

International table			United States table		FCC use designators	
Region 1—allocation MHz	Region 2—allocation MHz	Region 3—allocation MHz	Government Allocation MHz	Non-Government Allocation MHz	Rule part(s)	Special-use frequencies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
S5.312 S5.313 S5.314 S5.315 S5.316	S5.293 S5.309 S5.310 794–806 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile	S5.311  794–806 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	794–806	NG128 NG159  794–806 FIXED MOBILE  NG128 NG158 NG159	PRIVATE LAND MOBILE (90) Auxiliary Broad- casting (74)	
S5.312 S5.313 S5.314 S5.315 S5.316  *	S5.293 S5.309 S5.310  *	*	*	*	*	*

**International Footnotes**

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**I. New "S" Numbering Scheme**

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S5.293 Different category of service: in Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the United States, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico and Panama, the allocation of the bands 470–512 MHz and 614–806 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis, (see No. S5.33), subject to agreement obtained under Article 14/No. S9.21.

S5.296 Additional allocation: in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey, the band 470–790 MHz is also allocated on a secondary basis to the land mobile service, intended for applications ancillary to broadcasting. Stations of the land mobile service in the countries mentioned in this footnote, shall not cause harmful interference to existing or planned stations operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations in countries other than those listed in this footnote.

S5.300 Additional allocation: in Israel, Libya, Syria and Sudan, the band 582–790 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a secondary basis.

S5.309 Different category of service: in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras, the allocation of the band 614–806 MHz to the fixed service is on a primary basis (see No. S5.33), subject to agreement obtained under Article 14/No. S9.21.

S5.310 Additional allocation: in Cuba, the band 614–890 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under Article 14/No. S9.21.

S5.311 Within the frequency band 620–790 MHz, assignments may be made to television stations using frequency modulation in the broadcasting-satellite service subject to agreement between the administrations concerned and those having

services, operating in accordance with the Table, which may be affected (see Resolutions 33 and 507). Such stations shall not produce a power flux-density in excess of the value-129 dB(W/m<sup>2</sup>) for angles of arrival less than 20° (see Recommendation 705) within the territories of other countries without the consent of the administrations of those countries.

S5.312 Additional allocation: in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, the band 645–862 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical radionavigation service on a primary basis.

S5.313 Alternative allocation: in Spain and France, the band 790–830 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.314 Additional allocation: in Austria, Italy, the United Kingdom and Swaziland, the band 790–862 MHz is also allocated to the land mobile service on a secondary basis.

S5.315 Alternative allocation: in Greece, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, the band 790–838 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis.

S5.316 Additional allocation: in Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Israel, Kenya, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, the band 790–830 MHz, and in these same countries and in Spain, France, Gabon, Malta and Syria, the band 830–862 MHz, are also allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service on a primary basis. However, stations of the mobile service in the countries mentioned in connection with each band referred to in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations of services operating in accordance with the Table in countries other than those mentioned in connection with the band.

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**Non-Government (NG) Footnotes**

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NG149 The frequency bands 54–72 MHz, 76–88 MHz, 174–216 MHz, 470–512 MHz, 512–608 MHz, and 614–746 MHz are also allocated to the fixed service to permit subscription television operations in accordance with Part 73 of the rules.

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NG158 The frequency bands 764–776 MHz and 794–806 MHz are available for assignment exclusively to the public safety services, to be defined in Docket No. WT 96–86.

NG159 Full power analog television stations licensed pursuant to applications filed before January 2, 2001, and new digital television (DTV) broadcasting operations in the 746–806 MHz band will be entitled to protection from harmful interference until the end of the DTV transition period. After the end of the DTV transition period, the Commission may assign licenses in the 746–806 MHz band without regard to existing television and DTV operations.

Low power television and television translators in the 746–806 MHz band must cease operations in the band at the end of the DTV transition period.

