

CFR part 2641—Post-Employment Conflict of Interest Restrictions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 27, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Henry N. Williams, General Counsel, Selective Service System, 1515 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209-2425. Phone (703) 235-2050.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Administrative Procedure Act

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 (b) and (d), I find good cause exists for waiving the general notice of proposed rulemaking and 30-day delay in effectiveness as to this rule. The notice and delayed effective date are being waived because the removal of 32 CFR part 1690 is indicated by 1 CFR part 8 because it is obsolete.

Executive Order 12866

In promulgating this rule, I have adhered to the regulatory philosophy and the applicable principles of regulation set forth in section 1 of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review. This amendment has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under that Executive order, as it is not deemed "significant" thereunder.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 6) that this rulemaking will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35) does not apply because this rulemaking does not contain information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget.

List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 1690

Conflict of interests, Government employees.

Dated: March 16, 1995.

Gil Coronado,

Director of Selective Service.

PART 1690—[REMOVED AND RESERVED]

For the reasons set out in the preamble, and under the authority of Title V, sec. 501(a), Pub. L. 95-521, as amended, 92 Stat. 1864; and secs. 1 and 2, Pub. L. 96-28, 93 Stat. 76 (18 U.S.C. 207); and 5 CFR part 737, part 1690 is removed and reserved.

[FR Doc. 95-7217 Filed 3-24-95; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 180 and 186

[PP 1F3952, PP 1F3985, PP 2F4100, and FAP 1H5607/R2120; FRL-4945-8]

RIN 2070-AB78

Lambda-Cyhalothrin; Pesticide Tolerances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule establishes tolerances for residues of the synthetic pyrethroid lambda-cyhalothrin in or on the raw agricultural commodities (RACs) tomatoes, cabbage, broccoli, head lettuce, dry bulb onion, and garlic and in or on the processed food/feed tomato pomaces. Zeneca, Inc., requested this regulation to establish maximum permissible levels for residues of the insecticide.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This regulation becomes effective March 27, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests, identified by the document control number, [PP 1F3952, PP 1F3985, PP 2F4100, and FAP 1H5607/R2120], may be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. A copy of any objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk should be identified by the document control number and submitted to: Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Division (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring copy of objections and hearing requests to Rm. 1132, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202. Fees accompanying objections shall be labeled "Tolerance Petition Fees" and forwarded to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, OPP (Tolerance Fees), P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: George T. LaRocca, Product Manager (PM) 13, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Second Floor, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202, (703)-305-6100; e-mail: LaRocca.George@epamail.epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA issued notices, published in the **Federal**

Registers of April 3, 1991 (56 FR 13642), December 13, 1991 (56 FR 65080), and June 10, 1992 (57 FR 24644), which announced that Zeneca, Inc., (formerly ICI Americas, Inc.), 1800 Concord Pike, Wilmington, DE 19897, had submitted pesticide petitions (PPs) 1F3952, 1F3985, 2F4100 and food/feed additive petition (FAP) 1H5607 to EPA requesting that the Administrator, pursuant to sections 408(d) and 409(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d) and 348(b), establish tolerances for residues of the insecticide lambda-cyhalothrin [1- α -(S),3-2- α -(Z)]-(\pm)-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate] in or on the raw agricultural commodities (RACs) tomatoes at 0.06 part per million (ppm); cabbage at 0.4 ppm; broccoli at 0.4 ppm; lettuce (head) fresh, with wrapper leaves at 2.0 ppm; lettuce (head) fresh, without wrapper leaves at 0.3 ppm; dry bulb onions and garlic at 0.1 ppm; tomato pomaces (wet) at 0.6 ppm; and tomato pomaces (dry) at 4.0 ppm. EPA considers lettuce with wrapper leaves as the raw agricultural commodity not without wrapper leaves. Therefore, a proposed tolerance of 2.0 ppm for lettuce (head) is the correct commodity definition for tolerance purposes.

