

(4) Advise and provide guidance to DOD Components, contractors and scientific laboratories on matters concerning time and time interval, and their measurement.

(c) All DOD Components which require, utilize, or distribute time and time interval information or have a need for a specific time scale shall:

(1) Refer time and time interval to the standards established by the Observatory.

(2) Maintain specific time scales such that relationship to the standard established by the Observatory is known.

(3) Prescribe technical requirements for the coordination of techniques, procedures and periodic calibrations of systems.

(4) Promote economy by prescribing requirements for precise time that are consistent with operational and research needs for accuracy.

§ 775.5 Delineation of functions.

(a) The Observatory is the single DOD Component responsible for PTTI management control functions. This responsibility encompasses overall activities requiring time to within ten milliseconds and frequency to within one part in 10^8 of an established time scale. In carrying out these PTTI functions on a common-servicing basis, the Observatory will:

(1) Issue detailed information concerning reference values for PTTI and distribute them by means of controlled radio transmissions and portable atomic clocks.

(2) Promote (i) operational uniformity of PTTI functions, including measurements; (ii) establishment of overall DOD PTTI requirements; and (iii) accomplishment of objectives requiring PTTI at minimum cost.

(3) Monitor DOD research programs concerning PTTI (frequency), in coordination with the Office of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering.

(4) Review (i) existing and future PTTI (frequency) requirements of the DOD user components in order to establish overall DOD requirements and to provide adequate supporting services; and (ii) existing PTTI operations conducted by DOD user components to provide guidance and recommendations to the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Telecommunications).

(5) Establish relationships between the DOD and other Federal Government agencies on PTTI matters.

(6) Provide advice and guidance concerning requests for unilateral PTTI (frequency) programs at the direction of Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Telecommunications).

(7) Participate in PTTI policy negotiations between the DOD and other Federal Government agencies and international organizations.

(8) Maintain records of PTTI (frequency) arrangements between the DOD and its contractors and other Federal Government agencies, with the exception of radio frequency assignments.

(b) DOD user components:

(1) DOD Components presently conducting Precise Time and Time Interval

operations and research may continue these activities unless otherwise instructed by the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Telecommunications).

(2) The Military Departments will assist the Observatory by (i) providing technical information on current and prospective programs involving PTTI applications; and (ii) distributing, monitoring and controlling PTTI services on request, subject to the provisions of this Part and the availability of funds.

(c) DOD User Components and contractors will:

(1) Consult the Observatory on any technical and logistic problems arising from obtaining a particular accuracy through radio transmissions and portable atomic clocks.

(2) Use DOD-controlled transmissions to the maximum extent practicable. Other transmissions of time and frequency which have been coordinated with the Observatory may be used when DOD transmissions do not provide adequate coverage.

(3) Refer measurements and contract specifications to DOD standards determined by the Observatory.

(4) Use techniques and procedures described in information documents issued by the Observatory in all cases where such documents satisfy the need.

(5) Notify the Observatory of:

(i) Existing and planned PTTI requirements, including information as to accuracy and stability of needs, measurement techniques planned or in operation, and continuity of service required of the applicable distribution transmission.

(ii) PTTI (frequency) arrangements between DOD user components and contractors and other Federal Government agencies (see (a) (8) of this section); and

(iii) Scheduled scientific and technical meetings on PTTI (frequency).

(6) Consult the Observatory prior to entering into contracts for equipment, research, studies, or services involving PTTI (frequency) in order that maximum use of existing facilities may be assured.

MAURICE W. ROCHE,
Director, Correspondence and
Directives Division OASD
(Administration).

[FR Doc.71-15891 Filed 11-1-71;8:52 am]

Title 36—PARKS, FORESTS, AND MEMORIALS

Chapter I—National Park Service, Department of the Interior

PART 7—SPECIAL REGULATIONS, AREAS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Blue Ridge Parkway, Virginia-North Carolina; Commercial Bus Use

A proposal was published at page 7859 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of April 27, 1971, to delete paragraphs (g) (3), (4), and (5) and amend paragraphs (g) (1) and (2) of § 7.34 of Title 36 of the Code of Federal

Regulations. The effect of the amendment is to delete and amend provisions of the present regulations covering bus travel on Blue Ridge Parkway so as to permit broader use of the Parkway by commercial buses.

Interested persons were given 30 days within which to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed amendment. Consideration having been given to all relevant matters presented, it has been determined that the amendment should be and is hereby adopted without change and is set forth below. These amendments shall take effect 30 days following the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Paragraphs (g) (3), (4), and (5) of § 7.34 are deleted in their entirety.

Paragraphs (g) (1) and (2) of § 7.34 are amended to read as follows:

§ 7.34 Blue Ridge Parkway.

(g) *Commercial automobiles and buses.*

(1) Commercial passenger carrying buses shall be admitted to the Blue Ridge Parkway by special written permit from the Superintendent or his representative.

(2) The Superintendent shall issue special commercial bus permits upon satisfactory showing that the following standards have been met:

(i) The maximum loaded weight of the bus must not exceed 35,000 lbs. and must meet other restrictions as to weight and road conditions as detailed in paragraphs (f) (2) and (3) of this section.

(ii) The bus must comply with all applicable Federal and State standards as to safety and common carrier regulations.

(iii) The vehicle is subject to inspection by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative at entrance points to the Parkway or at any location en route for compliance with the above stated regulations.

(iv) Permits may be obtained by written application to the Superintendent, or by applying in person to his authorized representatives in the field areas.

(3) [Revoked]

(4) [Revoked]

(5) [Revoked]

(5 U.S.C. 553; 39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 3)

DAVID D. THOMPSON,
Director, Southeast Region.

[FR Doc.71-15919 Filed 11-1-71;8:49 am]

Title 38—PENSIONS, BONUSES, AND VETERANS' RELIEF

Chapter I—Veterans' Administration PART 3—ADJUDICATION

Subpart A—Pension, Compensation, and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

DOCUMENTATION OF MARRIAGE AND BIRTH

These amendments provide for a less formal type of proof of marriage and

birth in certain compensation, pension, dependency and indemnity compensation, and education benefits cases.

1. In § 3.205, the introductory portion of paragraph (a) preceding subparagraph (1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 3.205 Marriage.

(a) *Proof of marriage.* The certified statement of a veteran as to the material facts of his marriage, solemnized in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction, each party not having been previously married, will be accepted for this purpose in the absence of information to the contrary. The certified statement of a person claiming as widow, as to the material facts of her marriage to the veteran, solemnized in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction, each party not having been previously married, will be accepted for this purpose if corroborated in a material part by a statement made by the veteran in connection with a claim for benefits and if uncontradicted by other information. In all other instances the marriage should be established by one of the following types of evidence:

2. In § 3.209, the introductory portion preceding paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 3.209 Birth.

The certified statement of a veteran as to the material facts of birth of a child of his marriage will be accepted as proof of age and relationship in the absence of information to the contrary. The certified statement of the other parent as to the material facts of birth of a child of a deceased veteran will be accepted as proof of age and relationship if uncontradicted by other information and if corroboration as to the child's identity or existence is supplied by a statement or assertion made by the veteran in connection with a claim for benefits. In all other cases the issues will be resolved by one of the types of evidence listed in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section. Where the evidence submitted in proof of age or relationship indicates a difference in the name of the person as shown by other records, the discrepancy will be reconciled by an affidavit or certified statement identifying the person having the changed name as the person whose name appears in the evidence of age and relationship:

(72 Stat. 1114; 38 U.S.C. 210)

These VA regulations are effective the date of approval.

Approved: October 27, 1971.

By direction of the Administrator.

[SEAL]

FRED B. RHODES,
Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 71-15929 Filed 11-1-71; 8:52 am]

Title 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Chapter 14—Department of the Interior

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER

Pursuant to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, contained in 5 U.S.C. 301, Parts 14-1, 14-2, 14-3, 14-6, and 14-7 of Chapter 14, Title 41 of the Code of Federal Regulations are hereby amended as set forth below.

It is the general policy of the Department of the Interior to allow time for interested parties to take part in the rule making process. However, the amendments and revisions contained herein are minor and entirely administrative in nature. Therefore, the public rule making process is waived and these changes will become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (11-2-71).

WARREN F. BRECHT,
Deputy Assistant Secretary
of the Interior.

OCTOBER 26, 1971.

PART 14-1—GENERAL

Subpart 14-1.3—General Policies

1. The title of § 14-1.305-51 as set forth below is substituted for the heading "Index to Federal Specifications and Standards."

§ 14-1.305 Specifications.

§ 14-1.305-51 Index of Federal Specifications and Standards.

2. Subpart 14-1.3 is amended by the addition of § 14-1.318 and § 14-1.318-1.

§ 14-1.318 Disputes clause.

§ 14-1.318-1 Contracting officer's decision under a Disputes clause.

(a) It is the policy of the Department of the Interior for all contracting officers to consult with the Office of the Solicitor, either at its headquarters, regional or field office, to the maximum extent practicable, whenever a disagreement which may be within the Disputes clause of a contract has arisen, or appears to the contracting officer likely to arise.

(b) When a dispute cannot be settled by agreement, the contracting officer shall review the available facts pertinent to the dispute before making his final decision. When there is any doubt whether the disputes procedure is applicable, a final decision will be made pursuant to the Disputes clause. The disputes procedure shall not be invoked in cases when a dispute is clearly not subject to the procedure. The contracting officer shall obtain all necessary advice and assistance, but the final decision must be his own.

(c) The final decision should include a statement of facts sufficient to enable the contractor to understand both the decision and the basis therefor. Normally, the decision should be in the form of a statement of the claim or other description of the nature of the dispute, with necessary references to pertinent contract provisions; a statement of the facts relevant to the dispute to which the parties agree upon and, as clearly as possible, the area of disagreement; and the contracting officer's statement of his decision and the basis therefor.

(d) The contracting officer shall decide all questions subject to the disputes procedures as to which he has the authority to act.

(e) Each final decision of the contracting officer pursuant to the procedure of a Disputes clause shall include a paragraph substantially as follows:

This decision is made in accordance with the Disputes clause and shall be final and conclusive as provided therein, unless, within 30 days from the date of receipt of this decision, a written notice of appeal (in triplicate) addressed to the Secretary of the Interior is mailed or otherwise furnished to the Contracting Officer. The notice of appeal, which is to be signed by you as the Contractor or by an attorney acting on your behalf, and which may be in letter form, should indicate that an appeal is intended, should refer to this decision, and should identify the contract by number. The notice of appeal may include a statement of the reasons why the decision is considered to be erroneous. The Interior Board of Contract Appeals is the authorized representative of the Secretary of the Interior for hearing and determining such disputes. The Rules of the Interior Board of Contract Appeals may be found in 43 CFR, Subtitle A, Part 4.

(f) After an appeal has been filed, contracting agencies are not precluded from further seeking agreement as to disposition of the controversy. However, such efforts to dispose of a controversy shall not be conducted pursuant to formal board actions or hearings, and shall not result in suspension of processing of an appeal, except as ordered or authorized by the Interior Board of Contract Appeals.

(g) In the event of an appeal, the amount determined to be payable in the decision of the contracting officer, less any portion previously paid, normally should be paid in advance of any decision by the Board without prejudice to the rights of either party on the appeal.

(h) Decisions of the Interior Board of Contract Appeals constitute decisions of the Secretary of the Interior. It is expected that decisions favorable to the appellant in whole or in part will be promptly implemented by payment at the contracting officer level. In cases where the question of entitlement only has been decided by the Board and the matter of amount has been remanded to the parties for negotiation, if agreement is not reached, appellant will be afforded a prompt decision and opportunity to appeal on the matter of amount.

(i) Any written communication from a contractor indicating a desire to have a review of a final decision of the contracting officer shall be considered as an appeal and shall be processed as an appeal in accordance with the rules of the Interior Board of Contract Appeals. Copies of the written communication from the contractor and the transmittal to the Board of Contract Appeals shall be forwarded to the Associate Solicitor, Procurement and Patents.

3. The title of § 14-1.706 as set forth below is substituted for the heading "Procurement set-aside for small business."

§ 14-1.706 Procurement set-asides for small business.

PART 14-2—PROCUREMENT BY FORMAL ADVERTISING

Subpart 14-2.2—Solicitation of Bids

1. The title of § 14-2.201 as set forth below is substituted for the heading "Preparation of invitation for bids."

§ 14-2.201 Preparation of invitations for bids.

2. The title of § 14-2.207 as set forth below is substituted for the heading "Amendments of invitations for bids."

§ 14-2.207 Amendment of invitations for bids.

3. The § 14-2.405 as set forth below is inserted immediately preceding § 14-2.405-50 *Other irregularities in bids.*

§ 14-2.405 Minor informalities or irregularities in bids.

4. The title of § 14-2.406-4 as set forth below is substituted for the heading "Disclosure of mistake after award."

§ 14-2.406-4 Disclosures of mistakes after award.

5. Section 14-2.407-1 is revised to read as follows:

§ 14-2.407-1 General.

At least 72 hours (48 hours for contracts between \$10,000 and \$1 million) prior to any other announcement regarding the proposed date of award of any contract of \$1 million or more, the following information shall be furnished simultaneously to the Assistant Secretary having jurisdiction over the bureau or office making the award and the Director of Congressional Liaison:

(a) Name and street address of contractor.

(b) Complete description in laymen terms of items or services involved and exact location of contract performance.

(c) Small business or distressed labor area preference given to successful bidder, if applicable.

(d) Proposed date of award.

(e) Contract value.

Contract amendments exceeding \$10,000 and providing for a fundamental alteration in the project are subject to the above requirements.

PART 14-3—PROCUREMENT BY NEGOTIATION

1. The above appearing title of Part 14-3 is substituted for the heading "Circumstances Permitting Negotiation."

Subpart 14-3.1—Use of Negotiation

2. Section 14-3.103 is amended by addition of the following:

§ 14-3.103 Dissemination of procurement information.

* * * The requirements of § 14-2.407-1 relative to advance notices required prior to making contract award shall apply to negotiated contracts.

Subpart 14-3.2—Circumstances Permitting Negotiation

3. The title of § 14-3.212 as set forth below is substituted for the heading "Purchase not to be publicly disclosed."

§ 14-3.212 Purchases not to be publicly disclosed.

4. The title of § 14-3.214 as set forth below is substituted for the heading "Negotiations after advertising."

§ 14-3.214 Negotiation after advertising.

Subpart 14-3.6—Small Purchases

5. The title of § 14-3.603 as set forth below is inserted immediately preceding § 14-3.603-1 *Solicitation.*

§ 14-3.603 Competition.

PART 14-6—FOREIGN PURCHASES

Subpart 14-6.1—Buy American Act—Supply and Service Contracts

1. The title of § 14-6.104 as set forth below is inserted immediately preceding § 14-6.104-3 *Certificate.*

§ 14-6.104 Procedures.

PART 14-7—CONTRACT CLAUSES

Subpart 14-7.6—Fixed-Price Construction Contracts

1. The title of § 14-7.602 as set forth below is inserted immediately preceding § 14-7.602-50 *Additional contract clauses.*

§ 14-7.602 Additional standardized clauses.

2. The title of § 14-7.602-50(2) as set forth below is substituted for the heading "Bonding of subcontractor."

§ 14-7.602-50(2) Bonding of subcontractors.

[FR Doc.71-15937 Filed 11-1-71;8:53 am]

Chapter 15—Environmental Protection Agency

PART 15-1—GENERAL

Subpart 15-1.3—General Policies

Subpart 15-1.3 is hereby added to Chapter 15, Title 41, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Effective date. This regulation will become effective on the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (11-2-71).

Dated: October 28, 1971.

WILLIAM D. RUCKELSHAUS,
Administrator.

Subpart 15-1.3—General Policies

Sec.
15-1.318 Disputes clause.
15-1.318-1 Contracting officer's decision under a disputes clause.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Subpart 15-1.318 issued under 40 U.S.C. 486(c), sec. 205(c), 63 Stat. 377, as amended.

§ 15-1.318 Disputes clause.

§ 15-1.318-1 Contracting officer's decision under a disputes clause.

(a) *Action prior to issuance of a final decision.* (1) In resolving a dispute, the contracting officer must understand that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not seek litigation as an end in itself. The contracting officer should consider the advisability of attempting to mediate the dispute or hear out the contractor through discussion meetings or other means. The contracting officer is required to effect the prompt determination of disputes arising out of the performance of contracts. He is required to give his personal and independent consideration to the making of each determination or decision with the aid of such technical and legal advice as may be necessary. He must not base his decision on summary advice from members of his legal, technical, and administrative team, since the decision must be the result of the independent judgment and discretion of the contracting officer. He must obtain and study all the facts which bear upon the issue before him. He must insist that his advisors in technical areas give him concrete advice on how to decide and present him with a detailed, understandable statement of the reasoning process by which they arrive at their conclusions.

(2) When a dispute cannot be resolved by agreement, the contracting officer should prepare a final decision on the matter in dispute. The decision should include the allegations made by the contractor, the specific findings of fact which form the basis for the decision, and a terminal paragraph substantially as prescribed in FPR 1-1.318-1. The contracting officer should insure

that the contract file includes the following information:

(i) The complete contract including all amendments, supplemental agreements and change orders, pertinent plans, specifications and drawings, and all pertinent preaward papers;

(ii) All correspondence and memoranda, and minutes of meetings or telephone conversations pertinent to the dispute;

(iii) The names and addresses of all persons, including contractor personnel, if known, having information concerning the facts in dispute;

(3) Any additional information or advice which the contracting officer considered in forming his decision, including such items as interoffice memoranda, sample photographs, and inspection, audit and financial reports.

(b) *Issuance of final decision.* (1) The finality of a final decision under FPR 1-1.318-1 depends upon the contracting officer's compliance with the regulations. If a TWX is used, it should be a complete final decision containing the terminal paragraph substantially as prescribed by FPR 1-1.318-1. The final decision should be promptly mailed to the contractor by certified mail, return receipt requested.

(2) Since the Board's jurisdiction of an appeal depends upon contractor's mailing or otherwise furnishing a notice of appeal within 30 days following receipt by the contractor of the final decision, the contracting officer shall preserve proof of the date of contractor's receipt of the final decision and of the date of mailing, furnishing or filing of the notice of appeal. Thus, the contracting officer should preserve the return receipt covering the final decision, and the postmarked envelope in which the notice of appeal was received, and if the notice was furnished in some way other than mailing, the contracting officer should endorse on the document the date of receipt.

(c) *Prohibition of preliminary final decisions.* Contracting officers and their duly authorized representatives are cautioned against the practice of using "preliminary final decisions," when the proper course is a final decision by the contracting officer. "Preliminary final decisions" generally act in favor of the contractor and give him valuable time in which to study the Government position and to develop rebuttals. A final decision by the contracting officer obligates the contractor to decide within 30 days whether he will appeal. This is the prudent and prompt method of disposal of claims and potential disputes. Final decisions may be made only by authorized contracting officers; other personnel, unless expressly authorized, may not increase or decrease the contractual obligations of the contractor or of the Government.

(d) *Use of Interior Board of Contract Appeals.* Pursuant to an interagency

agreement (EPA-IAG-0002(R)) between the EPA and the Department of the Interior Board of Contract Appeals (IBCA), the IBCA will hear appeals from final decisions of EPA contracting officers issued pursuant to the disputes clause in EPA contracts. The rules and regulations of the IBCA appear in 43 CFR Part 4.

(e) *Action upon receipt of notice of appeal.* (1) When a notice of appeal in any form has been received by the contracting officer, he shall endorse thereon the date of mailing (or the date of receipt if the notice was otherwise conveyed) and within 5 days shall forward said notice of appeal to the IBCA by certified mail. The notice will be accompanied by a letter of transmittal stating the financial codes to be used by the Department of the Interior in billing EPA for services of the IBCA. At the same time, he shall telephonically notify the Assistant General Counsel, Grants and Procurement, that the appeal has been received so that Government counsel may be appointed.

(2) Notice of appeal, whether filed within the time prescribed by the "Disputes" clause or not, will be submitted to the IBCA. The contracting officer will forward promptly every notice of appeal to IBCA even if the intention to appeal is only vaguely or indirectly expressed, and regardless of the form of the notice, or of the method by which the notice was furnished to the contracting officer.

(3) Copies of the notice of appeal will be sent simultaneously to the Contracts Policy and Review Branch, Contracts Management Division and to the Assistant General Counsel, Grants and Procurement.

(f) *Duties of the contracting officer—appeal file.* (1) Following receipt of a notice of appeal, or advice that an appeal has been filed, the contracting officer shall promptly compile the appeal file (copies of all documents pertinent to the appeal), and three duplicate appeal files. The file shall include the following:

(i) The findings of fact and the decision from which the appeal is taken, and the letter or letters or other documents of claim in response to which the decision was issued;

(ii) The contract, and pertinent plans, specifications, amendments, and change orders;

(iii) Correspondence between the parties and other data pertinent to the appeal;

(iv) Transcripts of any testimony taken during the course of proceedings and affidavits, or statements of any witnesses on the matter in dispute made prior to the filing of the notice of appeal with the Board;

(v) Such additional information as may be considered material.

(2) In addition to the above, the contracting officer will prepare an index listing each document included in the file submitted to the IBCA, and place copies of such index in the submission and duplicate files.

(3) Contracting Officers, in making the submission, may not submit original documents which are a part of the official contract file. Copies of the pertinent documents will be submitted.

(4) Within 15 days of receipt or advice of a notice of appeal the official and two duplicate files will be forwarded through the Contracts Management Division to the Assistant General Counsel, Grants and Procurement, who will review the file and will forward the official appeal file to the IBCA within the 35-day time limitation set forth in 43 CFR 4.103(b). One duplicate file will be retained by the contracting officer, one by the Contracts Management Division, and one by the Assistant General Counsel.

(5) If for any reason the contracting officer anticipates that he cannot make a timely submission, he will immediately advise the Assistant General Counsel, Grants and Procurement by telephone of the extent of the anticipated delay and the reasons therefor. However, every effort will be exerted to make timely submissions.

(6) At the time of transmittal of the appeal file to the Board, the Assistant General Counsel, Grants and Procurement, shall notify the appellant of the transmittal, provide him with a listing of its contents, and afford him an opportunity to examine the file at the office of the contracting officer, at the office of the IBCA, or at some other suitable EPA office, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the contents, and furnishing or suggesting any additional documentation deemed pertinent to the appeal. With his transmittal to the IBCA, the Assistant General Counsel, Grants and Procurement, shall certify that the appellant has been provided with the above-described listing.

(g) *Relations with Government counsel.* Contracting officers are reminded that they must cooperate fully with the Government Counsel assigned to handle the case before the Board. The Government Counsel is the contracting officer's lawyer. It is especially important to advise Counsel of all pertinent evidence regardless of the effect it may have on the Government's case. No trial lawyer can be very effective if he learns of an embarrassing fact from his adversary during the hearing before the Board.

(h) *Implementation—Adverse board decisions.* Pursuant to Comptroller General Decision B-125096, September 9, 1963 (43 Comp. Gen. 231), contract modifications or releases given by the Government resulting from contract appeal board decisions adverse to the Government's position shall include the following provision:

"Provided, however, That this instrument is not binding if the decision of the Interior Board of Contract Appeals, on which it is based, is later found to be in violation of the standards set forth in the Wunderlich Act (41 U.S.C. 321)."

[FR Doc. 71-15953 Filed 11-1-71; 8:53 am]

Title 45—PUBLIC WELFARE

Chapter VIII—Civil Service Commission

PART 801—VOTING RIGHTS PROGRAM

Appendix A; Mississippi

Appendix A to Part 801 is amended as set out below to show, under the heading "Dates, Times, and Places for Filing," one additional place for filing in Mississippi:

MISSISSIPPI

County; Place for filing; Beginning date

Yazoo; Yazoo City, 100 South Main Street; November 2, 1971.

(Secs. 7 and 9 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; Public Law 89-110)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

[SEAL] JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to
the Commissioners.

[FR Doc. 71-16039 Filed 11-1-71; 9:53 am]

Title 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

[Docket No. 18632; FCC 71-1044]

STATIONS OF THE MARITIME SERVICES IN ALASKA

Report and Order

In the matter of amendment of Parts 81 and 83 and the deletion of Part 85 to establish for the State of Alaska a schedule of dates, technical standards, frequencies and other requirements for the use of radiotelephony, radiotelegraphy and single sideband emissions on frequencies below 4,000 kHz, for the maritime services in Alaska, and below 12,000 kHz for Alaska-public fixed stations, and to make other incidental rule changes.

1. A notice of proposed rule making in the above-captioned matter was released on August 25, 1969, and was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 30, 1969 (34 F.R. 13929). By its Order released September 26, 1969, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on October 2, 1969 (34 F.R. 15366), the Commission granted an extension of time in which to file comments. By its Order released October 30, 1969, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on November 5, 1969 (34 F.R. 17916), the Commission granted a further extension of time in which to file comments. The dates for filing comments and replies have passed.

2. Comments were filed by: Alaska State Federation of Fishermen's Associations (AFFA), American Institute of Merchant Shipping (AIMS), Association of Pacific Fisheries, Inc. (APF), Central Committee on Communication

Facilities of the American Petroleum Institute (API), Collins Radio Co. (Collins), Foss Launch & Tug Co. (Foss), National Marine Electronics Association, Inc. (NMEA), New England Fish Co. (NEFC), Northern Radio Co. (NRC), Northern Pacific Marine Radio Council, Inc. (NPMRC), Northwest Instrument Co. (NIC), Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc. (PPS), Raytheon Co. (Raytheon), RCA Alaska Communications, Inc. (RCA), Service Electric Co., Inc. (SECO), Tug Communications, Inc. (TUG), and United States Power Squadrons (USPS).

3. The Commission initiated three dockets (Nos. 18307, 18632, and 18633) regarding schedule of dates, technical standards, frequencies and other requirements for the use of single sideband (SSB) radiotelephony on frequencies below 4000 kHz in the Maritime Services. The reason for three separate dockets was merely recognition of possible regional differences in maritime operational requirements. Docket No. 18307 pertained to the 48 contiguous States plus Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the island territories. Docket No. 18633 pertained to the Great Lakes and Docket No. 18632, the instant proceeding, pertained to the Alaska area. The first report and order in Docket No. 18307, released June 16, 1969, and in Docket No. 18633, released June 28, 1971, 36 F.R. 12502, finalized for those areas all aspects of the transition to SSB on frequencies below 4000 kHz, except that the matter of specific frequency allotments within those areas was left to a further report and order. Thus, except for specific frequency allotments as mentioned above, there remains only the matter of finalization of the instant proceeding for the Alaska area, which includes as set forth in the notice of proposed rule making, incorporation of Part 85 into Parts 81 and 83.

4. With regard to rules for the Alaska area, the Commission, in its notice of proposed rule making, expressed its intent and desire to bring the rules applicable to Alaska into accord with rules for the other 49 States. The Commission also stated:

Inclusion of Alaska in rules applicable to the other 49 States will facilitate Commission administrative functions. Further, as a practical matter, this action will remove divergencies between the rules applicable to Alaska and those applicable to the other 49 States. It is not envisaged that this action will impose unique hardship upon Commission licensees in Alaska; or, that Alaska will be exempt from programs applicable to the other 49 States.

Further in that regard, it will be noted that the Commission, in considering the comments filed for the Great Lakes area (Docket No. 18632), found no compelling basis for treating the Great Lakes in a manner different from that of the 49 States, Puerto Rico and the island territories (first report and order, Docket No. 18307). Specifically, in its first report and order, Docket No. 18633, the Commission concluded that the decisions set forth in the first report and order, Docket No. 18307, should be and are applicable to the Great Lakes area.

5. In accordance with its expressed intent and desire to bring the rules applicable to the maritime services in Alaska into accord with rules for the other 49 States, the Commission has given particular attention to the comments filed in this docket to determine if there is a compelling basis for treatment of the State of Alaska in a manner different from the other 49 States. This will not include the Alaska-public fixed service, which is available only in Alaska, since that service falls under the fixed service and not the maritime services.

6. In their comments AIMS, API, and Collins support the Commission's proposal to merge Part 85 into Parts 81 and 83. The remaining commenters offer no response to this proposal. The Commission is, therefore, adopting this proposal and, in the attached appendix, has made Parts 81 and 83 applicable to Alaska, has transferred, where appropriate, various provisions from Part 85 to Parts 81 and 83, and has deleted Part 85. The Alaska-public fixed service has been included in the revised rules as a separate subpart in Part 81 to facilitate Commission administration and in order to continue the long-standing association of that service with the maritime services in Alaska. The title of Part 81 has been amended to permit inclusion of the Alaska-public fixed service in that part.

