routine changes to the existing rules which are noncontroversial. Therefore, we do not anticipate any adverse comments. Please note that if EPA receives adverse comment on part of this rule and if that part can be severed from the remainder of the rule, EPA may adopt as final those parts of the rule that are not the subject of an adverse comment.

Administrative Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866, ''Regulatory Planning and Review'' (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this final approval is not a ''significant regulatory action'' and therefore is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) the Administrator certifies that this final approval will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because it merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. This rule does not contain any unfunded mandates and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–4) because it approves pre-existing requirements under state law and does not impose any additional enforceable duties beyond that required by state law. This rule also does not have tribal implications because it will not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes, as specified by Executive Order 13175, ''Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments'' (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). This rule also does not have Federalism implications because it will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, ''Federalism'' (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This rule merely approves existing requirements under state law, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities between the state and the Federal government established in the CAA. This final approval also is not subject to Executive Order 13045, ''Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks'' (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) or Executive Order 13211, ''Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use'' (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866. This action will not impose any collection of information subject to the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, other than those previously approved and assigned OMB control number 2060–0243. For additional information concerning these requirements, see 40 CFR part 70. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

In reviewing state operating permits programs submitted pursuant to Title V of the CAA, EPA will approve state programs provided that they meet the requirements of the CAA and EPA's regulations codified at 40 CFR part 70. In this context, in the absence of a prior existing requirement for the state to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS), EPA has no authority to disapprove a state operating permits program for failure to use VCS. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews an operating permit program, to use VCS in place of a state program that otherwise satisfies the provisions of the CAA. Thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2). This rule will be effective on November 30, 2001.

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by May 3, 2002. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 70

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Operating permits, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 15, 2002.

William W. Rice,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 7.

Chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 70—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 70 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

2. Appendix A to Part 70 is amended by adding under ''Iowa'' paragraph (c) to read as follows:

Appendix A to Part 70—Approval Status of State and Local Operating Permits Programs

* * * * *

Iowa

* * * * *

(c) The Iowa Department of Natural Resources submitted for program approval rules 567–22.100 through 567–22.116 and 567–22.300 on August 7, 2000, rules 567–22.201, 567–22.203, and 567–22.300 (except 22.300(7)(''c'')) on January 29, 2001, and 567–22.100 and 567–22.106 on July 18, 2001. These revisions to the Iowa program are approved effective May 3, 2002.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 02–4938 Filed 3–1–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 22

[FCC 01–387]

Cellular Service and Other Commercial Mobile Radio Services in the Gulf of Mexico

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this *Report and Order,* the Commission resolves certain issues

raised in the *Second Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making (Second Further NPRM)* in WT Docket No. 97–112 and CC Docket No. 90–6, and adopts a bifurcated approach to cellular licensing in the Gulf of Mexico Service Area (''GMSA'') based on the differences between the deployment of cellular service in the Eastern Gulf and the Western Gulf. In the Eastern Gulf, the Commission establishes a Coastal Zone in which its cellular unserved area licensing rules will apply. Cellular service in the Western Gulf will continue to be governed by current rules, with certain modifications to facilitate negotiated solutions to ongoing coverage conflicts between Gulf-based and land-based carriers. The Commission establishes the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone in which the Gulf carriers will be exclusively licensed to operate. Further, the Commission concludes that the issue of establishing new Gulf licensing areas for non-cellular services should be addressed on a service-by-service basis. The Commission also clarifies the rights of land-based licensees in those services in which it has not provided for licensing of carriers in the Gulf. The Commission concludes that these actions will spur the development of reliable service where needed, minimize disturbance to current operations and contractual arrangements, and help to resolve coverage conflicts.

DATES: Effective May 3, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roger Noel, Michael Ferrante, or Linda Chang at (202) 418–0620.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This *Report and Order,* adopted December 21, 2001, and released January 15, 2002, will be available for public inspection during regular business hours at the FCC Reference Information Center, Room CY–A257, at the Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th St., SW., Washington, DC 20554. The complete text is available through the Commission's duplicating contractor: Qualex International, Portals II, 445 12th Street, SW., Room CY–B402, Washington, DC, 20554, telephone 202–863–2893, facsimile 202–863–2898, or via e-mail at *qualexint@aol.com.*

Synopsis of Report and Order

I. Background

1. *Initial Licensing of Cellular Service in the Gulf of Mexico.* The Commission first authorized the provision of cellular service in the Gulf of Mexico in 1983 and licensed two carriers to serve the region in 1985. The original rules allowed the Gulf carriers to operate throughout the GMSA, which extends to the shoreline and, therefore, includes coastal water areas. However, the Gulf carriers were limited to placing their transmitter sites on offshore platforms (predominantly oil and gas drilling platforms) and were prohibited from using land-based transmitters to serve the GMSA. In addition, in order to prevent interference to adjacent land-based cellular systems, the Gulf carriers were required to limit transmitter power from offshore sites to the extent necessary to avoid extending their service area contours over land.

2. The presence of the Gulf licensees placed similar limitations on land-based cellular operations in adjacent coastal areas. Land-based carriers were prohibited by the Commission's rules from extending their service area contours into the GMSA, *i.e.,* beyond the mean high-tide line that defined the service area border, except for *de minimis* extensions. As a result, land-based carriers seeking to cover shore areas, *e.g.,* to provide comprehensive service along coastal roads and in coastal communities, were unable to site transmitters close to the shoreline without incurring substantial engineering costs to avoid their signals being transmitted over water.

3. From the outset, these rules have caused conflict between the Gulf carriers and adjacent land carriers regarding the provision of service in the Gulf coastal region. Because offshore drilling has not occurred in the Eastern Gulf, these conflicts have occurred almost exclusively in the Western Gulf, particularly in areas where offshore and onshore sites were in close proximity. In some instances, the requirement to avoid encroachment into adjacent service areas has led to gaps in coverage, both on land and over water, because neither Gulf-based nor land-based carriers could extend coverage into these areas without capture of each other's subscriber traffic. In other instances, disputes have arisen over whether particular Gulf or land carriers were improperly extending coverage and capturing subscribers in the adjacent land or Gulf service area.

4. *Unserved Area Rules.* In 1993, the Commission adopted the *Unserved Area Second Report and Order,* 57 FR 13646 (April 17, 1992), which established unserved area licensing rules for land-based cellular service. Under these rules, the Cellular Geographic Service Area (''CGSA'') of each cellular system was redefined as the composite contour created by the actual service areas of all cells in the system. See 47 CFR 22.911. The CGSA is the area in which carriers are entitled to protection from interference and from capture of subscriber traffic by adjacent carriers. In addition, areas not within any carrier's CGSA were subject to reclamation by the Commission and licensing as unserved areas. In the *Unserved Area Third Report and Order,* 57 FR 53446 (November 10, 1992), the Commission extended these rules to cellular service in the Gulf. See Amendment of Part 22 of the Commission's Rules to Provide for Filing and Processing of Applications for Unserved Areas in the Cellular Service and to Modify Other Cellular Rules, CC Docket 90–6, *Third Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order on Reconsideration,* 57 FR 53446 (November 10, 1992). As a result, the Gulf carriers' service areas no longer comprised the entire GMSA, but were now limited to areas in the Gulf that received actual coverage from an offshore platform-based cell site. This caused portions of the Gulf that were outside the coverage area of any offshore cell site to be redefined as ''unserved'' areas, which could not be served by the Gulf carriers without further application and licensing.

5. *PetroCom Remand.* In the *PetroCom* decision, the D.C. Circuit reversed and remanded certain aspects of the unserved area rules as they applied to the Gulf. *See Petroleum Communications, Inc.* v. *FCC,* 22 F.3d 1164 (D.C. Cir. 1994) *(PetroCom).* The Court found that the Commission had failed adequately to consider the distinctive nature of Gulf-based service, which relied on movable drilling platforms for placement of cell sites, in comparison to land-based service, which used stationary sites. The Court stated that, while it did not foreclose the possibility of a convincing rationale for applying a uniform standard to both Gulf and land-based licensees, the Commission had failed adequately to justify the decision in the *Unserved Area* proceeding to treat Gulf licensees in the same manner as land-based cellular licensees in light of their reliance on transitory sites. The Court remanded the issue and instructed the Commission to vacate the rule that defined the Gulf carriers' CGSAs based on their areas of actual service. The effect of the remand was the restoration of the service area of the Gulf carriers as the entire GMSA, regardless of the location of their platform-based cell sites.

6. *Second Further NPRM Proposal.* Following the *PetroCom* decision, the Commission issued the *Second Further NPRM,* in which it initiated a comprehensive reexamination of the cellular service rules for the Gulf. *See* Cellular Service and Other Commercial Mobile Radio Services in the Gulf of

Mexico, Amendment of Part 22 of the Commission's Rules to Provide for Filing and Processing of Applications for Unserved Areas in the Cellular Service and to Modify Other Cellular Rules, WT Docket No. 97–112 and CC Docket No. 90–6, *Second Further NPRM,* 65 FR 24168 (April 25, 2000). Specifically, the Commission proposed dividing the GMSA into a Coastal Zone and an Exclusive Zone. Under this proposal, the Coastal Zone would consist of the portion of the GMSA extending from the coastline of the Gulf of Mexico to the twelve-mile offshore limit, while the Exclusive Zone would extend from the twelve-mile limit to the southern boundary of the GMSA. In the Exclusive Zone, the two existing Gulf carriers would be able to move their offshore transmitters freely and to expand or modify their systems without being required to file additional applications, obtain prior Commission approval, or face competing applications for the right to serve the territory. In the Coastal Zone, the Commission proposed to apply its Phase II unserved area licensing rules. Thus, within the Coastal Zone, any qualified applicant (including both Gulf- and land-based carriers) would be permitted to apply to serve unserved areas, and all mutually exclusive applications would be subject to competitive bidding procedures.

