

kHz, 190–415 kHz, 510–535 kHz, and 2700–2900 MHz are normally operated by the Federal Government. However, authorizations may be made by the FCC for non-Federal Government operations in these bands subject to the conclusion of appropriate arrangements between the FCC and the Federal agencies concerned and upon special showing of need for service which the Federal Government is not yet prepared to render.

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US25 The use of frequencies 26110 kHz, 26130 kHz, 26151 kHz, and 26172 kHz may be authorized to non-Federal Government remote pickup broadcast base and mobile stations on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the reception of either international broadcast stations transmitting in the band 25850–26100 kHz or to coast stations transmitting in the band 26100–26175 kHz.

\* \* \* \* \*

US82 The assignable frequencies in the bands 4146–4152 kHz, 6224–6233 kHz, 8294–8300 kHz, 12353–12368 kHz, 16528–16549 kHz, 18825–18846 kHz, 22159–22180 kHz, and 25100–25121 kHz may be authorized on a shared non-priority basis to Federal and non-Federal Government ship and coast stations (SSB telephony, with peak envelope power not to exceed 1 kW).

\* \* \* \* \*

US104 The LORAN Radionavigation System has priority in the band 90–110 kHz in the United States and its insular areas. Radiolocation land stations making use of LORAN-type equipment may be authorized to both Federal and non-Federal Government licensees on a secondary basis for offshore radiolocation activities only at specific locations and subject to such technical and operational conditions (e.g., power, emission, pulse rate and phase code, hours of operation), including on-the-air testing, as may be required on a case-by-case basis to ensure protection of the LORAN radionavigation system from harmful interference and to ensure mutual compatibility among radiolocation operators. Such authorizations to stations in the radiolocation service are further subject to showing of need for service which is not currently provided and which the Federal Government is not yet prepared to render by way of the radionavigation service.

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US225 In addition to its present Federal Government use, the band 510–525 kHz is available to Federal and non-Federal Government aeronautical radionavigation stations inland of the Territorial Base Line as coordinated with the military services. In addition, the frequency 510 kHz is available for non-Federal Government ship-helicopter operations when beyond 100 nautical miles from shore and required for aeronautical radionavigation.

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US231 When an assignment cannot be obtained in the bands between 200 kHz and 525 kHz, which are allocated to aeronautical radionavigation, assignments may be made to aeronautical radiobeacons in the maritime mobile band 435–490 kHz, on a secondary

basis, subject to the coordination and agreement of those agencies having assignments within the maritime mobile band which may be affected. Assignments to Federal Government aeronautical radionavigation radiobeacons in the band 435–490 kHz shall not be a bar to any required changes to the maritime mobile radio service and shall be limited to non-voice emissions.

\* \* \* \* \*

US238 On the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the reception of AM broadcast stations or to travelers' information stations, Federal Government stations in the band 1615–1705 kHz may continue operations until February 25, 2004.

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US281 In the band 25070–25210 kHz, non-Federal Government stations in the Industrial/Business Pool shall not cause harmful interference to, and must accept interference from, stations in the maritime mobile service operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

US282 In the band 4650–4700 kHz, frequencies may be authorized for non-Federal Government communication with helicopters in support of off-shore drilling operations on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

US283 In the bands 2850–3025 kHz, 3400–3500 kHz, 4650–4700 kHz, 5450–5680 kHz, 6525–6685 kHz, 10005–10100 kHz, 11275–11400 kHz, 13260–13360 kHz, and 17900–17970 kHz, frequencies may be authorized for non-Federal Government flight test purposes on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to services operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations.

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US298 Channels 27555 kHz, 27615 kHz, 27635 kHz, 27655 kHz, 27765 kHz, and 27860 kHz are available for use by forest product licensees on a secondary basis to Federal Government operations including experimental stations. Non-Federal Government operations on these channels will not exceed 150 watts output power and are limited to the states of Washington, Oregon, Maine, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas (eastern portion).

\* \* \* \* \*

US321 The band 535–1705 kHz is also allocated to the non-Federal Government mobile service on a secondary basis for the distribution of public service information from Travelers' Information Stations operating in accordance with the provisions of 47 CFR 90.242 on 10 kilohertz spaced channels from 540 kHz to 1700 kHz.

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US340 The band 2–30 MHz is available on a non-interference basis to Federal and non-Federal Government maritime and aeronautical stations for the purposes of measuring the quality of reception on radio channels. See 47 CFR 87.149 for the list of protected frequencies and bands within this frequency range. Actual communications

shall be limited to those frequencies specifically allocated to the maritime mobile and aeronautical mobile services.

\* \* \* \* \*

US342 In making assignments to stations of other services to which the following bands:

13360–13410 kHz,  
25550–25670 kHz,  
37.5–38.25 MHz,  
322–328.6 MHz\*,  
1330–1400 MHz\*,  
1610.6–1613.8 MHz\*,  
1660–1670 MHz,  
3260–3267 MHz\*,  
3332–3339 MHz\*,  
3345.8–3352.5 MHz\*,  
4825–4835 MHz\*,  
14.47–14.5 GHz\*,  
22.01–22.21 GHz\*,  
22.21–22.5 GHz,  
22.81–22.86 GHz\*,  
23.07–23.12 GHz\*,  
31.2–31.3 GHz,  
36.43–36.5 GHz\*,  
42.5–43.5 GHz,  
48.94–49.04 GHz\*,  
93.07–93.27 GHz\*,  
97.88–98.08 GHz\*,  
140.69–140.98 GHz\*,  
144.68–144.98 GHz\*,  
145.45–145.75 GHz\*,  
146.82–147.12 GHz\*,  
150–151 GHz\*,  
174.42–175.02 GHz\*,  
177–177.4 GHz\*,  
178.2–178.6 GHz\*,  
181–181.46 GHz\*,  
186.2–186.6 GHz\*,  
250–251 GHz\*,  
257.5–258 GHz\*,  
261–265 GHz,  
262.24–262.76 GHz\*,  
265–275 GHz,  
265.64–266.16 GHz\*,  
267.34–267.86 GHz\*,  
271.74–272.26 GHz\*

are allocated (\* indicates radio astronomy use for spectral line observations), all practicable steps shall be taken to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference. Emissions from spaceborne or air-borne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 4.5 and 4.6 and Article 29 of the ITU Radio Regulations).

\* \* \* \* \*

US364 Consistent with US18, stations may be authorized on a primary basis in the band 285–325 kHz for the specific purpose of transmitting differential global positioning system information.

US366 On April 1, 2007, the bands 5900–5950 kHz, 7300–7350 kHz, 9400–9500 kHz, 11600–11650 kHz, 12050–12100 kHz, 13570–13600 kHz, 13800–13870 kHz, 15600–15800 kHz, 17480–17550 kHz, and 18900–19020 kHz shall be allocated exclusively to the broadcasting service. Beginning April 1, 2007, frequencies in these bands may be used by stations in the fixed and mobile services, communicating only within the United States and its insular areas, on the condition that harmful interference is not caused to the broadcasting service. When using frequencies