5).

* * * * *

NG128 In the band 535–1705 kHz, AM broadcast licensees or permittees may use their AM carrier on a secondary basis to transmit signals intended for both broadcast and non-broadcast purposes. In the band 88–108 MHz, FM broadcast licensees or permittees are permitted to use subcarriers on a secondary basis to transmit signals intended for both broadcast and non-broadcast purposes. In the bands 54–72, 76–88, 174–216, 470–608 and 614–806 MHz, TV broadcast licensees or permittees are permitted to use subcarriers on a secondary basis for both broadcast and non-broadcast purposes.

* * * * *

NG147 Stations in the broadcast auxiliary service and private radio services licensed as of July 25, 1985, or on a subsequent date following as a result of submitting an application for license on or before July 25, 1985, may continue to operate on a primary basis with the mobile-satellite service and the radiodetermination satellite service.

* * * * *

Federal Government (G) Footnotes

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G106 The bands 2501–2502 kHz, 5003–5005 kHz, 10003–10005 kHz, 15005–15010 kHz, 19990–19995 kHz, 20005–20010 kHz and 25005–25010 kHz are also allocated, on a secondary basis, to the space research service. The space research transmissions are subject to immediate temporary or permanent shutdown in the event of interference to the reception of the standard frequency and time broadcasts.

[FR Doc. 00–81 Filed 1–28–00; 8:45 am]

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Note: The List of Public Laws for the first session of the 106th Congress has been completed and will resume when bills are enacted into law during the second session of the 106th Congress, which convenes on January 24, 2000.

A Cumulative List of Public Laws for the first session of the 106th Congress will be published in the **Federal Register** on December 30, 1999.

Last List December 21, 1999.

CFR CHECKLIST

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3 (1997 Compilation and Parts 100 and 101)	(869-038-00002-4)	20.00	¹ Jan. 1, 1999
4	(869-038-00003-2)	7.00	⁵ Jan. 1, 1999
5 Parts:			
1-699	(869-038-00004-1)	37.00	Jan. 1, 1999
700-1199	(869-038-00005-9)	27.00	Jan. 1, 1999
1200-End, 6 (6 Reserved)	(869-038-00006-7)	44.00	Jan. 1, 1999
7 Parts:			
1-26	(869-038-00007-5)	25.00	Jan. 1, 1999
27-52	(869-038-00008-3)	32.00	Jan. 1, 1999
53-209	(869-038-00009-1)	20.00	Jan. 1, 1999
210-299	(869-038-00010-5)	47.00	Jan. 1, 1999
300-399	(869-038-00011-3)	25.00	Jan. 1, 1999
400-699	(869-038-00012-1)	37.00	Jan. 1, 1999
700-899	(869-038-00013-0)	32.00	Jan. 1, 1999
900-999	(869-038-00014-8)	41.00	Jan. 1, 1999
1000-1199	(869-038-00015-6)	46.00	Jan. 1, 1999
1200-1599	(869-038-00016-4)	34.00	Jan. 1, 1999
1600-1899	(869-038-00017-2)	55.00	Jan. 1, 1999
1900-1939	(869-038-00018-1)	19.00	Jan. 1, 1999
1940-1949	(869-038-00019-9)	34.00	Jan. 1, 1999
1950-1999	(869-038-00020-2)	41.00	Jan. 1, 1999
2000-End	(869-038-00021-1)	27.00	Jan. 1, 1999
8	(869-038-00022-9)	36.00	Jan. 1, 1999
9 Parts:			
1-199	(869-038-00023-7)	42.00	Jan. 1, 1999
200-End	(869-038-00024-5)	37.00	Jan. 1, 1999
10 Parts:			
1-50	(869-038-00025-3)	42.00	Jan. 1, 1999
51-199	(869-038-00026-1)	34.00	Jan. 1, 1999
200-499	(869-038-00027-0)	33.00	Jan. 1, 1999
500-End	(869-038-00028-8)	43.00	Jan. 1, 1999
11	(869-038-00029-6)	20.00	Jan. 1, 1999
12 Parts:			
1-199	(869-038-00030-0)	17.00	Jan. 1, 1999
200-219	(869-038-00031-8)	20.00	Jan. 1, 1999
220-299	(869-038-00032-6)	40.00	Jan. 1, 1999
300-499	(869-038-00033-4)	25.00	Jan. 1, 1999
500-599	(869-038-00034-2)	24.00	Jan. 1, 1999
600-End	(869-038-00035-1)	45.00	Jan. 1, 1999
13	(869-038-00036-9)	25.00	Jan. 1, 1999