7. *Comments and Carriers' Proposals.* While commenting land carriers generally support the Commission's proposal to bifurcate the GMSA into a Coastal Zone and Exclusive Zone, most oppose its proposal to use cellular unserved area licensing rules to award licenses in the Coastal Zone. Instead, many of the land-based carriers support a proposal by ALLTEL to treat the Coastal Zone as a ''buffer zone'' extending twelve miles out to sea from the Gulf coastline. Within this buffer zone, ALLTEL proposes that Gulf and land carriers could freely extend their SABs and overlap contours, subject to mandatory frequency coordination, but without protection from subscriber capture. In the GMSA outside the buffer zone, Gulf carriers would be fully protected from interference.

8. A second alternative proposal has been advanced by PetroCom, the A-side Gulf licensee, and US Cellular, an adjacent land-based licensee in certain markets. PetroCom and US Cellular propose a bifurcated approach in the Eastern and Western Gulf. In the Eastern Gulf, they would redraw the GMSA boundary ten miles seaward from the shoreline, thus allowing land-based carriers in Florida to expand their coverage over water to that extent. In the Western Gulf, this proposal would retain the existing GMSA boundary along the coastline, and for a period of five years would prohibit either side from expanding over that boundary without the other carrier's consent. A carrier, however, would be allowed to use a higher effective radiated power than that resulting from the Commission's SAB formula, based on measurement data demonstrating equal signal strengths at the coastline. The resulting SAB extensions, however, would not be included as part of the other carrier's CGSA. After five years, their proposal would allow a land carrier to serve portions of the Gulf from land without consent from the Gulf carrier, so long as the latter was not serving that area, but the Gulf carrier would have the right to ''reclaim'' the area if a new or relocated drilling platform enabled it to provide service. PetroCom and US Cellular also propose that pending, non-mutually exclusive Phase II applications to serve coastal waters be granted.

9. Coastel, the B-side Gulf carrier, argues that the current rules are sufficient to meet the Commission's objectives, and therefore proposes that the Commission terminate this rulemaking without adopting new rules. According to Coastel, the Gulf carriers have substantially expanded their coverage of the Gulf in recent years, eliminating gaps in coverage and providing more reliable service to coastal waters in the Gulf. Coastel contends that this change in circumstances obviates the need for further rulemaking, and further argues that the Commission's proposals in the *Second Further NPRM* would not reduce conflict because many issues would still remain to be resolved between carriers.

II. Discussion

10. The Commission finds that the record in this proceeding demonstrates that different approaches toward the Eastern and Western Gulf are warranted. The development of cellular service has followed different paths in these two areas, which justifies treating them differently so as to spur the development of reliable service where needed, minimize the disturbance to current operations and contractual arrangements, and address the issues raised in the *PetroCom* remand.

A. Establishment of the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone

11. As noted above, the circumstances with respect to the Gulf carriers' current service to and ability to serve the coastal areas vary greatly between the Eastern and Western Gulf. Unlike the Western Gulf, where the Gulf carriers have substantial offshore operations, the Eastern Gulf has no offshore oil or gas drilling platforms, and consequently, the Gulf carriers have no offshore base stations from which to provide service in the coastal waters off Florida. The record also indicates no likelihood of such platforms being constructed in the Eastern Gulf any time in the near future. The Commission agrees with PetroCom and US Cellular that, in light of these circumstances, there is a basis to differentiate between its approach to the Eastern Gulf and the Western Gulf.

12.The Commission concludes that, in the Eastern Gulf, the best way to ensure that seamless cellular service is provided '' both on land and in coastal waters—is to adopt its proposal to create a Coastal Zone along the eastern portion of the GMSA. The current positioning of the eastern GMSA boundary directly along the Florida coastline does not accomplish this because it requires land carriers to engineer their systems to limit signal strength along the coast so as to avoid extending their coverage over water. Moreover, § 22.911(d)(2)(i) requires a land-based carrier in Florida to obtain the consent of the Gulf carrier to extend coverage over water, even though the Gulf carriers have no cellular facilities to serve Florida coastal waters.

13. Establishing a Coastal Zone in the Eastern Gulf will improve cellular service to coastal areas by providing an opportunity for land-based carriers to extend their service area contours into territorial coastal waters, which will in turn enable them to add cell sites close to shore and to increase signal strength, thereby improving the reliability of service, from existing sites. This will not only lead to improved coverage of coastal communities, beach resorts, and coastal roads, but will also facilitate service to coastal boat traffic operating close to shore that can be served from land-based transmitters.

14. The remainder of the Eastern Gulf that is not included in the Coastal Zone, along with the entire Western Gulf, will be designated as the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone. In this area, as proposed in the *Second Further NPRM,* the Gulf carriers will have the unrestricted and exclusive right to operate cellular facilities. The Gulf carriers will also have the flexibility to add, remove, modify, or relocate sites in the Exclusive Zone without notice to or approval by the Commission.

15. In the *Second Further NPRM,* the Commission proposed that the Coastal Zone would be coextensive with the territorial waters of the United States, a maritime zone that extends

approximately twelve nautical miles from the U.S. coastline. The Commission concludes that the territorial water limit will serve as an appropriate boundary between the Coastal Zone and the Exclusive Zone in the Eastern Gulf. This approach is also consistent with the approach the Commission has taken more recently in established services where it has provided for licensing in the Gulf. In the context of WCS, the Commission drew the boundary between land-based operations and Gulf-based operations at the territorial water limit. *See* Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Establish Part 27, the Wireless Communications Service, *Report and Order,* 62 FR 09636 (March 3, 1997). Therefore, the Commission defines the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone as the portion of the Gulf that is bounded by a line extending approximately twelve nautical miles due south from the coastline boundary of the States of Florida and Alabama, and continuing along the west coast of Florida at a distance of approximately twelve nautical miles from the shoreline. A map setting out the coordinates of the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone is attached at Appendix A.

16. The Commission believes that the most advisable course for licensing the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone will be to define the region as unserved area. This will enable all entities to apply to serve areas of the Coastal Zone that are not currently served. Accordingly, the Commission will begin accepting Phase II unserved area applications to serve portions of the Coastal Zone sixty days after the effective date of the rules. Further, in the event of mutually exclusive applications, use of the Commission's unserved area competitive bidding rules will ensure that the authorization to serve a given area is awarded to the carrier that values it most and will help maximize the use of the spectrum. Carriers who apply to serve portions of the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone will be required, consistent with the Commission's rules for terrestrial unserved areas, to construct facilities in these areas within one year from the date of receiving approval to serve this area.

17. The Commission recognizes that as a result of its decision to apply unserved area licensing rules to the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone, the Gulf carriers will no longer have the exclusive right to serve Florida coastal waters as part of the GMSA. The Commission concludes, however, that the above-described public interest benefits of this course outweigh the costs. Because the Gulf carriers have no operations in the Eastern Gulf, this decision will not result in any reduction in cellular service or stranded investment in cellular facilities by the Gulf carriers. Moreover, given the lack of existing or planned installation of offshore platforms in the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone, there is no likelihood that the Gulf carriers would be in a position to provide service there in the foreseeable future. Nonetheless, the Commission's decision does not preclude the Gulf carriers from seeking to provide service in the Coastal Zone in conformity with the unserved area licensing rules the Commission is adopting for this region, either from land-based sites or from offshore platforms, at any point in the future should they become available.

18. Finally, the Commission notes that some land-based carriers in Florida have previously-granted *de minimis* extensions extending into the GMSA. The creation of the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone is not intended to limit the scope of existing cellular operations, and the Commission therefore grandfathers all existing *de minimis* extensions of land carriers in the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone. However, if a land carrier wishes to incorporate the area within an existing *de minimis* extension into its CGSA, it must file an unserved area application. In addition, carriers who are currently operating on the Florida coast under Special Temporary Authorization must file an unserved area application if they wish to operate on a permanent basis.

B. Licensing in the Western Gulf

19. While the Gulf carriers do not have offshore facilities in the Eastern Gulf, they have built an extensive offshore cellular network on oil and gas drilling platforms in the Western Gulf. In substantial portions of the Western Gulf, particularly off the coast of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, many of these platforms are located only a few miles from shore, enabling the Gulf carriers to extend coverage to the coastline.

20. The close proximity of these water-based sites to the coastline has given rise to technical and operational conflicts between the Gulf carriers seeking to provide service in coastal waters and the adjacent land-based carriers seeking to provide service to coastal communities, resorts, beaches, and coastal roads. In areas where land and water-based sites are close to one another, Gulf and land carriers must reduce their respective signal strength near the coastline in order to avoid incursions into their counterparts' markets. Some land-based carriers contend that the requirement to limit signal strength has led to gaps in their coverage along the coast, and that the Gulf carriers refuse to consent to SAB extensions into the Gulf that are needed to allow the land-based carriers to provide seamless service on land. The Gulf carriers dispute this characterization, and contend that it is the land-based carriers who are preventing them from providing ubiquitous service in the Gulf.

21. In addition, both Gulf and land carriers accuse one another of improperly extending coverage across the coastline into their counterparts' markets and consequently capturing subscriber traffic that should be served by the home carrier. Some land-based carriers contend that their customers have complained about placing calls on land that were captured by the Gulf carrier's system rather than the land-based system, requiring the customer to pay extremely high roaming charges to the Gulf carrier. The Gulf carriers argue that the land carriers have failed to document these alleged incidents of capture, that such capture is extremely uncommon, and that it is far more common in the Gulf for offshore cellular calls to be captured by land-based systems.

22. In the *Second Further NPRM,* the Commission proposed to bifurcate the Western Gulf into a Coastal and Exclusive Zone in the same manner that the Commission proposed (and is adopting today) for the Eastern Gulf. The Commission stated that it would grandfather all existing Gulf facilities, but that any unserved area in the Coastal Zone (i.e., area not currently served by the Gulf carrier from an existing offshore drilling platform) would be available for licensing under its cellular unserved area licensing rules. As noted above, commenters generally oppose this proposal, though from different perspectives. Most land carriers, led by ALLTEL, propose that the Coastal Zone should not be subject to unserved area licensing, but should instead be open to both Gulf and land-based carriers on a shared, coordinated basis. PetroCom, with the concurrence of US Cellular, opposes the creation of a Coastal Zone in the Western Gulf, proposing instead that land-based carriers be allowed to expand their SAB contours into unserved portions of the Gulf but also required to pull back if a Gulf carrier sought to serve the area. Coastel opposes the *Second Further NPRM* proposal and advocates continuing to apply the current rules without modification.

