

Source of flooding and location	#Depth in feet above ground. *Elevation in feet (NGVD)
At the City of Toledo corporate limits	*580
At CSX Transportation	*580
<i>Swan Creek:</i>	
At the confluence with Maumee River	*580
Approximately 105 feet upstream of Monroe Street ...	*580
<i>Maumee River:</i>	
At the confluence with Maumee Bay	*580
Approximately 0.6 mile downstream of the corporate limits	*581
<i>Maumee Bay:</i> Entire coastline within the City of Toledo	*580
<i>Otter Creek:</i>	
Upstream side of Taylor Road	*585
Downstream side of Seaman Street	*585
<i>Haefner Ditch:</i>	
Approximately 330 feet upstream of Holland-Sylvania Road	*634
Approximately 0.5 mile upstream of Holland-Sylvania Road	*638
<i>Hill Ditch:</i>	
Upstream side of Elmer Drive	*627
Approximately 600 feet upstream of Orchard Hills Boulevard	*637
<i>Delaware Creek:</i>	
Confluence with Maumee River	*581
Approximately 30 feet downstream of Rohr Road	*581
Maps available for inspection at the City of Toledo Division of Building Inspection, One Government Center, Suite 1600, Toledo, Ohio.	
Waterville (Village), Lucas County (FEMA Docket No. 7227)	
<i>Maumee River:</i>	
Approximately 0.8 mile upstream of Dutch Road	*607
Approximately 1.2 miles upstream of Forst Road	*624
Maps available for inspection at the Waterville Village Hall, 25 North Second Street, Waterville, Ohio.	
Whitehouse (Village), Lucas County (FEMA Docket No. 7295)	
<i>Lone Oak Ditch:</i>	
Just downstream of Whitehouse-Spencer Road	*645
Just upstream of Waterville Street	*655
Maps available for inspection at the Village of Whitehouse Zoning and Building Department, 6655 Providence Street, Whitehouse, Ohio.	

Source of flooding and location	#Depth in feet above ground. *Elevation in feet (NGVD)
PENNSYLVANIA	
Delaware Water Gap (Borough), Monroe County (FEMA Docket No. 7303)	
<i>Delaware River:</i>	
Approximately 1.2 miles downstream of Interstate 80	*313
Approximately 500 feet downstream of confluence with Cherry Creek	*321
Maps available for inspection at the Delaware Water Gap Borough Office, 49 Main Street, Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania.	

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance No. 83.100, "Flood Insurance")

Dated: May 16, 2000.

Michael J. Armstrong,
Associate Director for Mitigation.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 2 and 15

[ET Docket No. 94-124; FCC 00-161]

Use of Radio Frequencies Above 40 GHz for New Radio Applications.

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; denial.

SUMMARY: This document denies the Petitions for Reconsideration filed by the National Radio Astronomy Observatory ("NRAO") and New England Digital Distribution, Inc., ("NEDD"). These petitions requested reconsideration of the Commission's Third Report and Order ("third Order") in this proceeding. This action reaffirms the previous Commission decisions on the spurious emission limit for unlicensed vehicular radar devices operating in the 76-77 GHz band, and the coordination channel and transmitter identification requirements contained in the spectrum etiquette for unlicensed operation in the 59-64 GHz band.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rodney Conway, Office of Engineering and Technology, (202) 418-2904.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's *Order*, ET Docket 94-124, FCC 00-161, adopted May 8, 2000 and May 17, 2000. The full

text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Information Center, Room CY-A257, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC, and also may be purchased from the Commission's duplication contractor, International Transcription Service, (202) 857-3800, 1231 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036.

Summary of the Memorandum Opinion and Order

1. The NRAO filed a Petition for Reconsideration requesting a more stringent spurious emission limit of 2 pW/cm² rather than the limit of 1000 pW/cm² for vehicle radar systems operating in the 76-77 GHz band. NEDD filed a Petition for Reconsideration of the coordination channel and transmitter identification requirements of the spectrum etiquette for unlicensed operation in the 59-64 GHz band. These petitions requested reconsideration of the Commission's Third Report and Order ("Third Order") in this proceeding, 63 FR 42276, August 7, 1998.

Emission Limits Above 200 GHz

2. The NRAO requests a more stringent spurious emission limit of 2 pW/cm² as measured at three meters for unlicensed devices operating in the 76-77 GHz band. The NRAO petition provides no new information to support its request; it instead points to comments filed by the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Radio Frequencies ("CORF") earlier in this proceeding as the basis for its request. NRAO alleges that, in the Third Order, the Commission did not adequately address the specific concerns or calculations set forth by CORF, nor did it explain the basis of its beliefs in rejecting CORF's proposed limits in favor of those recommended by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration ("NTIA"). NRAO believes that such a failure to address the key argument is arbitrary and capricious and does not constitute reasoned decision-making.