Title	Stock Number	Price	Revision Date
14 Parts:			
1-59	(869-038-00037-7)	50.00	Jan. 1, 1999
60-139	(869-038-00038-5)	42.00	Jan. 1, 1999
140-199	(869-038-00039-3)	17.00	Jan. 1, 1999
200-1199	(869-038-00040-7)	28.00	Jan. 1, 1999
1200-End	(869-038-00041-5)	24.00	Jan. 1, 1999
15 Parts:			
0-299	(869-038-00042-3)	25.00	Jan. 1, 1999
300-799	(869-038-00043-1)	36.00	Jan. 1, 1999
800-End	(869-038-00044-0)	24.00	Jan. 1, 1999
16 Parts:			
0-999	(869-038-00045-8)	32.00	Jan. 1, 1999
1000-End	(869-038-00046-6)	37.00	Jan. 1, 1999
17 Parts:			
1-199	(869-038-00048-2)	29.00	Apr. 1, 1999
200-239	(869-038-00049-1)	34.00	Apr. 1, 1999
240-End	(869-038-00050-4)	44.00	Apr. 1, 1999
18 Parts:			
1-399	(869-038-00051-2)	48.00	Apr. 1, 1999
400-End	(869-038-00052-1)	14.00	Apr. 1, 1999
19 Parts:			
1-140	(869-038-00053-9)	37.00	Apr. 1, 1999
141-199	(869-038-00054-7)	36.00	Apr. 1, 1999
200-End	(869-038-00055-5)	18.00	Apr. 1, 1999
20 Parts:			
1-399	(869-038-00056-3)	30.00	Apr. 1, 1999
400-499	(869-038-00057-1)	51.00	Apr. 1, 1999
500-End	(869-038-00058-0)	44.00	⁷ Apr. 1, 1999
21 Parts:			
1-99	(869-038-00059-8)	24.00	Apr. 1, 1999
100-169	(869-038-00060-1)	28.00	Apr. 1, 1999
170-199	(869-038-00061-0)	29.00	Apr. 1, 1999
200-299	(869-038-00062-8)	11.00	Apr. 1, 1999
300-499	(869-038-00063-6)	50.00	Apr. 1, 1999
500-599	(869-038-00064-4)	28.00	Apr. 1, 1999
600-799	(869-038-00065-2)	9.00	Apr. 1, 1999
800-1299	(869-038-00066-1)	35.00	Apr. 1, 1999
1300-End	(869-038-00067-9)	14.00	Apr. 1, 1999
22 Parts:			
1-299	(869-038-00068-7)	44.00	Apr. 1, 1999
300-End	(869-038-00069-5)	32.00	Apr. 1, 1999
23	(869-038-00070-9)	27.00	Apr. 1, 1999
24 Parts:			
0-199	(869-038-00071-7)	34.00	Apr. 1, 1999
200-499	(869-038-00072-5)	32.00	Apr. 1, 1999
500-699	(869-038-00073-3)	18.00	Apr. 1, 1999
700-1699	(869-038-00074-1)	40.00	Apr. 1, 1999
1700-End	(869-038-00075-0)	18.00	Apr. 1, 1999
25	(869-038-00076-8)	47.00	Apr. 1, 1999
26 Parts:			
§§ 1.0-1.160	(869-038-00077-6)	27.00	Apr. 1, 1999
§§ 1.161-1.169	(869-038-00078-4)	50.00	Apr. 1, 1999
§§ 1.170-1.300	(869-038-00079-2)	34.00	Apr. 1, 1999
§§ 1.301-1.400	(869-038-00080-6)	25.00	Apr. 1, 1999
§§ 1.401-1.440	(869-038-00081-4)	43.00	Apr. 1, 1999
§§ 1.441-1.500	(869-038-00082-2)	30.00	Apr. 1, 1999
§§ 1.501-1.640	(869-038-00083-1)	27.00	⁷ Apr. 1, 1999
§§ 1.641-1.850	(869-038-00084-9)	35.00	Apr. 1, 1999
§§ 1.851-1.907	(869-038-00085-7)	40.00	Apr. 1, 1999
§§ 1.908-1.1000	(869-038-00086-5)	38.00	Apr. 1, 1999
§§ 1.1001-1.1400	(869-038-00087-3)	40.00	Apr. 1, 1999
§§ 1.1401-End	(869-038-00088-1)	55.00	Apr. 1, 1999
2-29	(869-038-00089-0)	39.00	Apr. 1, 1999
30-39	(869-038-00090-3)	28.00	Apr. 1, 1999
40-49	(869-038-00091-1)	17.00	Apr. 1, 1999
50-299	(869-038-00092-0)	21.00	Apr. 1, 1999
300-499	(869-038-00093-8)	37.00	Apr. 1, 1999
500-599	(869-038-00094-6)	11.00	Apr. 1, 1999
600-End	(869-038-00095-4)	11.00	Apr. 1, 1999
27 Parts:			
1-199	(869-038-00096-2)	53.00	Apr. 1, 1999