23. In evaluating its proposal and the alternatives presented by commenters,

the Commission considers it important to note that circumstances in the Western Gulf appear to have changed significantly since the adoption of the *Second Further NPRM.* First, in the *Second Further NPRM,* the Commission expressed concern regarding gaps in coverage of the Western Gulf, and sought to advance a solution that would ensure ubiquitous coverage of coastal waters (whether from land or water-based transmitters) in order to make service available not only to personnel on drilling platforms but also to coastal boat traffic. The record in this proceeding indicates that, in the past few years, the Gulf carriers have substantially expanded their networks and improved their coverage of the Western Gulf. As a result, there appear to be fewer gaps in coverage of coastal waters than there were previously.

24. Second, while there are still significant disputes between Gulf and land-based carriers generally, some Gulf and land carriers have successfully negotiated agreements since the *Second Further NPRM* that provide a mutually agreed-upon framework for cooperative operation along portions of the Western Gulf coast. In particular, PetroCom, the A-side Gulf carrier, has entered into a series of extension and collocation agreements with US Cellular and several other A-side land-based carriers. These agreements facilitate seamless coverage of coastal areas (over both land and water) and apply negotiated solutions to issues such as coverage, capture, and roaming rates. A similar accord has been negotiated by Coastel, the B-side Gulf carrier, and ALLTEL, the principal B-side land carrier, by which they have reached agreement with respect to their operations along the Alabama coastline, specifically in Mobile Bay.

25. In light of these developments, the Commission believes that the best way to achieve reliable, ubiquitous service in the Western Gulf is to encourage further reliance on negotiation and market-based solutions to the fullest extent possible. The fact that some Gulf- and land-based carriers have reached negotiated agreements suggests that carrier-driven solutions to these issues are possible without substantial changes to existing rules. Moreover, in other instances where negotiations have not been successful, a partial cause may be uncertainty and speculation regarding possible rule changes that could result from this proceeding. Thus, adopting rules that substantially change the relationship between land and Gulf carriers in the Western Gulf could be counter-productive by further delaying negotiated solutions and even leading parties to seek to unwind existing agreements.

26. Therefore, upon review of the record, the Commission concludes that it should not adopt its *Second Further NPRM* proposal to create a Coastal Zone subject to unserved area licensing rules in the Western Gulf. First, because of the buildout that has occurred in the Western Gulf in recent years, there is relatively little unserved area in what would comprise the Coastal Zone. Second, to the extent that applying unserved area licensing rules would impose a ''use or lose'' regime on the Gulf carriers (*i.e.,* a Gulf carrier providing service from an offshore platform could permanently lose the right to serve that portion of the Gulf if the platform were moved out of the area, even if the relocation was not permanent), the Commission is concerned that such a fundamental change in the rules could delay resolution of coverage conflicts and discourage negotiation of extension and collocation agreements between land and Gulf carriers.

27. The Commission similarly declines to adopt the ALLTEL proposal that the Coastal Zone be available for use by both Gulf and land-based carriers on a shared, coordinated basis. Although ALLTEL's proposal is designed to provide a basis for negotiated agreements, implementing it as a formal rule would, in effect, turn the Coastal Zone into a ''no-man's land'' where the prohibition against capture of a neighboring carrier's subscriber traffic would not apply. Moreover, by eliminating capture protection in a portion of the GMSA while retaining it in the CGSAs of the adjacent land carriers, the effect of the ALLTEL proposal would be to shift the protections afforded by existing rules in favor of the land carriers and against the Gulf carriers. While the Commission has no objection to voluntary agreements along the lines of ALLTEL's proposal, it sees no compelling public interest reason to codify it in its rules, and is concerned that doing so could reduce the incentive for land carriers to negotiate with Gulf carriers regarding traffic capture in the Coastal Zone. In addition, because the ALLTEL proposal does not provide a mechanism for settling frequency coordination disputes, there is a substantial likelihood that the Commission would be burdened with resolving such matters in instances where frequency coordination failed.

28. The Commission concludes that the wisest course is to designate a Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone by generally maintaining the currently applicable rules and continuing to encourage carriers to resolve their differences through negotiated agreements. Specifically, the Commission identifies the GMSA area west of the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone as part of the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone, which will reach landward up to the land-water boundary in the western portion of the Gulf. In reaching this conclusion, the Commission does not agree with Coastel's position that no revisions to the rules are required. However, the Commission believes that, with relatively minor modifications, the current rules should provide sufficient incentives for both Gulf and land carriers to negotiate agreements that lead to seamless cellular coverage in coastal areas at competitive rates.

29. Accordingly, in the Western Gulf, the Commission will maintain the GMSA border at the coastline as currently defined in its rules, and will allow the Gulf carriers to provide service throughout the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone regardless of the location of their cell sites at any particular time. Thus, Gulf carriers will not be subject to a ''use or lose'' regime based on the movement of offshore drilling platforms. The Commission notes that this approach addresses the concern expressed by the court in *PetroCom* that the Commission's rules for the Gulf carriers take into account the transitory nature of water-based transmission sites. The Commission's decision gives the Gulf carriers full flexibility to build, relocate, modify and remove offshore facilities throughout the Western Gulf without seeking prior Commission approval or facing competing applications.

30. In the *Second Further NPRM,* the Commission noted that, although under its proposal only the Gulf carriers would have exclusive rights within the Exclusive Zone, the Commission tentatively concluded that *de minimis* extensions into unserved areas in the GMSA Exclusive Zone should be permitted. Upon further consideration of the proposal, however, the Commission does not believe it is necessary to permit *de minimis* extensions into the Exclusive Zone in light of the ability of the land-based and Gulf carriers to enter into agreements regarding their operations. In instances where it is necessary for a carrier to extend into an adjacent carrier's licensed area, the record reflects that contract extensions (*i.e.* where the Gulf and land licensees mutually agree to the extension) are sufficient to ensure reliable coverage.

31. The Commission recognizes that the rules it is adopting for the Western

Gulf cannot resolve all of the technical and operational conflicts (*e.g.,* interference, subscriber capture) that have arisen in areas where Gulf carriers and land carriers operate in close proximity to one another. Ultimately, only negotiation and cooperative arrangements between land and Gulf-based carriers can resolve these conflicts. Nonetheless, because the Commission's decision provides finality regarding its licensing and operational rules, the Commission expects that it will facilitate and speed the progress of such negotiations. The Commission emphasizes that under its decision today, parties remain free to negotiate consensual agreements that provide for extensions, coordination of frequencies, collocation, facilities sharing, or other solutions, so long as such agreements do not affect the rights of third parties. Thus, nothing in the decision is intended to modify or alter the effect of the existing agreements that have been negotiated by PetroCom or Coastel with adjacent land-based carriers. The Commission encourages Gulf and land-based carriers who have not reached negotiated agreements to enter into negotiations that could result in such agreements.

32. In seeking to facilitate negotiated agreements, it is the Commission's goal to create incentives for carriers to reach agreements that are not only mutually beneficial, but that also benefit existing and potential cellular subscribers. For example, while the Commission recognizes that the operating costs of Gulf carriers are typically higher than those of land-based carriers, the Commission seeks to ensure that they cannot recover those costs by charging uncompetitive rates or roaming charges to their customers, including the numerous land-based subscribers who may roam onto a Gulf carrier's network when close to the coastline (*e.g.,* recreational boaters). The Commission believes that the rules it adopts will help to foster a competitive marketplace in the Gulf that will protect consumers from such charges and practices. The Commission notes, for example, that some of the recently negotiated agreements between Gulf and land-based carriers provide for ''in-shore'' roaming rates that are comparable to roaming rates on land as opposed to the higher rates that PetroCom charges roamers operating significantly further out to sea. This creates a competitive incentive for similar terms to be negotiated in future agreements also. Moreover, the deployment of non-cellular services such as PCS along the Gulf coast will apply pressure on both cellular providers in the Gulf, and their land-based counterparts, to offer competitive services and rates.

C. Service Area Boundary Formula

33. In the *Unserved Area Second Report and Order,* the Commission applied the standard land-based SAB formula to operations by land carriers along the Gulf coast (''land formula''), but adopted a separate mathematical formula to define the SABs of facilities operated by the Gulf carriers from offshore sites (''water formula'') in the *Unserved Area Third Report and Order.* The use of different formulas recognized that cellular signals transmitted over water typically have stronger propagation characteristics (*i.e.,* can be received at greater distances from the transmitter) than comparable signals transmitted over land, which are attenuated by variations in terrain, buildings, trees, and other obstacles. The two SAB formulas also incorporated different assumptions regarding receivers: the land formula determined the distance to the service area boundary that results in reliable service to a conventional mobile unit, while the water formula established the distance to the service area boundary that results in reliable service to a marine mobile unit with a mast-mounted antenna. In the *Second Further NPRM,* the Commission sought comment on whether to retain the two-formula approach or to adopt an alternative ''hybrid'' approach that would account for signals in the Gulf coastal region that are transmitted over both land and water.

34. The Commission will continue to use the two existing SAB formulas for land and water-based sites, respectively. While no mathematical formula can precisely duplicate actual signal propagation in all circumstances, the Commission concludes that the two-formula approach adequately accounts for the different characteristics of signal propagation over land and water. In addition, the record reflects little support for a hybrid formula, and the Commission finds that it would be difficult to establish such a formula that would account for the variation in propagation of a single signal over both land and water. Finally, retaining the existing SAB formulas is consistent with the Commission's overall decision to maintain the existing relationship between land and Gulf carriers in the Western Gulf as the basis for negotiated solution of their operational conflicts. The Gulf carriers have been using the water formula to depict SAB contours for their facilities operating in the Gulf since the formula was adopted, while the land carriers have used the land-based formula for their facilities. Consequently, changing the SAB definitions at this point could lead to one side or the other unilaterally increasing their transmitter power under the revised definitions, which could upset existing agreements and create new conflicts. Of course, this does not preclude parties from entering into voluntary agreements that would allow for consensual transmitter power adjustments based on alternative contour definitions.