3. Our review reveals that CORF essentially assumes that the vehicular radars will be within boresight of or targeted at the radio astronomy receive antenna and be capable of radiating a coherent and focused emission directly into a 0 dBi side lobe of a radio astronomy antenna without taking into account any attenuation from the atmosphere, intervening terrain, angular separation or elevation separation that may be present. In addition, we note that IEEE Vehicular Radar Standards

Subcommittee document VRS-96-6 states that radio astronomy observatories typically have control over access to a distance of one kilometer from the telescopes to provide protection from interference caused by automobile spark plugs and other uncontrolled RFI sources. It is unclear from reading the comments why CORF selected a distance of 250 meters as a distance beyond which radio astronomy operations are not able to restrict operation of RF devices. We are aware that the radio astronomy observatory at Kitt Peak, Arizona may have had a controlled distance of less than 1 kilometer due to the public access afforded the site. We also note that NRAO has announced that they will be closing the millimeter wave telescope at Kitt Peak on July 1, 2000. The record in this proceeding has not made us aware of any other radio astronomy observatories that offer similar essential public access. We note that the IEEE standard implies that radio astronomy observatories do have control of areas surrounding their receive antennas. As a result there may be interference mitigation procedures, such as erecting a fence, that could be utilized to further minimize the potential for receiving any interference from the vehicular radars. Given the limited number of radio astronomy observatories and the potential benefit of these unlicensed devices we encourage the radio astronomy community and the automobile industry to work together to develop interference mitigation procedures.

4. We have carefully considered NRAO's petition for reconsideration and related comments and determine that the public interest will be best served by adopting rules that will permit the introduction of these unlicensed vehicular radar devices. We conclude that the public interest would best be served by maintaining the spurious emission level of 1000 pW/cm², which provides adequate protection to radio astronomy observatories without being unreasonably restrictive for unlicensed vehicular radar devices. Accordingly, NRAO's petition for reconsideration is denied.

Spectrum Etiquette

5. In the Third Order the Commission adopted a spectrum etiquette for unlicensed operation in the 59-64 GHz band. Included in the spectrum etiquette is the reservation of the 59.0-59.05 GHz band as a designated coordination channel. In addition, the etiquette requires that any transmitter operating with a peak power equal to or greater than 0.1 mW in the 59.05-64

GHz band must transmit once every second a transmitter identification data block that contains the following: (1) The FCC identifier, which is programmed at the factory; (2) a manufacturer's serial number, also programmed at the factory; and (3) at least 24 bytes of user definable data.

6. In its petition, NEDD states that the requirement for a special coordination channel at 59.0-59.05 GHz will impose an unfair burden on developers of point to point systems and appears to violate the spirit of unencumbered commercial development. NEDD further states that because there is no specific protocol or definition for the transmitter identification data block and no database for these identifiers, it appears that the Millimeter Wave Communications Working Group ("MWCWG") has proposed this etiquette to gain a tactical advantage over other innovators. NEDD provides no new facts to support its assertions.

7. The Commission reserved 50 MHz of spectrum and named it a coordination channel. However, we believe that the 50 MHz of spectrum would be more aptly referred to as a reserve channel. The reserve channel was established in order to save a 50 MHz block of spectrum for use as a future test bed to determine techniques for mitigating or eliminating interference that may occur between different unlicensed transmitters operating in the 59-64 GHz band. We believe that NEDD may have viewed the coordination channel as a requirement to utilize the 59.0-59.05 GHz band to coordinate the simultaneous operation of multiple unlicensed devices. As indicated in our rules, the 50 MHz of spectrum can only be utilized after receiving approval under the experimental authorization provisions of part 5 of the Commission's rules. As a result, our rules do not require any operation in the 50 MHz of reserved spectrum.

8. In order to provide manufacturers with maximum flexibility in the design of unlicensed devices that operate in the 59-64 GHz band, no specific method of encoding the transmitter identification was included in the Commission's rules. In its opposition to the NEDD petition, the MWCWG notes that the Commission's rules require each application for equipment authorization to specify how interested parties can obtain sufficient information, at no cost, to enable them to detect fully and decode the transmitter identification information, which can be used to identify a source of interference. MWCWG observes that this requirement simply provides manufacturers and

operators with a tool to mitigate and resolve interference among unlicensed users of the 59-64 GHz band, without the intervention of the FCC.

9. We agree with MWCWG's observation that the sharing and coordination benefits provided by the transmitter identification requirement outweigh any burden it imposes. We find that the transmitter identification requirement does not thwart or delay development or deployment of unlicensed devices. Nor does the rule provide any tactical advantage to any manufacturer because all manufacturers of unlicensed devices that operate in the 59-64 GHz band have to comply with the requirement. Accordingly, the petition for reconsideration filed by NEDD is denied.

10. Pursuant to the authority contained in sections 4(i), 302, 303(e), 303(f), 303(g), 303(r), and 405 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, *It is Ordered* that the Petitions for Reconsideration filed by National Radio Astronomy Observatory and New England Digital Distribution, Inc., Are Denied.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00-15578 Filed 6-20-00; 8:45 am]
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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[CC Docket No. 98-67; FCC 00-56]

Telecommunications Relay Services and Speech-to-Speech Services for Individuals With Hearing and Speech Disabilities

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends Commission rules governing the delivery of telecommunications relay services to expand the kinds of relay services available to consumers and to improve the quality of relay service. The Commission amended its rules to better conform to the statutory mandate that TRS must be "functionally equivalent" to voice telecommunications service to the extent possible. Among other things, these rules are intended to improve the speed at which calls are answered and conversations relayed.

DATES: Section 64.604 is effective on June 30, 2000, however compliance is not required until the dates stated in