addition to those commitments, the mailer will be required to install and use Postal Service-provided workstations to process IPCS packages and to sort and prepare them for dispatch, as the service dictates.

The Postal Service hereby amends IPCS to Japan to allow an alternative entry option for those qualifying mailers whose plants are more than 500 miles from the JFK Processing Facility.

Although 39 U.S.C. 407 does not require advance notice and opportunity for submission of comments, and the Postal Service is exempted by 39 U.S.C. 410(a) from the advance notice requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act regarding proposed rulemaking (5 U.S.C. 553), the Postal Service invites interested persons to submit written data, views, or arguments concerning this amendment to the interim rule.

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 20

International postal service, Foreign relations.

The Postal Service adopts the following amendments to the International Mail Manual, which is incorporated by reference in the Code of Federal Regulations. See 39 CFR 20.1.

PART 20—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 39 CFR part 20 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552(a); 39 U.S.C. 401, 404, 407, 408.

2. Subchapter 620 of the International Mail Manual is amended as follows:

620 International Package Consignment Service

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625 IPCS Service Agreements

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625.2 Required Provisions

Each service agreement must contain the following:

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d. For a mailer processing packages at the mailer's plant, the mailer's commitment to use Postal Service-provided workstations to process all IPCS packages and to sort and prepare those packages for dispatch as specified by the Postal Service.

* * * * *

626 IPCS to Japan

626.1 Description

626.11 General

IPCS to Japan provides the mailer with three delivery options and with preparation by the Postal Service (or on Postal Service-provided equipment) of the customs forms required by Japan Post.

626.12 JFK Processing Facility

All IPCS packages processed by the Postal Service are processed at, and dispatched to Japan from, a dedicated facility (the JFK Processing Facility) at JFK International Airport.

626.13 Delivery Options

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626.132 Standard Air Service. Packages sent as Standard Air Service are transported by air to Japan, where they enter Japan Post's domestic airmail system for delivery. The mailer can track Standard Air Service packages through dispatch from the JFK Processing Facility or the appropriate air mail facility.

626.133 Economy Air Service. Packages sent as Economy Air Service are transported by air to Japan, where they enter Japan Post's domestic surface mail system for delivery. The mailer can track Economy Air Service packages through dispatch from the JFK Processing Facility or the appropriate air mail facility.

626.2 Acceptance

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626.22 More Than 500 Miles From JFK

626.221 Drop Shipment to JFK. If the plant at which the mailer's IPCS packages originate is more than 500 miles from the JFK Processing Facility, the mailer may present the packages for verification at the plant and transport them as a drop shipment to the JFK Processing Facility for acceptance according to a schedule agreed upon by the mailer and the Postal Service.

626.222 Transport to Air Mail Facility. Alternatively, the mailer may process the packages, using Postal Service-provided workstations, and prepare dispatches as specified by the Postal Service. The Postal Service verifies and accepts the dispatches at the mailer's plant according to a schedule agreed upon by the mailer, and the Postal Service transports the packages to an appropriate air mail facility for dispatch to Japan.

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627 Customs Forms Required

The mailer is not normally required to affix customs forms to IPCS packages sent to Japan if the packages are processed at the JFK Processing Facility. In such cases, the Postal Service prints the necessary customs forms, based on the package-specific information transmitted by the mailer, and affixes the forms to the packages. If the packages are processed at the mailer's plant on Postal Service-provided workstations, those workstations print the necessary forms that the mailer normally affixes to the packages. During the interim period in which the Postal Service and the mailer are establishing the information system linkages to enable the Postal Service to accomplish this, the mailer must affix the appropriate customs forms to the packages, as follows:

* * * * *

628 Preparation Requirements

628.1 Express Service

628.11 Processing at JFK

Every package sent through Express Service must bear a label identifying it as an Express Service package. The mailer is not normally required to affix this label when such packages are processed at the JFK Processing Facility. In this case, the Postal Service prints the necessary label and affixes it to the Express Service package. During the interim period in which the Postal Service and the mailer are establishing the information systems linkages to enable the Postal Service to accomplish this, the mailer is required to affix to every Express Service package Label 11–B, Express Mail Post Office to Addressee, or an alternative label as directed by the Postal Service.

628.12 Processing at Mailer's Plant

When packages are processed at the mailer's plant on Postal Service-provided workstations, the workstations print the necessary label, and the mailer affixes it to the Express Service package.

* * * * *

A transmittal letter making the changes in the International Mail Manual will be published and transmitted automatically to subscribers. Notice of issuance of the transmittal letter will be published in the Federal Register as provided by 39 CFR 20.3.

Stanley F. Mires,

Chief Counsel, Legislative.