D. Placement of Transmitters

35. When the Commission initially licensed carriers to provide cellular service in the Gulf, it did not prohibit them from placing sites on land, but required Gulf carriers to avoid causing significant overlap of their reliable service area contours with land-based licensees. Subsequently, the Commission determined that allowing Gulf carriers to place transmitters on land would cause significant incursions over land and hamper the ability of land-based MSA and RSA licensees to carry out the initial build out of their systems. Thus the Commission concluded that Gulf carriers should not be permitted to place transmitters on land without the consent of the affected land-based carrier.

36. In the *Second Further NPRM,* the Commission observed that the land-based licensees along the Gulf coast have built out their cellular systems to encompass nearly the entire coastal land area of the Gulf region, and tentatively concluded that it was no longer necessary to prohibit Gulf carriers from siting on land, so long as no overlap with any land-based carrier's CGSA occurred. The Commission therefore proposed to abandon its blanket prohibition against Gulf carriers placing their transmitters on land, and proposed to rely solely on its CGSA and SAB extension rules to determine whether or not the placement of a particular transmitter was permissible. *See* 47 CFR 22.912. In light of the course the Commission now takes, the Commission believes that it is appropriate to adopt this part of the proposal from the *Second Further NPRM* and permit Gulf carriers to operate land-based sites, subject to SAB extension rules as discussed above. The Commission believes that this additional flexibility will help facilitate contractual resolutions of the issues facing adjacent carriers along the Gulf of Mexico.

E. Pending Applications

1. Pending Phase II Applications

37. In December 1992, following its adoption of cellular unserved area licensing rules applicable to the Gulf, the Commission accepted Phase II applications for unserved area licenses in the GMSA. Many of these applications were petitioned against by the Gulf carriers. In addition, PetroCom filed a Phase II application that remains pending. However, following the *PetroCom* remand of the unserved area rules as they applied to the GMSA, the Commission suspended processing of these applications pending reconsideration of its policies in the Gulf region. In the *Second Further NPRM,* the Commission proposed that areas of the Coastal Zone that do not receive cellular service be treated as unserved areas and that Phase II competitive bidding procedures should be implemented for those areas. The Commission further proposed that all unserved area applications previously filed to serve Coastal Zone areas would be dismissed without prejudice, and that applicants would be allowed to resubmit their applications sixty days after the effective date of this rulemaking.

38. In light of its actions set out here, the Commission will dismiss all pending Phase II applications and associated petitions to deny. In both the Western Gulf, where the Commission has decided not to apply unserved area licensing procedures, and the Eastern Gulf, where the Commission is instituting unserved area licensing in the Coastal Zone, the Commission will allow carriers to refile to the extent allowed under the new rules adopted in this *Report and Order.* In light of the passage of several years since the applications were filed, the Commission concludes that dismissing applications filed under superseded rules and allowing carriers currently serving or desiring to serve the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone to submit new applications is the fairest and most efficient manner to license cellular service in that region.

2. Pending *De Minimis* Extension Applications

39. Following the *PetroCom* remand, the Commission also suspended processing of applications for *de minimis* extensions into the Gulf. In the *Second Further NPRM,* the Commission proposed to dismiss all such pending applications because the *PetroCom* court directed us to vacate former § 22.903(a) to the extent that it applied to the Gulf carriers, and because virtually all applications for contour extensions were subject to petitions to deny and applications for review. The Commission also noted that pending applicants would not be prejudiced by a dismissal of extension applications, because such applicants would have the opportunity to resubmit applications under the Commission's revised licensing rules for unserved areas in the Gulf.

40. Based on the actions the Commission takes in the *Report and Order,* the Commission will dismiss all pending extension applications and allow carriers to refile to the extent permissible under the rules the Commission adopts in this *Report and Order.* The Commission concludes that dismissal is the more equitable course in light of the passage of time since the applications were filed and the fact that the rules under which they were filed have undergone some modification.

F. Other Services.

41. In the *Second Further NPRM,* the Commission requested comment regarding possible operations in the Gulf by CMRS licensees in services other than cellular. Specifically, the Commission asked whether the Commission should establish a Gulf licensing area, analogous to the cellular GMSA, for use in other CMRS services and, if such a licensing area were established, where the boundary should lie between it and the adjacent licensing areas of land-based CMRS providers. The Commission received only limited comment on the issue of licensing such services in the Gulf. Stratos Offshore Services Company (''Stratos''), which operates a microwave network that supports communications in the Gulf, generally supports creating a license area for the non-cellular services to protect licensees operating in the Gulf. Stratos, however, does not support licensing PCS in the Gulf because of the high cost of relocating microwave networks operating at 2 GHz. On the other hand, DW Communications, a 900 MHz operator with at least one license along the Gulf coast, argues that creating Gulf area licenses in other services would create more problems than would be solved. PCS licensees Sprint PCS and Verizon Wireless each argue that the Commission's PCS service area rules define boundaries based on county lines, which, under state law, extend into the Gulf's offshore areas, and therefore, the Commission should not create a separate license area for PCS in the Gulf.

42. Since the issuance of the *Second Further NPRM,* the Commission has established Gulf licensing areas in several other services, including Wireless Communications Service (''WCS''), Multiple Address Systems (MAS), 746–747/776–777 and 762–764/792–794 MHz bands (''700 MHz Guardband''), 24.25–24.45 GHz and 25.05–25.25 GHz bands (''24 GHz''), and the 746–764 MHz and 776–794 MHz bands (''700 MHz''). In the case of WCS, the Commission incorporated United States territorial waters in the Gulf, *i.e.,* waters from the shoreline to a line 12 nautical miles offshore, into the adjacent land-based licensing areas. Thus, the WCS licensing area, unlike the original cellular GMSA, extends seaward from the 12-mile limit, and includes coastal waters. For 700 MHz, the Commission established Economic Area Groupings (EAGs) whereby the Gulf of Mexico is divided in two, with the eastern portion being included in the license for Southeast EAG, and the western portion being included in the license for the Central/Mountain EAG.

43. With respect to non-cellular CMRS services, the Commission concludes that it should not create a Gulf licensing area in this proceeding for all such services, but instead should take up the issue of establishing a Gulf licensing area on a service-by-service basis, as it did for WCS, MAS, 24 GHz, 700 MHz Guardband, and 700 MHz. The dearth of support in this proceeding advocating creation of Gulf licensing areas suggests that there is limited interest among carriers in many non-cellular CMRS services in providing service to offshore drilling facilities analogous to that provided by the Gulf cellular carriers. Furthermore, to the extent that carriers in a particular service may wish to establish a Gulf licensing area for that service, it can address such issues separately, taking into account the specific characteristics of that service.

44. On the other hand, land-based carriers in services that have no service provider licensed in the Gulf have expressed significant interest in the Commission clarifying whether they can extend their coverage offshore from land-based sites. The Commission finds that in those services where there is no licensed carrier in the Gulf, it is in the public interest to allow land-based CMRS carriers to extend their coverage offshore, both to increase coverage and service quality for land-based customers along the coastline and to offer service to coastal boating traffic. In general, the geographic service area definitions used for non-cellular CMRS services are based on county boundaries, which extend over water pursuant to state law. The Commission therefore clarifies that the licensing areas of land-based

licensees in such services extend to the limit of county boundaries that extend over water. In addition, licensees may provide service extending further into the Gulf on a secondary basis so long as they comply with the technical limitations applicable to the radio service and do not cause co-channel or adjacent channel interference to others.

45. Finally, PetroCom has filed a petition for rulemaking with respect to establishment of special interference criteria for Gulf-based facilities. Although the Commission has never adopted specific rules for licensing of water-based SMR facilities, the Commission has issued some site-specific SMR licenses to PetroCom for sites in the Gulf. Under the existing SMR rules, these sites are entitled to interference protection on the same basis as site-specific licenses on land. In its petition, PetroCom sought to change the interference protection rules for site-based SMR facilities in the Gulf, arguing that the land-based rules did not adequately protect its water-based facilities. The Commission incorporated PetroCom's petition into the *Second Further NPRM* and sought comment on it. However, the Commission received only limited comment on issues relating to Gulf-based SMR facilities. Moreover, since the *Second Further NPRM,* the Commission has issued land-based EA licenses in the 800 MHz SMR service, and have received no indication that the operations of these licensees have caused interference to Gulf-based SMR facilities. The Commission concludes that in light of these circumstances, the record before us does not support amending the existing SMR rules as they apply to service in the Gulf, and the Commission therefore denies PetroCom's petition. However, PetroCom or any other party is free to file an updated petition for rulemaking if it believes that current or potential circumstances warrant revision of the SMR rules to protect the operation of Gulf-based facilities.

III. Conclusion

46. The Commission concludes this reevaluation of its Gulf cellular rules by finding that the carriers themselves are best able to resolve most of the issues standing in the way the provision of reliable, ubiquitous cellular coverage to both land-based and Gulf-based subscribers in the Gulf region. The imposition of a new regulatory structure would cause additional and unnecessary delay in meeting this goal. In addition, the record reflects that a number of carriers have been able to resolve their differences under the current rules. The Commission believes the few changes it now makes help to strike a fair balance between the interests of the carriers, the interest of the public, and the need for flexibility to deal with these issues.

IV. Procedural Matters

Final Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis

47. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 604 (RFA), an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was incorporated in the *Second Further NPRM.* The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the *Second Further NPRM,* including comment on the IRFA. This Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA.