Title	Stock Number	Price	Revision Date	Title	Stock Number	Price	Revision Date
200-End	(869-038-00097-1)	17.00	Apr. 1, 1999	260-265	(869-038-00151-9)	32.00	July 1, 1999
28 Parts:				266-299	(869-038-00152-7)	33.00	July 1, 1999
0-42	(869-038-00098-9)	39.00	July 1, 1999	300-399	(869-038-00153-5)	26.00	July 1, 1999
43-end	(869-038-00099-7)	32.00	July 1, 1999	400-424	(869-038-00154-3)	34.00	July 1, 1999
29 Parts:				425-699	(869-038-00155-1)	44.00	July 1, 1999
0-99	(869-038-00100-4)	28.00	July 1, 1999	700-789	(869-038-00156-0)	42.00	July 1, 1999
100-499	(869-038-00101-2)	13.00	July 1, 1999	790-End	(869-038-00157-8)	23.00	July 1, 1999
500-899	(869-038-00102-1)	40.00	⁸ July 1, 1999	41 Chapters:			
900-1899	(869-038-00103-9)	21.00	July 1, 1999	1, 1-1 to 1-10		13.00	³ July 1, 1984
1900-1910 (§§ 1900 to				1, 1-11 to Appendix, 2 (2 Reserved)		13.00	³ July 1, 1984
1910.999)	(869-038-00104-7)	46.00	July 1, 1999	3-6		14.00	³ July 1, 1984
1910 (§§ 1910.1000 to				7		6.00	³ July 1, 1984
end)	(869-038-00105-5)	28.00	July 1, 1999	8		4.50	³ July 1, 1984
1911-1925	(869-038-00106-3)	18.00	July 1, 1999	9		13.00	³ July 1, 1984
1926	(869-038-00107-1)	30.00	July 1, 1999	10-17		9.50	³ July 1, 1984
1927-End	(869-038-00108-0)	43.00	July 1, 1999	18, Vol. I, Parts 1-5		13.00	³ July 1, 1984
30 Parts:				18, Vol. II, Parts 6-19		13.00	³ July 1, 1984
1-199	(869-038-00109-8)	35.00	July 1, 1999	18, Vol. III, Parts 20-52		13.00	³ July 1, 1984
200-699	(869-038-00110-1)	30.00	July 1, 1999	19-100		13.00	³ July 1, 1984
700-End	(869-038-00111-0)	35.00	July 1, 1999	1-100	(869-038-00158-6)	14.00	July 1, 1999
31 Parts:				101	(869-038-00159-4)	39.00	July 1, 1999
0-199	(869-038-00112-8)	21.00	July 1, 1999	102-200	(869-038-00160-8)	16.00	July 1, 1999
200-End	(869-038-00113-6)	48.00	July 1, 1999	201-End	(869-038-00161-6)	15.00	July 1, 1999
32 Parts:				42 Parts:			
1-39, Vol. I		15.00	² July 1, 1984	1-399	(869-038-00162-4)	36.00	Oct. 1, 1999
1-39, Vol. II		19.00	² July 1, 1984	400-429	(869-038-00163-2)	44.00	Oct. 1, 1999
1-39, Vol. III		18.00	² July 1, 1984	430-End	(869-038-00164-1)	54.00	Oct. 1, 1999
1-190	(869-038-00114-4)	46.00	July 1, 1999	43 Parts:			
191-399	(869-038-00115-2)	55.00	July 1, 1999	1-999	(869-038-00164-5)	30.00	Oct. 1, 1998
400-629	(869-038-00116-1)	32.00	July 1, 1999	1000-end	(869-038-00165-3)	48.00	Oct. 1, 1998
630-699	(869-038-00117-9)	23.00	July 1, 1999	44	(869-038-00167-5)	28.00	Oct. 1, 1999
700-799	(869-038-00118-7)	27.00	July 1, 1999	45 Parts:			
800-End	(869-038-00119-5)	27.00	July 1, 1999	1-199	(869-038-00168-3)	33.00	Oct. 1, 1999
33 Parts:				200-499	(869-038-00169-1)	16.00	Oct. 1, 1999
1-124	(869-038-00120-9)	32.00	July 1, 1999	500-1199	(869-038-00170-5)	30.00	Oct. 1, 1999
125-199	(869-038-00121-7)	41.00	July 1, 1999	*1200-End	(869-038-00171-3)	40.00	Oct. 1, 1999