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[FR Doc. 98–2757 Filed 2–9–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY****48 CFR Parts 1515 and 1525**

[FRL–5960–1]

**Technical Amendments to Acquisition Regulation; Correction of Effective Date Under Congressional Review Act (CRA)**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction of effective date under CRA.

**SUMMARY:** On November 12, 1997 (62 FR 60664), the Environmental Protection Agency published in the **Federal Register** a final rule revising the EPA Acquisition Regulation on calculation of profit or fee, which established an effective date of November 12, 1997. This document corrects the effective date of the rule to February 10, 1998, to be consistent with sections 801 and 808 of the Congressional Review Act (CRA), enacted as part of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 and 808.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This rule is effective on February 10, 1998.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Judith Koontz, Telephone: (202) 260-9887.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Background**

Section 801 of the CRA precludes a rule from taking effect until the agency promulgating the rule submits a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of Congress and to the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office (GAO). EPA recently discovered that it had inadvertently failed to submit the above rule as required; thus, although the rule was promulgated on November 12, 1997 (62 FR 60664) by operation of law, the rule did not take effect on November 12, 1997, as stated therein. Now that EPA has discovered its error, the rule is being submitted to both Houses of Congress and the GAO. This document amends the effective date of the rule consistent with the provisions of the CRA.

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, an agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. EPA has determined that there is good cause for making today's rule final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment because EPA merely is correcting the effective date of the promulgated rule to be consistent with the congressional review requirements of the Congressional Review Act as a matter of law and has no discretion in this matter. Thus, notice and public procedure are unnecessary. The Agency finds that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). Moreover, since today's action does not create any new regulatory requirements and

affected parties have known of the underlying rule since November 12, 1997, EPA finds that good cause exists to provide for an immediate effective date pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) and 808(2).

**II. Administrative Requirements**

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a "significant regulatory action" and is therefore not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. In addition, this action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4), or require prior consultation with State officials as specified by Executive Order 12875 (58 FR 58093, October 28, 1993), or involve special consideration of environmental justice related issues as required by Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). Because this action is not subject to notice-and-comment requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other statute, it is not subject to the regulatory flexibility provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). EPA's compliance with these statutes and Executive Orders for the underlying rule is discussed in November 12, 1997, **Federal Register** document.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A), as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office; however, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 808(2), this rule is effective on February 10, 1998. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined in 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

This final rule only amends the effective date of the underlying rule; it does not amend any substantive requirements contained in the rule. Accordingly, to the extent it is available, judicial review is limited to the amended effective date.

Dated: January 30, 1998.

**Carol Browner,**

*Administrator.*

[FR Doc. 98-3020 Filed 2-9-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**48 CFR Part 1552**

[FRL-5959-9]

**Technical Amendments to Acquisition Regulation; Coverage on Information Resources Management (IRM); Correction of Effective Date Under Congressional Review Act (CRA)**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction of effective date under CRA.

**SUMMARY:** On June 28, 1996 (61 FR 33693), the Environmental Protection Agency published in the **Federal Register** a final rule amending its Acquisition Regulation coverage on Information Resources Management (IRM) by providing electronic access to EPA IRM policies for the Agency's contractors, which established an effective date of July 15, 1996. This document corrects the effective date of the rule to February 10, 1998, to be consistent with sections 801 and 808 of the Congressional Review Act (CRA), enacted as part of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 and 808.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This rule is effective on February 10, 1998.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Edward N. Chambers at (202) 260-6028.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. Background**

Section 801 of the CRA precludes a rule from taking effect until the agency promulgating the rule submits a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of Congress and the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office (GAO). EPA recently discovered that it had inadvertently failed to submit the above rule as required; thus, although the rule was promulgated on June 28, 1996 (61 FR 33693) by operation of law, the rule did not take effect on July 15, 1996, as stated therein. Now that EPA has discovered its error, the rule is being submitted to both Houses of Congress and the GAO. This document amends the effective date of the rule consistent with the provisions of the CRA.

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, an agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an