On June 29, 1994, Zeneca, Inc., requested that certain petitions be amended by increasing the proposed tolerances for the RAC tomatoes (PP 1F3952) to 0.1 and by deleting the proposed tolerance on wet tomato pomace (1H5607) since there is no distinction between wet and dry pomace, and increasing the proposed feed additive tolerance to 6.0 ppm for tomato pomaces. (See the **Federal Register** of August 24, 1994 (59 FR 43580).)

Currently, tolerances for lambda-cyhalothrin have been established as combined residues of parent and its epimer without expressing the chemical identification of the epimer since an analytical method to distinguish parent from epimer was not available at the time. There are now validated methods to distinguish parent from epimer, and the tolerances will now be expressed as the combined residues of lambda-cyhalothrin and its epimer. In addition, EPA has concluded that although the Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) names for lambda-cyhalothrin and its epimer are more compact, to a chemist the structures are more easily derived from the IUPAC names. Therefore, the IUPAC nomenclature will replace the CAS names in this and future regulations for lambda-cyhalothrin. The

correct IUPAC names for lambda-cyhalothrin and its epimer are as follows: Lambda-cyhalothrin, a 1:1 mixture of (S)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-(Z)-(1R,3R)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (R)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-(Z)-(1S,3S)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate. Epimer of lambda-cyhalothrin, a 1:1 mixture of (S)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-(Z)-(1S,3S)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (R)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-(Z)-(1R,3R)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate.

The scientific data submitted in the petition and other relevant material have been evaluated. The toxicological data considered in support of the tolerance include:

1. A metabolism study in rats demonstrated that distribution patterns and excretion rates in multiple oral dose studies are similar to single-dose studies. Accumulation of unchanged compound in fat upon chronic administration. Otherwise, rapidly metabolized and excreted.

2. A 12-month feeding study in dogs fed dose (by capsule) levels of 0, 0.1, 0.5, 3.5 milligrams(kg)/kilogram (kg)/day with a no-observed-effect level (NOEL) of 0.1 mg/kg/day. The lowest-observed-effect-level (LOEL) for this study is established at 0.5 mg/kg/day based upon clinical signs of neurotoxicity ataxia, muscle tremors, convulsions.

3. A developmental toxicity study in rats given gavage doses of 0, 5, 10, and 15 mg/kg/day with no developmental toxicity observed under the conditions of the study. Developmental NOEL is greater than 15 mg/kg/day. Maternal NOEL and LOEL are established at 10 and 15 mg/kg/day, respectively. Reduced body weight and food consumption were observed during the dosing period.

4. A developmental toxicity study in rabbits given gavage doses of 0, 3, 10, and 30 mg/kg/day with no developmental toxicity observed under the conditions of the study. The maternal NOEL and LOEL are established at 10 and 30 mg/kg/day, respectively (decreased body weight gain was observed during the dosing period). The developmental NOEL is 30 mg/kg/day (highest dose tested).

5. A three-generation reproduction study in rats fed diets containing 0, 10, 30, and 100 ppm with no developmental toxicity observed at 100 ppm, highest

dose tested. The maternal NOEL and LOEL for the study are established at 30 (1.5 mg/kg/day) and 100 ppm (5 mg/kg/day), respectively, based upon decreased parental body weight gain. The reproductive NOEL and LOEL are established at 30 (1.5 mg/kg/day) and 100 ppm (5 mg/kg/day), respectively, based on decreased pup weight gain during weaning.

6. A 24-month chronic feeding/carcinogenicity study with rats fed diets containing 0, 10, 50, and 250 ppm. The NOEL was established at 50 ppm and LOEL at 250 ppm. Reduced body weight gain was observed at 250 ppm in both sexes throughout the study. The animals could have tolerated higher dose levels; however, the Agency considered the high dose to be approaching an adequate dose for a negative carcinogenicity study. There were no carcinogenic effects observed under the conditions of the study.