200-End	(869-038-00122-5)	33.00	July 1, 1999	46 Parts:			
34 Parts:				1-40	(869-038-00172-1)	27.00	Oct. 1, 1999
1-299	(869-038-00123-3)	28.00	July 1, 1999	*41-69	(869-038-00173-0)	23.00	Oct. 1, 1999
300-399	(869-038-00124-1)	25.00	July 1, 1999	70-89	(869-038-00173-4)	8.00	Oct. 1, 1998
400-End	(869-038-00125-0)	46.00	July 1, 1999	90-139	(869-038-00175-6)	26.00	Oct. 1, 1999
35	(869-038-00126-8)	14.00	⁸ July 1, 1998	140-155	(869-038-00176-4)	15.00	Oct. 1, 1999
36 Parts				156-165	(869-038-00177-2)	21.00	Oct. 1, 1999
1-199	(869-038-00127-6)	21.00	July 1, 1999	*166-199	(869-038-00178-1)	27.00	Oct. 1, 1999
200-299	(869-038-00128-4)	23.00	July 1, 1999	200-499	(869-038-00178-5)	22.00	Oct. 1, 1998
300-End	(869-038-00129-2)	38.00	July 1, 1999	500-End	(869-038-00180-2)	15.00	Oct. 1, 1999
37	(869-038-00130-6)	29.00	July 1, 1999	47 Parts:			
38 Parts:				0-19	(869-038-00181-1)	39.00	Oct. 1, 1999
0-17	(869-038-00131-4)	37.00	July 1, 1999	*20-39	(869-038-00182-9)	26.00	Oct. 1, 1999
18-End	(869-038-00132-2)	41.00	July 1, 1999	40-69	(869-038-00182-3)	24.00	Oct. 1, 1998
39	(869-038-00133-1)	24.00	July 1, 1999	70-79	(869-038-00183-1)	37.00	Oct. 1, 1998
40 Parts:				80-End	(869-038-00184-0)	40.00	Oct. 1, 1998
1-49	(869-038-00134-9)	33.00	July 1, 1999	48 Chapters:			
50-51	(869-038-00135-7)	25.00	July 1, 1999	1 (Parts 1-51)	(869-038-00186-1)	55.00	Oct. 1, 1999
52 (52.01-52.1018)	(869-038-00136-5)	33.00	July 1, 1999	1 (Parts 52-99)	(869-038-00186-6)	29.00	Oct. 1, 1998
52 (52.1019-End)	(869-038-00137-3)	37.00	July 1, 1999	*2 (Parts 201-299)	(869-038-00188-8)	36.00	Oct. 1, 1999
53-59	(869-038-00138-1)	19.00	July 1, 1999	3-6	(869-038-00189-6)	27.00	Oct. 1, 1999
60	(869-038-00139-0)	59.00	July 1, 1999	7-14	(869-038-00189-1)	32.00	Oct. 1, 1998
61-62	(869-038-00140-3)	19.00	July 1, 1999	*15-28	(869-038-00191-8)	36.00	Oct. 1, 1999
63 (63.1-63.1119)	(869-038-00141-1)	58.00	July 1, 1999	29-End	(869-038-00192-6)	25.00	Oct. 1, 1999
63 (63.1200-End)	(869-038-00142-0)	36.00	July 1, 1999	49 Parts:			
64-71	(869-038-00143-8)	11.00	July 1, 1999	1-99	(869-038-00193-4)	34.00	Oct. 1, 1999
72-80	(869-038-00144-6)	41.00	July 1, 1999	100-185	(869-038-00193-9)	50.00	Oct. 1, 1998
81-85	(869-038-00145-4)	33.00	July 1, 1999	186-199	(869-038-00195-1)	13.00	Oct. 1, 1999
86	(869-038-00146-2)	59.00	July 1, 1999	200-399	(869-038-00195-5)	46.00	Oct. 1, 1998
87-135	(869-038-00146-1)	53.00	July 1, 1999	400-999	(869-038-00196-3)	54.00	Oct. 1, 1998
136-149	(869-038-00148-9)	40.00	July 1, 1999	1000-1199	(869-038-00198-5)	17.00	Oct. 1, 1999
150-189	(869-038-00149-7)	35.00	July 1, 1999	*1200-End	(869-038-00199-3)	14.00	Oct. 1, 1999
190-259	(869-038-00150-1)	23.00	July 1, 1999	50 Parts:			
				1-199	(869-038-00200-1)	43.00	Oct. 1, 1999
				200-599	(869-038-00201-9)	22.00	Oct. 1, 1999