REQUIRED FITTING OF VHF

7. With regard to ship stations, the Commission proposed that vessels be fitted with VHF as follows:

- After January 1, 1971, new installations aboard ship stations will be authorized use of SSB only when such ship stations are equipped also with VHF; and
- After January 1, 1977, use of radiotelephony on frequencies below 4,000 kHz would be limited to SSB and will be available only to vessels which are equipped also with VHF.

In lieu of the date of January 1, 1971, appearing in (a), above, the Commission has adopted the date of January 1, 1972. This is the same date as that adopted for the other 49 States, as set forth in the first report and order in Docket No. 18307. The date of January 1, 1977, appearing in (b) above, is adopted without change.

8. AFFA opposes the Commission's program as it applies to small boat equipment. AFFA points out that VHF is of short range capability and may not be satisfactory where there is intervening terrain between transmitting and receiving stations; that most of these small boats do not usually travel more than 20 miles offshore; and that the requirement to obtain a third class radiotelephone operator license would create a hardship for elderly fishermen and others in a lower educational echelon. The points which AFFA raises are not unique to Alaska. They are applicable also to most if not all of the coastal States, as well as to many of the noncoastal States. Further, the situation described for small boats in Alaska appears to be the same as that for the vastly greater number of

small boats operated in the 48 conterminous States. The operator license requirements for noncompulsory ship stations are set forth in Part 83, section 83.159, and are not affected by this proceeding. A third class radiotelephone license would not be applicable to personnel aboard small boats where the transmitter power employed is 400 watts (peak envelope power) or less. For transmitters of 400 watts (PEP) or less, the restricted radiotelephone operator permit is adequate.

9. NEFC and APF express the view that the fitting of VHF should be voluntary and not mandatory. SECO and NPMRC request that VHF be waived for vessels operating solely in the Alaska area until adequate shore based VHF stations are available. As summarized for AFFA, above, the comments of NEFC, APF, SECO, and NPMRC all point to the short range capabilities of VHF, the adverse effects upon VHF from intervening terrain and, additionally, to the rugged coastal topography and the difficulties associated with providing coverage along all of the Alaska coastline by use of VHF.

10. The basic thrust of the argument advanced by AFFA, NEFC, APF, SECO, and NPMRC is that ship stations should not be required to fit for VHF until adequate shore based VHF stations are available. This argument is as applicable to Maine, Washington, Florida, et al., as it is to Alaska and, therefore, does not serve to point up or warrant treatment of Alaska in a manner different from the other 49 States. It is not responsive to a major objective of the Commission's VHF program. Further, this argument and the comments are silent with regard to a substantial element of the Commission's proposals.

As set forth in the notice of proposed rule making, a major objective of the Commission's program is to effect needed improvements in the maritime radio safety system. Towards that objective, we proposed to decrease congestion on frequencies in the band 2000-2850 kHz by shifting short distance communications to VHF. Removal of short distance communications will reduce congestion in the 2000-2850 kHz band and make the band more useful for vessels communicating over distances beyond the range of VHF. As a part of that program, each coast station authorized to operate in the 2000-2850 kHz band, effective January 1, 1977 is required to provide VHF service where it is not already provided. To be effective, the ship station must be fitted with VHF. If it is not fitted with VHF, the ship station will, as now, use the 2 MHz frequencies for both short and longer distance communication, thus defeating needed improvement of the maritime radio safety system.

11. In their comments the primary concern of AFFA, NEFC, APF, SECO, and NPMRC, is directed to vessels which are currently fitted with radio transmitters employing double sideband emission. Under the Commission's proposal, these vessels will not be required to shift to single sideband or to fit for use of VHF until January 1, 1977. In the view of the Com-

mission, the period prior to January 1, 1977, provides AFFA, NEFC, APF, SECO, NPMRC, and others affected an adequate interval in which to complete preparatory arrangements to fit their vessels for use of VHF. Further, the comments filed in this proceeding set forth no persuasive basis for treatment of Alaska in a manner different from the other 49 States.

12. It is the conclusion of the Commission that the needed improvements to the maritime radio safety system can be realized only if vessels operating in the 2000-2850 kHz band are also fitted for the use of VHF, and that its rules regarding the fitting of VHF should be uniform for all 50 States. The Commission is, therefore, adopting this proposal essentially as proposed,¹ except in regard to the initial date, which is discussed below.

CONVERSION TO SSB—MARINE

13. With regard to ship stations, the Commission proposed conversion from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) in the bands below 4,000 kHz, on the following schedule:

(a) Transmitters employing DSB will continue to be authorized in new or replacement installations until January 1, 1971;

(b) DSB transmitters authorized prior to January 1, 1971, may continue to be employed until January 1, 1977;

(c) New installations aboard ship stations after January 1, 1971, will be authorized use of SSB only; and

(d) The use of DSB emission will not be authorized for use aboard ship stations after January 1, 1977.

In lieu of the date of January 1, 1971, appearing in (a), (b), and (c), above, the Commission has adopted the date of January 1, 1972, which is the same date as that adopted for the other 49 States.

14. NMEA, NIC, and TUG suggest that the same initial dates be used in Dockets Nos. 18271, 18307, 18633, and in the instant proceeding. NMEA and NIC also suggest that the date by which new ship stations are required to install SSB and the proposed date by which coast stations are required to have capability to employ single sideband emissions A3A, A3H, and A3J be moved from January 1, 1971 to January 1, 1972. The Commission agrees with these suggestions and in Dockets Nos. 18271, 18307, and 18633 the same initial dates have been applied as follows: Coast stations are required to have capability to employ A3A, A3H, and A3J emissions on January 1, 1972;² and ship stations installed on or after January 1, 1972, must be capable of op-

¹ The subject of use and required fitting of VHF has been treated in depth by the Commission in a series of rule making proceedings, the first of which was released March 20, 1967. Interested persons are referred to the proceedings in Dockets Nos. 17295, 18240, 18307, and 18633; and to Lake Carriers Association, et al., v. U.S. and Federal Communications Commission (414 F. 2d 567 (1969)).

² Upon proper request, the Commission may grant authority to use DSB equipment until Jan. 1, 1977 (paragraph 10, Report and Order, Doc. No. 18633).

erating SSB. Turning now to the instant proceeding, it appears that in regard to the date after which new installations of ship stations must conform to the SSB requirement, no penalty would be imposed upon users by application of the common initial date of January 1, 1972, and that date is hereby adopted. A similar situation does not exist in regard to the date after which coast stations are required to have the capability to transmit in the A3A, A3H, and A3J modes, and this matter is further discussed below.

15. NMEA and NIC express the view that it is imperative that A3A and A3J channels in the band 2065-2107 kHz be made available and further suggest that the recommendations of RTCM on that subject be followed. NPMRC also expresses the view that these frequencies should be made available and, in addition, suggests (a) they be assigned on a joint coordination basis by both the United States and Canada, and (b) that at least two are needed for intership use. The Commission concurs with these suggestions and, with one exception, has included appropriate provisions in the attached appendix. The exception is with regard to NPMRC's suggestion that these frequencies be assigned on a joint coordination basis by both the United States and Canada. In discussing this matter with Canada, it was agreed that certain of these frequencies would be available for joint use, while others would be reserved for use by the respective governments. The final decision regarding availability of these frequencies is discussed in the Commission's First Report and Order, Docket No. 18307, released June 16, 1970.

16. SECO and NPMRC suggest that for public coast stations which do not assess a tariff (nontariff), which do not handle switched telephone calls (non-switched) and which transmit and receive on the same frequency (simplex), the date for conversion to SSB should be made the same as the date for conversion of ship stations to SSB, that is, January 1, 1977. NPMRC indicates there are approximately 700 radiotelephone stations in Alaska which are included in this classification, and that these stations sorely need relief from the nearly immediate conversion to SSB. NPMRC indicates there is no parallel to this classification of station in the 48 conterminous States.

17. This SECO and NPMRC suggestion has been evaluated in the light of its impact upon the Commission's program for conversion to SSB. Sections 85.205 and 85.264 of Part 85 provide simplex frequencies which, with a few exceptions, are available for use by both public coast and by Alaska-public fixed stations. In transfer from Part 85 to Parts 81 and 83, no substantive changes were made to §§ 85.205 and 85.264 (see §§ 81.710 and 83.372 of the attached appendix). It is apparent, of course, that if the date for conversion to SSB of the nontariff, nonswitched, simplex public coast stations is shifted to January 1, 1977, it will be necessary, also, to shift the date for conversion to SSB of these

Alaska-public fixed stations to January 1, 1977.

18. Although NPMRC mentions that approximately 700 public coast stations fall in the nontariff, nonswitched, simplex classification, accurate information is not available in the Commission records to confirm that figure. The simplified licensing procedure applicable in Alaska permits an applicant to apply for a public coast station, an Alaska-public fixed station, or a combined public coast and Alaska-public fixed station authorization. The Commission's Rules permit the licensee of the combined station to operate in either or both services, however, the rules do not require the licensee to operate in both services. As set forth above, when the operation is under §§ 85.205 or 85.264, the frequencies employed, with a few exceptions, are the same for a public coast station as for an Alaska-public fixed station. In view of this, while our sampling of available records indicates there are approximately 1,000 combined public coast and Alaska-public fixed station authorizations outstanding, we cannot provide a useful statistic as to the number of these stations which operate solely as public coast stations, or solely as Alaska-public fixed stations.

19. Before proceeding further in consideration of the SECO and NPMRC suggestion, it is appropriate to review the procedure applied by the Commission in conversion of the maritime mobile service from DSB to SSB. This procedure was evolved in conjunction with Commission licensees and is highly practical. Briefly, we have fixed a date for coast stations to convert to SSB, which is the same as the date after which all new ship station installations must be SSB, followed by a period during which ship stations may convert to SSB, and terminated by a date on which all equipment must be SSB and after which DSB will not be authorized, thus completing the transition. Since the procedure was developed specifically to meet the particular needs of the service, there are valid reasons for each of the steps. For example, the considerations associated with converting the coast station to SSB are substantially less than with the ship station; the number of coast stations are fewer than the number of ship stations; the coast station is continuously available for conversion and all can be scheduled to convert on a common date. The ship station is not so available and, thus, a period of time must be provided for conversion. As between coast and ship station, the coast station generally has the superior technical capability to communicate, so that by equipping the coast station first, the benefits of SSB can be realized by the ship station immediately upon its conversion to SSB.

20. Returning now to the SECO and NPMRC suggestion, it is apparent that if this suggestion were followed we would lose one of the major benefits which the above procedure provides. Specifically, those ship stations which convert to SSB prior to availability of SSB at the coast stations would be unable to realize the

benefits of improved communications until the coast station had been fitted with SSB. In the case of new ship stations, this would extend over a period of several years. Other ship stations which converted prior to the terminating date would encounter the same situation, but for a lesser period of time.

21. In its essence, the SECO and NPMRC suggestion seeks postponement of the date on which nontariff, non-switched, simplex public coast stations would be required to convert to SSB. SECO and NPMRC do not suggest that these stations should not be required to convert to SSB, but merely that the date by which they be required to convert to SSB be postponed. In considering the objective of the SECO and NPMRC suggestion, versus the loss in improved communications, as discussed above, the Commission is not persuaded that postponement for the period proposed should be adopted. At the same time, the Commission is of the view that the request of SECO and NPMRC for relief from the requirement to immediately convert to SSB is reasonable and should be provided. Accordingly, as set forth in the attached appendix, the date by which public coast stations in Alaska must be fitted for SSB is changed from January

1, 1971, as proposed in the notice of proposed rule making, to January 1, 1974.

22. NEFC calls attention to the dates set forth in the international treaty (Final Acts, World Administrative Radio Conference on marine matters, International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, 1967) and urges that the date for conversion to SSB be set ahead considerably. The discussion and action in the foregoing paragraphs responds to and, in part, complies with the request of NEFC. In other respects, the Commission has clearly set forth the reasons why implementation of SSB in accordance with the latest dates permitted under the international treaty is not in the public interest. Further, the Commission points to the fact that the schedule of dates for conversion to SSB set forth in this and other proceedings is in full accord with the international treaty. In the view of the Commission, the setting ahead of dates for conversion to SSB as requested by NEFC, except as provided herein, would not be in the public interest and, therefore, the request is denied.

23. The key aspects of the program for conversion of ship and coast stations from DSB to SSB are summarized as follows:

SHIP STATIONS OPERATING ON FREQUENCIES BELOW 4 MHz

Description of event	Date
No new authorizations for use of DSB after.....	Jan. 1, 1972
Vessels must be fitted with VHF to be eligible for a new SSB installation after...	Jan. 1, 1972
Lower half SSB channel will be available.....	Jan. 1, 1977
Use of DSB will not be permitted after.....	Jan. 1, 1977

COAST STATIONS OPERATING ON FREQUENCIES BELOW 4 MHz

Description of event	Date
Must be capable of operation with emissions 2.8A3H, 2.8A3A, and 2.8A3J.....	Jan. 1, 1974
No new authorization for use of DSB after.....	Jan. 1, 1972
Lower half SSB channel will be available.....	Jan. 1, 1977
Use of DSB will not be permitted after.....	Jan. 1, 1974
2 MHz will be available only to public coast stations where service is also provided on VHF after.....	Jan. 1, 1977
Except for safety, 2 MHz shall not be used by a public coast station for communication with a vessel which is within VHF service range of that public coast station after.....	Jan. 1, 1977
Regarding 2182 kHz must be capable of:	
Transmitting 6A3 or 2.8A3H until.....	Jan. 1, 1974
Transmitting 2.8A3H after.....	Jan. 1, 1974
Receiving 6A3 or 2.8A3H until.....	Jan. 1, 1977
Receiving 2.8A3H after.....	Jan. 1, 1977

24. API and AIMS recommend alternative wording for proposed § 81.304 (f) (2) (ii), relating to limitations in use of 2 MHz, when vessels are within communication range of VHF, in order to make those limitations less rigid. These limitations were the subject of substantial comment in the proceeding in Docket No. 18307 and, in consequence, changes were made to that proposal which we believe fulfill the intent of the API and AIMS recommendation. The provisions adopted in the final report and order in Docket No. 18307 are set forth in § 81.304(c) (3). In view thereof, no further action on this recommendation is necessary.

25. Collins calls attention to proposed § 81.304(f) (1) (iv) and to the apparent omission of provision for the use of 2182 kHz after January 1, 1971. The text for this proposal as adopted in the first re-

port and order in Docket No. 18307, § 81.304(c) (1) (iv) and (v), provides for the use of 2182 kHz beyond January 1, 1971, and for the indefinite future. In view thereof, no further action on this matter is required.

26. In regard to § 81.104(c) (1), amended by the first report and order in Docket No. 18307, our licensees have informally called attention to an inadvertent ambiguity in that section which implies that coast stations are required to provide DSB (6A3) capability after January 1, 1977. A similar ambiguity may be construed in regard to § 83.106(a). It was our clear intent and we so proposed that DSB capability not be required after January 1, 1977. Appropriate amendments to these sections are included in the attached appendix to remove this ambiguity.

TECHNICAL STANDARDS—MARINE SSB

27. The matter of technical standards for single sideband in the maritime services has been treated in depth in the proceedings in Dockets Nos. 18271, 18307, and 18633. The comments filed in this proceeding by Collins, NMEA, NIC, and TUG in regard to these standards have been carefully examined to determine if the technical standards adopted in the above mentioned proceedings should be amended. Collins' proposals with regard to power, authorized bandwidth and frequency tolerance are essentially the same as were submitted and treated in Dockets Nos. 18307 and/or 18633. NMEA, NIC, and TUG endorsed the technical standards which were filed by RTCM. The technical standards recommended by RTCM were treated in Docket No. 18307.

28. RCA states that the transmitters which they took over from ACS and which are installed at maritime and Alaska-public fixed stations employ a power of 1 kw. and suggests, as set forth in the notice of proposed rule making, that this power be continued in the rules. This has been done. RCA suggests that conversion to SSB of existing transmitters be delayed until January 1, 1973. This suggestion is in accord with the mandatory shift of public coast stations to SSB on January 1, 1974, as discussed above, and that date is also applicable to transmitters employed at ACS stations. RCA suggests that the transfer to new carrier frequencies, as proposed in section 81.306, be delayed until January 1, 1972. Since the transfer to new carrier frequencies at ACS public coast stations should coincide with the date those stations convert to SSB, the proposed date in proposed section 81.306 has been changed to January 1, 1974. RCA suggests, also, that after January 1, 1971, transmitters have the capability to employ A3H plus A3A or A3J, but should not be required to have both A3A and A3J. This suggestion was considered and rejected in the earlier proceedings, mentioned above. Since no new arguments are submitted to warrant a change in the earlier decision, this suggestion is not adopted.

29. Collins suggests that provision be included in proposed §§ 81.708(a), 83.132, and 83.370 to permit the use of emissions F1, A7J, and A9J. The emission designator A7J describes a signal which is amplitude modulated, suppressed carrier, multichannel voice-frequency telegraphy. Emission designator A9J describes a signal which is amplitude modulated, suppressed carrier, where the type of modulation of the main carrier is not defined. While provision for the use of F1 has been included in § 83.132, use of that emission is limited to the frequencies of § 83.320. Emission F1 is also provided for use on five of the frequencies of proposed § 81.709.

30. As concerns emissions A7J and A9J, it will be noted that Part 85 provides for the use of both radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony on the frequencies of these two sections, although the only form of radiotelegraphy which was used

in past years was manual radiotelegraphy. (ACS-USAF personnel, as well as Collins, have indicated that the use of manual radiotelegraphy has been discontinued.) Manual radiotelegraphy and voice radiotelephony are compatible to the extent that they both require monitoring of the actual transmission by operators, who can suspend operation to avoid interference. Such is not true of the types of transmission typical of emissions A7J and A9J, for example radioteletypewriter, where occupancy of the radio frequency is not routinely determined by the operator before and during transmission. Further, the use of the frequencies of §§ 81.708(a) and 83.370 have, heretofore, been limited to simple systems, generally radiotelephony. Systems employing emissions A7J and A9J are generally sophisticated systems. While there have been no licensee requests to add such systems to the frequencies of these two sections, the Commission is unwilling to specify, on the basis of available information, that these frequencies should not be used for sophisticated systems. On the other hand, the Commission feels it would be premature at this time to open the door for the use of such systems on these frequencies in advance of a demonstrated need for such systems. Accordingly, the suggestion of Collins to add emissions A7J and A9J to §§ 81.708(a) and 83.370 is not adopted.

31. API suggests that the power of public coast telephone stations in Alaska be increased to the value set forth in existing § 81.134(c)(1) and, thus, would be the same as in the 48 conterminous States. In support, API points out that present usage in Alaska is intended to provide a short distance communication system. But, as the resources of Alaska are developed and particularly the petroleum resources, API foresees the need for communication between coast and ship stations over much longer distances, one or two days prior to arrival of large cargo vessels, including both dry cargo and tank vessels. Also, in the absence of reliable and continuous interior communications within Alaska, it becomes necessary to communicate directly with the terminal for which the vessel is bound.

32. In their comments, API discusses the differences between power available at a coast station with double sideband emission and that available with single sideband emission. API expresses the view that during the interval between the time Alaska coast stations shift to single sideband and the time ship stations implement single sideband, the power available at the ship station from single sideband coast stations will be less than that presently available from double sideband coast stations, particularly in the case where the ship station is using a double sideband receiver. Based on this difference, which API estimates to be as much as 10 db, API suggests that the coast stations in Alaska should be permitted to employ levels of power as set forth in existing § 81.134(c)(1).

33. The Commission agrees with the API observation that the communication system which has evolved under former

Part 85 of the rules (herein merged into Parts 81 and 83) is essentially a short range communication system. The frequencies available to the system have been able to accommodate an increasing number of cochannel and adjacent channel assignments solely through the application of restrictions on power. Despite these restrictions and the growth within the system, no stated requirement for longer range (700-1,000 miles) communication has been brought to our attention. While the situation which API anticipates may develop, if and when it does, we would expect prospective applicants to petition for such coast station facilities as are required. The Commission does not see adoption of the proposed rules as a deterrent to grant, at some future date, of Alaska public coast station facilities to meet the needs which API foresees. We are of the view, however, that it is preferable to await the development of this requirement, rather than to attempt to guess the specific nature of that requirement at this time.

34. With regard to the relative power available at a ship station from a coast station employing double sideband versus single sideband emission, this is basically the same argument advanced by Collins and Raytheon in Docket No. 18633, which was considered by the Commission and discussed in paragraph 14 through 16 of the first report and order in that proceeding, released June 28, 1971. Since the substance of this matter was considered in the earlier proceeding, it is not necessary that it be reconsidered here. It is appropriate to note, however, that by fitting the ship station with single sideband receiving equipment, there would be more power at the ship's receiver from a coast station employing single sideband (A3A, A3H, or A3J) than there would be from a coast station employing double sideband emission. Since the vessel operator has the option of fitting his vessel with single sideband, or of installing a single sideband receiver, the Commission is not persuaded that the power available at Alaska public coast stations should be increased to the values set forth in existing § 81.134(c)(1) and that suggestion is, therefore, rejected.

35. API suggests that proposed § 81.134(g), which limits to 265 watts the power of public coast stations, other than ACS public stations, operating in the band 400-525 kHz with emissions A1 and A2, not be adopted. It should be noted that ACS public coast telegraph stations will continue to be authorized use of a maximum power of 1,000 watts; and, also, that the only public coast telegraph stations currently authorized to operate in Alaska are those formerly operated by the ACS. API is concerned that the anticipated upsurge in development of Alaska resources will be accompanied by a significant increase in the number of high seas vessels requiring communication with stations in that State and it sees the proposed rules as inadequate to meet this expanded need for service. While the Commission agrees that requirements not adequately met will have

to be accommodated, it does not agree that the suggested need for extended range service should be met by patching up the Alaskan short-range system. As stated above, the Commission believes it is preferable to await the development of the need, since at that time we would be able to determine what is needed and where it should be located. Accordingly, we reject API's suggestion that § 81.134 (g) not be adopted.

Convert from DSB to SSB.....	Jan. 1, 1971
No new authorizations for the use of DSB after.....	Jan. 1, 1971
Use of DSB will not be permitted after.....	Jan. 1, 1971
Lower half SSB channel will be available:	
For common carrier (ACS) APF service.....	Jan. 1, 1971
For other APF stations, including frequencies shared with maritime mobile.....	Jan. 1, 1977

37. Alaska-public fixed stations operate in the fixed service to provide point-to-point communication and, as with other fixed stations, will from time to time handle messages involving the safety of life or property. This does not mean, however, that the fixed service is a safety service and must be accorded the same considerations as a safety service. While the fixed service is an essential service, particularly where adequate land line facilities are not available, there is no compelling public interest reason why in that service conversion to SSB cannot be effected in a substantially shorter period of time than in a safety service.

38. Turning now to the comments filed in the instant proceeding, SECO and NPMRC express the view that the conversion to SSB by Alaska-public fixed stations should be optional or permissive and not mandatory. NMEA, whose comments are endorsed by NIC, questions the necessity for Alaska-public fixed stations to convert to SSB at this time and suggests that this matter be studied. RCA suggests that Alaska-public fixed stations be permitted to use emissions A3 or A3H until January 1, 1975.

39. In regard to conversion of the Alaska-public fixed stations from DSB to SSB, the international radio regulations, adopted by the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, state:

465 sec. 15. (1) Administrations are urged to discontinue, in the fixed service, the use of double sideband radiotelephone transmissions in the bands below 30 MHz, if possible as from January 1, 1970.

As concerns the Commission's rules, Alaska is the last remaining area where there is substantial use of double sideband radiotelephony on fixed service frequencies. It is necessary, therefore, that the Commission establish schedules for conversion of Alaska-public fixed stations from DSB to SSB at an early date in order to fulfill this treaty obligation.

40. As discussed in paragraphs 17 and 18, above, the frequencies set forth in §§ 85.205 and 85.264, with a few exceptions, are shared by the maritime mobile and Alaska-public fixed stations. Conversion to SSB, as set forth in §§ 81.710 and 83.372, increase the number of frequencies available to both services. On these frequencies, it would be pointless and discriminatory to require the maritime

CONVERSION TO SSB—ALASKA-PUBLIC FIXED

36. The Commission's proposals with regard to conversion of Alaska-public fixed (APF) stations on frequencies in the band 1605-4000 kHz from DSB to SSB is set forth in the notice of proposed rule making in proposed § 81.708, which is paraphrased as follows:

mobile service to convert to SSB and to permit Alaska-public fixed stations to continue to employ DSB on those same frequencies. We believe that a shift from DSB to SSB cannot be effected where the licensee chooses his own time to convert to SSB, which would be the situation if the program was on an optional, permissive, or nonmandatory basis. Termination dates must be imposed for the critical steps if the program is to provide additional frequencies on a scheduled basis. Accordingly, the Commission is adopting a mandatory program for conversion to SSB of Alaska-public fixed stations, as set for in the attached appendix.

41. With regard to the schedule for conversion of Alaska-public fixed stations from DSB to SSB, we have discussed in paragraphs 19 through 21, above, the basis for requiring that public coast and Alaska-public fixed stations, which share common frequencies, cease transmission on DSB on a common date. Since the date of January 1, 1974, is being applied in the case of public coast stations, that date is also being applied to Alaska-public fixed stations which share frequencies with stations in the maritime mobile service, whether on frequencies above or below 4 MHz.

42. With regard to Alaska-public fixed stations providing common carrier services, we know of no compelling reason, and the comments in this proceeding provide none, why, in the public interest these stations should not convert to SSB by the same date which is applicable to public coast stations. It is apparent from inspection of §§ 81.711 and 81.712 that conversion to SSB will substantially increase the number of frequencies which are available for common carrier service. This increase in number of frequencies will, consequently, substantially increase the potential for expansion of service to the public. It is the view of the Commission, therefore, that stations providing common carrier service in Alaska should convert to SSB as soon as practicable, and not later than the earliest date applicable to other Alaska-public fixed stations, that is, by January 1, 1974. Accordingly, as set forth in the attached appendix, the Commission is adopting the date of January 1, 1974, as the date after which use of DSB will not be permitted at Alaska-public fixed stations which share frequencies with

the maritime mobile service, both above and below 4 MHz, as well as those which operate on common carrier frequencies.

43. This leaves only the matter of dates to be applied to Alaska-public fixed stations operating on frequencies which are not contained in the above categories, that is, Alaska-public fixed stations which operate on frequencies which are not shared with the maritime mobile service and which are not available for common carrier service. The frequencies are 3201, 5167.5, and 8070 kHz and, when SSB is implemented, the lower half SSB channel frequencies of 3198, 5164.5, and 8067 kHz. These frequencies are available, under § 87.709, for use in all of the Alaska zones.

44. In connection with the date on which this category of station must convert to SSB, it is necessary to take into account the views expressed by several of the commentators in this proceeding, namely, NPMRC, NMEA, NIC, and SECO, regarding an estimated 200 to 400 stations which, it appears, employ Alaska-public fixed frequencies in a manner different from other users. This category of user is described by the comments of NPMRC, as follows:

There are at least 200, perhaps 400, pure public fixed stations in Alaska, excluding those public fixed stations which also are public coast stations. These pure public fixed stations do not use Maritime Service frequencies. Some communicate with ACS stations and others only among themselves. Primarily, perhaps exclusively, they exist only to provide the only available telecommunications to remote locations. Some are portable. Typically, they are to be found at such places as village schools or stores, logging camps, mines, and occasionally in company business offices in towns or cities to communicate with remote properties.

The Commission said, in paragraph 12 of the docket, that converting the Alaska-public fixed service was based on the understanding that much of the equipment used for public coast communications is also used for Alaska-public fixed communications. Much of it is; but we commend the idea that 200-400 is too large a number of unrelated stations to be enfolded on these grounds. It appears to us, therefore, that conversion to single sideband operation in the public fixed service in Alaska should be made permissive and not mandatory as now proposed. This would permit the public coast stations which also are in the public fixed service to choose at the appropriate time, whether to use the A3H mode for communications with public fixed stations not yet voluntarily converted to DSB, or to retain their DSB transmitters for this purpose. This also would permit such a choice for communicating in the Aviation Service, because much of the public coast equipment also is used in that service.

45. The Commission is not persuaded that these estimated 200-400 stations should be permitted to convert from DSB

* While 1660 kHz (lower half SSB channel is 1657 kHz) also falls in this category, it is available only in Zone 6 and does not aid in solution to the situation hereinafter described. As set forth in § 81.708, 1660 kHz is scheduled for conversion to SSB on January 1, 1974, with 1657 kHz to become available on January 1, 1977.

to SSB on a permissive (nonmandatory) basis, or that these users should be totally exempt from converting to SSB. At the same time, the Commission is sympathetic to the general problem which this category of private or individual user could face in shifting from DSB to SSB, as well as to the impact which cessation of use (for example, on January 1, 1974) of radio would have upon that user. We are, therefore, disposed to the view that a relaxation of the principles set forth herein, in the case of these minority users, would not substantially retard the overall national program. Further, the Commission feels this category of user could be given the maximum practicable length of time in which to convert to SSB, if that relaxation is limited to a few frequencies.