A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Order

48. In this *Report and Order*, the Commission resolves certain issues raised in the *Second Further NPRM* in this proceeding, in which the Commission proposed changes to its cellular service rules for the Gulf of Mexico Service Area (GMSA). This decision also responds to the remand by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in the *PetroCom*. In the *PetroCom* decision, the D.C. Circuit reversed and remanded certain aspects of the unserved area rules as they applied to the Gulf. The Court found that the Commission had failed adequately to consider the distinctive nature of Gulf-based service, which relied on movable drilling platforms for placement of cell sites, in comparison to land-based service, which used stationary sites. The Court stated that, while it did not foreclose the possibility of a convincing rationale for applying a uniform standard to both Gulf and land-based licensees, the Commission had failed to adequately justify the decision to treat Gulf licensees in the same manner as land-based cellular licensees in light of their reliance on transitory sites. The Court remanded the issue and instructed the Commission to vacate the rule that defined the Gulf carriers' Cellular Geographic Service Areas (CGSA) based on their areas of actual service. The effect of the remand was the restoration of the original rules that defined the service area of the Gulf carriers as the entire GMSA, regardless of the location of their platform-based cell sites. In this *Report and Order*, the Commission adopts a bifurcated approach to cellular licensing in the Gulf, based on the differences between the deployment of cellular service in the Eastern Gulf (the Florida Gulf coast) and the Western Gulf (the Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama Gulf Coast). In the Eastern Gulf, where there are no offshore oil and gas drilling platforms on which to site cellular facilities, the Commission adopts its proposal to establish a Coastal Zone in which its cellular unserved area licensing rules will apply. In the Western Gulf, the Commission finds that the extensive deployment of both Gulf-based and land-based facilities that has occurred in the past few years makes adoption of its *Second Further NPRM* proposal impractical. Instead, the Commission concludes that cellular service in the Western Gulf should continue to be governed by current rules, with certain modifications to facilitate negotiated solutions to ongoing coverage conflicts between Gulf-based and land-based carriers. Accordingly, the Commission establishes the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone, encompassing the Western Gulf and areas of the Eastern Gulf outside of the Coastal Zone, in which the Gulf carriers will have the exclusive right to operate.

49. The *Second Further NPRM* also requested comment regarding possible operations in the Gulf by Commercial Mobile Radio Services (CMRS) licensees for services other than cellular. Given the limited comment the Commission received on these issues, it declines to adopt specific licensing and service rules for the provision of non-cellular services in the Gulf at this time. The Commission concludes, however, that the boundaries of non-cellular CMRS markets with market areas that are derived from the aggregation of counties (e.g. Economic Areas, Basic Trading Areas), are coterminous with county boundaries absent specific service rules to the contrary.

B. Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the IRFA

50. Although the Commission has received a number of comments in response to the *Second Further NPRM*, it received only one comment in response to the IRFA. However, as described below, the Commission has nonetheless considered potential significant economic impacts of the rules on small entities.

51. *Comments raised in response to the Second Further NPRM regarding proposals that may have an impact on small entities.* In response to the *Second Further NPRM*, the Commission received a number of comments and alternative proposals from land-based and Gulf-based carriers, many of which have been supplemented recently with *ex parte* presentations. Some

commenting land carriers generally support the proposal to bifurcate the GMSA into a Coastal Zone and Exclusive Zone, while most oppose the Commission's proposal to use cellular unserved area licensing rules to award licenses in the Coastal Zone. Many of the land-based carriers support a proposal by ALLTEL to treat the Coastal Zone as a ''buffer zone'' extending twelve miles out to sea from the Gulf coastline. Within this buffer zone, ALLTEL proposes that Gulf and land carriers could freely extend their service area boundaries (SABs), subject to mandatory frequency coordination, but without protection from subscriber capture. In the GMSA outside the buffer zone, Gulf carriers would be fully protected from interference.

52. A second alternative proposal has been advanced by PetroCom, a Gulf licensee, and US Cellular, an adjacent land-based licensee in certain markets. PetroCom and US Cellular advocate a bifurcated approach in the Eastern and Western Gulf. In the Eastern Gulf, they propose that the Commission extend the GMSA boundary ten miles seaward from the shoreline, thus allowing land-based carriers in Florida to expand their coverage over water to that extent. In the Western Gulf, PetroCom and US Cellular would retain the existing GMSA boundary along the coastline, and for a period of five years would prohibit either side from expanding over that boundary without the other carrier's consent. After five years, their proposal would allow a land carrier to serve portions of the Gulf from land without consent from the Gulf carrier, so long as the latter was not serving that area, but the Gulf carrier would have the right to ''reclaim'' the area if a new or relocated drilling platform enabled it to provide service.

53. Another commenter, Coastel, argues that the current rules are sufficient to meet the Commission's objectives, and therefore proposes that the Commission terminate this rulemaking without adopting new rules. Coastel asserts that the Gulf carriers have substantially expanded their coverage of the Gulf in recent years, eliminating gaps in coverage and providing more reliable service to coastal waters in the Gulf. Coastel contends that this change in circumstances obviates the need for further rulemaking, and argues that the Commission's proposals in the *Second Further NPRM* would not reduce conflict because many issues would still remain to be resolved between carriers.

54. With respect to the issue of whether or not to create Gulf of Mexico service areas for non-cellular commercial mobile radio services (CMRS), a few commenters state that customers in the Gulf would benefit from additional CMRS options. Others, however, oppose the creation of additional market areas in the Gulf. Commenters argue that creating Gulf area licenses in other services would create more problems than would be solved. A few commenters assert that incumbent licensees with markets adjacent to the Gulf are already authorized to serve the Gulf's offshore areas.

55. Certain commenters also express concern over the Commission's proposal to dismiss all pending Phase II and *de minimis* applications. Some commenters object to the dismissing of applications because applicants have spent time and resources to file the applications, and suggest that the Commission process the pending applications instead.

56. Further, the two Gulf carriers argue that they should be permitted to site their transmitters on land. Other commenters argue that such sites should not be permitted, because interference and capture issues will likely arise if Gulf carriers are permitted to locate transmitters on land without the land-based carrier's consent. Commenters also generally oppose the proposal to adopt a ''hybrid'' propagation approach that would account for signals in the Gulf coastal region that are transmitted over both land and water. Commenters argue that a hybrid formula would be unworkable and expensive.

57. *Comment in response to the IRFA.* In an *ex parte* submission filed on August 21, 2001, PetroCom revised its proposal and that of U.S. Cellular for consideration by the Commission as an alternative to the agency's proposed rules in this proceeding pursuant to the RFA. PetroCom contends that it has opposed any changes to the current definition of its CGSA on the Western (non-Florida) side of the Gulf where it has fully built out infrastructure providing cellular service to customers throughout the proposed Coastal Zone, and that such action would adversely impact the proposed Coastal Zone rules. PetroCom states that there is no factual, legal or policy reason to change the current rules that require it's consent to the SAB extensions of land carriers that cross the coastline into it's CGSA.

58. PetroCom asserts that paragraphs 64–72 of the *Second Further NPRM* violates several RFA requirements. Among its assertions, PetroCom states that the Commission's IRFA does not describe the impact of the proposed Coastal Zone on small entities, and that the Commission failed to describe alternatives to the Coastal Zone as required by the RFA. Further, PetroCom asserts that the Commission failed to provide a small entity impact analysis with respect to the agency's proposal and an analysis of alternatives. Further still, PetroCom calls attention to the Commission's IRFA in the *Second Further NPRM*, which it avers, contained no discussion or analysis of the 15-day reporting rule that was proposed in paragraph 47 which conflicts with Section 1.947 of the rules that contains a 30-day reporting rule. PetroCom also asserts that the Commission's definition of a small business has not complied with SBA rules.

59. PetroCom states that there is nothing in the record that will support a finding in an FRFA that the creation of a Coastal Zone as proposed in the *Second Further NPRM* **IS THE BEST ALTERNATIVE.** Further, PetroCom asserts that the alternatives advocated by other carriers (*see infra*) will significantly affect the annual revenues of the Gulf carriers. PetroCom argues that, among the various alternatives, its joint proposal best minimizes adverse impacts on small entities.

C. Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Rules Will Apply

60. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules, if adopted. 5 U.S.C. 603(b)(3). The RFA generally defines the term ''small entity'' as having the same meaning as the terms ''small business,'' ''small organization,'' and ''small governmental jurisdiction.'' 5 U.S.C. 601(6). In addition, the term ''small business'' has the same meaning as the term ''small business concern'' under the Small Business Act. 5 U.S.C. 601(3). A ''small business concern'' is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the Small Business Administration (SBA). 15 U.S.C. 632.

61. *Cellular Licensees.* Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a definition of small entities specific to cellular licensees. Therefore, the applicable definition of small entity is the definition under the SBA rules applicable to radiotelephone (wireless) companies. This provides that a small entity is a radiotelephone (wireless) company employing no more than 1,500 persons. 13 CFR 121.201. According to the Census Bureau, only twelve radiotelephone (wireless) firms from a

total of 1,178 such firms which operated during 1992 had 1,000 or more employees. Even if all twelve of these firms were cellular telephone companies, nearly all cellular carriers were small businesses under the SBA's definition. In addition, the Commission notes that there are 1,758 cellular licenses; however, a cellular licensee may own several licenses. According to a recent *Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet* data, 806 wireless telephony providers reported that they were engaged in the provision of either cellular service or Personal Communications Service (PCS) services, and Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) telephony carriers, which are placed together in the data. The Commission does not have data specifying the number of these carriers that are not independently owned and operated or have more than 1,500 employees, and are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of cellular service carriers that would qualify as small business concerns under the SBA's definition. The Commission estimates that there are fewer than 806 small wireless service providers that may be affected by these revised rules.