[FR Doc. 95–29323 Filed 11–30–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 0

[FCC 95–213]

Changes in the Delegated Authority of Various Bureaus

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: This document contains corrections to the final regulations (FCC 95–213), which were published July 10, 1995 (60 FR 35503). The regulations related to the delegated authority of various bureaus.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 1, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sue McNeil, (202) 418–0660.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The final regulations that are the subject of this correction modify the delegated authority of various bureaus.

Need for Correction

The correction is needed because the final regulations inadvertently reinstated language in the delegation of authority of the Compliance and Information Bureau which had been modified while adoption of the regulations was under consideration by the Commission.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 0

Authority delegations (Government agencies), Organization and functions (Government agencies).

Accordingly, 47 CFR Part 0 is corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 0—COMMISSION ORGANIZATION

1. The authority citation for Part 0 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 5, 48 Stat. 1068, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 155, 225, unless otherwise noted.

§ 0.311 [Amended]

2. In § 9.311, paragraph (f), the phrase ''deemed relevant in the investigation of an alleged violation or violations of section 301 (unlicensed operation) or 302a (illegal marketing of radio frequency devices) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended'' is revised to read ''relating to investigations under the authority of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Before issuing a subpoena, the bureau shall obtain the approval of the Office of General Counsel''.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95–27299 Filed 11–30–95; 8:45 am]

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47 CFR Part 90

[PR Docket No. 92–235, DA 95–2354]

Private Land Mobile Radio Services

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; denial of requests for stay.

SUMMARY: On June 15, 1995, the Commission adopted a *Report and Order* which established technical rules and guidelines aimed at improving the efficiency of the PLMR spectrum and facilitating the introduction of advanced technologies into the private mobile services (60 FR 37152, July 19, 1995). In addition, the *Report and Order* mandated the consolidation of the Part 90 Private Land Mobile Radio (PLMR) services, including the Public Safety Radio Services. The PLMR industry was given three months from the effective date of the rules in the *Report and Order* to develop and submit a comprehensive consolidation consensus plan. The *Report and Order* stated that the industry report on radio service consolidation would be required to be submitted on November 20, 1995. The Public Safety Communications Council, the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International, Inc., the International Municipal Signal Association, and the International Association of Fire Chiefs request that the Commission stay consolidation of the Part 90 Public Safety Radio Services until such time as the charter of the Public Safety Wireless Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee) has expired and the Commission has had the opportunity to review and consider the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. Included in the work of the Advisory Committee is the examination of the definition, structure, functions, and ways to enhance telecommunications for the existing Public Safety Radio Services. According to its Charter, the Advisory Committee report is due by September 11, 1996. This order denies the requests for stay as the Petitioners do not meet the standards required for grant of a stay. Specifically, Petitioners have failed to make the required showing of irreparable harm as both the Advisory Committee and the Commission would benefit by the submission of proposals or comments as to how best to accomplish the consolidation of the radio services. Second, Petitioners' requests for stay will harm other Public Safety Radio Services parties and non-public safety radio services as it will remove a specific class of land mobile services from the consolidation planning process and unnecessarily delay and detrimentally affect the PLMR community efforts to achieve more efficient and flexible spectrum use. Finally, we find that a stay is contrary to the public interest because the Commission should continue its efforts to examine and discuss the range of issues facing public safety communications and a failure to submit proposals and comments would delay efforts to consolidate the radio services.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 1, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sonia Greenaway of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau at (202) 418–0680.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Adopted: November 20, 1995.
Released: November 20, 1995.

By the Deputy Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau.

1. *Introduction.* On June 15, 1995, the Commission adopted a *Report and Order* [1] that, among other matters, mandated consolidation of the Part 90 Private Land Mobile Radio (PLMR) services, including the Public Safety Radio Services.[2] The Public Safety Communications Council (PSCC),[3] the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International, Inc. (APCO), the International Municipal Signal Association (IMSA), and the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) request that the Commission stay consolidation of the Part 90 Public Safety Radio Services until such time as the charter of the Public Safety Wireless Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee) has expired and the Commission has had the opportunity to review and consider the recommendations of the Advisory Committee.[4] For the reasons stated below, we deny the requests for stay.

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[1] *Report and Order*, PR Docket No. 92–235, FCC 95–255, 60 FR 37152 (July 19, 1995).

[2] The Part 90 Public Safety Radio Services (subpart B) include the Fire, Emergency Medical, Forestry-Conservation, Highway Maintenance, Local Government and Police Radio Services, 47 CFR subpart B.

[3] We note that the Executive Committee members of the Council include the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International, Inc. and the International Municipal Signal Association/International Association of Fire Chiefs. PSCC also seeks a stay with respect to the Subpart C Special Emergency Radio Service.

[4] Parties emphasize that this request for stay does not relate to non-public safety radio services.