46. As indicated in the proceedings in Dockets 18307, 18633, and in the instant proceeding, the various Commission programs for conversion will be terminated on January 1, 1977, with discontinuance of use of DSB by all stations subject to Parts 81, 83, and 85 of the rules. Thus, it is apparent that the maximum practical relaxation in conversion to SSB which could be accorded these 200-400 stations is January 1, 1977. Based on the foregoing, the Commission is delaying, in regard to the frequencies 3201, 5167.5, and 8070 kHz, the date for conversion to SSB until January 1, 1977. This action will permit these estimated 200-400 users to continue use of DSB until January 1, 1977. On that date these frequencies will cease to be available for use with DSB emission, will convert to SSB, and the lower half SSB channels (3198, 5164.5, and 8067 kHz) will become available for use. As set forth in § 81.709, the frequencies 3201, 5167.5, and 8070 kHz are available to licensees in all Alaska zones and those licensees may employ either DSB or SSB prior to January 1, 1977.

47. For convenient reference, in the following table, we have brought together and have summarized the schedule for conversion to SSB for all categories of users of Alaska-public fixed frequencies. The program complies in part with the suggestion of RCA, but makes no provision for study, as suggested by NMEA and NIC.

Description of event	Date
(1) Alaska-public fixed stations operating on frequencies: Designated for common carrier use; above 4 MHz, not shared with marine, except as set forth in (3) below: Convert from DSB to SSB on or before.....	Jan. 1, 1974
No new authorizations for the use of DSB after.....	Jan. 1, 1972
Lower half SSB channel will be available.....	Jan. 1, 1974
Use of DSB will not be permitted after.....	Jan. 1, 1974
(2) Alaska-public fixed stations operating on frequencies below 4 MHz, shared with maritime: Convert from DSB to SSB on or before.....	Jan. 1, 1974
No new authorizations for the use of DSB after.....	Jan. 1, 1972

Description of event	Date
Lower half SSB channel will be available.....	Jan. 1, 1977
Use of DSB will not be permitted after.....	Jan. 1, 1974
(3) Alaska-public fixed stations operating on frequencies 3201, 5167.5, and 8070 kHz: Convert from DSB to SSB on or before.....	Jan. 1, 1977
No new authorizations for the use of DSB after.....	Jan. 1, 1972
Lower half SSB channel will be available.....	Jan. 1, 1977
Use of DSB will not be permitted after.....	Jan. 1, 1977

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS— ALASKA-PUBLIC FIXED

48. Collins suggestions to include provision for the use of F1, A7J, and A9J in proposed §§ 81.708(a), 83.132, and 83.370, to establish the authorized bandwidth for SSB at 3.2 kHz, to increase the power to 1 kw., and to apply a frequency tolerance of 20 c.p.s. are directed to both the maritime mobile and Alaska-public fixed services. These suggested changes have been treated under the foregoing heading "Technical Standards—Marine SSB." It is believed that further discussion in connection with Alaska-public fixed stations is not required, since many of the transmitters affected will operate in both the maritime mobile and Alaska-public fixed services. Collins suggests, additionally, that proposed § 81.132(a) (1) be amended to include provision for the use of emission A2H. As suggested, emission A2H has been added to § 81.132(a) (1) for the frequency band 160-525 kHz.

49. API suggests, and AIMS concurs, that the use of radiotelephony should be retained on frequencies above 1605 kHz available for public coast and Alaska-public fixed stations, in order to permit the use of radioteletypewriter and record communications. In referring to Part 85, §§ 85.204, 85.205, 85.206, 85.259, and 85.264, it will be noted that some or all of the frequencies listed therein are available for radiotelephony and/or radiotelegraphy. Based on information available at the time of preparation of the notice of proposed rule making, only manual radiotelephony had been used in the distant past and that had long since been discontinued. Accordingly, the Commission proposed to retain radiotelephony and to delete radiotelegraphy from Alaska-public fixed frequencies, as set forth in the proposed sections referenced above.

50. The above suggestion of API/AIMS and that of Collins to provide for the use of F1, A7J, and A9J emissions, discussed above under the section heading "Technical Standards—Marine SSB", are similar in that both call for use of radiotelephony and radiotelegraphy on Alaska-public fixed frequencies. In the view of the Commission, the radiotelegraphy usage which API suggests is, as explained in paragraph 30 of this document, not compatible with the radiotelephony usage. The objective of API/AIMS is, of course, to include provision in the rules which will permit future expanded needs to be satisfied; needs which

they foresee will evolve in the course of development of Alaska's resources. The Commission agrees that such requirement(s) will have to be satisfied, however, we are reluctant to attempt to forecast the nature, extent, and location of those requirements. The Commission knows of no current requirement which has not been satisfied. Also, it believes it would be premature and technically unsound to superimpose a record system on top of the existing radiotelephone system. At the time it is appropriate to provide a record communication system, means must be evolved which will avoid disruption of one system by the other system. For these reasons the Commission is not adopting API's suggestion that radiotelegraphy be retained on the Alaska-public fixed frequencies referred to above. However, as stated above, the rules have been amended to include provision for the use of F1 emission on the five frequencies currently in use between the North Slope and the Anchorage/Valdez area.

51. API suggests that proposed § 81.132(a) (1) be amended to permit coast radiotelegraph stations to use radiotelegraphy on frequencies between 2065 and 27,500 kHz. This has been done.

52. API refers to proposed § 81.307(a) (7) and suggests that the definition and applicability of the term "daytime" be reviewed, as it applies to northern Alaska, since in this area continuous daytime or continuous darkness exists for extended periods. Under these conditions the definition of "day" set forth in § 81.2(j) would not provide useful guidance in regard to the hours during which a frequency could be used, since it relates usage to time, either after or before sunrise. This difficulty is avoided by the procedure specified in proposed § 81.307(a) (7), where the frequency availability is specified on the basis of hours, in local standard time. Since Alaska is in four of the world time zones, "local standard time" for each zone is, moving from east to west, relative to the time at 120° W., 135° W., 150° W., and 165° W. The use of "local standard time" serves also to provide distinction between that time and "daylight saving time." We have reviewed the proposed sections of the notice of proposed rule making and are unable to locate any instance where the term "day" or "daytime" has been employed. Also, in preparing the attached appendix, an effort has been made to avoid use of either of these two terms relative to frequency usage in Alaska.

53. API suggests that the maximum power permitted on the frequencies 5167.5 and 8070 kHz be raised from 150 watts PEP to 1 kw. PEP, so that the permitted power would be the same as for frequencies between 4 and 12 MHz set forth in proposed § 81.709. In proposed § 81.709 the only frequencies on which a power of 1 kw. PEP may be employed are those bearing footnote (1), which may be used with emission F1. The remainder of the frequencies are limited to 150 watts PEP. As discussed above, the Commission is not in this proceeding raising

the level of power which may be used on Alaska-public fixed frequencies. Accordingly, this suggestion of API is not being adopted.

54. RCA suggests that footnotes 1 and 2 of proposed § 81.131(b) be amended to make the given frequency tolerance effective from the date of installation, rather than from the date of authorization as proposed. From an administrative point of view, it is necessary that the Commission and the licensee have a common reference date. The date of authorization is known to both the Commission and to the licensee. On the other hand, the date of installation is known only to the licensee. While the effective date of the station authorization could be made contingent upon receipt of notification from the licensee that the transmitter had been installed, this procedure would be unnecessarily complicated and unwieldy and, therefore, is not being adopted.

55. In regard to proposed § 81.137, which requires that transmitters be type accepted, RCA points out that in taking over the public coast and Alaska-public fixed facilities from the ACS-USAF, the SSB transmitters in use prior to their takeover were of a type which were not type accepted by the Commission. RCA suggests that since it is necessary for them to continue to use these SSB transmitters, that appropriate exception be included as concerns type acceptance. In that regard, it is appropriate to refer to the Commission's memorandum opinion and order in regarding applications of RCA Alaska Communications, Inc. (FCC Mimeo 43905), released March 24, 1970, in particular to paragraphs 21 and 22, from which the following is excerpted:

21. RCAA has requested in connection with a number of its radio applications waiver of various Commission rules relating to frequency usage, type of equipment, and other operational requirements. Most of these waiver requests are necessitated by equipment which was originally installed by ACS to operate in the Government portion of the radio spectrum. In general, we think such requests do not raise any major policy questions and can be resolved at the bureau level. However, we believe it is desirable to comment on several of the requested waivers at this time.

22. In connection with its applications for public coast and Alaska-public fixed stations RCAA has requested waivers of certain rules which will enable them to use the equipment which is to be acquired from ACS. First, measurement data has not been submitted showing the performance of the single-sideband radiotelephone transmitters. Accordingly, the transmitters are not type accepted as required by §§ 81.137¹² and 85.156 of the rules. The second waiver request is for use of power in excess of that specified in § 85.153 of the rules. We are convinced that the orderly change to non-Government operation requires use of the ACS equipment. Accordingly, §§ 81.137 and 85.153 and 85.156 will be waived in regard to transmitters used by ACS in the public coast and Alaska-public fixed stations and acquired by RCAA for use in the same stations. RCAA will be expected to comply with the rules with respect to any other

transmitters acquired for use in these stations * * *

Returning now to RCA's suggestion, the Commission has made provision to resolve waiver requests concerning the former ACS-USAF SSB equipment at the Bureau level, which action is deemed to be adequate and, therefore, no further action is required. Also, as stated in the above reference memorandum opinion and order, the Commission expects RCA to comply with the rules in regard to any other transmitters acquired.

ADDITIONAL FREQUENCIES—ALASKA-PUBLIC FIXED

56. API, with AIMS concurrence, and Collins recommend that the number of frequencies above 4 MHz available to Alaska-public fixed stations be increased. Collins suggests that the number be doubled. API and Collins base their view that additional point-to-point frequencies will be required on anticipated industrial growth resulting from development of Alaska resources. API relates this growth, in part, to development of Alaska petroleum resources. Both API and Collins take into account the limited number of common carrier landline (or microwave) point-to-point communication facilities and the need to bridge the gap, at least on an interim basis pending availability of such facilities, by use of high frequency (HF) facilities. As mentioned above, the Commission does not see adoption of the proposed rules as an obstacle to, at a later date, increasing the number of frequencies available above 4 MHz for Alaska-public fixed stations. An increase in the number of such frequencies at this time would have to be based, largely, on guesswork as to where the need will be, as well as the megahertz order of frequencies which should be provided. Also, if we consider the uncertainties of ionospheric propagation in the Alaska area, it may develop that where a high degree of circuit continuity is required, the need for increased communications could turn to medium, low, or microwave frequencies, instead of to high frequencies. On the other hand, by waiting until the requirement has developed, we will be able to provide for the specific need. In view of this, the Commission is not increasing the number of frequencies available for Alaska-public fixed stations, except as are derived from implementation of SSB.

57. API advises there is a need to make the Alaska-public fixed frequencies between 4 and 12 MHz which are currently available for use between Alaska zones 3 and 6, also available for use between Alaska zones 2 and 6. This has been done.

58. RCA suggests that the frequency 2052.5 kHz be added to proposed § 81.132 (a) (1) as available for use with A1 emission. This has been done.

APPLICATIONS: OPERATORS AND PROCEDURES

59. API, AIMS, and Collins suggest that proposed §§ 81.40(c) (1) and (c) (3) and 81.68(d) be amended to delete the requirement for construction permits. This has been done.

60. Collins and RCA suggest that proposed § 81.24(e) be amended to delete the requirement that applications and renewal applications be sent to Seattle, Wash., and to provide that, as with the other 49 States, they be sent to Washington, D.C. This has been done.

61. RCA suggests that footnote 1 to proposed §§ 81.74 and 81.75 be amended to delete the requirement to notify ACS. This has been done.

62. In regard to proposed §§ 81.9(c) and 81.179(f), RCA calls attention to their takeover of the Alaska Communication System (ACS) and requests that the rules be amended to reflect this situation. Further, in regard to proposed § 81.179(a), RCA suggests that where ACS appears it be followed with the phrase "or its successors". We agree with the substance of RCA's suggestions. The rules have been amended to delete the definition of "ACS" and all references to ACS. Where applicable, the reference to "ACS" has been replaced by "common carrier", and the definition of common carrier amended to bring it into accord with other common carrier rules.

63. In regard to proposed §§ 81.711 and 81.712, RCA suggests that the distinction between ACS common carrier fixed stations and Alaska-public fixed stations is inappropriate, since RCA has taken over the ACS facilities. As concerns one part of this suggestion we agree that with their takeover of the ACS-USAF Alaska-public fixed stations it is not appropriate to continue the reference to the ACS-USAF in these and other sections and we have, therefore, changed that reference. As concerns the other part of RCA's suggestion that the distinction between Alaska-public fixed stations now operated by RCA and the Alaska-public fixed stations operated by others which communicate with the RCA stations, there is a basic difference between these two types of stations which, in the view of the Commission, makes it appropriate to continue the distinction. The difference is (a) that the RCA stations function as true common carrier facilities, that is, a charge is assessed for the handling of traffic, whereas the other (non-RCA) stations do not assess a charge; and (b) the RCA stations operate on a duplex basis on frequencies which are separate or different from those used by the non-RCA stations and the non-RCA stations, when working each other, operate on a simplex basis on common frequencies. In view of these considerations, the Commission is continuing the distinction between Alaska-public fixed stations operated by RCA and those operated by others in Alaska, as set forth in proposed §§ 81.711 and 81.712.

64. RCA calls attention, in proposed § 81.711, limitation (1) below the table, to an incorrect reference to § 81.308, which should be to § 81.306. This change has been made.

FREQUENCY-CHANGE TIME OF TRANSMITTERS

65. In the comments, API, with AIMS concurrence, and Collins suggest that paragraphs (f) and (g) of § 81.106 be

¹² By cross reference, this section is applicable to coast stations in Alaska.

amended. These paragraphs specify the maximum time permitted multichannel transmitters, when used at coast stations, to change from one to other frequencies under various conditions which are set forth in those paragraphs. API suggests the time be extended beyond 5 seconds. Collins suggests the time be changed to approximately 15 seconds. The provisions of paragraphs (f) and (g) of § 81.106 were adopted (as § 7.106 (f) and (g)) in the proceeding in Docket No. 9797, effective July 23, 1951, and, as specified therein, were applicable to coast station transmitters effective on and after January 1, 1953. There has been no change of substance in these provisions since adoption in 1951.

66. From an operating or service point of view, it is the view of the Commission that the shorter time specified in § 81.106 (f) and (g) will, overall, result in a better service than the longer period of time suggested by API and Collins. The shorter period will reduce the time required to reestablish communications when shifting from one to another operating radio channel, will reduce the total time necessary to complete a communication and, thus, will result in a reduction of channel occupancy time. Further, receivers are currently available for use in the maritime services which permit the operator to shift from one to another operating radio channel in substantially less than 5 seconds. Since the maritime service is based on shared usage of available radio channels, channel occupancy by any one user must be reduced to a minimum. Thus, any trend with regard to multichannel transmitter frequency change time should be towards a time less than 5 seconds and not, as suggested by API and Collins, to a time which is greater than 5 seconds. Accordingly, the Commission is not adopting the suggestion that the frequency change time be increased beyond 5 seconds.

67. RCA calls attention to proposed § 81.301(b) and points out that at locations where the VHF and 2 MHz public coast stations are operated by separate licensees, there would be more than one public coast station. RCA suggests § 81.301(b) be amended to include provision for this situation. This has been done.

68. Changes have been made to the frequency tables and associated footnotes in the following sections in order to provide for the merging of Part 85 into Parts 81 and 83; to delete frequencies and footnotes which are no longer available or applicable; to delete dates which have passed; to effect needed editorial revisions; or to include applicable decisions discussed in the foregoing pages:

Part 81

81.206	81.361	81.711
81.304	81.708	81.712
81.306	81.709	81.713
81.308	81.710	

Part 83

83.351	83.358	83.371
83.354	83.360	83.372
83.355	83.370	

69. An application for modification of license where required to comply with any rule amendments adopted herein may be submitted without a fee.

70. Accordingly, it is ordered, That, pursuant to the authority contained in section 303 (c), (f), (g), and (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, Parts 81 and 83 of the Commission's rules are amended effective December 1, 1971, as set forth below.

71. It is further ordered, That Part 85 of the Commission's rules is deleted.

72. It is further ordered, That the proceeding in Docket No. 18632 is terminated.

(Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303)

Adopted: October 14, 1971.

Released: October 26, 1971.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,⁴

[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,
Secretary.

PART 81—STATIONS ON LAND IN THE MARITIME SERVICES AND ALASKA-PUBLIC FIXED STATIONS

A. Part 81, Stations on Land in the Maritime Services, is amended as follows:

1. The title of Part 81 is amended as set forth above and the headnotes of the sections listed have either been amended or added new to read as follows:

Sec.	Alaska-public fixed.
81.195	Alternate transmission on the same frequency in the Alaska area.
81.306	Frequencies available below 27.5 MHz.
81.307	Frequencies available in all zones of the Alaska area.
81.308	Frequencies available in one or more zones of the Alaska area.
81.361	Frequencies available.

Subpart Q—Alaska-Public Fixed Stations

81.701	Priority of distress and other signals.
81.702	Hours of service of Alaska-public fixed stations.
81.703	Documents required for Alaska-public fixed stations.
81.704	Alaska-public fixed station records.
81.705	Cooperative use of frequency assignments.
81.706	[Reserved]
81.707	Alternate transmission on the same radio channel.
81.708	Frequencies available.
81.709	Frequencies available in all zones of the Alaska area.
81.710	Frequencies available in one or more zones of the Alaska area.
81.711	Frequencies for communication with common carrier fixed stations.
81.712	Frequencies available to common carrier fixed stations.
81.713	Pairing of common carrier and Alaska-public fixed frequencies.
81.714	Use of U.S. Government frequencies.

2. A new § 81.9 is added to read as follows:

⁴ Commissioner Johnson concurring in the result; Commissioner Reid not participating.

§ 81.9 Alaska-public fixed.

(a) *Alaska area.* For the purpose of frequency assignments to radio services and stations governed by this part, the Alaska area is defined as follows:

The area bounded by a line extending due west—from the end of the southernmost boundary line between Canada and the mainland of southeastern Alaska—to 131° west longitude, thence due south to 54°30' north latitude, thence due west to 142° west longitude, thence due south to 50° north latitude, thence due west to 165° west longitude, thence due south to 47° north latitude, thence due west to the boundary line between Regions 2 and 3 (as this line is defined by the Geneva Radio Regulations, 1959), thence generally northward along this boundary line to 80° north latitude, thence due east to 135° west longitude, thence due south to 70° north latitude, thence due west to 140° west longitude, thence generally southwest to the northern end of the boundary line between the mainland of northern Alaska and Canada, thence following the boundary line between Alaska and Canada to the southernmost point of this line in southeastern Alaska.

NOTE: Reference hereafter in this part to the "Alaska area" includes all of the "Zones" defined in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Alaska zones.* For the same purpose expressed in paragraph (a) of this section, the Alaska area is subdivided into six zones, defined as follows:

Zone 1. That portion of the Alaska area east of 142° west longitude and south of 61° north latitude.

Zone 2. That portion of the Alaska area bounded on the east by a line south of 61° north latitude which coincides with 142° west longitude, and by a line north of 61° north latitude which coincides with the boundary line between Alaska and Canada, and by a line coinciding with 61° north latitude which joins those two lines; and bounded on the west by a line south of 62° north latitude which coincides with 149° west longitude, thence running due south to 60°30' north latitude, thence due west to 150° west longitude, thence due south to the southern limit of the Alaska area, and bounded on the north by a line coinciding with 62° north latitude.

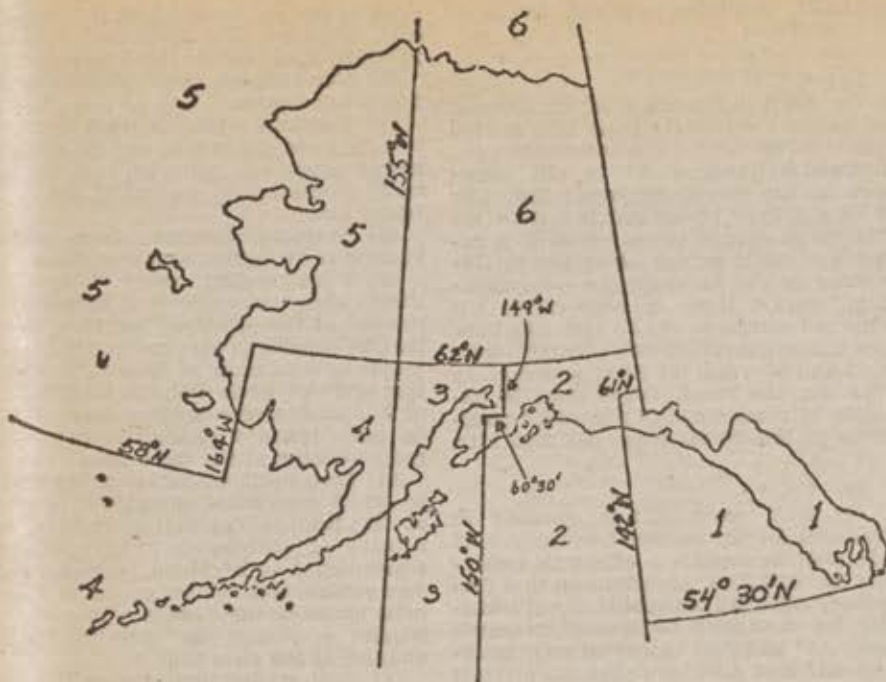
Zone 3. That portion of the Alaska area bounded on the north by a line which coincides with 62° north latitude and extends eastward from 155° west longitude to 149° west longitude, thence due south to 60°30' north latitude, thence due west to 150° west longitude, thence due south to the southern limit of the Alaska area, thence westward to 155° west longitude, thence due north to 62° north latitude.

Zone 4. That portion of the Alaska area west of 155° west longitude which is bounded on the north by a line coinciding with 62° north latitude extending due west to 164° west longitude, thence bounded on the west by a line coinciding with 164° west longitude extending due south to 58° north latitude, thence bounded on the north by a line coinciding with 58° north latitude extending due west to the western boundary of the Alaska area.

Zone 5. That portion of the Alaska area west of 155° west longitude which is not included in Zone 4.

Zone 6. That portion of the Alaska area east of 155° west longitude and north of 62° north latitude.

NOTE: The following diagram illustrates the subdivision of Alaska into the six zones.



ALASKA
Frequency Assignment Zones

(c) "Common carrier" or "carrier". Any person engaged in rendering communications service for hire to the public pursuant to authorization by the State and/or Federal Communications Commission.

(d) *Alaska-public fixed station.* A fixed station in Alaska, which is open to public correspondence and is licensed by the Commission for radiocommunication between specified fixed points in Alaska exclusively.

(e) *Point of communication.* This term, when applied to an Alaska-public fixed station, means a specified fixed station or specified geographic location with which such station is authorized to communicate.

3. Section 81.24 is amended to read as follows:

§ 81.24 Application precedent to authorization.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in §§ 81.26 and 81.41, no authorization will be granted for use or operation of any radio station on land in any service governed by this part, nor for any change in station control, facilities, services, equipment, or antenna, unless formal written application therefor in proper form first is filed with the Commission.

(b) Standard forms are prescribed herein for use in connection with the majority of applications submitted for Commission consideration. These forms may be obtained without cost from the Commission at Washington, D.C. 20554, or from any of its field offices.

(c) Except as otherwise permitted by this part, a separate application shall be

filed in respect to each station and service subject to this part.

(d) Except as otherwise provided by this section, each application for radio station authorization, and all correspondence relating thereto, shall be submitted in duplicate (unless otherwise specified in a particular case or with respect to a particular form) to the Commission's main office in Washington, D.C.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in §§ 81.32 and 81.41, an application should be filed at least 60 days prior to the date on which it is desired that the requested authorization be granted by the Commission in order that action thereon may be taken by that date.

(f) The application shall be specific and complete with regard to the information required in the application form, or otherwise specifically requested by the Commission.

(g) An application by a corporation for a radio station authorization for an Alaska-public fixed station or a public coast station in the Alaska area proposing to establish common carrier radio facilities must (unless previously filed with the Commission) be accompanied by a copy of the applicant's charter, acts of incorporation, or articles of incorporation certified by the Secretary of the State of the place of incorporation, or certified otherwise by an appropriate public official.

4. In § 81.40, new paragraphs (c) and (d) are added to read as follows:

§ 81.40 One application for plurality of stations.

(c) In addition to the provisions of paragraphs (a) (3) and (4) and (b) of

this section, one application may be submitted by the same applicant to cover an Alaska-public fixed station and a public coast station at the same location in the Alaska area in the following categories:

- (1) Application for license;
 - (2) Application for modification of license when the desired modification will apply similarly to both classes of station;
 - (3) Application for renewal of license.
- (d) The provisions of paragraph (c) of this section shall apply on condition that the respective fixed and coast stations covered by each application are clearly identified therein and all of the required information in respect to each class of station is included in the application.

5. In § 81.68, new paragraphs (d) and (e) are added to read as follows:

§ 81.68 One authorization for plurality of stations.

(d) Unless otherwise determined by the Commission, one station license may be issued to authorize the use and operation of an Alaska-public fixed station and a public coast station in the Alaska area when:

- (1) The licensee or permittee of each class of station is the same;
- (2) The location of each class of station is identical;
- (3) The conditions which establish and maintain control of each class of station by the permittee or the station licensee are the same.

(e) Whenever a single station authorization is issued in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section, distinction will be shown in each such document as may be necessary in respect to the details of authorization for each service and each class of station except as these may be otherwise established by applicable rules and regulations of the Commission. Unless the station authorization provides otherwise, the same radio transmitting apparatus may be used for both fixed service and maritime mobile service whenever it is capable, by reason of frequency tuning range, technical adjustment, power, frequency stability and emission of being so used.

6. In § 81.74, paragraph (a) is amended by the addition of footnote 1, to read as follows:

§ 81.74 Notice of involuntary discontinuance, reduction, or impairment of service.

(a) If, for any reason beyond the control of the station licensee, the service provided by a public coast station is discontinued, reduced, or impaired for a period exceeding 24 hours, the station licensee shall immediately notify¹ the Commission at Washington, D.C. 20554, and the Commission's engineer in charge of the radio district in which the station is located. In such cases, the licensee shall furnish full particulars as to the reasons for such discontinuance,

¹ In the Alaska area, notification shall be given to the U.S. Coast Guard office in Juneau, Alaska, and to the Commission's engineer in charge at Anchorage, Alaska.

reduction, or impairment of service including a statement as to when normal service is expected to be resumed. In the event such changes in station operation include discontinuance, reduction, or suspension of a watch normally kept on 500 kHz or 2182 kHz, immediate notification¹ thereof shall be given by the station licensee to the nearest district office of the U.S. Coast Guard and to the Commission's engineer in charge of the radio district in which the station is located together with notification of the estimated or known time of resumption of such watch. When normal service is resumed, immediate notification¹ thereof shall be given to the Commission at Washington, D.C. 20554, and to the Commission's engineer in charge of the radio district in which the station is located. When the watch to which reference is made herein is resumed, immediate notification¹ thereof shall be given to the Coast Guard and to the Commission's engineer in charge.

7. Section 81.75 is amended by the addition of footnote 1 to read as follows:

§ 81.75 Notice of voluntary discontinuance, reduction, or impairment of service.

When the service of any station subject to this part (other than a marine-utility station or a shipyard mobile station) is discontinued, reduced or impaired for any reason within the control of the station licensee, immediate notification¹ thereof shall be given to the Commission's engineer in charge of the radio district in which the station is located, together with, in the case of suspension, a statement of the estimated or known time of resumption of normal service. In the case of a public coast station, such notification shall be given as soon as practicable. In respect to any other class of station (except a marine-utility station or a shipyard mobile station) subject to this part, such notification need be made only when the discontinuance, reduction, or impairment of service continues for a period of more than 10 days. In the event any voluntary suspension, reduction, or discontinuance of operation includes discontinuance, reduction, or suspension of a watch normally kept by any coast station on 500 kHz or 2182 kHz, immediate notification¹ thereof shall be given by the station licensee to the nearest district office of the U.S. Coast Guard and to the Commission's engineer in charge of the radio district in which the station is located, together with notification of the estimated or known time of resumption of any such watch that has been suspended.