7. A carcinogenicity study in mice fed dose levels of 0, 20, 100, or 500 ppm (0, 3, 15, or 75 mg/kg/day) in the diet for 2 years. A systemic NOEL was established at 100 ppm and systemic LOEL at 500 ppm based on decreased body weight gain in males throughout the study at 500 ppm. The Agency has determined that the chemical was not tested at a sufficiently high dose level for carcinogenicity testing in female mice. In addition, due to an equivocal finding for mammary tumors in females (1/52, 0/52, 7/52, 6/52), the Agency classified the chemical as a Group D carcinogen.

8. The following genotoxicity tests were negative: a gene mutation assay (Ames), a chromosomal aberration study in rodents, an *in vitro* cytogenetics assay, and a gene mutation study in Lymphoma cells.

The acceptable Reference Dose (RfD) based on a NOEL of 0.1 mg/kg/body weight/day from the chronic dog study and a safety factor of 100 is 0.001 mg/kg/body weight/day. A chronic dietary exposure/risk assessment has been performed for lambda-cyhalothrin using the above RfD. Available information on anticipated residues and percent crop treated was incorporated into the analysis to estimate the Anticipated Residue Contribution (ARC). The ARC is generally considered a more realistic estimate than an estimate based on tolerance level residues. The ARC from established tolerances and the current and pending actions are estimated to be 0.000192 mg/kg/bwt/day and utilize 19.24 per cent of the RfD for the U.S. population. The ARC for children, aged 1 to 6 years old, and nonnursing infants (subgroups most highly exposed) utilizes 32 and 58 percent of the RfD,

respectively. Generally speaking, the Agency has no cause for concern if anticipated residues contribution for all published and proposed tolerances is less than the RfD.

The metabolism of the chemical in plants and livestock is adequately understood for this use. Any secondary residues occurring in meat and meat by products will be covered by the existing tolerances. There is no reasonable expectation of finite residues in poultry commodities; therefore, no tolerances are necessary at this time.

An adequate analytical method (gas liquid chromatography with an electron capture detector) is available for enforcement purposes. The enforcement methodology has been submitted to the Food and Drug Administration for publication in the Pesticide Analytical Manual, Vol. II (PAM II). Because of the long lead time for publication of the method in PAM II, the analytical methodology is being made available in the interim to any one interested in pesticide enforcement when requested from: Calvin Furlow, Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Field Operations Divisions (7506C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Rm. 1132, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington VA 22202, (703)-305-5232.

The Agency issued a conditional registration for lambda-cyhalothrin for use on cotton with an expiration date of August 30, 1990 (see the **Federal Register** of May 24, 1988 (53 FR 18558)). The conditional registration was subsequently amended and extended to November 15, 1996 ((see the **Federal Register** of February 22, 1995 (60 FR 9783)). The registrations were amended and extended to allow time for submission and evaluation of additional environmental effects data. In order to evaluate the effects of the synthetic pyrethroids on fish and aquatic organisms and its fate in the environment, additional data were required to be collected and submitted during the period of conditional registration. Such requirements included a sediment bioavailability and toxicity study and a small-plot runoff study that must be submitted to the Agency by July 1, 1996. Due to the conditional status of the registration, tolerances have been established for lambda-cyhalothrin on a temporary basis (until November 15, 1997) on cottonseed, meat, fat and meat-byproducts of hogs, horses, cattle, goats, sheep and milk to cover residues expected to be present from use during the period of conditional registration.

To be consistent with the conditional registration status of lambda-cyhalothrin on cotton the Agency is establishing these tolerances with an expiration date of November 15, 1997.

There are currently no actions pending against the continued registration of this chemical. The pesticide is considered useful for the purposes which it is sought, and the pesticide is considered capable of achieving the intended physical or technical effect. Based on the information and data considered, the Agency has determined that the tolerances for the RACs will protect the public health and are in accordance with the terms of the proposed food additive tolerance for tomato pomaces and will be safe. Therefore, tolerances are established as set forth below.

Any person adversely affected by this regulation may, within 30 days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register**, file written objections to the regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections.