Title	Stock Number	Price	Revision Date
*600-End	(869-038-00202-7)	37.00	Oct. 1, 1999
CFR Index and Findings			
Aids	(869-038-00047-4)	48.00	Jan. 1, 1999
Complete 1998 CFR set		951.00	1998
Microfiche CFR Edition:			
Subscription (mailed as issued)		247.00	1998
Individual copies		1.00	1998
Complete set (one-time mailing)		247.00	1997
Complete set (one-time mailing)		264.00	1996

¹ Because Title 3 is an annual compilation, this volume and all previous volumes should be retained as a permanent reference source.

² The July 1, 1985 edition of 32 CFR Parts 1-189 contains a note only for Parts 1-39 inclusive. For the full text of the Defense Acquisition Regulations in Parts 1-39, consult the three CFR volumes issued as of July 1, 1984, containing those parts.

³ The July 1, 1985 edition of 41 CFR Chapters 1-100 contains a note only for Chapters 1 to 49 inclusive. For the full text of procurement regulations in Chapters 1 to 49, consult the eleven CFR volumes issued as of July 1, 1984 containing those chapters.

⁵ No amendments to this volume were promulgated during the period January 1, 1998 through December 31, 1998. The CFR volume issued as of January 1, 1997 should be retained.

⁷ No amendments to this volume were promulgated during the period April 1, 1998, through April 1, 1999. The CFR volume issued as of April 1, 1998, should be retained.

⁸ No amendments to this volume were promulgated during the period July 1, 1998, through July 1, 1999. The CFR volume issued as of July 1, 1998, should be retained.