8. In § 81.104, paragraphs (b) (1) and (c) (1) are amended to read as follows:

¹ In the Alaska area, notification shall be given to the U.S. Coast Guard office in Juneau, Alaska, and to the Commission's engineer in charge at Anchorage, Alaska.

§ 81.104 Facilities required for coast stations.

(b) * * *

(1) Each public coast station licensed to transmit within the band 1605 to 3500 kHz shall be capable of transmitting (and licensed to transmit) A3¹ or A3H² emission on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz with a carrier power not less than the maximum carrier power which it is capable of using on any other carrier frequency in this band for the same emission, except that, in any event, the required carrier power on 2182 kHz need not be more than 100 watts for A3¹ emission and 50 watts for A3H² emission. In addition, the coast station must be capable of receiving A3³ and A3H⁴ emissions on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz.

(c) * * *

(1) Each coast station licensed to transmit on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz shall be capable of efficiently receiving A3¹ and A3H² emissions on that frequency and shall be capable also of transmitting (and shall be licensed to transmit) A3¹ and A3H² emission and receiving A3³ and A3H⁴ emission on at least one other frequency for working with ship stations in the band 2000 to 3500 kHz.

9. Section 81.106 is amended to read as follows:

§ 81.106 Operating controls.

Each coast station, Alaska-public fixed station, or shipyard base station subject to this part shall provide operating controls in accordance with the following:

(a) The transmitting apparatus of stations subject to this part shall be installed and protected so as to be not accessible to other than duly authorized persons.

(b) Except for equipment intended for use only in emergencies and not used for normal communications, operating controls shall be available at the principal operating location of each station and

¹ Use of emission A3 shall be discontinued effective Jan. 1, 1972; Alaska effective Jan. 1, 1974.

² Capability to transmit using emission A3H shall be provided effective Jan. 1, 1972; Alaska effective Jan. 1, 1974.

³ Capability to receive A3 emission shall be provided until Jan. 1, 1977. After Jan. 1, 1977, this requirement may be fulfilled by provision of the capability to receive emission A3H.

⁴ Capability to receive A3H emission shall be provided effective Jan. 1, 1972; Alaska effective Jan. 1, 1974.

⁵ Capability to transmit A3H emission shall be provided during the period Jan. 1, 1972, to Jan. 1, 1977; Alaska during the period Jan. 1, 1974, to Jan. 1, 1977. After Jan. 1, 1977, capability to transmit using emissions A3A and A3J shall be provided.

⁶ Capability to receive A3H emission shall be provided during the period Jan. 1, 1972, to Jan. 1, 1977; Alaska during the period Jan. 1, 1974, to Jan. 1, 1977. After Jan. 1, 1977, capability to receive A3A and A3J emissions shall be provided.

shall be readily accessible to the authorized operator. The operating controls provided shall include those used for:

(1) Commencing and discontinuing normal operation;

(2) Normally changing from each operating radio channel to any other associated operating radio channel in the same characteristic portion of the spectrum; and

(3) Normally changing from transmission to reception, and vice versa.

(c) Each station using telegraphy shall, when an authorized operator is present at the principal operating location, be capable of changeover from telegraph transmission to telegraph reception and vice versa within a total period of 2 seconds under circumstances which do not require a change in operating radio channel at the same time.

(d) Each station using telephony shall, when an authorized operator is present at the principal operating location, be capable of changeover from telephone transmission to telephone reception and vice versa within a total period of 2 seconds under circumstances which do not require a change in operating radio channel at the same time.

(e) Each station shall, during its hours of service and when the authorized operator is present at the principal operating location, be capable of:

(1) Commencing operation within 1 minute after the need to do so occurs;

(2) Discontinuing all emission within 5 seconds after emission is no longer required or after the necessity arises for emission to cease.

(f) Each station using a multichannel installation for telegraphy shall, when the authorized operator is present at the principal operating location, be capable of changing, after the need to do so occurs, from each operating radio channel for telegraphy to any other operating radio channel for telegraphy within the same characteristic portion of the spectrum below 525 kHz within a period of 5 seconds: *Provided, however*, That this requirement need not be met by equipment intended for use only in emergencies and not used for normal communication.

(g) Every coast station using a multichannel installation for radiotelephony shall, when the authorized operator is present at the principal operating location, be capable of changing, after the need to do so occurs, from one operating radio channel for telephony to another operating radio channel for telephony within:

(1) A period of 5 seconds, when changing from the calling channel to a working channel and vice versa within the frequency band 1600 kHz to 4000 kHz; or

(2) A period of 3 seconds, when changing from the calling frequency to a working frequency and vice versa within the band 156 to 162 MHz.

(h) (1) Each coast station authorized to operate on a secondary basis as a shipyard base station, shall, while so operating, comply with the provisions of this section which apply to coast stations using telephony.

(2) Each shipyard mobile station shall comply with the provisions of this section which apply to coast stations using telephony.

10. In § 81.131, paragraphs (b) (2) and (3) are amended by addition of footnotes 1 and 2; a new paragraph (g) is added to read as follows:

§ 81.131 Authorized frequency tolerance.

Frequency ranges	Tolerance—parts in 10 ⁶ unless shown as Hertz (Hz)
(1) From 14 to 515 kHz.....	200
(2) From 1605 to 4000 kHz:	
For A3A, A3H, and A3J emissions.....	20 Hz
For other than A3A, A3H, and A3J emissions.....	150
(3) From 4000 to 27,500 kHz:	
(i) For A3A, A3B, A3H, and A3J emissions.....	20 Hz
(ii) For narrow-band direct-printing telegraph and data transmission systems.....	20 Hz
(iii) For other than (i) and (ii) above.....	15

¹ The tolerance shown in the table is applicable in the Alaska area to all types of transmitters after January 1, 1974, and to new types of transmitters brought into service after January 1, 1971. Types of transmitters authorized in coast stations in the Alaska area prior to January 1, 1971, may continue with a tolerance of 100 parts in 10⁶ until January 1, 1974.

² The tolerance shown in the table is applicable in the Alaska area to all types of transmitters after January 1, 1974, and to new types of transmitters brought into service after January 1, 1971. Types of transmitters authorized in coast stations in the Alaska area prior to January 1, 1971, may continue with a tolerance of 50 parts in 10⁶ until January 1, 1974.

(g) Authorized frequency tolerances for Alaska-public fixed station:

Frequency ranges	Tolerance—parts in 10 ⁶ unless shown as Hertz (Hz)
(1) From 50 to 525 kHz.....	200
(2) From 1605 to 3400 kHz:	
(i) For A3A, A3B, A3H, and A3J emissions.....	20 Hz
(ii) For other than A3A, A3B, A3H, and A3J emissions.....	150
(3) From 4000 to 12,000 kHz:	
(i) For A3A, A3B, A3H, and A3J emissions.....	20 Hz
(ii) For other than A3A, A3B, A3H, and A3J emissions.....	15

¹ The tolerance shown in the tables is applicable to all types of transmitters after January 1, 1974, and to new types of transmitters brought into service after January 1, 1971. Types of transmitters authorized in Alaska-public fixed stations prior to January 1, 1971, may continue with a tolerance of 100 parts in 10⁶ until January 1, 1974.

² For 6A3 emission of the frequencies 3201, 5167.5, and 8070 kHz, a tolerance of 100 parts in 10⁶ is applicable until January 1, 1977.

11. In § 81.132, paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) are amended and a new paragraph (a) (6) is added to read as follows:

§ 81.132 Authorized classes of emission.

(a) * * *	Frequency band	Classes of emission
(1) Coast stations using telegraphy:		
14 to 160 kHz.....	A1.	
160 to 490 kHz.....	A1; A2, or A2H for distress, urgency and safety signals or any communication preceded by one of these signals.	
490 to 525 kHz.....	A1 and A2 or A2H.	
2035 to 27,500 kHz, except Alaska.....	A1.	
(2) Coast stations using radiotelephony:		
(i) For frequencies below 23 MHz in § 81.304(a):		
2182 kHz.....	A3 or A3H as specified in § 81.304 (c) and (d).	
(ii) All other frequencies.....	A3, A3A, A3H, or A3J as specified in § 81.304.	
(6) Alaska-public fixed stations:		
(i) For radiotelegraphy:		
14 to 160 kHz.....	A1.	
400 to 12,000 kHz.....	F1.	
(ii) For telephony:		
1605 to 12,000 kHz.....	A3, A3A, A3H, or A3J as specified in § 81.708.	

12. In § 81.134, paragraph (b) and the introductory text of paragraph (c) are amended, and new paragraphs (g), (h), and (i) are added to read as follows:

§ 81.134 Transmitter power.

(b) Transmitter power for coast stations, except in the Alaska area, using radiotelegraphy on frequencies below 27.5 MHz shall not exceed the following values in kilowatts:

Frequency band (kHz)	Transmitter power (kw.)
14 to 150.....	80
150 to 525.....	40
2035 to 2065.....	6.6
4000 to 7000.....	10
8000 to 9000.....	20
12,000 to 27,500.....	30

(c) The power for coast stations, except in the Alaska area, using radiotelephony below 27.5 MHz shall not exceed the values set forth in this paragraph.

(g) For coast stations in the Alaska area, transmitter power in the bands below 12,000 KHz shall not exceed the indicated values:

Frequency band (kHz)	Class of emission	Transmitter power (watts)
400-525.....	A1 and A2.....	265
1605-12,000.....	A1, A2, A3A, A3H and A3J.	150

¹ When using 2182 kHz for purposes other than distress calls and distress traffic, and urgency and safety signals and messages, the carrier power of limited coast stations shall not exceed 100 watts for A3 emission and 50 watts for A3H emission.

(h) For Alaska-public fixed stations, unless otherwise specified in this Part, transmitter power shall not exceed the indicated value:

Frequency band (kHz)	Class of emission	Transmitter power (watts)
50-200.....	A1.....	1,650
400-525.....	A1 and A2.....	265
1605-12,000.....	A1, A2, A3A, A3H and A3J.	150

¹ Higher power may be authorized where a satisfactory showing of need has been made.

(i) For common carrier fixed and coast stations, transmitter power shall not exceed the indicated value:

Frequency band (kHz)	Class of emission	Transmitter power (watts)
400-525.....	A1 and A2.....	1,000
1605-12,000.....	A3, A3A, A3H, A3J.	1,000

13. In § 81.137, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 81.137 Acceptability of transmitters for licensing.

(a) Each radiotelephone transmitter authorized in a coast station, marine-utility, marine-fixed station, or Alaska-public fixed license (other than transmitters authorized solely for developmental stations) must be type accepted by the Commission. This requirement shall be applicable as follows:

- (1) To transmitters when operating on frequencies above 27.5 MHz;
- (2) To single sideband and independent sideband transmitters when operating on frequencies below 27.5 MHz.

14. A new § 81.195 is added to read as follows:

§ 81.195 Alternate transmission on the same frequency in the Alaska area.

Coast stations within the Alaska area when communicating with ship stations within the bands 1605-2035 kHz and 2107-12,000 kHz shall transmit and receive on the same frequency: *Provided, however,* That this requirement shall not apply when communicating with common carrier coast stations; and provided further, That this requirement is not applicable in an emergency affecting the safety of life or property when, by reason of interference or limitation of equipment, the same frequency cannot be used.

15. In § 81.206(a), the footnotes 1 through 14 are deleted from the table, paragraph (b) (1) is amended, and new paragraphs (d) and (e) are added to read as follows:

§ 81.206 Assignable frequencies.

(a) . . .

Area	90-100 (kHz)	415-525 (kHz)	2 (MHz)	4 (MHz)	6 (MHz)	8 (MHz)	12 (MHz)	16 (MHz)	22 (MHz)
North Atlantic	112.85 124.05 130.35 132.10 134.55 137.00 146.80 147.50	418 436 442 460 472 476 482 512	2036 2040.5 2046.5 2051 2054 2060	4238 4268 4331 4343 4346	6351.5 6376 6414.5 6418 6502 6505.5 6512.5	8302 8314 8586 8610 8630 8658 8686	12745.5 12925.5 12948.0 12961.5 12967.5 13020.0 13024.5 13033.5 13060.5 12885.0	16933.2 16968.8 16973.6 16967.6 17021.6 17063.6 17242.4	22407 2248 22503 22521 22599 22617
Central Atlantic		428 436 512	2063	4346	6454.5	8502	12855.0		
South Atlantic	137.70	434 464 472 488 500 512	2039 2043.5 2051 2057	4250 4252 4255	6389.65 6407.5 6411	8486 8525 8666 8722	12952.5 12970.5 13011.0 13078.5	16918.8 17093.6 17100.8 17170.4 17199.2	22431 22503 22569
North Pacific		482 488 500 512	2058.5 2063	4349	6411	8582 8658	12907.5 12916.5	17007.2	22539
Central Pacific	126.15 147.85	426 436 460 476 500 512	2037.5 2045 2061.5	4247 4274 4338	6348 6365.5 6477.5 6488	8568 8618 8642 8714	12965.5 12968.5 12944.5 13002.0	17016.8 17026.0 17088.8 17184.8	22425 22479 22515 22537
South Pacific		418 464 482 500 512	2049.5 2055.5	4238 4283	6355 6463.5	8590 8606 8642	13033.5 12991 12912 12993 13033.5	17064.8 17088.8 17218.4	22413 22467
Gulf of Mexico	153.0	416 430 434 438 478 484 500 512	2042 2048 2049.5 2052.5 2055.5 2063	4256 4274 4310 4322 4405	6369 6435.5 6446 6495	8473 8550 8570 8666 8714 8722	12704.5 12826.5 12840 13038 13051.5 13078.5	16918.8 17117.6 17170.4 17172.4 17208.8	22431 22467 22569
Great Lakes		482 500 512		4316	6474	8534			
Hawaii		484 500 512	2052.5	4295	6407.5	8542	13029	16978.4	22509
Puerto Rico	153.0	486 500 512	2052.5	4244		8720	13119		

(b)(1) In addition to the specific frequencies listed in paragraphs (a), (d), and (e) of this section, other frequencies within bands between 10 kHz and 27,500 kHz shown in the Commission's table of frequency allocations contained in § 2.106 of this chapter as being allocated for use by coast stations using telegraphy may be assigned to such coast stations: *Provided, however*, That initial authorizations for such frequencies shall be limited to 6 months duration.

(d) Each of the following carrier frequencies, when authorized by station license, may be used by public coast stations, other than common carrier, in all zones of the Alaska area when transmitting by means of telegraphy, in accordance with subpart E of this part, for communication with ship and aircraft stations, and with other public coast stations using telegraphy in the Alaska area:

Frequency (kHz)	Conditions of use
416	Working frequency.
438	Working frequency.
500	Calling and distress frequency.
512	Supplementary calling frequency when 500 kHz is being used for distress communications. Also available as a working frequency, except in those areas where it is in use as a supplementary calling frequency when 500 kHz is being used for distress purposes.

Frequency
(kHz)

2052.5 Calling and working frequency for communication with ship stations when such stations are using telegraphy within the band 2089.5-2092.5 kHz.

(e) Each of the following frequencies is authorized for use by common carrier public coast stations at the location indicated:

Frequency (kHz)	Conditions of use
452	Working frequency—Ketchikan coast station.
472	Working frequency—Juneau coast station.
472	Working frequency—Nome coast station.
500	Calling and distress frequency—coast stations.

16. Section 81.301 is amended to read as follows:

§ 81.301 Supplemental eligibility requirements.

A public coast station may be granted to any person, or State or local government which is subject to the provisions of section 301 of the Communications Act of 1934: *Provided*, That the applicant is legally, financially, and technically qualified to render the proposed service, and the public interest, con-

venience, or necessity would be served by a grant thereof.

17. In § 81.303, the present paragraph is designated (a) and a new paragraph (b) is added to read as follows:

§ 81.303 Duplication of facilities.

(b) Only one public coast station operating on frequencies below 27,500 kHz will be authorized to serve any area whose ship-shore communication needs can be adequately served by a single radio-communication facility. That coast station shall also provide public correspondence service on frequencies in the band 156-162 MHz: *Provided, however*, That this requirement may be waived where VHF service is already provided in waters near the proposed station.

18. Section 81.304 is amended to read as follows:

§ 81.304 Frequencies available.

(a) The following tabulation indicates the frequencies which may be the authorized carrier frequencies for use by public coast stations. For single sideband radiotelephone emission, the assigned frequency will be 1.4 kHz above the authorized carrier frequency. The specific conditions for authorization and use are enumerated in paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section.

Carrier frequency (kHz)	See section	Conditions of use
1619	81.307	29, 43, 45, 48, 50.
1622	81.307	13, 23, 29, 30, 43, 45, 50.
1643	81.308	29, 40, 45, 49.
1646	81.308	13, 23, 29, 30, 33, 35, 37, 42, 49.
1649	81.308	29, 38, 45, 49.
1652	81.308	13, 23, 29, 31, 34, 41, 49.
1705	81.308	29, 30, 40, 45, 49.
1708	81.308	17, 23, 29, 32, 33, 49.
1709	81.308	29, 37, 45, 49.
1712	81.308	13, 23, 29, 30, 34, 41, 49.
2003	81.308	29, 41, 45, 49, 52.
2006	81.308	13, 23, 29, 30, 37, 49, 52.
2115	81.308	29, 38, 45, 49.
2118	81.308	13, 23, 29, 31, 33, 40, 49, 58.
2182	81.191, 81.305	1, 29, 30, 43, 44, 46, 60.
2309	81.306(d)	29, 45, 47.
2312	81.306(d)	13, 23, 29, 47.
2379	81.307	29, 43, 45, 48.
2382	81.307	13, 23, 29, 30, 43, 48, 50.
2397	81.306(d)	29, 45, 47.
2400	81.306(d)	13, 23, 29, 47.
2400	81.306(c)	47.
2419	81.308	29, 37, 45, 49.
2422	81.308	13, 23, 29, 30, 32, 39, 49.
2427	81.308	29, 40, 45, 49.
2430	81.308	13, 23, 29, 31, 33, 34, 8, 41, 49, 59.
2442	81.306(b)	47.
2447	81.308	29, 40, 45, 49.
2450	81.308	13, 23, 29, 32, 33, 35, 39, 42, 49, 53.
2450	81.306(b)	47.
2466	81.306(b)	47.
2479	81.308	29, 39, 45, 49.
2482	81.308	13, 23, 29, 32, 33, 35, 40, 42, 49, 54, 59.
2482	81.306(b)	47.
2482	81.306	47.
2490	81.306(b)	47.
2506	81.308	13, 29, 34, 35, 41, 42, 49, 55.
2506	81.306(a)(b)	47.
2509	81.308	29, 38, 40, 45, 49.
2512	81.308	13, 23, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 39, 49.
2514	81.306(b)	2, 47.
2522	81.306(b)	47.
2530	81.306(a)(b)	47.
2535	81.308	29, 39, 45, 49.
2538	81.308	13, 23, 29, 31, 32, 38, 49.
2538	81.306(b)	47.
2550	81.306(b)	2, 47.
2558	81.306(b)	47.
2565	81.308	29, 40, 45, 49.
2566	81.308	13, 23, 29, 30, 33, 34, 37, 41, 49.
2566	81.306(b)	47.
2572	81.306(b)	47.
2582	81.306(b)	2, 47.
2590	81.306(a)(b)	47.
2598	81.306(b)	47.
2616	81.308	13, 23, 29, 30, 37, 49, 52, 56.
2638	81.306(b)	7, 8, 47.
2738	81.306(c)	7, 47.
2782	81.306(b)	47.
2784	81.306(c)	47.
3258	81.308	29, 41, 45, 49, 57.
3261	81.308	13, 23, 29, 30, 33, 34, 37, 40, 49, 57.
4069.2	81.306(c)	3, 5, 12, 47.
4072.4	81.306(c)	3, 5, 18, 28, 47.
4088.4	81.306(c)	3, 5, 37, 47.
4367.8	81.306(c)	3, 5, 12, 47.
4371.0	81.306(a)(b)(c)	3, 5, 11, 18, 47.
4380.6	81.307	27, 29, 48, 51, 61.
4383.8	81.307	11, 29, 48, 51, 61.
4387.0	81.306(c)	3, 5, 27, 47.
4390.2	81.306(a)(b)	11, 47.
4399.8	81.306(a)(b)	12, 47.
4399.8	81.308	27, 29, 49, 61.
4403.0	81.306(a)(b)	11, 47.
4403.0	81.308	11, 29, 49, 61.
4412.6	81.306(b)	12, 47.
4415.8	81.306(a)(b)	11, 47.
4419.0	81.306(a)	12, 47.
4422.2	81.306(a)	11, 47.
4425.4	81.306(a)	12, 47.
4425.4	81.308	27, 29, 49, 61.
4428.6	81.306(a)	11, 47.
4428.6	81.308	11, 29, 49, 61.
6147.5	81.306(c)	3, 5, 11, 47.
6461.9	81.306(c)	3, 4, 5, 12, 47.
6465.0	81.306(c)	3, 4, 5, 11, 47.
8307.6	81.306(c)	3, 4, 12, 47.
8210.8	81.306(c)	3, 4, 11, 47.
8246.0	81.306(c)	3, 5, 27, 47.
8735.2	81.306(a)	12, 47.
8738.4	81.306(a)	11, 47.
8748.0	81.306(a)	12, 47.
8761.2	81.306(a)	11, 47.

Carrier frequency (kHz)	See section	Conditions of use
2754.4	81.306(a)	12, 47.
8757.6	81.306(a)	11, 47.
8773.6	81.306(a)	12, 47.
8776.8	81.306(a)	11, 47.
8780.0	81.306(c)	3, 5, 27, 47.
8783.2	81.306(b)	11, 47.
8792.8	81.306(a)	12, 47.
8796.0	81.306(a)	11, 47.
12379.0	81.306(c)	3, 5, 27, 47.
13137.0	81.306(a)	12, 47.
13140.5	81.306(a)	11, 47.
13181.0	81.306(a)	12, 47.
13184.5	81.306(a)	11, 47.
13188.0	81.306(c)	3, 5, 27, 47.
13161.5	81.306(a)	11, 47.
13172.0	81.306(a)	12, 47.
13175.5	81.306(a)	11, 47.
16488.0	81.306(c)	3, 5, 27, 47.
17209.0	81.306(a)	12, 47.
17272.5	81.306(a)	11, 47.
17283.0	81.306(c)	3, 5, 27, 47.
17286.5	81.306(a)	11, 47.
17304.0	81.306(a)	12, 47.
17307.5	81.306(a)	11, 47.
17318.0	81.306(a)	12, 47.
17321.5	81.306(a)	11, 47.
22653.5	81.306(a)	12, 47.
22667.0	81.306(a)	12, 47.
22667.0	81.306(a)	11, 47.
22688.5	81.306(a)	12, 47.
22692.0	81.306(a)	11, 47.
156.750	81.304	26.
156.800	81.304	25.
161.800	81.304	22, 24.
161.828	81.304	22, 24.
161.850	81.304	22, 24.
161.875	81.304	22, 24.
161.900	81.304	22.
161.925	81.304	22.
161.950	81.304	22.
161.975	81.304	22.
162.000	81.304	22.

(b) Authorization and use of the carrier frequencies set forth in paragraph (a) of this section shall be in accordance with the following limitations and conditions.

(1) The frequency 2182 kHz is authorized for use on a shared basis primarily by ship stations and secondarily by coast stations.

(2) The frequencies 2514, 2550, and 2582 kHz are authorized for use in the Great Lakes area on a shared basis with coast stations of Canada upon the express condition that, except in case of distress, the frequency 2550 kHz shall not be used for transmission to ship stations of Canada and the frequency 2582 kHz shall not be used for transmission to ship stations of the United States.

(3) Available for assignment to coast stations serving vessels on the Mississippi River and connecting inland waters: Except, that this frequency shall not be used by coast stations to serve vessels on the Great Lakes.

(4) Transmission is prohibited during the period from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m., c.s.t.

(5) Authorization to use this carrier frequency is subject to the express condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any station which, in the discretion of the Commission, may have priority on the frequency or frequencies used for the service to which interference is caused.

(6) [Reserved]

(7) Available for use in accordance with § 81.360.

(8) Use of the frequency 2638 kHz by coast stations in certain geographic areas

as prescribed in this part is authorized upon the express condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to intership communication on this frequency, nor to the service of any station which in the discretion of the Commission, has priority on the frequency or frequencies to which interference results: *Provided*, That with respect to the stations of the maritime service, this condition shall not be construed as prohibiting the operation of a coast station on this frequency pursuant to the provisions of §§ 81.181(b), 81.182, and 81.183 (b) and (c).

(9) [Reserved]

(10) [Reserved]

(11) Until January 1, 1972, emission A3, A3A, A3B, A3H, and A3J; during the period January 1, 1972, to January 1, 1974, emission A3A, A3H, and A3J; after January 1, 1974, emission A3A and A3J: *Provided, however*, That during the period January 1, 1974, to January 1, 1978, emission A3H may be used with foreign ship stations not equipped for single sideband operation.

NOTE: Future use of emission A3B in the maritime mobile service will be indefinite following transition to SSB and entry into force of the new SSB allotment plan adopted by the WARC, Geneva, 1967. The WARC, in Resolution No. MAR 13, specified its agreement that the WARC, 1973, must consider whether class A3B emission should be maintained after 1973.

(12) This frequency is available for use with emissions A3A and A3J during the period March 1, 1970, to January 1, 1972: *Provided*, That harmful interference is not caused to systems still employing double sideband emission; and during the period January 1, 1972, to January 1, 1974: *Provided*, That harmful interference is not caused to ship station receivers employing double sideband techniques receiving a transmission on a carrier frequency positioned higher in frequency by 3.1, 3.2, or 3.5 kHz.

(13) Use of DSB will not be permitted after January 1, 1974.

(14) Use of DSB will not be permitted after January 1, 1977.

(15) [Reserved]

(16) [Reserved]

(17) Authorization for use of this frequency is withdrawn effective January 1, 1977.

(18) Authorization for use on the Mississippi River system of this frequency is withdrawn effective January 1, 1974.

(19) [Reserved]

(20) [Reserved]

(21) [Reserved]

(22) To the extent practicable, the order of assignment of public correspondence channels will be in accord with the U.S. priority numbering system as follows:

Priority No.	Transmit (MHz)	Receive (MHz)	Channel designator
U.S.	I.T.U.		
1	1	161.900	157.200
2	2	161.950	157.250
3	3	161.850	157.220
4	4	161.800	157.200
5	5	162.000	157.400
6	6	161.850	157.225
7	7	161.975	157.275
8	8	161.925	157.325
9	9	161.875	157.275

¹ Channel 28 will be assigned interchangeably with Channel 26 as the first priority number.

(23) Until January 1, 1974, emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J; during the period January 1, 1974, to January 1, 1977, emissions 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J; after January 1, 1977, emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(24) Not available in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

(25) In the band 156-162 MHz, the frequency 156.800 MHz is the national distress, safety, and calling frequency for the maritime mobile service. It may be used for distress messages and messages preceded by the urgency and safety signals. It may be used to announce transmission on another frequency of traffic lists and, pending implementation of the environmental communication channel 156.750MHz, important maritime information. It may also be used for call and reply; however, where the ship station is known to maintain a watch on both 156.800MHz and a public coast working frequency, calling and replying by a public coast station should be conducted on a frequency authorized primarily for working.

(26) Available for assignment to coast stations, for use in accordance with an agreed program, for the broadcast of information to ship stations concerning the environmental conditions in which vessels operate, i.e., weather; sea conditions; time signals; notices to mariners; and hazards to navigation.

(27) Available January 1, 1974, for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J, with coast and ship stations operating (simplex) on the same channel.

(28) Until January 1, 1972, emission A3, A3A, A3B, A3H, and A3J; during the period January 1, 1972, to January 1, 1974, emission 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J.

(29) Available for assignment to public coast stations in Alaska.

(30) Until January 1, 1977, available for use in Zone 1 of Alaska.

(31) Until January 1, 1977, available for use in Zone 2 of Alaska.

(32) Until January 1, 1977, available for use in Zone 3 of Alaska.

(33) Until January 1, 1977, available for use in Zone 4 of Alaska.

(34) Until January 1, 1977, available for use in Zone 5 of Alaska.

(35) Until January 1, 1977, available for use in Zone 6 of Alaska.

(36) Until January 1, 1977, available for use in all zones of Alaska.

(37) After January 1, 1977, available for use in Zone 1 of Alaska.

(38) After January 1, 1977, available for use in Zone 2 of Alaska.

(39) After January 1, 1977, available for use in Zone 3 of Alaska.

(40) After January 1, 1977, available for use in Zone 4 of Alaska.

(41) After January 1, 1977, available for use in Zone 5 of Alaska.

(42) After January 1, 1977, available for use in Zone 6 of Alaska.

(43) After January 1, 1977, available for use in all zones of Alaska.

