

improved radio frequency identification (RFID) systems in the 433.5–434.5 MHz (“433 MHz”) band. The rule in § 15.240 required Office of Management and Budget approval and the Commission stated in its previous **Federal Register** publication that it would announce the effective date of that section when approved. This document announces the effective date of § 15.240.

DATES: The amendment to 47 CFR 15.240 published at 69 FR 29459, May 24, 2004, became effective on June 23, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy J. Brooks, (202) 418–2454, Office of Engineering and Technology.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FCC published a document in the **Federal Register** 69 FR 29459, May 24, 2004, that sets forth an effective date of June 23, 2004, except for amendment to § 15.240, which contained an information collection requirement that had not been approved by the Office of Management and Budget. The document stated that the Commission will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date for § 15.240 and the information collection contained therein. On March 18, 2005, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the information collection requirements contained 47 CFR 15.240 pursuant to OMB Control No. 3060–1079. Accordingly, the information collection requirement contained in this rule became effective on March 18, 2005. The expiration date for the information collection requirement will be March 31, 2008.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 05–8341 Filed 4–26–05; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 1

[WT Docket Nos. 02–381, 01–14, and 03–202; FCC 04–166]

Facilitating the Provision of Spectrum-Based Services to Rural Areas and Promoting Opportunities for Rural Telephone Companies To Provide Spectrum-Based Services

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission (Commission) announces

that a certain rule adopted in its Rural Services proceeding (WT Docket Nos. 02–381, 01–14, and 03–202; FCC 04–166) in 2004, to the extent it contained an information collection requirement that required approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) was approved, and became effective March 10, 2005, following approval by OMB.

DATES: 47 CFR 1.919(c) published at 69 FR 75144 (December 15, 2004) and contained an information collection requirement that became effective March 10, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Allen A. Barna, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, at (202) 418–0620, or at Allen.Barna@fcc.gov. For additional information concerning the information collection contained in this document, contact Judith-B. Herman at (202) 418–0214, or at Judith-B.Herman@fcc.gov.

Announcement of Effective Date of a Certain Commission Rule

1. On July 8, 2004, the Commission adopted a *Report and Order* (*Report and Order*) in WT Docket Nos. 02–381, 01–14, and 03–202; FCC 04–166, a summary of which was published at 69 FR 75144 (Dec. 15, 2004). In that *Report and Order*, the Commission stated that, upon OMB approval, it would publish in the **Federal Register** a document announcing the effective date of the change to 47 CFR 1.919(c).

2. On March 10, 2005, OMB approved the public information collection associated with this rule change under OMB Control No. 3060–0799. Therefore, the change to 47 CFR 1.919(c) became effective on March 10, 2005.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 2 and 90

[ET Docket No. 04–243; FCC 05–69]

Narrowbanding for Private Land Mobile Radio Service

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document specifies the procedures by which forty Private Land Mobile Radio (PLMR) channels, which are located in frequency bands that are allocated primarily for Federal use, are

to transition to narrower, more spectrally efficient channels in a process commonly known as “narrowbanding.” We take this action because the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) has adopted a more rapid narrowbanding schedule in the 150.05–150.8 MHz, the 162.0125–173.2 MHz and 173.4–174 MHz (162–174 MHz), and the 406.1–420 MHz bands (collectively, the Federal bands) than the Commission has required for its licensees.

DATES: Effective May 27, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Mooring, Policy and Rules Division, Office of Engineering and Technology, (202) 418–2450, Tom.Mooring@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s *Report and Order*, ET Docket No. 04–243, FCC 05–69, adopted on March 10, 2005, and released on March 11, 2005. The full text of this document is available on the Commission’s Internet site at <http://www.fcc.gov>. It is also available for inspection and copying during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room CY–A257), 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554. The full text of this document also may be purchased from the Commission’s duplication contractor, Best Copy and Printing Inc., Portals II, 445 12th St., SW., Room CY–B402, Washington, DC 20554; telephone (202) 488–5300; fax (202) 488–5563; e-mail FCC@BCPIWEB.COM.

Summary of the Report and Order

1. The Commission amended parts 2 and 90 of its rules to revise our transition plan for primary and secondary PLMR operations in certain Federal bands. The Commission concluded that these actions will provide for an orderly transition from wideband (25 kHz channels) to narrowband (12.5 kHz channels) operations, increase spectrum efficiency, maintain compatibility with Federal operations, permit PLMR licensees to operate using existing equipment with greater confidence that their critical operations will not be suddenly required to cease transmissions, and significantly reduce the probability that wideband PLMR operations will interfere with new Federal operations. Specifically, the Commission narrowbanded 25 Hydrological and Meteorological (Hydro) channels, nine Forest Firefighting and Conservation channels (two of these channels are available to conservation agencies, while all nine are available for firefighting use), two Public Safety channels, three medical