62. *220 MHz Radio Service—Phase I Licensees.* The 220 MHz service has both Phase I and Phase II licenses. Phase I licensing was conducted by lotteries in 1992 and 1993. There are approximately 1,515 such non-nationwide licensees and four nationwide licensees currently authorized to operate in the 220 MHz band. The Commission has not developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to such incumbent 220 MHz Phase I licensees. To estimate the number of such licensees that are small businesses, the Commission applies the definition under the SBA rules applicable to Radiotelephone (Wireless) Communications companies. This definition provides that a small entity is a radiotelephone (wireless) company employing no more than 1,500 persons. According to the Census Bureau, only 12 radiotelephone (wireless) firms out of a total of 1,178 such firms which operated during 1992 had 1,000 or more employees. If this general ratio continues in 2001 in the context of Phase I 220 MHz licensees, the Commission estimates that nearly all such licensees are small businesses under the SBA's definition.

63. *220 MHz Radio Service—Phase II Licensees.* The Phase II 220 MHz service is a new service, and is subject to spectrum auctions. In the *220 MHz Third Report and Order*, the Commission adopted criteria for defining small and very small businesses for purposes of determining their eligibility for special provisions such as bidding credits and installment payments. The Commission has defined a small business as an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues not exceeding $15 million for the preceding three years. A very small business is defined as an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues that do not exceed $3 million for the preceding three years. The SBA has approved these definitions. Auctions of Phase II licenses commenced on September 15, 1998, and closed on October 22, 1998. In the first auction, 908 licenses were auctioned in three different-sized geographic areas: three nationwide licenses, 30 Regional Economic Area Group (EAG) Licenses, and 875 Economic Area (EA) Licenses. Of the 908 licenses auctioned, 693 were sold. Thirty-nine small businesses won licenses in the first 220 MHz auction. The second auction included 225 licenses: 216 EA licenses and 9 EAG licenses. Fourteen companies claiming small business status won 158 licenses.

64. *700 MHz Guard Band Licenses.* In the *700 MHz Guard Band Order*, the Commission adopted criteria for defining small businesses and very small businesses for purposes of determining their eligibility for special provisions such as bidding credits and installment payments. The Commission has defined a small business as an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues not exceeding $15 million for the preceding three years. Additionally, a very small business is defined as an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues that are not more than $3 million for the preceding three years. An auction of 52 Major Economic Area (MEA) licenses commenced on September 6, 2000, and closed on September 21, 2000. Of the 104 licenses auctioned, 96 licenses were sold to 9 bidders. Five of these bidders were small businesses that won a total of 26 licenses. A second auction of 700 MHz Guard Band licenses commenced on February 13, 2001 and closed on February 21, 2001. All eight of the licenses auctioned were sold to three bidders. One of these bidders was a small business that won a total of two licenses.

65. *Paging.* The Commission has adopted a two-tier definition of small businesses in the context of auctioning licenses in the Common Carrier Paging and exclusive Private Carrier Paging services. A small business will be defined as either (1) an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues for the three preceding years of not more than $3 million, or (2) an entity that, together with affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues for the three preceding calendar years of not more than $15 million. Because the SBA has not yet approved this definition for paging services, the Commission will utilize the SBA's definition applicable to radiotelephone companies, *i.e.*, an entity employing no more than 1,500 persons. At present, there are approximately 24,000 Private Paging licenses and 74,000 Common Carrier Paging licenses. According to a recent *Telecommunications Industry Revenue* data, 172 carriers reported that they were engaged in the provision of either paging or ''other mobile'' services, which are placed together in the data. The Commission does not have data specifying the number of these carriers that are not independently owned and operated or have more than 1,500 employees, and thus are unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of paging carriers that would qualify as small business concerns under the SBA's definition. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are fewer than 172 small paging carriers that may be affected by the rules adopted herein. The Commission estimates that the majority of private and common carrier paging providers would qualify as small entities under the SBA definition.

66. *Broadband Personal Communications Service (PCS).* The broadband PCS spectrum is divided into six frequency blocks designated A through F, and the Commission has held auctions for each block. The Commission defined ''small entity'' for Blocks C and F as an entity that has average gross revenues of less than $40 million in the three previous calendar years. For Block F, an additional classification for ''very small business'' was added and is defined as an entity that, together with their affiliates, has average gross revenues of not more than $15 million for the preceding three calendar years. These regulations defining ''small entity'' in the context of broadband PCS auctions have been approved by the SBA. No small businesses within the SBA-approved definition bid successfully for licenses in Blocks A and B. There were 90 winning bidders that qualified as small entities in the Block C auctions. A total of 93 small and very small business bidders won approximately 40% of the

1,479 licenses for Blocks D, E, and F. On March 23, 1999, the Commission reauctioned 347 C, D, E, and F Block licenses; there were 48 small business winning bidders. On January 26, 2001, the Commission completed the reauction of 422 C and F Block licenses. Of the 35 winning bidders, 30 were small business entities. Based on this information, the Commission concludes that there are approximately 261 small entity broadband PCS providers as defined by the SBA and the Commission's auction rules.

67. *Narrowband PCS.* The Commission has auctioned nationwide and regional licenses for narrowband PCS. There are 11 nationwide and 30 regional licensees for narrowband PCS. The Commission does not have sufficient information to determine whether any of these licensees are small businesses within the SBA-approved definition for radiotelephone companies. At present, there have been no auctions held for the major trading area (MTA) and basic trading area (BTA) narrowband PCS licenses. The Commission anticipates a total of 561 MTA licenses and 2,958 BTA licenses will be awarded by auction. Such auctions have not yet been scheduled, however. Given that nearly all radiotelephone companies have no more than 1,500 employees and that no reliable estimate of the number of prospective MTA and BTA narrowband licensees can be made, the Commission assumes, for purposes of this IRFA, that all of the licenses will be awarded to small entities, as that term is defined by the SBA.

68. *Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR).* Pursuant to 47 CFR 90.814(b)(1), the Commission has defined ''small business'' for purposes of auctioning 900 MHz SMR licenses, 800 MHz SMR licenses for the upper 200 channels, and 800 MHz SMR licenses for the lower 230 channels on the 800 MHz band as a firm that has had average annual gross revenues of $15 million or less in the three preceding calendar years. The SBA has approved this small business size standard for the 800 MHz and 900 MHz auctions. Sixty winning bidders for geographic area licenses in the 900 MHz SMR band qualified as small businesses under the $15 million size standard. The auction of the 525 800 MHz SMR geographic area licenses for the upper 200 channels began on October 28, 1997, and was completed on December 8, 1997. Ten (10) winning bidders for geographic area licenses for the upper 200 channels in the 800 MHz SMR band qualified as small businesses under the $15 million size standard.

69. The auction of the 1,030 800 MHz SMR geographic area licenses for the General Category channels began on August 16, 2000, and was completed on September 1, 2000. Eleven (11) winning bidders for geographic area licenses for the General Category channels in the 800 MHz SMR band qualified as small businesses under the $15 million size standard. The Commission anticipates that a total of 2,823 EA licenses will be auctioned in the lower 80 channels of the 800 MHz SMR service. Therefore, the Commission concludes that the number of 800 MHz SMR geographic area licensees for the lower 80 channels that may ultimately be affected by these proposals could be as many as 2,823. In addition, there are numerous incumbent site-by-site SMR licensees on the 800 and 900 MHz band. The Commission awards bidding credits in auctions for geographic area 800 MHz and 900 MHz SMR licenses to firms that had revenues of no more than $15 million in each of the three previous calendar years.

D. Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements

70. In this *Report and Order*, the Commission reexamines its cellular service rules as they apply to the Gulf of Mexico Service Area. The principal goals in this proceeding are to establish a comprehensive regulatory scheme that will reduce conflict between water-based and land-based carriers, to provide regulatory flexibility to Gulf carriers because of the transitory nature of water-based sites, and to provide reliable, seamless service to the Gulf region. The Commission does not impose reporting or record keeping requirements in this *Report and Order*.

E. Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered

71. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in developing its approach, which may include the following four alternatives (among others): (1) The establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities. 5 U.S.C. 603(c).

72. *Creation of the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone and Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone.* The record in this proceeding demonstrates that different approaches toward the Eastern and Western Gulf are warranted. Unlike the Western Gulf, where the Gulf carriers have substantial offshore operations, the Eastern Gulf has no offshore oil or gas drilling platforms, and consequently, the Gulf carriers have no offshore base stations from which to provide service in the coastal waters off Florida. As the Commission explains in its *Report and Order*, the best way to ensure that seamless cellular service is provided in the Eastern Gulf—both on land and in coastal waters—is to create a Coastal Zone along the eastern portion of the GMSA. The current positioning of the eastern GMSA boundary directly along the Florida coastline does not accomplish this because it requires land carriers to engineer their systems to limit signal strength along the coast so as to avoid extending their coverage over water.

73. Establishing an Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone will improve cellular service to coastal areas by providing an opportunity for land-based carriers to extend their service area contours into territorial coastal waters, which will in turn enable them to add cell sites close to shore and to increase signal strength (and resulting coverage) from existing sites. This will not only lead to improved coverage of coastal communities, beach resorts, and coastal roads, but will also facilitate service to coastal boat traffic operating close to shore that can be served from land-based transmitters.

74. The remainder of the eastern half of the Gulf that is not included in the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone will be designated, along with the entire Western Gulf, as the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone. In this area, as proposed in the *Second Further NPRM*, the Gulf carriers will have the unrestricted and exclusive right to operate cellular facilities. The Gulf carriers will have full flexibility to build, relocate, modify and remove offshore facilities throughout the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone without seeking prior FCC approval or facing competing applications. While the Commission does not agree with Coastel's position that no revisions to the rules are required, the Commission believes that with relatively minor modifications, the current rules should provide sufficient incentives for both Gulf and land carriers to negotiate agreements that lead to seamless cellular coverage in coastal areas at competitive rates.