(44) Until January 1, 1977, available for use with emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J.

(45) After January 1, 1977, available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(46) After January 1, 1977, available for use with emission 2.8A3H.

(47) Available for use in accordance with § 81.306.

(48) Available for use in accordance with § 81.307.

(49) Available for use in accordance with § 81.308.

(50) Use of radiotelegraphy on this frequency is limited to manual radiotelegraphy and to emission 0.1A1.

(51) Primarily, for communication by radiotelephony with public ship stations on board any type of vessel during the hours 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., local standard time; and secondarily, during the hours 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., local standard time, for communication by radiotelephony between public coast stations, separated not less than 50 miles, for the exchange of public correspondence, on condition that ship-shore communications shall be given priority at all times. Use of this frequency for this purpose shall be limited to conditions which make it necessary to use this frequency in lieu of a frequency designated for fixed service by Subpart Q of this part.

(52) To minimize interference to or from the operation of stations outside the Alaska area or U.S. Government stations within Alaska, this frequency is authorized for use annually in the respective zone only during the hours from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., local standard time, from May 15 to September 15, inclusive, and from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., local standard time, from April 1 to May 14, inclusive, and from September 16 to October 31, inclusive.

(53) Until January 1, 1977, use of the frequency 2450 kHz shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 2466 kHz by Alaska-public fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(54) Until January 1, 1977, use of the frequency 2482 kHz shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequencies 2466 and 2474 kHz by Alaska-public fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(55) Use of the frequency 2506 kHz for maritime mobile service in the Alaska area is authorized on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of San Francisco or Eureka, Calif.

(56) Until January 1, 1977, use of the frequency 2616 kHz shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 2632 kHz by Alaska-public fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(57) Insofar as is practicable, coast stations shall limit their use of the frequencies 3258 and 3261 kHz to communications over distances which cannot be effectively covered by the use of a frequency below 2700 kHz or above 156 MHz.

(58) Until January 1, 1977, use of the frequency 2118 kHz shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 2134 kHz in order to avoid harmful interference.

(59) To minimize interference to or from the operation of stations outside the Alaska area, the frequencies 2430 and 2482 kHz are authorized for use annually in the respective zone only during the hours from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. local standard time, from April 1 to September 30, inclusive.

(60) Available for use in accordance with § 81.305.

(61) Use of this frequency is limited to radiotelephony exclusively; for use during the hours 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., local standard time. Availability and use of 4428.6 kHz is subject to the conditions that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station located in the Great Lakes area.

(c) Conversion of public coast stations, except in Alaska, from DSB to SSB when using radiotelephony frequencies in the band 2000-2850 kHz shall be in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) Transmission of DSB emissions will not be permitted after January 1, 1972;

(2) Authorizations for use of DSB emission granted after July 24, 1970, shall expire on January 1, 1972;

(3) Transmission of SSB emissions A3A, A3H, or A3J is permitted prior to January 1, 1972. Except as provided in § 81.142(d), after January 1, 1972, the capability of using these emissions is required;

(4) On 2182 kHz, until January 1, 1972, public coast stations are required to have the capability to transmit DSB or SSB full carrier emissions and to receive DSB and SSB full carrier emissions;

(5) On 2182 kHz during the period January 1, 1972, to January 1, 1977, public coast stations are required to have the capability to receive SSB full carrier and DSB emission; after January 1, 1977, such stations are required to have the capability to receive SSB full carrier emission.

(d) Conversion of public coast stations in Alaska from DSB to SSB when using radiotelephony on frequencies below 4000 kHz shall be in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) Transmission of DSB emissions will not be permitted after January 1, 1974;

(2) Authorizations for use of DSB emission granted after December 1, 1971, shall expire on January 1, 1974;

(3) Transmission of SSB emissions A3A, A3H, or A3J is permitted prior to January 1, 1974. Except as provided in § 81.142(d), after January 1, 1974, the capability of using these emissions is required.

(4) On 2182 kHz, until January 1, 1974, public coast stations are required to have the capability to transmit DSB or full carrier emissions and to receive DSB and SSB full carrier emissions;

(5) On 2182 kHz during the period January 1, 1974, to January 1, 1977, public coast stations are required to have the capability to receive SSB full carrier and DSB emission; after January 1, 1977, such stations are required to have the capability to receive SSB full carrier emission.

(e) After January 1, 1977, radiotelephony frequencies in the bands below 4000 kHz will be available only to public coast stations which, in addition to providing service on the frequencies below 4000 kHz, shall apply for and if granted provide service on frequencies in the band 156-162 MHz.

(f) Except for safety communications, after January 1, 1977:

(1) Radio telephony frequencies below 4000 kHz shall not be used by a public coast station for communication with a vessel which is within the VHF service range of that public coast station; and

(2) Except in the Mississippi River system, public coast stations serving lakes or rivers will not be authorized to employ frequencies below 4000 kHz.

(g) In addition to the specific frequencies listed in paragraph (a) of this section, other frequencies within the bands between 2000 kHz and 27.5 MHz, as shown in the Commission's table of frequency allocations contained in § 2.106 of this chapter as being allocated for use by coast stations using telephony, may be assigned to such coast stations: *Provided, however, That initial authorizations for such frequencies will be limited to 6 months' duration.*

(h) (1) In addition to the authorized carrier frequencies designated for telephony in the license of a public coast station, such station when communicating by telephony with a mobile or coast station of the U.S. Government may, on the condition that its emission bandwidth and frequency tolerance shall be within the respective limits thereof permitted for the Government station, transmit on a frequency assigned to the U.S. Government when authorized or directed to do so by the Government station responsible, or by the Government department or agency for which the frequency is authorized. The coast station carrier frequency, the class of emission and the permissible class of traffic on such frequency, shall be designated by the Government station or the responsible Government department or agency.

(2) Frequencies assigned to Government radio stations are assignable to non-Government public coast stations for communication with other non-Government stations by telephony when such communication is necessary in con-

nection with or in behalf of the Federal Government and where the Commission determines after consultation with the appropriate Government agency or agencies that such assignment is necessary.

(i) Each carrier frequency set forth in paragraph (a) of this section which is not to be used prior to a specified beginning date, may be used under appropriate station authorization for test transmission during a period commencing not more than 2 months in advance of such specified beginning date, solely to determine whether an existing coast station is capable of proper technical operation on that particular radio channel preparatory to rendering regular service thereon: *Provided, That harmful interference is not caused by such test transmission to the service of any other station.*

19. In § 81.306, paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) are amended, paragraph (d) and (e) are redesignated (e) and (f), and a new paragraph (d) is added, to read as follows:

§ 81.306 Frequencies available below 27.5 MHz.

(a) The carrier frequencies designated herewith are assignable to class I public coast stations using telephony when the coast station and the mobile station transmit alternately on different radio channels: *Provided, That the designated carrier frequencies below 5000 kHz and above 22,650 kHz are assignable only to coast stations located in the vicinity of the specific harbors, ports, or places designated hereinafter opposite the respective coast station transmitting frequency: Provided, further, That the coast station shall receive transmissions from mobile stations on the associated receiving frequency also designated herewith:*

(1) Working frequencies below 5000 kHz:

Coast station transmitting carrier frequency (kHz)	Coast station located in the vicinity of—	Coast station receiving carrier frequency (kHz)
2506	San Francisco, Calif.	2406
2530	Hawaii ¹	2134
2590	New York, N.Y.	2198
4371.0	San Francisco, Calif. ²	4072.4
4371.0	New York, N.Y.	4072.4
4371.0	Miami, Fla.	4072.4
4390.2	New York, N.Y. ³	4091.6
4390.2	San Francisco, Calif.	4091.6
4390.2	Miami, Fla.	4091.6
4390.8	New York, N.Y.	4101.2
4390.8	San Francisco, Calif. ²	4101.2
4390.8	Miami, Fla.	4101.2
4403.0	New York, N.Y.	4104.4
4403.0	San Francisco, Calif. ²	4104.4
4403.0	Miami, Fla.	4104.4
4415.8	Hawaii ¹	4117.2
4419.0	Miami, Fla.	4130.4
4419.0	New York, N.Y.	4130.4
4422.2	Miami, Fla. ²	4123.6
4422.2	New York, N.Y.	4123.6
4422.2	San Francisco, Calif.	4123.6
4423.4	New York, N.Y.	4126.8
4423.4	San Francisco, Calif.	4126.8
4428.6	New York, N.Y.	4130.0
4428.6	San Francisco, Calif. ²	4130.0
4428.6	Miami, Fla.	4130.0

¹ Available for use annually at New York, N.Y., during period Dec. 15 to March 15.

² Station of primary allotment.

³ Subject to noninterference to use at locations set forth in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(2) Working frequencies between 5000 kHz and 27.5 MHz:

Coast station transmitting carrier frequency (kHz)	Coast station located in the vicinity of—	Coast station receiving carrier frequency (kHz)
8735.2	San Francisco, Calif.	8201.2
8735.2	New York, N.Y. ²	8201.2
8735.2	Miami, Fla.	8201.2
8738.4	San Francisco, Calif. ²	8204.4
8738.4	New York, N.Y.	8204.4
8738.4	Miami, Fla.	8204.4
8748.0	San Francisco, Calif. ²	8214.0
8751.2	Hawaii ¹	8217.2
8754.4	New York, N.Y.	8220.4
8754.4	San Francisco, Calif.	8220.4
8754.4	Miami, Fla. ²	8220.4
8757.6	New York, N.Y. ²	8223.6
8757.6	San Francisco, Calif.	8223.6
8757.6	Miami, Fla.	8223.6
8773.6	Miami, Fla.	8230.6
8773.6	San Francisco, Calif.	8230.6
8773.6	New York, N.Y. ²	8230.6
8776.8	Miami, Fla. ²	8242.8
8776.8	San Francisco, Calif.	8242.8
8776.8	New York, N.Y.	8242.8
8792.8	New York, N.Y.	8258.8
8792.8	San Francisco, Calif. ²	8258.8
8792.8	Miami, Fla.	8258.8
8796.0	New York, N.Y. ²	8262.0
8796.0	San Francisco, Calif. ²	8262.0
8796.0	Miami, Fla.	8262.0
13,137.0	New York, N.Y.	12,358.0
13,137.0	San Francisco, Calif.	12,358.0
13,137.0	Miami, Fla. ²	12,358.0
13,140.5	New York, N.Y. ²	12,361.5
13,140.5	San Francisco, Calif.	12,361.5
13,140.5	Miami, Fla.	12,361.5
13,151.0	San Francisco, Calif. ²	12,372.0
13,154.5	Hawaii ¹	12,378.5
13,161.5	San Francisco, Calif. ²	12,382.5
13,161.5	New York, N.Y.	12,382.5
13,161.5	Miami, Fla.	12,382.5
13,172.0	New York, N.Y.	12,393.0
13,172.0	Miami, Fla. ²	12,393.0
13,175.5	New York, N.Y. ²	12,396.5
13,175.5	Miami, Fla.	12,396.5
17,269.0	San Francisco, Calif. ²	16,474.0
17,272.5	Hawaii ¹	16,477.5
17,286.5	New York, N.Y. ²	16,491.5
17,286.5	San Francisco, Calif.	16,491.5
17,286.5	Miami, Fla.	16,491.5
17,304.0	San Francisco, Calif.	16,509.0
17,304.0	New York, N.Y. ²	16,509.0
17,304.0	Miami, Fla.	16,509.0
17,307.5	San Francisco, Calif. ²	16,512.5
17,307.5	New York, N.Y.	16,512.5
17,307.5	Miami, Fla.	16,512.5
17,318.0	New York, N.Y.	16,523.0
17,318.0	Miami, Fla. ²	16,523.0
17,321.5	New York, N.Y. ²	16,526.5
17,321.5	Miami, Fla.	16,526.5
22,653.5	New York, N.Y.	22,028.0
22,653.5	Miami, Fla. ²	22,028.0
22,657.0	New York, N.Y. ²	22,031.5
22,657.0	Miami, Fla.	22,031.5
22,657.5	San Francisco, Calif.	22,042.0
22,657.5	New York, N.Y. ²	22,042.0
22,657.5	Miami, Fla.	22,042.0
22,671.0	San Francisco, Calif. ²	22,045.5
22,671.0	New York, N.Y.	22,045.5
22,671.0	Miami, Fla.	22,045.5
22,683.5	New York, N.Y.	22,063.0
22,683.5	San Francisco, Calif. ²	22,063.0
22,683.5	Miami, Fla.	22,063.0
22,692.0	New York, N.Y. ²	22,068.5
22,692.0	San Francisco, Calif. ²	22,068.5
22,692.0	Miami, Fla.	22,068.5

¹ Available for communication with ship stations in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean area only. Use of the frequency is upon the express condition that interference shall not be caused to the service of any station which may have priority on the frequency or frequencies used for the service to which interference is caused.

² Station of primary allotment.

(b) Subject to the specific limitations imposed in this paragraph and in § 81-304 with respect to particular frequencies, the carrier frequencies designated are assignable for working purposes to class II public coast stations using telephony when the coast station and the mobile station transmit alternately on different radio channels: *Provided, That these frequencies are assignable only to coast stations located in the vicinity of the harbors, ports, or places designated hereinafter opposite the respective coast station transmitting frequency: Provided further, That each coast station shall receive transmissions from mobile stations on the associated receiving frequency also designated in this paragraph.*

Coast stations located in the vicinity of— (1)	Coast station transmitting carrier frequency (kHz) ¹				Associated coast station receiving carrier frequency (kHz) ¹			
	Note 2		Note 3	Conditions of use, Note 4	Note 2		Note 3	Conditions of use, Note 4
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Boston, Mass.	2450			None	2366			None
	2506			None	2400			None
	2566			5, 9	2390			5, 9
New York, N.Y.	2482			6	2382			6
	2522			None	2136			None
	2558			None	2166			None
	2590			None	2198			None
		4390.2	4390.2	29, 32		4091.6	4091.6	33
		4403.0	4403.0	29, 32		4104.4	4104.4	33
		4422.2	4422.2	30, 32		4123.6	4123.6	33
		4428.6	4428.6	7, 10, 29, 32		4130.0	4130.0	3, 7, 10, 33
Wilmington, Del.	2558			None	2166			None
Baltimore, Md.	2558			None	2166			None
Norfolk-Quantico, Va.	2538			None	2142			None
	2460			5, 9	2396			5, 9
Charleston, S.C.-Jacksonville, Fla.	2566			None	2390			None
Lake Allatoona-Lake Sidney, Lanier, Ga.	2450			5	2396			5
Miami, Fla.	2442			9	2406			9
	2490			8	2031.5			None
	2514			5, 11	2118			10
	2550			13	2158			12
		4403.0	4371.0	31, 32			4072.4	33
		4422.2	4403.0	29, 32		4104.4	4104.4	33
			4422.2	30, 32		4123.6	4123.6	33
Tampa, Fla.	2466			None	2009			None
	2550			10	2158			10
			4419.0	32, 34			4130.4	33
Mobile, Ala.	2572			None	2430			None
			4412.6	32, 35			4114.0	33
New Orleans, La.	2598			None	2296			None
	2558			9, 14	2166			9
	2482			None	2382			None
			4419.0	32, 34			4130.4	33
Delcambre, La.	2506			5, 9	2358			5, 9
			4412.6	32, 35			4114.0	33
Galveston, Tex.	2530			None	2134			None
	2490			9, 16	2396			9, 15
			4425.4	32, 36			4198.8	33
Corpus Christi, Tex.	2538			18	2142			17
			4425.4	32, 36			4198.8	33
San Juan, P.R.	2530			None	2134			None
Great Lakes	2514			32	2118			None
	2550			32	2158			None
	2562			32	2296			19
		4415.8	4415.8	32		4117.2	4117.2	33
		4428.6	4438.0	32		4130.0	4130.0	3, 33
		8763.2	8763.2	32		8249.2	8249.2	23
Los Angeles-San Diego, Calif.	2566			None	2009			None
	2466			21	2382			20
	2598			22	2396			22
	2522			22	2126			22
San Francisco-Eureka, Calif.	2450			24	2003			23
	2506			None	2499			None
		4371.0	4371.0	31, 32		4072.4	4072.4	33
		4390.2	4390.2	29, 32		4091.6	4091.6	33
			4399.8	31, 32			4101.2	23
Astoria, Ore.	2442			5, 9	2009			5, 9
Astoria-Portland, Ore.	2568			None	2236			None
Coos Bay, Ore.	2566			22	2031.5			5, 22
Seattle, Wash.	2522			None	2126			None
	2482			25	2430			25

Coast stations located in the vicinity of— (1)	Coast station transmitting carrier frequency (kHz) ¹				Associated coast station receiving carrier frequency (kHz) ¹			
	Note 2		Note 3	Conditions of use, note 4	Note 2		Note 3	Conditions of use, note 4
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Kahuku, Hawaii	2530			None	2134			None
		4415.8	4415.8	32		4117.2	4117.2	33
Hilo, Hawaii	2582			None	2198			None
Palmyra Island, Hawaii	2530			27	2134			26
St. Thomas Isl., Virgin Islands	2506			28	2009			28

¹ In the table, for duplex working on frequencies above 2850 kHz coast station transmitting carrier frequencies appear in columns (2), (3) and (4); ship station transmitting carrier frequencies appear in columns (6), (7), and (8). Coast and ship station frequencies appearing on the same line are paired, as follows: Column (2) is paired with column (6); column (3) with (7); and column (4) is paired with (8). In general: The frequencies in columns (3) and (7) will be converted to SSB (see §§ 81.304 and 83.351, coast, Jan. 1, 1972; ship, Jan. 1, 1974); and those in columns (4) and (8) will be available after Jan. 1, 1974.

Note 1: [Reserved].

Note 2: Frequencies above 2850 kHz shown in columns (3) and (7) and available for DSB emission: Will replace the DSB frequencies shown in columns (2) and (6); and are available in accordance with the provisions of this section and the conditions of use set forth in §§ 81.304 and 83.351. The frequencies listed in columns (3) and (7) will not be available after Jan. 1, 1974.

Note 3: Frequencies above 2850 kHz shown in columns (4) and (8) will be available for 2.8ASA and/or 2.8A3J emissions on Jan. 1, 1974, and will replace the frequencies listed in columns (3) and (7) on that date.

Note 4: The conditions of use referred to in columns (5) and (9) are set forth below the table.

(1) [Reserved]

(2) [Reserved]

(3) The frequency in column (6) is replaced by the frequency in column (7) in accordance with the conditions of use set forth in § 83.351 of this chapter.

(4) [Reserved]

(5) Available on condition that no harmful interference will be caused to any service or station which in the discretion of the Commission may have priority on the frequency or frequencies used for the service to which interference is caused.

(6) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of New Orleans, La., to which this carrier frequency is assigned for transmission.

(7) Available for use annually during period December 15 to March 15.

(8) Available on a 24-hour basis, on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the police radio service in southern California.

(9) Day only.

(10) Unlimited hours of use from December 15 to April 1, annually, and day only from April 1 to December 15, annually, on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any ship station in the Great Lakes area which in the discretion of the Commission has priority on the frequency or frequencies used for the service to which interference is caused.

(11) Unlimited hours of use from December 15 to April 1, annually, and day only from April 1 to December 15, annually, on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station in the vicinity of Miami, Fla., to which the carrier frequency 2490 kHz is assigned for transmission.

(12) Unlimited hours of use from December 15 to April 1, annually, and day only from April 1 to December 15, annually, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any ship station which is within 300 nautical miles of Tampa, Fla., and is transmitting on this frequency to a coast station located in the vicinity of that port.

(13) Unlimited hours of use from December 15 to April 1, annually, and day only from April 1 to December 15, annually, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of Tampa, Fla., to which this carrier frequency is assigned for transmission.

(14) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of Mobile, Ala., to which the carrier frequency of 2572 kHz is assigned for transmission.

(15) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any ship station which is within 300 nautical miles of Boston, Mass., and is transmitting on this frequency to a coast station located in the vicinity of that port.

(16) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., San Francisco or Eureka, Calif., to which this carrier frequency is assigned for transmission.

(17) Available on condition that no harmful interference will be caused to the service of any ship station which is within 300 nautical miles of Norfolk-Quantico, Va., and is transmitting on this frequency to a coast station located in the vicinity of that port.

(18) Available on condition that no harmful interference will be caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of Norfolk-Quantico, Va., to which this carrier frequency is assigned for transmission.

(19) Not available to U.S. ship stations for transmission.

(20) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the

service of any ship station which is within 300 nautical miles of New Orleans, La., and is transmitting on this frequency to a coast station located in the vicinity of that port.

(21) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of Tampa, Fla., to which this carrier frequency is assigned for transmission.

(22) 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., P.s.t., only.

(23) Available on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any ship station which is within 300 nautical miles of Los Angeles or San Diego, Calif., and is transmitting on 2009 kHz to a coast station located in the vicinity of either of these ports.

(24) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to police radio service in Kansas or Wisconsin.

(25) Authorized for use south of 51° north latitude and east of 142° west longitude exclusively during the following daily periods on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any station in the Alaska area to which this carrier frequency is assigned for transmission: Annually from April 1 to September 30, inclusive, from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m., P.s.t., only; and annually from October 1 to March 31, inclusive, from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., P.s.t., only.

(26) Available on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any ship station which is within 300 nautical miles of Kahuku, Hawaii, and is transmitting on this frequency to a coast station located in the vicinity of that port.

(27) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of Kahuku, Hawaii, to which the carrier frequency 2530 kHz is assigned for transmission.

(28) 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., A.s.t., only; on conditions that no harmful interference will be caused to any service or any station which in the discretion of the Commission may have priority on the frequency or frequencies used for the service to which interference is caused.

(29) New York, N.Y., is the station of primary assignment. Use of this frequency is shared with Miami, Fla., and San Francisco, Calif.

(30) Miami, Fla., is the station of primary assignment. Use of this frequency is shared with New York, N.Y., and San Francisco, Calif.

(31) San Francisco, Calif., is the station of primary assignment. Use of this frequency is shared with New York, N.Y., and Miami, Fla.

(32) In accordance with § 81.304.

(33) In accordance with § 83.351 of this chapter.

(34) Shared by New Orleans, La., Tampa and Miami, Fla. Use by Miami, Fla., is on a secondary basis to use by New Orleans, La., and Tampa, Fla.

(35) Shared by Mobile, Ala., and Delcambre, La.

(36) Shared by Galveston and Corpus Christi, Tex.

(c) Subject to the specific limitations imposed in this paragraph and in § 81.304

with respect to particular frequencies, the carrier frequencies designated herein are assignable for working purposes to class II public coast stations using telephony when the coast station and the mobile station transmit alternately on the same radio channel: *Provided*, That these frequencies are assignable only to coast stations located in the vicinity of the harbors, ports, or places designated hereinafter opposite the respective frequency:

Coast stations located in the vicinity of—	Ship and coast station transmitting and receiving carrier frequency (kHz)				Conditions of use, note 4
	Note 2	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Baltimore, Md.	2400				(1)
Louisville, Ky.	2782				(1)
	2086	4072.4	4069.2		(2)
		4371.0			
		6147.5			
		6455.0	6455.0		
		8210.8	8780.0		
			13,158.0		
			17,283.0		
Memphis, Tenn.	2782				(1)
	2086	4072.4	4088.4		(2)
		4371.0			
		6147.5			
			6451.9		
		6455.0			
		8210.8	8246.0		
			12,379.0		
			16,488.0		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2782				(1)
	2086	4072.4			(2)
		4371.0	4387.0		
		6147.5			
			6451.9		
		6455.0			
		8210.8	8207.6		
			12,379.0		
			16,488.0		
St. Louis, Mo.	2782				(1)
	2086	4072.4			(2)
		4,711.0	4267.8		
		6147.5	6147.5		
		6455.0			
		8210.8	8210.8		
			17,158.0		
			17,283.0		
Lake Dallas-Lake Texhoma, Tex.	2738				(1)
Lake Mead, Nev.	2782				(1)
The Dalles-Umatilla, Oreg.	2784				(1)

NOTE 1: [Reserved]

NOTE 2: Frequencies above 2850 kHz shown in column (3) are available during the period Mar. 1, 1970, to Dec. 31, 1973, for use with emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J.

NOTE 3: Frequencies above 2850 kHz shown in column (4) are available effective Jan. 1, 1974, for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J and on that date will replace the frequencies shown in column (3). The frequencies appearing in column (3) will not be available after Dec. 31, 1973.

NOTE 4: The conditions of use referred to in column (5) are set forth below the table.

(1) Subject to a separate rule making proceeding.

(2) Available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(d) The carrier frequencies set forth in the following table are authorized for use by common carrier public coast stations for communication with public ship stations in the Alaska area.

For communication with common carrier coast stations located in the vicinity of—	Common carrier station carrier frequency (kHz)		Associated ship station transmitting carrier frequency (kHz)	
	Until 1-1-77 ¹	After 1-1-77 ¹	Until 1-1-77 ¹	After 1-1-77 ¹
Anchorage, Alaska.....	2312	2312	2134	2134
Cold Bay, Alaska.....	2312	2312	2134	2134
Cordova, Alaska.....	2312	2397	2134	2337
Juneau, Alaska.....	2400	2400	2240	2240
Ketchikan, Alaska.....	2312	2397	2134	2337
King Salmon, Alaska.....	2312	2400	2134	2240
Kodiak, Alaska.....	2400	2309	2240	2131
Nome, Alaska.....	2400	2400	2240	2240
Petersburg, Alaska.....	2312	2312	2134	2134
Sitka, Alaska.....	2400	2312	2240	2134
Unalaska, Alaska.....	2312	2312	2134	2134

¹ Subject to the limitations and conditions of use set forth in § 81.304.

(e) The frequency 2638 kHz is available for assignment as a working frequency for class II public coast stations for the transmission of safety and operational communications under the following conditions:

(1) No other frequency in the band 1600–5000 kHz is available for assignment to public coast stations at the proposed location;

(2) The proposed station is to be located within the continental United States (excluding Alaska) not less than 100 miles from the seacoast, the shores of navigable bays and sounds adjacent to the open sea, the shores of the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, the Illinois and Ohio Rivers, and the Mississippi River south of Hastings, Minn.;

(3) The use of the frequency shall be confined exclusively to safety and operational communications;

(4) Except for safety communications, use of the frequency shall be limited to day only: *Provided*, That operational communications may be continued beyond such time to the extent necessary for compliance with the provisions of § 81.186(b); and

(5) An affirmative showing is submitted with the original application and each renewal application evidencing the need for the desired safety and operational communications and establishing the fact that such communications cannot be provided by the use of frequencies above 156 MHz.

(f) Use of the working frequencies authorized in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section is subject to the applicable conditions and limitations set forth in § 81.304. Class II coast stations shall use frequency assignments in the band 2000 kHz to 27.5 MHz only when the use of frequency assignments in the band 156–162 MHz will not provide effective communication.

20. A new § 81.307 is added to read as follows:

§ 81.307 Frequencies available in all zones of the Alaska area.

(a) Each of the carrier frequencies set forth in the following table when authorized by station license, may be used by public coast stations, other than common carrier, in all zones of the Alaska area.

Frequency (kHz)		
1619	2379	4380.6
1622	2382	4383.8

(b) The frequencies listed in paragraph (a) of this section are available for use for communication by radiotelegraphy or radio telephony between public correspondence coast stations and public ship stations on board any type of vessel.

(c) Use of the frequencies listed in paragraph (a) of this section are subject to the limitations and conditions of use set forth in § 81.304.

21. A new § 81.308 is added to read as follows:

§ 81.308 Frequencies available in one or more zones of the Alaska area.

(a) Each of the carrier frequencies set forth in the following tables, when authorized by station license, may be used by public coast stations, other than common carrier, employing radiotelephony. Frequencies designated for use in a zone of the Alaska area are available only to coast stations located in that zone. The limitations and conditions of use applicable to each frequency are set forth in § 81.304. Conversion from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions in the band 1605–4000 kHz shall be effected in accordance with the schedule set forth in § 81.304(f). The frequencies available and the zones in the Alaska area in which they may be employed are set forth in the following tables:

TABLE 1

Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6	
Available		Available		Available		Available		Available		Available	
Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)
1646	1646	1652	1649	1708	1705	1708	1705	1652	1652	1646	1646
1712	1709							1712	1712		
2006	2006	2115	2115	2422	2422	2118	2118	2003	2003		
2422	2419	2430	2430	2450	2450	2430	2427	2430	2430	2450	2450
				2482	2479	2482	2482	2506	2506	2482	2482
2512	2512	2512	2509	2512	2512	2512	2509			2506	2506
2566	2566	2538	2538	2538	2535	2566	2563	2566	2566		
2616	2616										
3261	3261					3261	3261	3261	3258		

TABLE 2

Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6	
Available ¹		Available ²		Available ³		Available ⁴		Available ⁵		Available ⁶	
Until 1-1-74 (kHz)	After 1-1-74 (kHz)	Until 1-1-74 (kHz)	After 1-1-74 (kHz)	Until 1-1-74 (kHz)	After 1-1-74 (kHz)	Until 1-1-74 (kHz)	After 1-1-74 (kHz)	Until 1-1-74 (kHz)	After 1-1-74 (kHz)	Until 1-1-74 (kHz)	After 1-1-74 (kHz)
4403.0	4403.0	4403.0	4428.6	4403.0	4399.8	4428.6	4425.4	4428.6	4428.6	4428.6	4403.0

¹ Prior to Jan. 1, 1972, emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J emissions. During the period Jan. 1, 1972, to Jan. 1, 1974, emissions 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J.