Objections and hearing requests must be filed with the Hearing Clerk, at the address given above (40 CFR 178.20). A copy of the objections and/or hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk should be submitted to the OPP docket for this rulemaking. The objections submitted must specify the provisions of the regulation deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections (40 CFR 178.25). Each objection must be accompanied by the fee prescribed by 40 CFR 180.33(i). If a hearing is requested, the objections must include a statement of the factual issue(s) on which a hearing is requested, the requestor's contentions on such issues, and a summary of any evidence relied upon by the objector (40 CFR 178.27). A request for a hearing will be granted if the Administrator determines that the material submitted shows the following: There is genuine and substantial issue of fact; there is a reasonable possibility that available evidence identified by the requestor would, if established, resolve one or more of such issues in favor of the requestor, taking into account uncontested claims or facts to the contrary; and resolution of the factual issue(s) in the manner sought by the requestor would be adequate to justify the action requested (40 CFR 178.32).

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to all the requirements of the Executive Order (i.e., Regulatory Impact Analysis, review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)). Under section 3(f), the order defines

"significant" as those actions likely to lead to a rule (1) having an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely and materially affecting a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local or tribal governments or communities (also known as "economically significant"); (2) creating serious inconsistency or otherwise interfering with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially altering the budgetary impacts of entitlement, grants, user fees, or loan programs; or (4) raising novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order. Pursuant to the terms of this Executive Order, EPA has determined that this rule is not "significant" and is therefore not subject to OMB review.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-354, 94 Stat. 1164, 5 U.S.C. 601-612), the Administrator has determined that regulations establishing new tolerances or raising tolerance levels or establishing exemptions from tolerance requirements do not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. A certification statement to this effect was published in the **Federal Register** of May 4, 1981 (46 FR 24950).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Parts 180 and 186

Environmental Protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Feed additives, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: March 21, 1995.

Stephen L. Johnson,
Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, chapter I of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

- 1. In part 180:
 - a. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 346a and 371.

- b. By revising § 180.438, to read as follows:

§ 180.438 Lambda-cyhalothrin; tolerances for residues.

Tolerances to expire on November 15, 1997, are established for the combined residues of the pyrethroid lambda-cyhalothrin and its epimer expressed as:

Lambda-cyhalothrin, a 1:1 mixture of (S)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-(Z)-(1R,3R)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (R)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-(Z)-(1S,3S)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and its epimer expressed as epimer of lambda-cyhalothrin, a 1:1 mixture of (S)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-(Z)-(1S,3S)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (R)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-(Z)-(1R,3R)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate, in or on the following raw agricultural commodities:

Commodity	Parts per million
Broccoli	0.4
Cabbage	0.4
Cattle, fat	0.02
Cattle, meat .....	.01
Cattle, mbyop .....	.01
Cottonseed	0.05
Dry bulb onion	0.1
Garlic	0.1
Goats, fat	0.02
Goats, meat .....	.01
Goats, mbyop .....	.01
Hogs, fat .....	.01
Hogs, meat .....	.01
Hogs, mbyop .....	.01
Horses, fat	0.02
Horses, meat .....	.01
Horses, mbyop .....	.01
Lettuce, head	2.0
Milkfat (reflecting 0.01 ppm in whole milk)	0.25
Sheep, fat	0.02
Sheep, meat .....	.01
Sheep, mbyop .....	.01
Tomatoes	0.1

PART 186—[AMENDED]

- 2. In part 186:
 - a. The authority citation for part 186 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 348.

- b. By adding new § 186.3765, to read as follows:

§ 186.3765 Lambda-cyhalothrin.

A tolerance to expire on November 15, 1997, of 6.0 parts per million is established for residues of the insecticide lambda-cyhalothrin and its epimer expressed as: Lambda-cyhalothrin, a 1:1 mixture of (S)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-(Z)-(1R,3R)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and

(R)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-(Z)-(1S,3S)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and its epimer, a 1:1 mixture of (S)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-(Z)-(1S,3S)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate and (R)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-(Z)-(1R,3R)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoroprop-1-enyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate in tomato pomace (dry, wet) resulting from application of the insecticide to tomatoes.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 2, 80, and 97

[ET Docket No. 93-40; FCC 95-113]