75. The Commission recognizes that as a result of its decision to apply unserved area licensing rules to the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone, the Gulf

carriers will no longer have the exclusive right to serve Florida coastal waters as part of the GMSA. The Commission must weigh, however, not only the interests of the Gulf carriers, but also the interests of adjacent land-based carriers and, most of all, the need to provide cellular subscribers in the coastal region with seamless coverage by the most technically efficient means, whether from land or water-based sites. Because the Gulf carriers have no operations in the Eastern Gulf, this decision will not result in any reduction in cellular service or stranded investment in cellular facilities by the Gulf carriers. Moreover, given the lack of existing or planned installation of offshore platforms in the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone, there is no likelihood that the Gulf carriers would be in a position to provide service there in the foreseeable future. Nonetheless, the Commission's decision does not preclude the Gulf carriers from seeking to provide service in the Coastal Zone in conformity with the unserved area licensing rules the Commission is adopting for this region, either from land-based sites or from offshore platforms, at any point in the future should they become available.

76. The Commission declines to adopt the ALLTEL proposal that the Coastal Zone be available for use by both Gulf and land-based carriers on a shared, coordinated basis. Although ALLTEL's proposal is designed to provide a basis for negotiated agreements, the Commission believes the effect of this proposal would be to turn the Coastal Zone into a ''no-man's land'' where the prohibition against capture of a neighboring carrier's subscriber traffic would not apply. Moreover, by eliminating capture protection in a portion of the GMSA while retaining it in the CGSAs of the adjacent land carriers, the effect of the ALLTEL proposal would be to shift the protections afforded by existing rules in favor of the land carriers and against the Gulf carriers. The Commission is concerned that adopting the ALLTEL proposal could reduce the incentive for land carriers to negotiate with Gulf carriers regarding traffic capture in the Coastal Zone. In addition, because the ALLTEL proposal does not provide a mechanism for settling frequency coordination disputes, there is a substantial likelihood that the Commission would be burdened with resolving such matters in instances where frequency coordination failed.

77. *Service Area Boundary Formula.* In this *Report and Order* the Commission concludes that it should retain the existing land-based and water-based SAB formulas. The Commission concludes that the two-formula approach adequately accounts for the different characteristics of signal propagation over land and water, and are easier to use than a hybrid formula. Moreover, retaining the existing SAB formulas is consistent with the Commission's overall decision to maintain the existing relationship between land and Gulf carriers in the Western Gulf as the basis for negotiated solution of their operational conflicts.

78. *Placement of Transmitters.* The Gulf carriers urge the Commission to allow them to site their transmitters on land without the express consent of the applicable land-based licensees. The Commission believes that a blanket prohibition against Gulf carriers placing their transmitters on land is not necessary, and it will rely on its CGSA and SAB extension rules to determine whether or not the placement of a particular transmitter is permissible. Although the Gulf carriers argue that this action is insufficient, the Commission believes that this will provide additional flexibility that will facilitate contractual resolutions of the issues facing adjacent carriers along the Gulf of Mexico.

79. *Pending applications.* In its *Report and Order*, the Commission concludes that areas of the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone that do not receive cellular service shall be defined as unserved areas and that Phase II competitive bidding procedures implemented for those areas. All unserved area applications previously filed to serve Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone areas are dismissed, as well as their associated petitions to deny. Similarly, the Commission dismisses all pending *de minimis* extensions into the Gulf in this *Report and Order*. The Commission considered whether or not the dismissal of pending licenses would impose significant additional costs or burdens on carriers. The Commission finds that this action will not prejudice carriers because such applicants have the opportunity to resubmit applications to the extent allowed under the new rules adopted in the *Report and Order*. The Commission concludes that, in light of the passage of several years since the applications were filed, dismissing applications filed under superseded rules and allowing carriers currently serving or desiring to serve the Eastern Gulf Coastal Zone to submit new applications is the fairest and most efficient manner to license cellular service in that region.

80. *Report to Congress:* The Commission will send a copy of this *Report and Order*, including this FRFA, in a report to be sent to Congress pursuant to the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. *See* 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A). In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the *Report and Order*, including the FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the SBA.

Paperwork Reduction Act Analysis

81. The actions taken in this *Report and Order* have been analyzed with respect to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, and found to impose no new or modified reporting and record-keeping requirements or burdens on the public.

VI. Ordering Clauses

82. Pursuant to the authority of sections 4(i), 7, 303(c), 303(f), 303(g), 303(r), and 332 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 303(c), 303(f), 303(g), 303(r), and 332, the rule changes are adopted.

83. Pursuant to section 4(i) of the Communications Act, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), the applications set forth below are dismissed.

84. The Wireless Telecommunications Bureau will begin accepting Phase II unserved area applications for the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Zone on July 2, 2002.

Pursuant to section (4)(i) of the Communications Act, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), the creation of the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Zone, the coordinates of which are represented in Appendix A, is adopted.

85. The Petition for Rulemaking filed by Petroleum Communications is *Denied*.

86. The rule changes set forth below will become effective May 3, 2002.

87. *It is further ordered* that this proceeding is *Terminated*.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 22

Communications common carriers.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

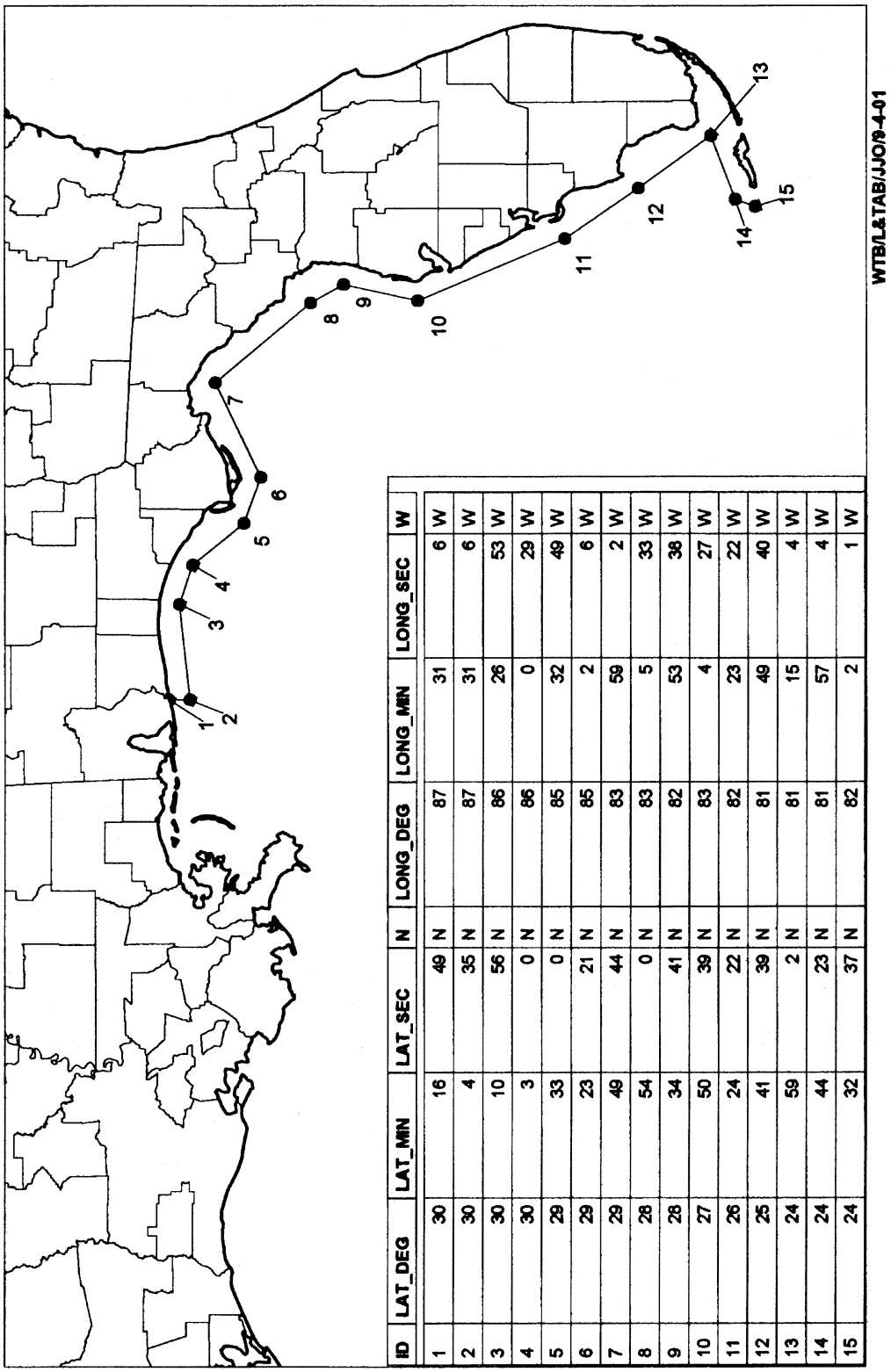
Note: The following appendix to the preamble will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

MAP OF EASTERN GULF COASTAL ZONE COORDINATES

Appendix A

Gulf of Mexico Coastal Zone for the the Cellular Radiotelephone Service



ID	LAT_DEG	LAT_MIN	LAT_SEC	N	LONG_DEG	LONG_MIN	LONG_SEC	W
1	30	16	49	N	87	31	6	W
2	30	4	35	N	87	31	6	W
3	30	10	56	N	86	26	53	W
4	30	3	0	N	86	0	29	W
5	29	33	0	N	85	32	49	W
6	29	23	21	N	85	2	6	W
7	29	49	44	N	83	59	2	W
8	28	54	0	N	83	5	33	W
9	28	34	41	N	82	53	38	W
10	27	50	39	N	83	4	27	W
11	26	24	22	N	82	23	22	W
12	25	41	39	N	81	49	40	W
13	24	59	2	N	81	15	4	W
14	24	44	23	N	81	57	4	W
15	24	32	37	N	82	2	1	W

BILLING CODE 6712–01–C

Phase II and De Minimis Extension Applications

The following pending Phase II applications for unserved area licenses in the Gulf of Mexico Service Area (GMSA) and applications for *de minimis* extensions into the GMSA will be dismissed. Any associated pleadings relating to these applications are also dismissed.