² After Jan. 1, 1974, emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

³ Conversion from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions in the band 4361–4438 kHz shall be effected in accordance with the schedule set forth in § 81.304.

22. Section 81.361 is revised to read as follows:

§ 81.361 Frequencies available.

(a) The following carrier frequencies may be authorized to limited coast stations for communication with ship stations operating on the same carrier frequency. The conditions of use are set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

Carrier frequency (kHz)		
2096.5	8281.2	16,572.0
4136.3	8284.4	22,094.5
4139.5	12,421.0	22,098.0
4434.9	12,424.5	22,101.5
6210.4	12,428.0	22,105.0
6213.5	16,565.0	22,108.5
6518.6	16,568.5	

(b) Assignment of the specific carrier frequencies designated in paragraph (a) of this section and use of frequency assignments of which those frequencies are the authorized carrier frequencies shall be subject to the express limitations and conditions set forth in this paragraph:

(1) The applicant must show that the desired communications are primarily over distances for which frequencies above 27.5 MHz would not be suitable;

(2) These frequencies are available on a shared basis only and shall not be construed as available for the exclusive use of any one station licensee;

(3) Normally no more than one frequency from each of the frequency bands will be authorized;

(4) These frequencies are not authorized for use in communicating with stations aboard aircraft;

(5) Transmitter peak envelope power shall not exceed 1 kw.;

(6) The class of emission shall be 2.8A3J.

23. A new Subpart Q (§§ 81.701-81.714) is added to read as follows:

Subpart Q—Alaska-Public Fixed Stations

§ 81.701 Priority of distress and other signals.

Alaska-public fixed stations, when operating on an authorized carrier frequency which is used also by the maritime mobile service, shall, at all times, give priority on such frequency to distress signals or communications as set forth in §§ 81.180 and 81.181, and to emergency or safety signals, or any communication preceded by one of these signals.

§ 81.702 Hours of service of Alaska-public fixed stations.

(a) The hours of service of each Alaska-public fixed station shall, within the scope of its normal operations, be such as to adequately meet the requirements of the particular region served by the station and, unless otherwise specified by the Commission for individual stations, shall be determined by the station licensee subject to such applicable conditions and limitations as are imposed by the rules of the Commission.

(b) Each Alaska-public fixed station whose hours of service are not continuous shall not suspend operations before having concluded, when possible within the scope of its normal operations, all communications of an emergency nature.

(c) The Commission, as public interest, convenience, or necessity requires, may order, at any time, the licensee of an Alaska-public fixed station not authorized for continuous hours of service to increase the hours of service of such station as may, in the discretion of the Commission, be required to provide adequate public service: *Provided, however*, That such requirement shall not be prescribed without the consent of the station licensee unless, after hearing, the Commission shall determine that such requirement will promote public convenience or interest or will serve public necessity, or the provisions of the Communications Act will be more fully complied with.

§ 81.703 Documents required for Alaska-public fixed stations.

Each Alaska-public fixed station shall be provided with a copy of Part 81 of the rules.

§ 81.704 Alaska-public fixed station records.

Each Alaska-public fixed station in the Alaska area shall maintain an accurate radiotelegraph and/or radiotelephone log as set forth in §§ 81.214(a) and 81.314, respectively: *Provided, how-*

ever, That Alaska-public fixed stations may express the time of making each log entry in local standard time in the same manner as is permitted by those sections for coast stations which communicate exclusively with vessels on inland waters of the United States.

§ 81.705 Cooperative use of frequency assignments.

(a) Only one Alaska-public fixed station will be authorized to serve any area whose point-to-point communication needs can be adequately served by a single radio communication facility.

(b) Unless otherwise provided by this part, or by the particular authorization, each radio channel authorized for use by an Alaska-public fixed station subject to this part is available for use on a shared basis only and shall not be construed as available for the exclusive use of any one station or any one station licensee. All station licensees shall cooperate in the use of their respective frequency assignments in order to minimize interference and obtain the most effective use of the authorized radio channels.

§ 81.706 [Reserved]

§ 81.707 Alternate transmission on the same radio channel.

Except for communication between licensed Alaska-public fixed stations and common carrier fixed stations as herein-after specifically designated in this subpart all transmission, on each radio channel assigned by this subpart, by two or more stations engaged in any one exchange of signals or communications with each other, shall take place on only one radio channel. For this purpose, the stations communicating with each other shall transmit and receive on the same radio channel: *Provided, however*, That this requirement shall not apply in an emergency affecting the safety of life or property when, by reason of interference or limitation of equipment, this method of single-channel communication cannot be used.

§ 81.708 Frequencies available.

(a) The following tabulation indicates the frequencies which may be the authorized carrier frequencies for use by Alaska-public fixed stations. For single sideband radiotelephone emission, the assigned frequency will be 1.4 kHz above the authorized carrier frequency. The specific conditions for authorization and use are enumerated in paragraph (b) of this section.

Frequency (kHz)	See section	Conditions of use
149.6	81.709	2, 13.
1643	81.710	1, 3, 11.
1646	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10.
1649	81.710	1, 3, 11.
1652	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10.
1667	81.710	3, 11.
1669	81.710	3, 7, 9, 10, 21.
1705	81.710	1, 3, 11.
1708	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 45.
1709	81.710	1, 3, 11.
1712	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 22.
2003	81.710	1, 3, 11, 23.
2006	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 23, 24.
2115	81.709	1, 2, 11.
2118	81.709	1, 2, 7, 9, 11, 12.
2249	81.711, 81.713	1, 4, 6, 9, 31, 32.
2253	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 10, 33.

Frequency (kHz)	See section	Conditions of use
2256	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 33.
2312	81.712, 81.713	1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 44.
2400	81.712, 81.713	1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 44.
2419	81.710	1, 3, 11.
2422	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10.
2427	81.710	1, 3, 11, 24.
2430	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 24, 30.
2447	81.710	1, 3, 11.
2460	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 24.
2463	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 10, 34, 43.
2466	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 34, 43.
2471	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 10, 35, 43.
2474	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 43.
2479	81.710	1, 3, 11, 24, 30.
2482	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 24, 30.
2506	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 27.
2509	81.710	1, 3, 11.
2512	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10.
2535	81.710	1, 3, 11, 24.
2538	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 24.
2563	81.710	1, 3, 11.
2566	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 24.
2601	81.712, 81.713	5, 6, 10.
2604	81.712, 81.713	5, 6, 9, 10, 14.
2616	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 24.
2629	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 10, 30, 43.
2632	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 36, 43.
2691	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 10, 37.
2694	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 37.
2773	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 10, 38.
2776	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 38.
2781	81.712, 81.713	5, 6, 10.
2784	81.712, 81.713	5, 6, 9, 10, 14.
3164.5	81.712, 81.713	5, 6, 10.
3167.5	81.712, 81.713	5, 6, 9, 10, 14.
3180	81.712, 81.713	5, 6, 10.
3183	81.712, 81.713	5, 6, 9, 10, 14.
3198	81.709	2, 11, 17.
3201	81.709	2, 8, 11, 15, 17.
3238	81.712, 81.713	5, 6, 10.
3241	81.712, 81.713	5, 6, 9, 10, 14.
3258	81.710	1, 3, 11, 29.
3301	81.710	1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 29.
3303	81.712, 81.713	5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 45.
3354	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 10, 39.
3357	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 39.
3362	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 10, 40.
3365	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 40.
4035	81.712, 81.713	5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 45.
4791.5	81.710	3, 20.
5134.5	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 10, 41, 43.
5137.5	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 41, 43.
5164.5	81.709	2, 11, 18.
5167.5	81.709	2, 11, 15, 16, 18.
5204.5	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 10, 42, 43.
5207.5	81.711, 81.713	4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 42, 43.
5370	81.712, 81.713	5, 6, 9, 10, 14.
6048.5	81.710	3, 20.
7368.5	81.710	3, 20.
8067	81.709	2, 11, 19.
8070	81.709	2, 11, 15, 16, 19.
11437.0	81.710	3, 20.
11601.5	81.710	3, 20.

(b) Authorization and use of the carrier frequencies set forth in paragraph (a) of this section shall be in accordance with the following limitations and conditions.

(1) Available for use in accordance with § 81.701.

(2) Available for use in accordance with § 81.709.

(3) Available for use in accordance with § 81.710.

(4) Available for use in accordance with § 81.711.

(5) Available for use in accordance with § 81.712.

(6) Available for use in accordance with § 81.713.

(7) The transition by Alaska-public fixed stations from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions on frequencies below 4000 kHz which are shared with the maritime mobile service shall be effected in accordance with the following schedule and limitations:

(i) Transmission of DSB emissions will not be permitted beyond January 1, 1974;

(ii) Authorizations for use of DSB emission granted after December 1, 1971, shall expire on January 1, 1974;

(iii) Transmission of SSB emissions A3A, A3H, or A3J is permitted prior to January 1, 1974. Except as provided in § 81.142(d), after January 1, 1974, the capability of using these emissions is required.

(iv) After January 1, 1972, new installations of transmitters employing A3 (DSB) emission will not be authorized.

(8) The transition by Alaska-public fixed stations from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions on frequencies below 4000 kHz which are not shared with the maritime mobile service shall be effected in accordance with the following schedule and limitations:

(i) Transmission of DSB emissions will not be permitted beyond January 1, 1977;

(ii) Authorizations for use of DSB emission granted after December 1, 1971 shall expire on January 1, 1977;

(iii) Transmission of SSB emissions A3A, A3H, or A3J is permitted prior to January 1, 1977. Except as provided in § 81.142(d), after January 1, 1977, the capability of using these emissions is required.

(iv) After January 1, 1972, new installations of transmitters employing A3 (DSB) emission will not be authorized.

(9) Until January 1, 1974, available for use with emissions A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J.

(10) After January 1, 1974, available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(11) After January 1, 1977, available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(12) During the period January 1, 1974, to January 1, 1977, available for use with emissions 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J.

(13) Available for manual radiotelegraphy only, emission 0.1A1, at any appropriate location in the Alaska area.

(14) The transition by Alaska-public fixed stations from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions: (a) on frequencies above 4000 kHz which are not shared with the maritime mobile service; and (b) those available for common carrier use, shall be effected in accordance with the following schedule and limitations:

(i) Transmission of DSB emissions will not be permitted beyond January 1, 1974;

(ii) Authorizations for use of DSB emission granted after December 1, 1971, shall expire on January 1, 1974;

(iii) Transmission of SSB emissions A3A, A3H, or A3J is permitted prior to January 1, 1974. Except as provided in § 81.142(d), after January 1, 1974, the capability of using these emissions is required;

(iv) After January 1, 1972, new installations of transmitters employing A3 (DSB) emission will not be authorized.

(15) Until January 1, 1977, available for use with emissions A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J.

(16) Transmission of DSB emissions will not be permitted beyond January 1, 1977.

(17) Available for radiotelephony only. Insofar as practicable, Alaska-public fixed stations shall limit their use of this frequency to communication over distances which cannot be effectively covered by the use of a frequency below 2700 kHz or above 70 MHz.

(18) Available for radiotelephony only. To be used exclusively for communication over distances of not less than 50 miles and only during the hours from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. local standard time.

(19) Available for radiotelephony only. To be used exclusively for communication over distances of not less than 200 miles and only during the hours from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. local standard time, except in Zone 4 west of 165° west longitude where the hours of its use shall not be limited.

(20) Available for use between Zone 3 and Zone 6, between Zone 2 and Zone 6, and between Zone 6 and Zones 2 and 3, for communication over distances of not less than 300 miles.

(i) The transmitter output power employed shall be the minimum necessary for satisfactory communication and in no event shall exceed a maximum, for radiotelephony of 1,000 watts peak envelope power, or, for radiotelegraphy, of 1,000 watts carrier power.

(ii) Available for radiotelephony with emissions 2.8A2A and 2.8A3J; *Provided, however,* That the additional emission of 2.8A3H may be employed until January 1, 1974.

(iii) Available for radiotelegraphy with emission F1 with frequency shift keying having a total frequency shift of 170 c.p.s. Radioteletype transmitters which were authorized prior to December 1, 1971 for use of a suppressed carrier frequency-shifted tone modulated emission with an authorized bandwidth of 3.0 kHz may continue to be authorized until January 1, 1974. Radioteletype transmitters authorized after December 1, 1971, shall employ 0.3F1 emission with an authorized bandwidth of 0.5 kHz and shall comply with the emission limitations set forth in § 81.140(a)(3).

(21) Use of the frequency 1660 kHz shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 1666 kHz by other fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(22) To minimize interference to the service of stations in Zone 4 operating on 1708 kHz, use of the frequency 1712 kHz in Zone 5 is authorized only for stations located north of 62° north latitude.

(23) To minimize interference to or from the operation of stations outside the Alaska area or U.S. Government stations within Alaska, this frequency is authorized for use annually in the respective zone only during the hours from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. local standard time from May 15 to September 15, inclusive; and from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. local standard time from April 1 to May 14, inclusive, and from September 16 to October 31, inclusive.

(24) This frequency may be authorized for use by Alaska-public fixed sta-

tions subject to the following limitations and conditions:

(i) The licensee is authorized to operate a public coast station in the maritime mobile service;

(ii) The Alaska-public fixed frequencies are the same as those authorized to the licensee for use at the licensee's public coast station;

(iii) The Alaska-public fixed frequencies are to be used in receiving and transmitting equipment which is installed at the same location as equipment used by the public coast station; and

(iv) The licensee has an established requirement for a radiocommunication system of fixed service and maritime mobile service on a frequency or frequencies common to both of these services.

(25) [Reserved]

(26) [Reserved]

(27) Use of the frequency 2506 kHz for fixed service in the Alaska area is authorized on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of San Francisco or Eureka, Calif., to which the frequency 2506 kHz is assigned as a carrier frequency for transmission.

(28) [Reserved]

(29) Insofar as is practicable, Alaska-public fixed stations shall limit their use of the frequencies 3258 and 3261 kHz to communication over distances which cannot be effectively covered by the use of a frequency below 2700 kHz or above 70 MHz.

(30) To minimize interference to or from the operation of stations outside the Alaska area, this frequency is authorized for use annually in the respective zone only during the hours from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. local standard time, from April 1 to September 30, inclusive.

(31) The use of this frequency for fixed service is on a secondary basis to its use under § 83.371 of this chapter.

(32) This frequency will not be available after January 1, 1974. Available for radiotelephony and for communication with common carrier stations located at Juneau, Kodiak, and Nome.

(33) Available for radiotelephony only; for communication with the common carrier station located at Anchorage.

(34) Available for radiotelephony only; normally for communication with common carrier stations located at King Salmon, and Kotzebue.

(35) Available for radiotelephony only; normally for communication with common carrier stations located at Kodiak and Nome. Until January 1, 1977, the use of this frequency shall be coordinated as necessary with the use of the frequencies 2466 kHz by other stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(36) Available for radiotelephony only; normally for communications with common carrier stations located at Cordova and Bethel.

(37) Available for radiotelephony only; for communication with common carrier stations located at Juneau and Cold Bay.

(38) Available for radiotelephony only; for communication with the common carrier station located at Ketchikan.

(39) Available for radiotelephony only; for communication with common carrier stations located at Fairbanks and Juneau.

(40) Available for radiotelephony only; for communication with common carrier stations located at Unalaska and Anchorage. Until January 1, 1977, the use of this frequency shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 3357 kHz by other Alaska-public fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(41) Available for radiotelephony only; normally for communication with common carrier stations located at Anchorage and Unalaska. Until January 1, 1977, the use of this frequency shall be limited to the hours from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. local standard time.

(42) Available for radiotelephony only; normally for communication with common carrier stations located at Fairbanks and Bethel. The use of this frequency (except in Zone 4 west of 165° west longitude) shall be limited to the hours from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. local standard time.

(43) Communication with common carrier stations at locations in addition to those specified may be authorized, depending upon operational requirements.

(44) Use of this frequency for fixed services is on a secondary basis to its use under § 81.306(d).

(45) This frequency will not be available after January 1, 1977.

§ 81.709 Frequencies available in all zones of the Alaska area.

Each of the carrier frequencies set forth in the following table, when authorized by station license, may be used by Alaska-public fixed stations, other than common carrier, in all zones of the Alaska area for communication with other licensed Alaska-public fixed stations, other than common carrier, located in any zone of the Alaska area. The limitations and conditions of use applicable to each frequency are set forth in § 81.708.

Frequency (kHz)		
149.8	3198	5167.5
2115	3201	8067
2118	5164.5	8070

§ 81.710 Frequencies available in one or more zones of the Alaska area.

Each of the following carrier frequencies set forth in the following table, when authorized by station license, may be used by Alaska-public fixed stations, other than common carrier, employing radiotelephony. These frequencies are authorized for use on a shared basis, except 1660 kHz, with stations of the maritime mobile service. Frequencies designated for use in a zone of the Alaska area are available only to coast stations located in that zone. The limitations and conditions of use applicable to each frequency are set forth in § 81.708. The frequencies available and the zones in the Alaska area in which they may be employed are set forth in the following table.

TABLE 1

Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6	
Available		Available		Available		Available		Available		Available	
Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)
1646	1646	1652	1649	1708	1705	1646	1643	1652	1652	1646	1646
1712	1709			2422	2422	1660	1660	1712	1712	1660	1657
2006	2006			2430	2430	1708	1705	2003			
2422	2419	2430	2430	2450	2450	2430	2427	2430	2430	2450	2450
		2482	2479	2482	2479	2482	2482	2506	2506	2482	2482
2512	2512	2512	2509	2512	2512	2512	2509	2566	2566	2506	2506
2566	2566	2538	2538	2538	2535	2566	2563	2566	2566		
2616	2616					3261	3261	3261	3258		
3261	3261										

TABLE 2

Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6
	Available (kHz) ¹	Available (kHz) ¹			Available (kHz) ¹
	4791.5	4791.5			4791.5
	6948.5	6948.5			6948.5
	7368.5	7368.5			7368.5
	11437.0	11437.0			11437.0
	11601.5	11601.5			11601.5

¹ December 1, 1971.

§ 81.711 Frequencies for communication with common carrier fixed stations.

Each of the carrier frequencies set forth in the following table, when authorized by station license, may be used by Alaska-public fixed stations for communication with common carrier fixed stations in the Alaska area. The limitations and conditions of use applicable to each frequency are set forth in § 81.708. The particular station(s) with which the licensed station may communicate and the specific common carrier frequency or frequencies to be used for transmitting shall be specified on the radio station authorization.

Frequency (kHz)	
2240	2629
2253	2632
2256	2691
2463	2694
2466	2773
2471	2776
2474	3354
	3357
	3362
	3365
	5134.5
	5137.5
	5204.5
	5207.5

§ 81.712 Frequencies available to common carrier fixed stations.

The carrier frequencies set forth in the following table are authorized for use by common carrier fixed stations for communication with Alaska-public fixed stations. The limitations and conditions of use are set forth in § 81.708.

Frequency (kHz)		
2312	2784	3238
2400	3164.5	3241
2601	3167.5	3303
2604	3180	4035
2781	3183	5370

§ 81.713 Pairing of common carrier and Alaska-public fixed frequencies.

The pairing of frequencies available for communication between common carrier fixed stations (CCFS), as set forth in § 81.712, and Alaska-public fixed stations (APFS), as set forth in § 81.711, is given in the following table.

For communication with common carrier stations located at	Frequencies available until 1-1-74		Frequencies available after 1-1-74	
	CCFS transmit (kHz)	APFS transmit (kHz)	CCFS transmit (kHz)	APFS transmit (kHz)
Anchorage	3183	2256	3183	3365
	5370	3357		5137.5
Bethel	2604	5137.5	2604	2253
		2632		2629
Cold Bay	2312	2694	3241	5204.5
	3241	5137.5		2691
	4035			
Cordova	2312	2632	2312	2632
Fairbanks	3167.5	2632	3167.5	3354
		3367		5207.5
		5207.5		
Juneau	2784	2694	2784	2694
	3241	3357	3241	3367
Ketchikan	2694	2256	2694	2256
	3303	2776	3180	2776
King Salmon	3303	2644	3164.5	2466
Kodiak	2784			
	2694	2474	2781	2474
Kotzebue	2694	2466	2601	2463
Nome	2784			
	2460	2474	2784	2471
Sitka	2460	2240		
Unalaska	2312	2632	3238	3362
	4035	3365	5370	5134.5

§ 81.714 Use of U.S. Government frequencies.

Frequencies assigned to Federal Government radio stations under Executive order of the President may be authorized for use by Alaska-public fixed stations when such assignment is necessary for intercommunication with Federal Government stations or required for coordination with activities of the Federal Government provided the Commission determines, after consultation with the appropriate Government agency or agencies, that such assignment is in the public interest.

PART 83—STATIONS ON SHIPBOARD IN THE MARITIME SERVICES

B. Part 83, Stations on Shipboard in the Maritime Services, is amended as follows:

1. In the Table of Contents, the following headnotes are either amended or added new to read as follows:

- Sec.
83.116 Alternate transmission on the same frequency in the Alaska area.
83.354 Frequencies below 5000 kHz for public correspondence.
83.355 Frequencies from 5000 kHz to 27.5 MHz for public correspondence.
83.358 Frequencies below 3000 kHz for safety purposes.
83.360 Frequencies for business and operational purposes.
83.362 Frequencies below 3000 kHz for safety, business, and operational purposes.
83.370 Frequencies available in all zones of the Alaska area.
83.371 Public telephone service, ship stations to common carrier coast stations.
83.372 Frequencies available in one or more zones of the Alaska area.

2. In § 83.2, new paragraphs (t), (u), and (v), are added, to read as follows:

§ 83.2. General.

(t) *Alaska area.* For the purpose of frequency assignments to radio services and stations governed by this part, the Alaska area is defined as follows:

The area bounded by a line extending due west—from the end of the southernmost boundary line between Canada and the mainland of southeastern Alaska—to 131° west longitude, thence due south to 54°30' north latitude, thence due west to 142° west longitude, thence due south to 50° north latitude, thence due west to 165° west longitude, thence due south to 47° north latitude, thence due west to the boundary line between Regions 2 and 3 (as this line is defined by the Geneva Radio Regulations, 1959), thence generally northward along this boundary line to 80° north latitude, thence due east to 135° west longitude, thence due south to 70° north latitude, thence due west to 140° west longitude, thence generally southwest to the northern end of the boundary line between the mainland of northern Alaska and Canada, thence following the boundary line between Alaska and Canada to the southernmost point of this line in southeastern Alaska.

NOTE: Reference hereafter in this part to the "Alaska area" includes all of the "Zones" defined in paragraph (b) of this section.

(u) *Alaska zones.* For the same purpose expressed in paragraph (a) of this section, the Alaska area is subdivided into six zones, defined as follows:

Zone 1. That portion of the Alaska area east of 142° west longitude and south of 61° north latitude.

Zone 2. That portion of the Alaska area bounded on the east by a line south of 61° north latitude which coincides with 142° west longitude, and by a line north of 61° north latitude which coincides with the boundary line between Alaska and Canada, and by a line coinciding with 61° north latitude which joins those two lines; and bounded on the west by a line south of 62° north latitude which coincides with 149° west longitude, thence running due south to 60°30' north latitude, thence due west to 150° west longitude, thence due south to the southern limit of the Alaska area, and bounded on the north by a line coinciding with 62° north latitude.

Zone 3. That portion of the Alaska area bounded on the north by a line which coincides with 62° north latitude and extends

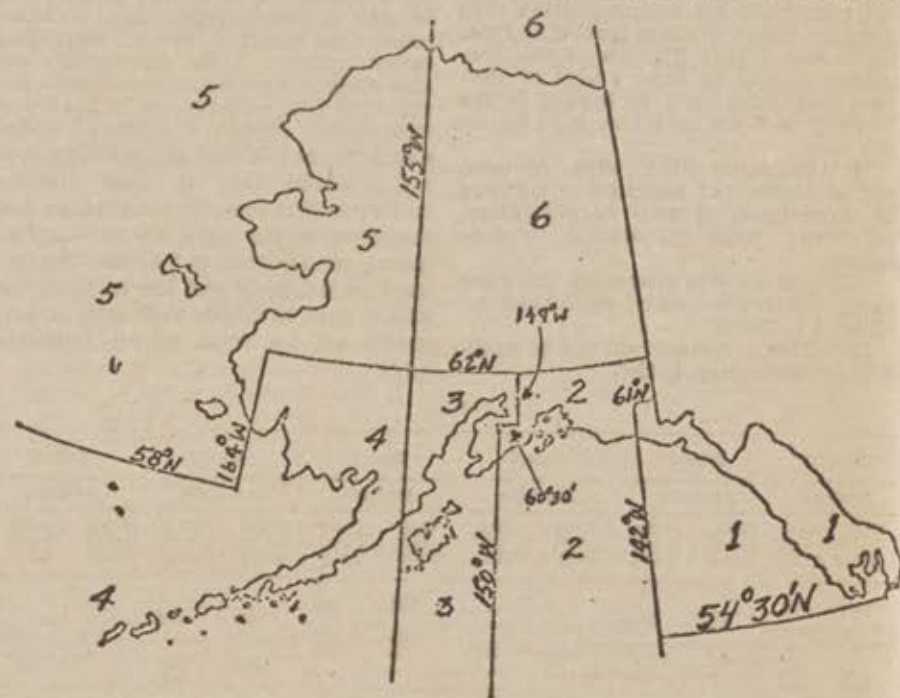
eastward from 155° west longitude to 149° west longitude, thence due south to 60°30' north latitude, thence due west to 150° west longitude, thence due south to the southern limit of the Alaska area, thence westward to 155° west longitude, thence due north to 62° north latitude.

Zone 4. That portion of the Alaska area west of 155° west longitude which is bounded on the north by a line coinciding with 62° north latitude extending due west to 164° west longitude, thence bounded on the west by a line coinciding with 164° west longitude extending due south to 58° north latitude, thence bounded on the north by a line coinciding with 58° north latitude extending due west to the western boundary of the Alaska area.

Zone 5. That portion of the Alaska area west of 155° west longitude which is not included in Zone 4.

Zone 6. That portion of the Alaska area east of 155° west longitude and north of 62° north latitude.

NOTE: The following diagram illustrates the subdivision of Alaska into the six zones.



ALASKA
Frequency Assignment Zones

(v) *"Common carrier" or "carrier".* Any person engaged in rendering communications service for hire to the public pursuant to authorization by the state and/or Federal Communications Commission.

3. Section 83.24 is amended to read as follows:

§ 83.24 Application precedent to authorization.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in §§ 83.26, 83.41, and 83.42, no authorization will be granted for use or operation of any radio station on board ship in any service governed by this part, nor for any change in station control, facilities, services, equipment or antenna, unless

formal written application therefor in proper form first is filed with the Commission.

(b) Standard forms are prescribed herein for use in connection with the majority of applications submitted for Commission consideration. These forms may be obtained without cost from the Commission at Washington, D.C. 20554, or from any of its field offices.

(c) Each application for authority to operate a ship station, including applications for license, modification of license, or renewal of license, together with correspondence relating thereto, shall be filed with the Commission; or applications for interim ship station licenses made pursuant to § 83.35, at a

Field Engineering Office of the Commission. Unless otherwise specified in a particular case or for a particular form, each application shall be filed in original only.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in §§ 83.35, 83.41, and 83.42, an application should be filed at least 60 days prior to the earliest date on which it is desired that the requested authorization be granted by the Commission in order that action thereon may be taken by that date.

(e) The application shall be specific and complete with regard to the information required in the application form, or otherwise specifically requested by the Commission.

4. In § 83.106, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 83.106 Required frequencies for radiotelephony

(a) Each ship radiotelephone station licensed to operate in the band 1605 to 3500 kHz shall be able to transmit A3 or A3H¹ emission and receive A3² emission on the carrier frequency 2182 kHz, and, if the station is used for other than safety communication, it shall be capable also of transmitting A3 or A3H³ emission and receive class A3⁴ emission on at least two other frequencies within that band.