Allocation of the 219-220 MHz Band for Use by the Amateur Radio Service

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: By this Report and Order (Order), the Commission establishes regulations for amateur point-to-point fixed digital message forwarding systems, including intercity packet backbone networks. This action provides the Amateur Radio Service use of the 219-220 MHz band on a secondary basis.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 26, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas P. Derenge, (202) 776-1621, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Order adopted March 14, 1995, and released March 17, 1995. A Summary of the Notice of Proposed Rule Making initiating this proceeding may be found at 58 FR 17180 (April 1, 1993). This action will not add to or decrease the public reporting burden. The full text of the Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M Street NW., Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision also may be purchased from the Commission's duplication contractor, International Transcription Services, Inc., (202) 857-3800, 2100 M Street NW., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037.

Summary of Order

The Order adopts rules that include a spectrum allocation on a secondary basis, safeguards to protect other services from interference, and technical standards for amateur operations in the 219-220 MHz band. This action is expected to provide spectrum to the amateur radio service for point-to-point fixed digital message forwarding systems, including intercity packet backbone networks. The spectrum is needed to alleviate frequency congestion that amateurs are experiencing in certain areas of the country in the 222-225 MHz band and to facilitate establishment of regional and nationwide backbone networks for amateur packet communications. These networks could also be used for emergency preparedness and national defense communications. Amateur may also use this spectrum to develop and experiment with new technologies to further the radio art. Additionally, the rules adopted should prevent harmful interference to the primary services on and adjacent to the 219-220 MHz band.

2. Specifically, in the Order the Commission allocated ten 100 kilohertz channels from 219 MHz to 220 MHz. Amateur operations at 219-220 MHz are authorized to operate at powers up to 50 watts (PEP) without data rate limitations. This band is restricted to amateurs holding Technician or higher class licenses.

3. The secondary status of the allocation prohibits amateur operations from causing interference to primary services. However, it does not protect secondary amateur operations from interference. The Order also protects Automated Maritime Telecommunications Service (AMTS) by requiring amateurs to notify AMTS licenses 30 days prior to initiation of operations if the amateur operation is within 640 kilometers of an AMTS base station. Additionally, amateur stations within 80 kilometers of an AMTS base station must obtain written approval from the AMTS licensee prior to operating in the 219-220 MHz band.

4. Amateurs wishing to utilize the 219-220 MHz band must notify the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) 30 days prior to institution of operation. The ARRL will maintain a database of all amateur and AMTS operations in the 219-220 MHz band. Therefore, the ARRL database would serve as a nationwide point of contact to provide coordination information and to aid in investigation of interference problems, in the unlikely event such problems occur. Amateur operators are

encouraged to seek coordination assistance from a local amateur coordinator.

5. Ordering Clauses. Accordingly, it is ordered, that the American Radio Relay League, Inc. is designated as the national contact point for all amateur operations in the 219-220 MHz band and is responsible for maintaining a database of all amateur operations in the 219-220 MHz band as well as any other primary service operating in that band.

6. Further, it is ordered, that Parts 2, 80, and 97 of the Commission's rules ARE AMENDED as specified below, effective April 26, 1995. This action is taken pursuant to Sections 4(i), 7(a), 302, 303(c), 303(f), 303(g), 303(r), and 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. Sections 154(i), 157(a), 302, 303(c), 303(f), 303(g), and 303(r).

List of Subjects

47 CFR Part 2

Radio.

47 CFR Part 80

Radio, Vessels.

47 CFR Part 97

Radio, Civil defense, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volunteers.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,
Acting Secretary.

Amendatory Text

Parts 2, 80, and 97 of chapter I of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulation are amended as follows:

PART 2—FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation in part 2 continues to read:

Authority: Sec.4, 302, 303, and 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. Sections 154, 302, 303, and 307, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 2.106, the Table of Frequency Allocations, is amended as follows:

a. In the 216-220 MHz band, columns 4 through 6 in the United States table are revised:

b. Non-Government footnote NG152 is added:

§ 2.106 Table of Frequency Allocations.

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