Cellular Block ''A'' applications	Cellular Block aaB'' applications
07433–CL–MP–902.	10152–CL–P–306–B–93
07440–CL–MP–95.	01621–CL–MP–93
01091–CL–CP–95.	01613–CL–MP–93
01094–CL–CP–95.	04076–CL–MP–95
01096–CL–CP–95.	04915–CL–MP–95
01328–CL–CP–95.	06794–CL–MP–95
01329–CL–CP–95.	07427–CL–MP–95
02025–CL–CP–95.	00103–CL–MP–96
02163–CL–CP–95.	02245–CL–MP–96
02165–CL–CP–95.	03856–CL–P2–97
04160–CL–CP–95.	03857–CL–P2–97
05605–CL–P2–95.	03858–CL–P2–97
05913–CL–MP–95.	03859–CL–MP–97
06361–CL–P2–95.	03860–CL–MP–97
01743–CL–P2–96.	
04235–CL–P2–96.	
04992–CL–P2–96.	
00700–CL–P2–97.	
02590–CL—97 ...	
02591–CL—97 ...	
02592–CL—97 ...	
02593–CL—97 ...	
02594–CL—97 ...	
02595–CL—97 ...	
02596–CL—97 ...	
02597–CL—97 ...	
02600–CL–P2–97.	
01242–CL–MP–98.	
01243–CL–MP–98.	
01244–CL–MP–98.	
01245–CL–MP–98.	
02407–CL–P2–98.	

Rule Changes

For the reasons discussed in the *Preamble*, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR Part 22 as follows:

PART 22—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 22 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 151, 222, 303, 309 and 332.

2. Section 22.99 is amended by adding the following definition, in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 22.99 Definitions.

* * * * *

Gulf of Mexico Service Area (GMSA). The cellular market comprising the water area of the Gulf of Mexico bounded on the West, North and East by the coastline. Coastline, for this purpose, means the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea, and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters. Inland waters include bays, historic inland waters and waters circumscribed by a fringe of islands within the immediate vicinity of the shoreline.

* * * * *

3. Section 22.911 is amended by removing the Note to paragraph (a) and revising paragraph (a)(2) introductory text to read as follows:

§ 22.911 Cellular geographic service area.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(2) For cellular systems with facilities located within the Gulf of Mexico Service Area, the distance from a cell transmitting antenna to its SAB along each cardinal radial is calculated as follows:

* * * * *

4. Section 22.946 is revised to read as follows:

§ 22.946 Service commencement and construction systems.

(a) *Commencement of service.* New cellular systems must be at least partially constructed and begin providing cellular service to subscribers within the service commencement periods specified in Table H–1 of this section. Service commencement periods begin on the date of grant of the initial authorization, and are not extended by the grant of subsequent authorizations for the cellular system (such as for major modifications). The licensee must notify the FCC (FCC Form 601) after the requirements of this section are met (*see* § 1.946 of this chapter).

TABLE H–1.—COMMENCEMENT OF SERVICE

Type of cellular system	Required to commence service in
The first system authorized on each channel block in markets 1–90.	36 months.
The first system authorized on each channel block in all other markets and any subsequent systems authorized pursuant to contracts in partitioned markets.	18 months.
The first system authorized on each channel block in the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone.	No requirement.
All other systems	12 months.

(b) To satisfy the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section, a cellular system must be interconnected with the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and must be providing service to mobile stations operated by its subscribers and roamers. A cellular system is not considered to be providing service to subscribers if mobile stations can not make telephone calls to landline telephones and receive telephone calls from landline telephones through the PSTN, or if the system intentionally serves only roamer stations.

(1) [Reserved]

(2) The licensee must notify the FCC (FCC Form 489) no later than 15 days after the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section are met.

(c) *Construction period for specific facilities.* The construction period applicable to specific new or modified cellular facilities for which an authorization has been granted is one year from the date the authorization is granted. Failure to comply with this requirement results in termination of the authorization for the specific new or modified facility, pursuant to § 22.144(b).

5. Section 22.947 is amended by revising the introductory text to read as follows:

§ 22.947 Five-year buildout period.

Except for systems authorized in the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone, the licensee of the first cellular system authorized on each channel block in each cellular market is afforded a five year period, beginning on the date the initial authorization for the system is granted, during which it may expand the system within that market.

* * * * *

6. Section 22.949 is amended by revising the introductory text to read as follows:

§ 22.949 Unserved area licensing process.

This section sets forth the process for licensing unserved areas in cellular markets on channel blocks for which the five year build-out period has expired. This process has two phases: Phase I and Phase II. This section also sets forth the Phase II process applicable to applications to serve the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Zone.

* * * * *

7. Section 22.950 is added to read as follows:

§ 22.950 Provision of service in the Gulf of Mexico Service Area (GMSA)

The GMSA has been divided into two areas for licensing purposes, the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone (GMEZ) and the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Zone (GMCZ). This section describes these areas and sets forth the process for licensing facilities in these two respective areas within the GMSA.

(a) The GMEZ and GMCZ are defined as follows:

(1) *Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone.* The geographical area within the Gulf of Mexico Service Area that lies between the coastline line and the southern demarcation line of the Gulf of Mexico Service Area, excluding the area comprising the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Zone.

(2) *Gulf of Mexico Coastal Zone.* The geographical area within the Gulf of Mexico Service Area that lies between the coast line of Florida and a line extending approximately twelve nautical miles due south from the coastline boundary of the States of Florida and Alabama, and continuing along the west coast of Florida at a distance of twelve nautical miles from the shoreline. The line is defined by Great Circle arcs connecting the following points (geographical coordinates listed as North Latitude, West Longitude) consecutively in the order listed:

(i) 30°16′49″ N 87°31′06″ W
(ii) 30°04′35″ N 87°31′06″ W
(iii) 30°10′56″ N 86°26′53″ W
(iv) 30°03′00″ N 86°00′29″ W
(v) 29°33′00″ N 85°32′49″ W
(vi) 29°23′21″ N 85°02′06″ W
(vii) 29°49′44″ N 83°59′02″ W
(viii) 28°54′00″ N 83°05′33″ W
(ix) 28°34′41″ N 82°53′38″ W
(x) 27°50′39″ N 83°04′27″ W
(xi) 26°24′22″ N 82°23′22″ W
(xii) 25°41′39″ N 81°49′40″ W
(xiii) 24°59′02″ N 81°15′04″ W
(xiv) 24°44′23″ N 81°57′04″ W
(xv) 24°32′37″ N 82°02′01″ W

(b) *Service Area Boundary Calculation.* The service area boundary of a cell site located within the Gulf of Mexico Service Area is calculated pursuant to § 22.911(a)(2). Otherwise, the service area boundary is calculated pursuant to §§ 22.911(a)(1) or 22.911(b).

(c) Operation within the Gulf of Mexico Exclusive Zone (GMEZ). GMEZ licensees have exclusive right to provide service in the GMEZ, and may add, modify, or remove facilities anywhere within the GMEZ without prior Commission approval. There is no five-year buildout period for GMEZ licensees, no requirement to file system information update maps pursuant to § 22.947, and no unserved area licensing procedure for the GMEZ.

(d) Operation within the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Zone (GMCZ). The GMCZ is subject to the Phase II unserved area licensing procedures set forth in § 22.949(b).

[FR Doc. 02–4552 Filed 3–1–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[CC Docket No. 96–128; FCC 02–22]

Implementation of the Pay Telephone Reclassification and Compensation Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Commission reconsidered certain aspects of per-payphone compensation pursuant to a remand by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. To implement the remand, the Commission established a new default compensation amount for completed access charge and subscriber 800 calls per payphone per month, and resolved the issues of compensation for 0+ and inmate calls, interest rates, and a number of other related matters.

DATES: Effective January 1, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lynne Milne, Common Carrier Bureau, Competitive Pricing Division, (202) 418–1520.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Fourth Order on Reconsideration and Order on Remand (Order) in CC Docket No. 96–128, adopted January 28, 2002, and released on January 31, 2002. The complete text of this Order is available for public inspection Monday through Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. in the Commission's Consumer Information Bureau, Reference Information Center, Room CY–A257, 445 Twelfth Street, SW, Washington, DC 20554. The complete text is available also on the Commission's Internet site at www.fcc.gov. Alternative formats are available to persons with disabilities by contacting Martha Contee at (202) 418–0260 or TTY (202) 418–2555. The complete text of the Order may be purchased from the Commission's duplicating contractor, Qualex International, Room CY–B402, 445 Twelfth Street, SW, Washington, DC 20554, telephone 202–863–2893, facsimile 202–863–2898, or e-mail at *qualexint@aol.com.*

Synopsis of Fourth Order on Reconsideration and Order on Remand

1. After a remand by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in *Illinois Pub. Telecomm. Ass'n* v. *FCC,* 117 F.3d 555 (D.C. Cir. 1997), *clarified on reh'g,* 123 F.3d 693 (D.C. Cir. 1997), cert. *denied sub nom. Virginia State Corp. Comm'n* v. *FCC,* 523 U.S. 1046 (1998) (hereinafter *Illinois*), the Commission established in this Order the amount of monthly per-payphone compensation for access charge and subscriber 800 calls, beginning November 7, 1996. This amount is $33.892 per payphone per month. The Commission also calculated the amount of monthly per-payphone compensation for 0+ calls during the period beginning November 7, 1996 through October 6, 1997 (sometimes called the interim period), if the payphone service provider was not otherwise compensated. This amount is $4.2747 per payphone per month, paid by the interexchange carrier presubscribed during the interim period.

2. In this Order, the Commission determined the rate of per-call compensation for inmate calls during the interim period, if the payphone service provider was not otherwise compensated. The interexchange carrier presubscribed during the interim period pays $0.229 per inmate call ''that otherwise would have been compensated.'' For example, if the policy or practice of the specific presubscribed interexchange carrier was not to pay compensation to a payphone service provider for a collect call from an inmate when the called party refused to accept charges for that particular call during the interim period, then the specific presubscribed interexchange carrier is not required now to pay compensation of $0.229 for that