5. A new § 83.116 is added to read as follows:

§ 83.116 Alternate transmission on the same frequency in the Alaska area.

Ship stations within the Alaska area when communicating with coast stations within the bands 1605-2035 kHz and 2107-12,000 kHz shall transmit and receive on the same frequency: *Provided, however, That this requirement shall not apply when communicating with common carrier coast stations; And provided further, That this requirement is not applicable in an emergency affecting the safety of life or property when, by reason of interference or limitation of equipment, the same frequency cannot be used.*

6. In § 83.132, paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) are amended to read as follows:

§ 83.132 Authorized classes of emission.

(a) * * *

7. In § 83.351, paragraphs (a) (b) are amended to read as follows:

¹ Capability to transmit using emission A3 or A3H shall be provided until Jan. 1, 1977. After Jan. 1, 1977, capability to transmit using emission A3H shall be provided.

² Capability to receive A3 emission shall be provided until the station is converted to SSB, or until Jan. 1, 1977, whichever is earlier. Upon conversion to SSB, or effective Jan. 1, 1977, the station shall provide capability to receive emission A3H.

³ Capability to transmit using emission A3 or A3H shall be provided until Jan. 1, 1977. After Jan. 1, 1977, capability to transmit using emissions A3A and A3J shall be provided.

⁴ Capability to receive A3 or A3H emission shall be provided until Jan. 1, 1977. After Jan. 1, 1977, capability to receive A3A and A3J emissions shall be provided.

Frequency band	Classes of emission
(1) Stations using radiotelegraphy:	
(i) 100 to 160 kHz.....	A1.
160 to 525 kHz.....	A1 and A2.
2080 to 27,500 kHz, except Alaska.....	A1: Survival craft stations may in addition use A2.
2070 to 2080 kHz, except Alaska.....	Wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems. Manual International Morse code and telephony are excluded.
1605 to 3400 kHz in Alaska.....	A1.
(ii) For frequencies designated in § 83.320.....	F1.
(2) Stations using radiotelephony:	
(i) For frequencies below 23 MHz designated in § 83.351(a):	
2182 kHz.....	Until January 1, 1977: A3 or A3H; After January 1, 1977: A3H.
All other frequencies.....	A3, A3H, A3A, or A3J as specified in § 83.351 (a) and (b).
(ii) For the frequency 121.5 MHz.....	A2.
(iii) For the frequency band 156 to 174 MHz.....	F3.

§ 83.351 Frequencies available.

(a) The following tabulation indicates the carrier frequencies which, when authorized by station license, may be used

by ship stations. The specific conditions for use are enumerated in paragraph (b) of this section:

Carrier frequency (kHz)	See section	Conditions of use	Carrier frequency (kHz)	See section	Conditions of use
1619.....	83.370.....	17, 35.	2616.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 30, 62, 70.
1622.....	83.370.....	7, 17, 39.	2638.....	83.358.....	7, 39, 40.
1643.....	83.372.....	22, 35.	2738.....	83.354.....	7, 21, 39.
1646.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39.	2738.....	83.358.....	7, 39, 40.
1649.....	83.372.....	22, 35.	2738.....	83.362.....	7, 29, 41.
1652.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39.	2782.....	83.354.....	7, 21, 39.
1705.....	83.372.....	22, 35.	2784.....	83.354.....	7, 21, 39.
1708.....	83.372.....	22, 75.	2830.....	83.358.....	7, 39, 40.
1709.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39.	2858.....	83.372.....	22, 35, 71.
1712.....	83.372.....	22, 35, 60.	2861.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39, 71.
2003.....	83.366, 83.354.....	7, 30, 39.	4069.2.....	83.354.....	3, 21, 64.
2003.....	83.372.....	22, 35, 62.	4072.4.....	83.354.....	20, 28.
2003.....	83.358.....	7, 39, 40.	4072.4.....	83.354.....	3, 21, 31, 65.*
2006.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39, 62.	4088.4.....	83.354.....	3, 21, 66.
2009.....	83.354.....	7, 30, 39.	4091.6.....	83.354.....	14, 29.
2031.5.....	83.354.....	7, 30, 39.	4101.2.....	83.354.....	20, 27.
2065.0.....	83.362.....	23, 25.	4104.4.....	83.354.....	14, 29.
2079.0.....	83.362.....	23, 25.	4114.0.....	83.354.....	20, 27.
2082.5.....	83.358, 83.362.....	25, 26.	4117.2.....	83.354.....	14, 29.
2086.0.....	83.354.....	3, 21, 23.	4120.4.....	83.354.....	20, 27.
2093.0.....	83.362.....	25, 26.	4123.6.....	83.354.....	14, 29.
2096.5.....	83.360.....	16, 25.	4126.8.....	83.354.....	20, 27.
2115.....	83.372.....	22, 35, 73.	4130.0.....	83.354.....	14, 29, 27.
2118.....	83.354.....	7, 30, 39.	4139.5.....	83.360.....	13, 16.
2118.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39, 73.	4136.3.....	83.360.....	13, 16.
2126.....	83.354.....	7, 30, 39.	4367.8.....	83.354.....	3, 21, 64.
2131.....	83.370, 83.371.....	17, 19, 35.	4371.0.....	83.354.....	3, 20, 21, 31, 65.
2134.....	83.354.....	7, 30, 39.	4380.6.....	83.370.....	17, 32.
2134.....	83.370, 83.371.....	7, 17, 19, 39.	4383.8.....	83.370.....	15, 17.
2142.....	83.354.....	7, 30, 39.	4387.0.....	83.354.....	3, 21, 66.
2142.....	83.358.....	7, 8, 39, 40.	4399.8.....	83.372.....	22, 32, 72.
2158.....	83.354.....	7, 30, 39.	4403.0.....	83.372.....	22, 31, 32, 72.
2166.....	83.354.....	7, 29, 39.	4425.4.....	83.372.....	22, 32, 72.
2182.....	83.354.....	1, 45.	4428.6.....	83.372.....	22, 31, 32, 72.
2198.....	83.354.....	7, 30, 39.	4434.9.....	83.360.....	13, 16.
2202.0.....	83.358.....	25, 40.	6210.4.....	83.360.....	13, 16.
2206.....	83.354.....	7, 20, 39.	6213.5.....	83.360.....	13, 16.
2237.....	83.370, 83.371.....	7, 17, 19, 35.	6518.6.....	83.360.....	13, 16.
2240.....	83.370, 83.371.....	7, 17, 19, 39.	6147.5.....	83.354.....	3, 5, 15, 21.
2260.....	83.354.....	7, 20, 39.	6455.0.....	83.354.....	3, 4, 15, 21.
2379.....	83.370.....	17, 35.	8201.2.....	83.355.....	18, 27.
2382.....	83.354.....	7, 20, 39.	8204.4.....	83.355.....	14, 18.
2382.....	83.370.....	7, 17, 39.	8207.6.....	83.354.....	3, 21, 64.
2390.....	83.354.....	7, 30, 39.	8210.8.....	83.354.....	3, 15, 21, 25.
2400.....	83.354.....	7, 21, 39.	8214.0.....	83.355.....	18, 27.
2406.....	83.354.....	7, 30, 39.	8217.2.....	83.355.....	14, 18.
2419.....	83.372.....	22, 35.	8220.4.....	83.355.....	18, 27.
2422.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39.	8223.6.....	83.355.....	14, 18.
2427.....	83.372.....	22, 35.	8229.6.....	83.355.....	18, 27.
2430.....	83.354.....	7, 20, 39.	8242.8.....	83.355.....	14, 18.
2430.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39, 61, 74.	8246.0.....	83.354.....	3, 21, 60.
2447.....	83.372.....	22, 35, 67.	8249.2.....	83.355.....	14, 20.
2450.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39, 67.	8258.8.....	83.355.....	18, 27.
2479.....	83.372.....	22, 35, 68, 74.	8262.0.....	83.355.....	14, 18, 27.
2482.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39, 68, 74.	8281.2.....	83.360.....	13, 16.
2506.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39, 69.	8284.4.....	83.360.....	13, 16.
2509.....	83.372.....	22, 35.	8780.0.....	83.354.....	3, 21, 66.
2512.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39.	12, 358.0.....	83.355.....	18, 27.
2535.....	83.372.....	22, 35.	12, 361.5.....	83.355.....	14, 18.
2538.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39, 63.	12, 372.0.....	83.355.....	18, 27.
2563.....	83.372.....	22, 35.	12, 375.5.....	83.355.....	14, 18.
2569.....	83.372.....	7, 22, 39.	12, 379.0.....	83.354.....	3, 21, 66.

Carrier frequency (kHz)	See section	Conditions of use
12,382.5	83.355	14, 18.
12,393.0	83.355	18, 27.
12,396.0	83.355	14, 18.
12,421.0	83.360	13, 16.
12,424.5	83.360	13, 16.
12,428.0	83.360	13, 16.
13,158.0	83.354	3, 21, 66.
16,474.0	83.355	18, 27.
16,477.5	83.355	14, 18.
16,488.0	83.354	3, 21, 66.
16,491.5	83.355	14, 18.
16,509.0	83.355	18, 27.
16,512.5	83.355	14, 18.
16,523.0	83.355	18, 27.
16,526.5	83.355	14, 18.
16,565.0	83.360	13, 16.
16,568.5	83.360	13, 16.
16,572.0	83.360	13, 16.
17,281.0	83.354	3, 21, 66.
22,028.0	83.355	18, 27.
22,031.5	83.355	14, 18.
22,042.0	83.355	18, 27.
22,045.5	83.355	14, 18.
22,063.0	83.355	18, 27.
22,066.5	83.355	14, 18.
22,094.5	83.360	13, 16.
22,098.0	83.360	13, 16.
22,101.5	83.360	13, 16.
22,105.0	83.360	13, 16.
22,168.5	83.360	13, 16.
166.275	83.350	33, 40, 41, 45.
166.300	83.350	34, 40, 44.
166.325	83.350	33, 36, 40, 41, 45.
166.350	83.350	34, 40, 41, 49.
166.375	83.350	33, 40, 49.
166.400	83.350	34, 40, 49.
166.425	83.350	33, 40, 41, 50, 54.
166.450	83.350	34, 41, 49, 50.
166.475	83.350	33, 41, 50, 53.
166.500	83.350	34, 40, 41, 49.
166.525	83.350	33, 40, 50, 52.
166.550	83.350	34, 40, 41, 49.
166.575	83.350	33, 41, 50, 53.
166.600	83.350	34, 40, 41, 45.
166.625	83.350	33, 40, 50, 52.
166.650	83.350	34, 40, 41, 46, 50.
166.675	83.350	33, 40, 41, 45.
166.700	83.350	34, 40, 41, 45, 58.
166.725	83.350	33, 40, 41, 45.
166.750	83.350	33, 42, 47, 56.
166.800	83.353, 83.350	34, 40, 41, 43.
166.850	83.350	33, 41, 48, 57.
166.875	83.350	33, 40, 49.
166.900	83.350	34, 40, 41, 42.
166.925	83.350	33, 41, 50, 53.
166.950	83.350	34, 40, 41, 49.
166.975	83.350	33, 40, 41, 49.
167.000	83.350	34, 40, 41, 45.
167.025	83.350	33, 40, 41, 49.
167.200	83.350	34, 38, 41, 51.
167.225	83.350	33, 38, 41, 51.
167.250	83.350	34, 38, 41, 51.
167.275	83.350	33, 38, 41, 51.
167.300	83.350	34, 38, 41, 51.
167.325	83.350	33, 38, 51.
167.350	83.350	34, 38, 41, 51.
167.375	83.350	33, 38, 51.
167.400	83.350	34, 38, 41, 51.
167.425	83.350	33, 40, 40, 56.

(b) Assignment of the specific carrier frequencies designated in paragraph (a) of this section and use of frequency assignments of which those frequencies are the authorized carrier frequencies shall be subject to the express limitations and conditions set forth in this paragraph.

(1) The frequency 2182 kHz is authorized for use on a shared basis primarily by ship stations and secondarily by coast stations.

(2) The frequencies 2514, 2550, and 2582 kHz are authorized for use in the Great Lakes area on a shared basis with coast stations of Canada upon the express condition that, except in case of distress, the frequency 2550 kHz shall not be used for transmission to ship stations of Canada and the frequency 2582 kHz shall not be used for transmission to ship stations of the United States.

(3) Available for use by ship stations aboard vessels operating on the Mississippi River and connecting inland waters: Except, that this frequency shall not be used by vessels when operating on the Great Lakes.

(4) Transmission by ship stations is prohibited during the period from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m., c.s.t.

(5) Use of this frequency is subject to the express condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any station which in the discretion of the Commission, may have priority on the frequency or frequencies used for the service to which interference is caused.

(6) Available for use in accordance with the provisions of § 83.351.

(7) Conversion from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions in the band 1605-4000 kHz shall be effected in accordance with the schedule set forth in paragraph (c) of this section.

(8) The frequency 2142 kHz is authorized for intership communication on a day only basis in the Pacific coast area south of 42° north latitude upon the express condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any station which, in the discretion of the Commission, has priority on the frequency or frequencies used for the service to which interference is caused.

(9) Available for use in accordance with the provisions of § 83.352.

(10) Available for use in accordance with the provisions of § 83.359.

(11) Available for use in accordance with the provisions of § 83.362.

(12) Available for use in accordance with the provisions of § 83.358.

(13) Use of this frequency is limited to emission 2.8A3J only.

(14) Until January 1, 1974, emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 5.6A3B, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J; after January 1, 1974, use is limited to emission 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J: *Provided, however, That availability of emission 5.6A3B after January 1, 1974, is dependent upon the decision taken by the ITU World Administrative Radio Conference, to be convened in 1974, in regard to continued use of that emission.*

(15) Until January 1, 1974, emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J; after January 1, 1974, emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(16) Available for use in accordance with the provisions of § 83.360.

(17) Available for use in accordance with the provisions of § 83.370.

(18) Available for use in accordance with the provisions of § 83.355.

(19) Available for use in accordance with the provisions of § 83.371.

(20) Available for use in accordance with the provisions of § 83.354(a) (1).

(21) Available for use in accordance with the provisions of § 83.354(a) (2).

(22) Available for use in accordance with the provisions of § 83.372.

(23) Assignment will be subject to coordination with Canada. Available only at locations which will not cause interference to use of the same frequency by Canada.

(24) [Reserved]

(25) Limited to a maximum output power of 150 watts (PEP) and to emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(26) Available primarily for intership safety communications. On a secondary basis to intership safety communications, available to ship stations, other than those aboard vessels engaged in commercial fishing, for commercial (operational) communication. On a tertiary basis, subject to noninterference to ship stations, may be assigned to coast stations for commercial (operational) communication with ship stations.

(27) Available January 1, 1974, for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J. Use during the period January 1, 1972, to January 1, 1974, is subject to the condition that harmful interference is not caused to stations employing double sideband emission (DSB) 6A3 on a carrier frequency positioned higher in frequency by 3.1, 3.2, or 3.5 kHz.

(28) Available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J on January 1, 1974.

(29) Available to ship stations for intership communication aboard vessels engaged in commercial fishing.

(30) Available to ship stations, other than those engaged in commercial fishing, for intership communication in the Gulf of Mexico.

(31) Until January 1, 1974, emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J.

(32) After January 1, 1974, emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(33) The frequency deviation is limited to ± 5 kHz.

(34) After March 1, 1969, a deviation of ± 5 kHz shall be employed: Every U.S. registry vessel when required for communication with coast stations of other administrations may employ a deviation of ± 15 kHz until January 1, 1972.

(35) After January 1, 1977, emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(36) Until January 1, 1973, available on a restricted basis; and after January 1, 1973, available on an equal basis with 156.300 MHz.

(37) Available to public ship stations for communication exclusively with common carrier coast stations which are located in the Alaska area and are open for public correspondence.

(38) To the extent practicable, the order of assignment of public correspondence channels will be in accord with the U.S. priority numbering system, as follows:

Priority No.	Transmit (MHz)	Receive (MHz)	Channel designator
U.S.	I.T.U.		
1	1	157.300	151.900 26
2	2	157.360	151.960 27
3	3	157.250	151.850 25
4	4	157.200	151.800 24
1 ¹	6	157.400	152.000 28
8	13	157.225	151.825 84
6	14	157.375	151.975 87
7	15	157.325	151.925 86
5	17	157.275	151.875 85

¹ Channel 28 will be assigned interchangeably with Channel 26 as the first priority number.

(39) Until January 1, 1977, emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J; after January 1, 1977, emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

- (40) Intership.
- (41) Ship to coast.
- (42) Coast station broadcast only.
- (43) Distress, safety, and calling.
- (44) Intership safety.
- (45) Port operations.
- (46) Navigational.
- (47) Environmental.
- (48) State control.
- (49) Commercial.
- (50) Noncommercial.
- (51) Public correspondence.

(52) As an interim measure, until trends in communication needs of recreational boats are more definitive, this frequency is available for noncommercial intership communications during localized fleet operations, maneuvers during a cruise, and rendezvous.

(53) As an interim measure, until trends in communication needs of recreational boats are more definitive, this frequency is available to ship stations and to associated coast stations at marinas, organized yacht clubs, and to persons or organizations performing the function of service and supply to vessels, other than commercial transport vessels.

(54) Available for noncommercial communication, to fulfill the wide scope of needs of smaller type boats, where, for practical reasons the number of channels, output power and investment in radio equipment would be at a minimum and battery power could or would be employed. While available to all vessels, other than commercial transport vessels, this frequency does not replace, nor may it be used in lieu of frequencies allotted for distress, safety and calling, intership safety, navigational, port operations, or public correspondence.

(55) Available for assignment to ship stations aboard commercial transport vessels engaged in commercial fishing, in addition to the frequencies designated by subparagraph (49) of this paragraph, and between these commercial fishing vessels and associated aircraft while engaged in commercial fishing activities.

(56) Available for assignment to coast stations, the use of which is in accord with the agreed program, for the broadcast of information to ship stations concerning the environmental conditions in which vessels operate, i.e., weather; sea conditions; time signals; notices to mariners; and hazards to navigation.

(57) Available for assignment to stations aboard vessels for State control communications.

(58) Not available in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

(59) In the Great Lakes area only, available for commercial communication.

(60) To minimize interference to the service of stations in Zone 3 or 4 operating on 1708 kHz, ship stations in Zone 1 shall not transmit on 1712 kHz when west of 138° west longitude, nor in Zone 5 when south of 62° north latitude.

(61) To minimize interference to the service of ship stations transmitting on 2430 kHz to any public coast station in the vicinity of Seattle, Wash., ship stations in Zone 2 shall not transmit on 2430 kHz when south of 59° north latitude.

(62) To minimize interference to or from the operation of stations outside the Alaska area or U.S. Government stations within Alaska, this frequency is authorized for use annually in the respective zone only during the hours from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. local standard time from May 15 to September 15 inclusive, and from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. local standard time from April 1 to May 14 inclusive and from September 16 to October 31 inclusive.

(63) To minimize interference to or from the service of any coast station transmitting on 2538 kHz and located in the vicinity of Vancouver, British Columbia, ship stations in Zones 2 and 3 shall not transmit on 2538 kHz when south of 56° north latitude.

(64) Available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J until January 1, 1972: *Provided*, That harmful interference is not caused to systems still employing double sideband (DSB) emission; and during the period January 1, 1972, to January 1, 1974: *Provided*, That harmful interference is not caused to ship station receivers employing double sideband (DSB) techniques receiving a transmission on a carrier frequency positioned higher in frequency by 3.1, 3.2, or 3.5 kHz.

(65) Authorization for use is withdrawn effective January 1, 1974.

(66) Effective January 1, 1974, limited to emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J, this frequency will be available for assignment on a simplex basis in the Mississippi River system.

(67) Use of the frequency 2506 kHz for maritime mobile service in the Alaska area is authorized on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of San Francisco or Eureka, Calif.

(68) Insofar as is practicable, ship stations shall limit their use of the frequency

3261 kHz to communication over distances which cannot be effectively covered by the use of a frequency below 2700 kHz or above 156 MHz.

(69) The frequencies 4403.0 and 4428.6 kHz are authorized for telephony exclusively; for use during the hours 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. local standard time only. Availability and use of the frequency 4428.6 kHz is subject to the condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station located in the Great Lakes area.

(70) To minimize interference to or from the operation of stations outside the Alaska area, this frequency is authorized for use annually in the respective zone only during the hours from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., local standard time, from April 1 to September 30, inclusive.

(71) Until January 1, 1977, emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J. Authorization for use of this frequency in Zone 3 and Zone 4 of the Alaska area is withdrawn effective January 1, 1977.

(72) See §§ 83.202, 82.224, 82.233, 83.249, 83.353, 83.359, 83.365, 83.366, 83.514, 83.518, and 83.519.

8. Section 83.354 is amended to read as follows:

§ 83.354 Frequencies below 5000 kHz for public correspondence.

(a) Carrier frequencies which are authorized for use by public ship stations employing telephony by means of amplitude modulation for the transmission of public correspondence exclusively are designated herewith: ship stations shall use the radio channels of which these frequencies are the authorized carrier frequencies exclusively for working with public coast stations located at, or in the vicinity of, the specific harbors, ports, or places designated hereinafter opposite the respective ship transmitting frequency, and shall receive transmission from the particular coast stations on the associated receiving frequencies also designated herewith.

(b) Frequencies available for use when the mobile station and the coast station transmit alternately on different radio channels:

Coast stations located in the vicinity of—	Mobile station transmitting carrier frequency (kHz) ¹				Associated coast station transmitting carrier frequency (kHz) ¹			
	Note 2	Note 3	Conditions of use, Note 4		Note 2	Note 3	Conditions of use, Note 4	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Boston, Mass.	2366			None	2450			None
	2406			None	2506			None
	2390			5, 9	2556			5, 9
New York, N.Y.	2382			6	2482			6
	2126			None	2522			None
	2166			None	2558			None
	2196			None	2590			None
		4091.6	4091.6	33		4390.2	4390.2	29, 32
		4104.4	4104.4	33		4403.0	4403.0	29, 32
		4123.6	4123.6	33		4422.2	4422.2	30, 32
		4130.0	4130.0	3, 10, 33		4428.6	4428.6	10, 32
Wilmington, Del.	2166			None	2558			None
Baltimore, Md.	2166			None	2558			None
Norfolk-Quantico, Va.	2142			None	2538			None
	2396			5, 9	2450			5, 9
Charleston, S.C.-Jacksonville, Fla.	2390			None	2566			None

See footnote at end of table.

Coast stations located in the vicinity of—	Mobile station transmitting carrier frequency (kHz) ¹				Associated coast station transmitting carrier frequency (kHz) ¹			
	Note 2	Note 3	Conditions of use, Note 4		Note 2	Note 3	Conditions of use, Note 4	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Lake Allatoona-Lake Sidney, Lanier, Ga.	2366			5	2450			5
Miami, Fla.	2406			9	2442			9
	2031.5			None	2490			8
	2118			10	2514			5, 11
	2158			12	2550			13
		4072.4		33		4371.0		31, 32
		4104.4	4104.4	33		4403.0	4403.0	29, 32
		4123.6	4023.6	33		4422.2	4422.2	30, 32
Tampa, Fla.	2009			None	2466			None
	2158			10	2550			10
			4130.4	33			4419.0	32, 34
Mobile, Ala.	2430			None	2572			None
			4114.0	33			4412.6	32, 35
New Orleans, La.	2206			None	2598			None
	2166			9	2558			9, 14
	2382			None	2482			None
			4130.4	33			4419.0	32, 34
Delcambre, La.	2458			5, 9	2506			5, 9
			4114.0	33			4412.6	32, 35
Galveston, Tex.	2134			None	2530			None
	2366			9, 15	2450			9, 16
			4126.8	33			4425.4	32, 36
Corpus Christi, Tex.	2142			17	2538			18
			4126.8	33			4425.4	32, 36
San Juan, P.R.	2134			None	2530			None
Great Lakes.	2118			None	2514			32
	2158			None	2550			32
	2206			19	2582			32
		4117.2	4117.2	33		4415.8	4415.8	32
		4130.0	4130.0	3, 33		4428.6	4428.6	32
		8349.2	8349.2	33		8783.2	8783.2	32
Los Angeles-San Diego, Calif.	2009			None	2566			None
	2382			20	2466			21
	2206			22	2598			22
	2126			22	2522			22
San Francisco-Eureka, Calif.	2003			23	2450			24
	2406			None	2506			None
	4072.4	4072.4	4072.4	33	4377.4	4371.0	4371.0	31, 32
		4091.6	4091.6	33		4390.2	4390.2	29, 32
		4101.2	4101.2	33		4399.8	4399.8	29, 32
Astoria, Ore.	2009			5, 9	2442			5, 9
Astoria-Portland, Ore.	2206			None	2598			None
Coos Bay, Ore.	2031.5			5, 22	2566			22
Seattle, Wash.	2126			None	2522			None
	2430			25	2482			25
Kahuku, Hawaii	2134			None	2530			None
		4117.2	4117.2	33		4415.8	4415.8	32
Hilo, Hawaii	2198			None	2582			None
Palmyra Island, Hawaii	2134			26	2530			27
St. Thomas Isl., Virgin Islands	2009			28	2506			28

¹ In the table, for duplex working on frequencies above 2850 kHz, mobile station transmitting carrier frequencies appear in columns (2), (3), and (4); coast station transmitting carrier frequencies appear in columns (6), (7), and (8). Coast and ship station frequencies appearing on the same line are paired, as follows: Column (2) is paired with column (6); column (3) with (7); and column (4) is paired with (8). In general: The frequencies in columns (3) and (7) will be converted to SSB (see §§ 81.304 and 83.351: coast, Jan. 1, 1972; ship, Jan. 1, 1974); and those in columns (4) and (8) will be available after Jan. 1, 1974.

NOTE 1: [Reserved]

NOTE 2: Frequencies above 2850 kHz, shown in columns (3) and (7) and available for DSB emission will replace the DSB frequencies shown in columns (2) and (6); and are available in accordance with the provisions of this section and conditions of use set forth in §§ 81.304 and 83.351. The frequencies listed in columns (3) and (7) will not be available after Jan. 1, 1974.

NOTE 3: Frequencies above 2850 kHz, shown in columns (4) and (8) will be available for 2.5A3A and/or 2.5A3J emissions on Jan. 1, 1974, and will replace the frequencies listed in columns (3) and (7) on that date.

NOTE 4: The conditions of use referred to in columns (5) and (9) are set forth below the table.

(1) [Reserved]

(2) [Reserved]

(3) The frequency in column (2) is replaced by the frequency in column (3) in accordance with the conditions of use set forth in § 83.351.

(4) [Reserved]

(5) Available on condition that no harmful interference will be caused to

any service or station which in the discretion of the Commission may have priority on the frequency or frequencies used for the service to which interference is caused.

(6) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of New Orleans, La., to which this

carrier frequency is assigned for transmission.

(7) Available for use annually during period December 15 to March 15.

(8) Available on a 24-hour basis, on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the police radio service in southern California.

(9) Day only.

(10) Unlimited hours of use from December 15 to April 1, annually, and day only from April 1 to December 15, annually, on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any ship station in the Great Lakes area which in the discretion of the Commission has priority on the frequency or frequencies used for the service to which interference is caused.

(11) Unlimited hours of use from December 15 to April 1, annually, and day only from April 1 to December 15, annually, on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station in the vicinity of Miami, Fla., to which the carrier frequency 2490 kHz is assigned for transmission.

(12) Unlimited hours of use from December 15 to April 1, annually, and day only from April 1 to December 15, annually, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any ship station which is within 300 nautical miles of Tampa, Fla., and is transmitting on this frequency to a coast station located in the vicinity of that port.

(13) Unlimited hours of use from December 15 to April 1, annually, and day only from April 1 to December 15, annually, on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of Tampa, Fla., to which this carrier frequency is assigned for transmission.

(14) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of Mobile, Ala., to which the carrier frequency 2572 kHz is assigned for transmission.

(15) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any ship station which is within 300 nautical miles of Boston, Mass., and is transmitting on this frequency to a coast station located in the vicinity of that port.

(16) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., San Francisco or Eureka, Calif., to which this carrier frequency is assigned for transmission.

(17) Available on condition that no harmful interference will be caused to the service of any ship station which is within 300 nautical miles of Norfolk-Quantico, Va., and is transmitting on this frequency to a coast station located in the vicinity of that port.

(18) Available on condition that no harmful interference will be caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of Norfolk-Quantico, Va.,

to which this carrier frequency is assigned for transmission.

(19) Not available to U.S. ship stations for transmission.

(20) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any ship station which is within 300 nautical miles of New Orleans, La., and is transmitting on this frequency to a coast station located in the vicinity of that port.

(21) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of Tampa, Fla., to which this carrier frequency is assigned for transmission.

