

13360–13410 kHz,
25550–25670 kHz,
37.5–38.25 MHz,
322–328.6 MHz,
1330–1400 MHz,
1610.6–1613.8 MHz,
1660–1660.5 MHz,
1668.4–1670 MHz,
3260–3267 MHz,
3332–3339 MHz,
3345.8–3352.5 MHz,
4825–4835 MHz,
4950–4990 MHz,
6650–6675.2 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

are allocated, all practicable steps shall be taken to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference. Emissions from spaceborne or airborne stations can be particularly serious sources of interference to the radio astronomy service (see Nos. 4.5 and

4.6 and Article 29 of the ITU Radio Regulations).

* * * * *

US355 In the band 10.7–11.7 GHz, non-geostationary satellite orbit licensees in the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth), prior

to commencing operations, shall coordinate with the following radio astronomy observatories to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement regarding the protection of the radio telescope facilities operating in the band 10.6–10.7 GHz:

Observatory	West longitude	North latitude	Elevation (in meters)
Arecibo Observatory	66°45'11"	18°20'46"	496
Green Bank Telescope (GBT)	79°50'24"	38°25'59"	825
Very Large Array (VLA)	107°37'04"	34°04'44"	2126
Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) Stations:			
Brewster, WA	119°40'55"	48°07'53"	255
Fort Davis, TX	103°56'39"	30°38'06"	1615
Hancock, NH	71°59'12"	42°56'01"	309
Kitt Peak, AZ	111°36'42"	31°57'22"	1916
Los Alamos, NM	106°14'42"	35°46'30"	1967
Mauna Kea, HI	155°27'29"	19°48'16"	3720
North Liberty, IA	91°34'26"	41°46'17"	241
Owens Valley, CA	118°16'34"	37°13'54"	1207
Pie Town, NM	108°07'07"	34°18'04"	2371
St. Croix, VI	64°35'03"	17°45'31"	16

* * * * *

US384 In the band 401–403 MHz, the non-Federal Government Earth exploration-satellite (Earth-to-space) and meteorological-satellite (Earth-to-space) services are limited to earth stations transmitting to Federal Government space stations.

US385 The band 1164–1215 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-Earth, space-to-space) on a primary basis. In this band, stations in the radionavigation-satellite service shall not cause harmful interference to, nor claim protection from, stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service.

US386 In designing systems for the inter-satellite service in the band 32.3–33 GHz, for the radionavigation service in the band 32–33 GHz, and for the space research service (deep space) (space-to-Earth) in the band 31.8–32.3 GHz, all necessary measures shall be taken to prevent harmful interference between these services, bearing in mind the safety aspects of the radionavigation service.

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Non-Federal Government (NG) Footnotes

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NG41 Frequencies in the bands 3700–4200 MHz and 5925–6425 MHz, may also be assigned to stations in the international fixed public and international control services

located in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Navassa Island.

* * * * *

NG114 In the Gulf of Mexico offshore from the Louisiana-Texas coast, the band 476–494 MHz (TV channels 15, 16 and 17) is allocated to the Public Mobile and Private Land Mobile Radio Services in accordance with the regulations set forth in 47 C.F.R. parts 22 and 90, respectively.

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Federal Government (G) Footnotes

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G2 In the bands 216–225, 420–450 (except as provided by US217 and G129), 890–902, 928–942, 1300–1400, 2310–2385, 2417–2450, 2700–2900, 5650–5925 and 9000–9200 MHz, the Federal Government radiolocation service is limited to the military services.

* * * * *

G129 Federal Government wind profilers are authorized to operate on a primary basis in the radiolocation service in the frequency band 448–450 MHz with an authorized bandwidth of no more than 2 MHz centered on 449 MHz, subject to the following conditions: (1) wind profiler locations must be pre-coordinated with the military services to protect fixed military radars; and (2) wind profiler operations shall not cause harmful

interference to, nor claim protection from, military mobile radiolocation stations that are engaged in critical national defense operations.

PART 25—SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

■ 4. The authority citation for part 25 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 701–744. Interprets or applies Sections 4, 301, 302, 303, 307, 309 and 332 of the Communications Act, as amended, 47 U.S.C. Sections 154, 301, 302, 303, 307, 309 and 332, unless otherwise noted.

■ 5. Section 25.202(a)(3) is revised and paragraph 25.202(a)(4)(iii) is added to read as follows:

§ 25.202 Frequencies, frequency tolerance and emission limitations.

(a) * * *

(3) The following frequencies are available for use by the non-voice, non-geostationary mobile-satellite service:

137–138 MHz: Space-to-Earth
148–150.05 MHz: Earth-to-space
399.9–400.05 MHz: Earth-to-space
400.15–401 MHz: Space-to-Earth