(22) 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., P.s.t., only.

(23) Available on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any ship station which is within 300 nautical miles of Los Angeles or San Diego, Calif., and is transmitting on 2009 kHz to a coast station located in the vicinity of either of these ports.

(24) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to police radio service in Kansas or Wisconsin.

(25) Authorized for use south of 51° north latitude and east of 142° west longitude exclusively during the following daily periods on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any station in the Alaska area to which this carrier frequency is assigned for transmission: annually from April 1 to September 30, inclusive, from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m., P.s.t., only; and annually from October 1 to March 31, inclusive, from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., P.s.t., only.

(26) Available on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any ship station which is within 300 nautical miles of Kahuku, Hawaii, and is transmitting on this frequency to a coast station located in the vicinity of that port.

(27) Available on condition that harmful interference is not caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of Kahuku, Hawaii, to which the carrier frequency 2530 kHz is assigned for transmission.

(28) 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., A.s.t., only; on condition that no harmful interference will be caused to any service or any station which in the discretion of the Commission may have priority on the frequency or frequencies used for the service to which interference is caused.

(29) New York, N.Y., is the station of primary assignment. Use of this frequency is shared with Miami, Fla., and San Francisco, Calif.

(30) Miami, Fla., is the station of primary assignment. Use of this frequency is shared with New York, N.Y., and San Francisco, Calif.

(31) San Francisco, Calif., is the station of primary assignment. Use of this frequency is shared with New York, N.Y., and Miami, Fla.

(32) In accordance with § 81.304 of this chapter.

(33) In accordance with § 83.351.

(34) Shared by New Orleans, La., Tampa and Miami, Fla. Use by Miami,

Fla., is on a secondary basis to use by New Orleans, La., and Tampa, Fla.

(35) Shared by Mobile, Ala., and Delcambre, La.

(36) Shared by Galveston and Corpus Christi, Tex.

(c) Frequencies available for use when the mobile stations and the coast station transmit alternately on the same radio channel:

Coast stations located in the vicinity of—	Ship and coast station transmitting and receiving carrier frequency (kHz)				Conditions of use, Note 4
	Note 2	Note 3	Note 3	Note 4	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Baltimore, Md.	2400				(1)
Louisville, Ky.	2782 2086	4072.4 4371.0	4089.2 4387.0		(1) (2)
		6455.0	6455.0		
		8210.8	8210.8		
			13,158.0		
			17,283.0		
Memphis, Tenn.	2782 2086	4072.4 4371.0	4089.2 4387.0		(1) (2)
		6455.0	6455.0		
		8210.8	8210.8		
			13,158.0		
			17,283.0		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2782 2086	4072.4 4371.0	4089.2 4387.0		(1) (2)
		6455.0	6455.0		
		8210.8	8210.8		
			13,158.0		
			17,283.0		
St. Louis, Mo.	2782 2086	4072.4 4371.0	4089.2 4387.0		(1) (2)
		6455.0	6455.0		
		8210.8	8210.8		
			13,158.0		
			17,283.0		
Lake Dallas-Lake Texoma, Tex.	2738				(1)
Lake Mead, Nev.	2782				(1)
The Dalles-Umatilla, Oreg.	2784				(1)

NOTE 1: [Reserved]

NOTE 2: Frequencies above 2850 kHz shown in column (4) are available during the period Mar. 1, 1970, to Dec. 31, 1973, for use with emissions 6A3, 2A3A, 2A3H, and 2A3J.

NOTE 3: Frequencies above 2850 kHz shown in column (4) are available effective Jan. 1, 1974, for use with emissions 2A3A and 2A3J and on that date will replace the frequencies shown in column (3). The frequencies appearing in column (3) will not be available after Dec. 31, 1973.

NOTE 4: The conditions of use referred to in column (5) are set forth below the table.

(1) Subject to a separate rule making proceeding.

(2) Available for use with emissions 2A3A and 2A3J.

9. In § 83.355, the tables following paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) are amended, to read as follows:

§ 83.355 Frequencies from 5000 kHz to 27.5 MHz for public correspondence.

(a) (1) * * *

Ship station transmitting carrier frequency (kHz)	Coast station located in the vicinity of—	Ship station receiving carrier frequency (kHz)
8201.2	San Francisco, Calif.	8735.2
8201.2	New York, N.Y. ¹	8735.2
8201.2	Miami, Fla.	8735.2
8204.4	San Francisco, Calif. ²	8738.4
8204.4	New York, N.Y. ¹	8738.4
8204.4	Miami, Fla.	8738.4
8214.0	San Francisco, Calif. ²	8748.0
8217.2	Hawaii ³	8781.2
8220.4	New York, N.Y. ¹	8784.4
8220.4	San Francisco, Calif.	8784.4
8220.4	Miami, Fla. ²	8784.4
8221.6	New York, N.Y. ¹	8787.6
8221.6	San Francisco, Calif.	8787.6
8221.6	Miami, Fla.	8787.6
8229.6	Miami, Fla.	8773.6
8229.6	San Francisco, Calif.	8773.6
8229.6	New York, N.Y. ¹	8773.6
8242.8	Miami, Fla. ²	8776.8
8242.8	San Francisco, Calif.	8776.8
8242.8	New York, N.Y.	8776.8
8258.8	New York, N.Y.	8792.8
8258.8	San Francisco, Calif. ²	8792.8
8258.8	Miami, Fla.	8792.8
8262.0	New York, N.Y. ¹	8796.0
8262.0	San Francisco, Calif.	8796.0
8262.0	Miami, Fla.	8796.0
12,158.0	New York, N.Y.	13,137.0
12,368.0	San Francisco, Calif.	13,137.0
12,368.0	Miami, Fla. ²	13,137.0
12,361.5	New York, N.Y. ¹	13,140.5
12,361.5	San Francisco, Calif.	13,140.5
12,361.5	Miami, Fla.	13,140.5
12,372.0	San Francisco, Calif. ²	13,151.0
12,375.5	Hawaii ³	13,154.5
12,382.5	San Francisco, Calif. ²	13,161.5
12,382.5	New York, N.Y.	13,161.5
12,382.5	Miami, Fla.	13,161.5
12,393.0	New York, N.Y.	13,172.0
12,393.0	Miami, Fla. ²	13,172.0
12,396.5	New York, N.Y. ¹	13,175.5
12,396.5	Miami, Fla.	13,175.5
16,474.0	San Francisco, Calif. ²	17,299.0
16,477.5	Hawaii ³	17,272.5
16,491.5	New York, N.Y. ¹	17,296.5
16,491.5	San Francisco, Calif.	17,296.5
16,491.5	Miami, Fla.	17,296.5
16,500.0	San Francisco, Calif.	17,304.0
16,500.0	New York, N.Y.	17,304.0
16,500.0	Miami, Fla. ²	17,304.0
16,512.5	San Francisco, Calif. ²	17,307.5
16,512.5	New York, N.Y.	17,307.5
16,512.5	Miami, Fla.	17,307.5
16,523.0	New York, N.Y.	17,318.0
16,523.0	Miami, Fla. ²	17,318.0
16,526.5	New York, N.Y. ¹	17,321.5
16,526.5	Miami, Fla.	17,321.5
22,028.0	New York, N.Y.	22,633.5
22,028.0	Miami, Fla. ²	22,633.5
22,031.5	New York, N.Y. ¹	22,657.0
22,031.5	Miami, Fla.	22,657.0
22,042.0	San Francisco, Calif.	22,667.5
22,042.0	New York, N.Y. ²	22,667.5
22,042.0	Miami, Fla.	22,667.5
22,045.5	San Francisco, Calif. ²	22,671.0
22,045.5	New York, N.Y.	22,671.0
22,045.5	Miami, Fla.	22,671.0
22,063.0	New York, N.Y.	22,688.5
22,063.0	San Francisco, Calif. ²	22,688.5
22,063.0	Miami, Fla.	22,688.5
22,066.5	New York, N.Y. ¹	22,692.0
22,066.5	San Francisco, Calif.	22,692.0
22,066.5	Miami, Fla.	22,692.0

¹ Available for communication with ship stations in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean area only. Use of the frequency is upon the express condition that interference shall not be caused to the service of any station which may have priority on the frequency or frequencies used for the service to which interference is caused.

² Station of primary allotment.

(2) * * *

Ship station transmitting carrier frequency (kHz)	Ship station receiving carrier frequency (kHz)
8249.2	8783.2

10. In § 83.358, paragraph (a) is amended, to read as follows:

§ 83.358 Frequencies below 3000 kHz for safety purposes.

(a) The following carrier frequencies are authorized for intership safety communications in the respective geographic areas. In addition, on a noninterference basis to safety communications, the frequencies may be used for operational communications and, in the case of commercial transport vessels and vessels of municipal or State governments, for business communications. Use of these carrier frequencies is prohibited when the use of a licensed frequency above 27.5 MHz in lieu thereof would provide effective communication.

Frequency (kHz)	Geographic area
2003	Great Lakes only.
2082.5	All areas.
2142	Pacific coast area south of latitude 42° north, on a day only basis.
2203	Gulf of Mexico.
2638	All areas.
2738	All areas except the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico.
2830	Gulf of Mexico only.

11. Section 83.360 is revised to read as follows:

§ 83.360 Frequencies for business and operational purposes.

(a) The following carrier frequencies are available for business and operational communications with limited coast stations and other ship stations using the same carrier frequency. The conditions of use are set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

Carrier frequency (kHz)	Carrier frequency (kHz)	Carrier frequency (kHz)
2096.5	8281.2	16,572.0
4136.3	8284.4	22,094.5
4139.5	12,421.0	22,098.0
4434.9	12,424.5	22,101.5
6210.4	12,428.0	22,105.0
6213.5	16,565.0	22,108.5
6518.6	16,568.5	

(b) Assignment of the specific carrier frequencies designated in paragraph (a) of this section and use of the frequency assignments of which those frequencies are the authorized carrier frequencies shall be subject to the express limitations and conditions set forth in this paragraph:

(1) The applicant must show that the desired communications are primarily over distances for which frequencies above 27.5 MHz would not be suitable;

(2) These frequencies are available on a shared basis only and shall not be construed as available for the exclusive use of any one station licensee;

(3) Normally no more than one frequency from each of the frequency bands will be authorized;

(4) These frequencies are not authorized for use in communicating with stations aboard aircraft;

(5) Transmitter peak envelope power shall not exceed 1 kw.;

(6) The class of emission shall be 2.8A3J; and

(7) Use should be limited to daytime.

12. In § 83.362, new paragraphs (e) and (f) are added, to read as follows:

§ 83.362 Frequencies below 3000 kHz for safety, business, and operational purposes.

(e) Subject to coordination with Canada and the provisions of § 83.351(c), the frequencies 2065.0 and 2079.0 kHz may be assigned for safety, operational, or business communications only at locations which will not cause interference to use of the same frequency by Canada. When used for communication with limited coast stations, the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section are also applicable.

(f) The frequency 2093.0 kHz is available for intership communication by vessels engaged in commercial fishing.

13. A new § 83.370 is added to read as follows:

§ 83.370 Frequencies available in all zones of the Alaska area.

(a) Each of the carrier frequencies set forth in the following table, when authorized by station license, may be used by ship stations in all zones of the Alaska area.

Frequency (kHz)	Frequency (kHz)	Frequency (kHz)
1619 ¹	2237 ²	4380.6 ⁴
1622 ¹	2240 ²	4383.8 ⁴
2131 ³	2379 ³	
2134 ³	2382 ³	

¹ For communication by radiotelephony with public correspondence coast stations; and for intership communication by radiotelegraphy between ship stations on board vessels of less than 500 gross tons.

² Available to public ship stations for communication exclusively with common carrier coast stations which are located in the Alaska area and are open for public correspondence.

³ For communication by radiotelephony with public correspondence coast stations; and for intership communication by radiotelegraphy between ship stations on board vessels of 500 gross tons or more.

⁴ Primarily, for communication by radiotelephony with public correspondence coast

stations on board any type of vessel during the hours 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., local standard time; and, secondarily, during the hours 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., local standard time, for communication by radiotelephony between ship stations on board any type of vessel, on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station using radiotelephony. The use of this frequency for this purpose shall be limited to the relatively longer distances over which the use of frequencies below 3400 kHz or above 156 MHz would not be effective.

14. A new § 83.371 is added to read as follows:

§ 83.371 Public telephone service, ship stations to common carrier coast stations.

Public ship stations shall use radiotelephony carrier frequencies, for working with the designated common carrier coast stations, as set forth in the following table. The hours of service of each common carrier coast station may be obtained upon request made to the Commission's engineer in charge at Anchorage, Alaska.

For communication with common carrier coast stations located in the vicinity of—	Ship station transmitting carrier frequency (kHz)		Associated common carrier coast station carrier frequency (kHz)	
	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77
Anchorage, Alaska.....	2134	2134	2312	2312
Cold Bay, Alaska.....	2134	2134	2312	2312
Cordova, Alaska.....	2134	2237	2312	2397
Juneau, Alaska.....	2240	2240	2400	2400
Ketchikan, Alaska.....	2134	2237	2312	2397
King Salmon, Alaska.....	2134	2240	2312	2400
Kodiak, Alaska.....	2240	2131	2400	2309
Nome, Alaska.....	2240	2240	2400	2400
Petersburg, Alaska.....	2134	2134	2312	2312
Sitka, Alaska.....	2240	2134	2400	2312
Unalaska, Alaska.....	2134	2134	2312	2312

¹ Subject to the limitations and conditions of use set forth in § 83.351.

15. A new § 83.372 is added to read as follows:

§ 83.372 Frequencies available in one or more zones of the Alaska area.

(a) Each of the carrier frequencies set forth in the following table, when authorized by station license, may be used by public ship stations employing radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony: *Provided, however,* That radiotelephony only shall be employed on frequencies in the band 4361-4438 kHz. Frequencies designated for use in a zone of the Alaska area are available only to ship stations located in that zone. The limitations and conditions of use applicable to each frequency are set forth in § 83.351. The frequencies available and the zones in the Alaska area in which they may be employed are set forth in the following table:

TABLE 1

Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6	
Available		Available		Available		Available		Available		Available	
Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)	Until 1-1-77 (kHz)	After 1-1-77 (kHz)
1646	1646					1646	1643			1646	1646
		1652	1649					1652	1652		
1712	1709			1708	1706	1708	1706	1712	1712		
2006	2006								2006		
2422	2419	2118	2118	2422	2422	2118	2118				
		2430	2430	2450	2450	2430	2430				
				2482	2479	2482	2482			2450	2450
								2506	2506	2482	2482
2512	2512	2512	2509	2512	2512	2512	2509			2506	2506
2566	2566	2538	2538	2538	2535	2566	2563	2566	2566		
2616	2616										
3261	3261					3261	3261	3261	3258		

TABLE 2

Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6	
Available		Available		Available		Available		Available		Available	
Until 1-1-74 (kHz)	After 1-1-74 (kHz)	Until 1-1-74 (kHz)	After 1-1-74 (kHz)	Until 1-1-74 (kHz)	After 1-1-74 (kHz)	Until 1-1-74 (kHz)	After 1-1-74 (kHz)	Until 1-1-74 (kHz)	After 1-1-74 (kHz)	Until 1-1-74 (kHz)	After 1-1-74 (kHz)
4403.0	4403.0	4403.0	4428.6	4403.0	4399.8	4428.6	4425.4	4428.6	4428.6	4428.6	4403.0

(b) (1) When operating on any frequency designated in paragraph (a) of this section, a ship station shall transmit only on an authorized carrier frequency which is specifically authorized by that paragraph for transmission in the zone in which the ship station then is located: *Provided, however,* That, for communication with a ship or coast station located in a contiguous zone which uses a frequency in accordance with paragraph (a) but not designated by that paragraph for use in the zone in which the ship station then is located, such ship station may transmit on the contiguous zone frequency when, by reason of conditions not under its control, such operation becomes necessary.

(2) Ship stations are authorized generally to communicate on each frequency designated in this section with public coast stations using the same frequency. A ship station may communicate on any of these frequencies with another ship station only when requested to do so by a public coast station which operates on the same frequency in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section and is within communication range of the ship station.

PART 85—PUBLIC FIXED STATIONS AND STATIONS OF THE MARITIME SERVICES IN ALASKA

C. Part 85, Public Fixed Stations and Stations of the Maritime Services in Alaska, is deleted in its entirety.

[FR Doc.71-15748 Filed 11-1-71;8:45 am]

Title 49—TRANSPORTATION

Chapter V—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation

[Docket No. 71-11; Notice 2]

PART 566—MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

This notice adopts a new Part 566 in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, to require manufacturers of motor vehicles, and manufacturers of motor vehicle equipment to which a motor vehicle safety standard applies, to submit identifying information and a description of the items they produce. A notice of proposed rule making on this

subject was published on April 28, 1971 (36 F.R. 7970). The comments received in response to the notice have been considered in this issuance of a final rule. The final rule exempts tire manufacturers from coverage, deletes the required submittal of estimated annual production, and requires the manufacturer to submit revised information when necessary to keep his entry current.

As noted in the proposal of April 28, 1971 (36 F.R. 7970) the establishment of a centrally organized system to collect information regarding the manufacturer's corporate status, mailing address, and items manufactured has been found necessary for efficient enforcement of the Act, as well as for distribution of information to manufacturers.

Several manufacturers stated that the information required by the regulation is already submitted to the NHTSA under existing regulations. This claim is true only with respect to tire manufacturers, who are required under Part 574, Tire Identification and Recordkeeping (36 F.R. 1196 at 1197-8, to submit to the NHTSA data which would meet the requirements of the proposed regulation in order to obtain their code numbers. The tire manufacturers' request for exemption has therefore been granted.

While it is true that the Defect Reports regulation (36 F.R. 3064) requires the submittal of some information similar to the data collected under the proposed regulation, the former requirement does not provide the comprehensive data required by the Administration.

The largest number of comments were directed at the required submittal of estimated annual production figures. Upon consideration of the comments and review of the Administration's need for this data, it has been determined that its collection would create difficulties for the industry that outweigh its benefits, particularly since approximate information about production is available to the NHTSA from other sources. Therefore this requirement is deleted.

A number of manufacturers were uncertain about their coverage under the proposed regulation. One packager of brake fluids stated that he did not manufacture the fluid and wished to know whether he is considered a manufacturer under the regulation. The packager's operations may significantly affect the quality of the brake fluid. Moreover, under amended Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 116, "Motor Vehicle Hydraulic Brake Fluids," the original

manufacturer in some cases will not be identified on the container label. For these reasons it has been determined that for the purposes of this regulation, a person who packages brake fluid from a bulk state shall be considered a manufacturer of motor vehicle equipment and therefore subject to the regulation.

A manufacturer of mobile homes sought an exemption from coverage on the grounds that the general public does not usually engage in transporting mobile structure trailers. The fact that only "experts" transport the regulated vehicle is not germane to the question of its inclusion under the regulation, however, since the identification requirement is based on the general determination that the centralized data system will improve enforcement of the Act and communication with manufacturers.

An incomplete vehicle manufacturer submitted a comment regarding the requirement that manufacturers of multipurpose passenger vehicles, trucks and trailers submit a description indicating the intended final use of their product. The final rule as issued does not specifically include incomplete vehicle manufacturers. A notice of proposed rulemaking published in this issue of the *FEDERAL REGISTER* would, however, amend the regulation to provide coverage of incomplete vehicles.

The time-of-submittal section has been clarified in light of the comments. It is intended that a manufacturer supply the required information when he begins to manufacture the motor vehicle or covered equipment. The regulation has been amended to indicate that subsequent submittals will be necessary only when changes in the manufacturer's business render the submitted data inaccurate or incomplete.

A number of manufacturers offered recommendations as to the classification system to be adopted by the Administration utilizing the data collected under this regulation. Such discussion is beyond the scope of this regulation, but these suggestions will be considered at the appropriate time.

One manufacturer petitioned for a public hearing to discuss the NHTSA's

planned use of the information collected under the regulation. Since the required submittal of estimated annual production figures has been deleted from the final rule, the concern about the use of the information by the Administration would appear to be dispelled, and a public hearing has been found to be unnecessary. The petition is therefore denied.

Effective date: February 1, 1972.

In consideration of the above, Part 566, Manufacturer Identification, is added to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below.

Issued on October 22, 1971.

DOUGLAS W. TOMS,
Administrator.

Sec.	
566.1	Scope.
566.2	Purpose.
566.3	Application.
566.4	Definitions.
566.5	Requirements.
566.6	Submittal of information.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 566 issued under the authority of secs. 112 and 119 of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 1401 and 1407), and the delegation of authority at 49 CFR 1.51.

§ 566.1 Scope.

This part requires manufacturers of motor vehicles, and of motor vehicle equipment to which a motor vehicle safety standard applies, to submit identifying information and a description of the items they produce.

§ 566.2 Purpose.

The purpose of this part is to facilitate the regulation of manufacturers under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, and to aid in establishing a code numbering system for all regulated manufacturers.

§ 566.3 Application.

This part applies to all manufacturers of motor vehicles, and to manufacturers of motor vehicle equipment to which a motor vehicle safety standard applies (hereafter referred to as "covered equipment").

§ 566.4 Definitions.

All terms defined in the Act and the rules and standards issued under its authority are used as defined therein. Specifically, "intermediate manufacturer," and "final-stage manufacturer" are used as defined in Part 568, Vehicles Manufactured in Two or More Stages.

§ 566.5 Requirements.

Each manufacturer of motor vehicles, and each manufacturer of covered equipment, shall furnish the information specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section to: Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590.

(a) Full individual, partnership, or corporate name of the manufacturer.

(b) Residence address of the manufacturer and State of incorporation if applicable.

(c) Description of each type of motor vehicle or of covered equipment manufactured by the manufacturer, including, for motor vehicles, the approximate ranges of gross vehicle weight ratings for each type.

(1) Except as noted below, the description may be of general types, such as "passenger cars" or "brake fluid."

(2) In the case of multipurpose passenger vehicles, trucks, and trailers, the description shall be specific enough also to indicate the types of use for which the vehicles are intended, such as "tank trailer," "motor home," or "cargo van."

(3) In the case of motor vehicles produced in two or more stages, if the manufacturer is an intermediate manufacturer, or a final-stage manufacturer, the description shall so state and include a brief description of the work performed.

EXAMPLE: "Multipurpose passenger vehicles: Motor homes with GVWR from 8,000 to 12,000 pounds. Final-stage manufacturer—add body to bare chassis."

§ 566.6 Submittal of information.

Each manufacturer required to submit information under § 566.4 shall submit the information not later than

February 1, 1972. After that date, each person who begins to manufacture a type of motor vehicle or covered equipment for which he has not submitted the required information shall submit the

information specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of § 566.4 not later than 30 days after he begins manufacture. Each manufacturer who has submitted required information shall keep his entry

current, accurate and complete by submitting revised information not later than 30 days after the relevant changes in his business occur.

[FR Doc.71-15935 Filed 11-1-71;8:53 am]

Proposed Rule Making

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

[26 CFR Part 1]

INCOME TAX

Multiple Corporations; Notice of Hearing on Proposed Regulations

Proposed regulations under sections 11, 46(a), 48, 179(d), 535, 804, 1562, 1563, and 1564 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, relating to multiple corporations, appear in the FEDERAL REGISTER for September 4, 1971 (36 F.R. 17863).

A public hearing on the provisions of these proposed regulations will be held on Wednesday, December 15, 1971, at 10 a.m., e.s.t., in Room 3313, Internal Revenue Service Building, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20224.

The rules of § 601.601(a)(3) of the Statement of Procedural Rules (26 CFR Part 601) shall apply with respect to such public hearing. Copies of these rules may be obtained by a request directed to the Commission of Internal Revenue, Attention: CC:LR:T, Washington, D.C. 20224, or by telephoning (Washington, D.C.) 202-964-3935. Under such § 601.601(a)(3), persons who have submitted written comments or suggestions within the time prescribed in the notice of proposed rule making and who desire to present oral comments should by December 1, 1971, submit an outline of the topics and the time they wish to devote to each topic. Such outlines should be submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Attention: CC:LR:T, Washington, D.C. 20224.

Persons who desire a copy of such written comments or suggestions or outlines and who desire to be assured of their availability on or before the beginning of such hearing should notify the Commissioner, in writing, at the above address by December 9, 1971. In such a case, unless time and circumstances permit otherwise, the desired copies are deliverable only at the above address. The charge for copies is twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per page, subject to a minimum charge of \$1.

K. MARTIN WORTHY,
Chief Counsel.

[FR Doc.71-15869 Filed 11-11-71;8:46 am]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Consumer and Marketing Service

[7 CFR Part 928]

PAPAYAS GROWN IN HAWAII

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

Notice is hereby given that the Department is considering proposed rules

and regulations (§§ 928.141, 928.150, 928.151, 928.152, and 928.160) hereinafter designated as Subpart—Rules and Regulations, pursuant to the marketing agreement and Order No. 928 (Part 928; 36 F.R. 8925) regulating the handling of papayas grown in Hawaii. This is a regulatory program effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674).

The aforesaid rules and regulations were proposed by the Papaya Administrative Committee, established under said marketing agreement and order as the agency to administer the terms and provisions thereof. The proposed rules and regulations would be issued pursuant to §§ 928.54 and 928.60 and would establish: (1) Prerequisites for certain types of papaya shipments to be relieved from inspection and certification requirements of the agreement and order; (2) requirements to be met by handlers of such types of shipments in order to secure and maintain the exempt status of the shipments; (3) safeguards to assure that unregulated shipments of papayas to charitable institutions, relief agencies, and for market research and development projects will not be used for any other purpose; (4) requirements to assure that papayas for commercial processing will not be handled in a manner contrary to the exemptive provisions of the agreement and order; (5) reporting requirements for assessment purposes and to ascertain the disposition of papayas; and (6) interest charges for late payment of assessment funds.

The proposed rules and regulations are as follows:

Subpart—Rules and Regulations

§ 928.141 Interest charges.

(a) Assessments levied pursuant to § 928.41 not paid within 5 days after the 15th of the month on papayas handled during the preceding month shall be subject to an interest charge of three-fourths of 1 percent per month.

(b) Notification that assessments are due not later than 5 days after the 15th of each month shall constitute a demand on a handler for the payment of his pro rata share of expenses within the meaning of § 928.41(a).

§ 928.150 Exemption for inspection.

(a) *Waivers.* A handler may handle papayas without inspection and certification, as prescribed under § 928.55, if all the following conditions are met:

(1) The handler requests the Federal-State Inspection Service to provide inspection during its regular working hours at least 2 hours in advance of the time when inspection is needed. The request need not be in writing but it shall be confirmed immediately in writing on a waiver form supplied by the inspection service;

(2) The Federal-State Inspection Service advises the handler that it is not practicable to provide inspection at the time and place designated by the handler. Such advice may be verbal but it shall be confirmed in writing by the Federal-State Inspection Service by execution of the waiver form on which the handler submitted his written request. A confirmed copy thereof shall be forwarded by the inspection service to the office of the Papaya Administrative Committee;

(3) The Federal-State Inspection Service furnishes the handler with the number of the waiver which shall cover the fruit on which inspection is requested;

(4) When so instructed, the handler plainly and conspicuously marks one end of each container with the letter "W" and the waiver number supplied by the Federal-State Inspection Service. The letter W and the number so marked shall be not less than one-half inch in height.

§ 928.151 Special purpose shipments.

(a) Papayas delivered to a handler for sale by the handler for the account of the grower shall be deemed a consignment only with respect to papayas which are actually sold by the handler; consignment shall not extend to those papayas delivered but disposed of by dumping as evidenced by a Dumping Certificate issued by the Federal-State Inspection Service. Papayas not consigned as herein defined shall not be subject to assessment levied pursuant to § 928.41.

(b) Any handler may, after application for and receipt of committee approval, handle papayas to be used as animal feed exempt from the provisions of §§ 928.41, 928.52, 928.53, and 928.55 and the regulations issued thereunder.

(1) Such application shall be made prior to handling, on the forms provided by the committee and shall be accompanied by certification stating that the fruit will be used for the applied purpose.

(c) Any handler may handle papayas exempt from the provisions of §§ 928.41, 928.52, 928.53, and 928.55, and the regulations issued thereunder: *Provided*, That such fruit is donated for use by charitable institutions or distribution by relief agencies.

(d) Any handler may handle papayas exempt from the provisions of §§ 928.41, 928.52, 928.53, and 928.55 and the regulations thereunder, for market research and development projects.

(e) Any handler may handle papayas exempt from the provisions of §§ 928.41, 928.52, 928.53, and 928.55 and the regulations issued thereunder for commercial processing. Commercial processing of papaya is to can, freeze, cook, slice, dice, or pickle or convert such fruit into a beverage base for resale. All other product forms are considered fresh fruit and are