

comment on whether such entities should be subject to a different procedure, and if so, what that procedure should be.

57. To the extent that we adopt the automatic cancellation proposals described above, licensees whose licenses have been automatically cancelled may file a petition for reconsideration of the cancellation or may file a new license application. The ULS system will show a license expiration as final 30 days after the automatic cancellation date if no petition for reconsideration is filed. Such licenses would then be available for the Commission to reauction or otherwise reassign. If a petition for reconsideration is filed, the license would remain in the ULS pending action on the petition. If we determine that the spectrum is available for reassignment or reauction, the license cancellation will be placed on public notice and a separate public notice will be issued indicating filing procedures for that spectrum. This system comports with the current rules in certain services that allow a filing window for renewals,⁹⁰ and those services that have automatic cancellation provisions for failure to file a timely renewal application.⁹¹ We seek comment on these proposals. We note that neither the ULS procedures nor this *NPRM* is intended to affect the rules in place governing the amateur vanity call sign system cancellation and reassignment procedures.

58. The Commission now informs applicants and licensees of Commission actions in writing. We propose to allow licensees to choose whether they want to continue to be notified in writing via regular mail or instead be notified of Commission actions concerning applications contained in the ULS via electronic mail. We propose that notification by electronic mail be considered the same notice as notification by regular mail. We further propose that if the licensee does not choose electronic mail we will use regular mail for such notifications. We seek comment on these proposals.

7. Construction and Coverage Verification

59. **Background.** In all wireless radio services, licensees are subject to construction and, in some instances, coverage requirements, and are subject to automatic license cancellation if these requirements are not met. Different procedures have evolved in different services for verifying whether licensees have in fact met these requirements. In some wireless radio services, the rules provide that licenses are cancelled if the licensee fails to notify the Commission that it has met its construction or coverage requirement.⁹² In other services, licenses are cancelled automatically if a licensee fails to construct by its construction deadline.⁹³ In some, but not all, of the latter services, the Commission staff sends letters to determine compliance and then notifies licensees that their licenses are cancelled when licensees fail to certify compliance or state that they did not meet the construction or coverage requirements. In some services that are licensed by geographic area, licensees may forfeit

⁹⁰ See, e.g., 47 C.F.R. § 22.145.

⁹¹ See, e.g., 47 C.F.R. § 24.203.

⁹² See, e.g., 47 C.F.R. § 21.44.

⁹³ See, e.g., 47 C.F.R. §§ 22.142, 90.155, 90.629, 101.63, 101.65.

their license by failing to meet coverage requirements, but no procedures have been established for notifying licensees of approaching deadlines or confirming that these deadlines have been met.⁹⁴

60. Discussion. The ULS can be programmed to remind licensees by letter or electronic mail that a construction or coverage deadline is approaching and can also be programmed to permit construction notifications to be filed electronically. We propose to establish uniform procedures for using the ULS to notify all wireless radio licensees of upcoming construction or coverage deadlines. This will conform the rules for all wireless radio services licensees so that similarly situated applicants and licensees are treated equally. In addition, this will lessen the burden on applicants and will ensure that deadlines are met or that the public receives timely notification of terminations. Under this proposal, ULS would automatically send each licensee via e-mail or regular mail a reminder letter before the applicable construction or coverage deadline.⁹⁵ We seek comment on how far in advance the notification should be sent. After receiving notification, licensees would then verify that they have met these requirements by updating their FCC Form 601 already on file with ULS.⁹⁶ We note, however, that the notification procedure proposed here is not intended to replace the basic construction and coverage requirements set forth in our rules. Thus, even if a licensee does not receive a reminder letter, it remains obligated to meet its construction and coverage benchmarks and cannot cite the lack of notification as an excuse for non-compliance.

61. We propose requiring notifications filed by wireless radio services licensees to be filed electronically. If a licensee does not file the required notification of completion of construction or satisfaction of the coverage requirements, the ULS would send a letter advising the licensee of the termination of the authorization.⁹⁷ The ULS would then generate a public notice announcing the termination, which would be deemed final 30 days after the public notice date. We seek comment on this proposal.

62. In addition, we propose to require wireless radio licensees to certify compliance with construction requirements relating to modification applications that involve additional frequencies. In addition, we propose to require fixed microwave licenses awarded on a site-by-site basis to certify compliance with construction requirements for additional or increased service area coverage (e.g., a new station, a change in antenna height or EIRP). We also propose to amend section 101.63⁹⁸ to require fixed microwave licensees to file a further modification application if they fail to construct a

⁹⁴ See, e.g., 47 C.F.R. §§ 24.203, 90.665, 90.833, 95.833.

⁹⁵ We would notify the licensee via the Postal Service unless, in its application, the licensee had specified an e-mail address and requested that the Commission send notifications to that address.

⁹⁶ See proposed rule 47 C.F.R. § 1.946(d).

⁹⁷ See proposed rule 47 C.F.R. § 1.946(c).

⁹⁸ 47 C.F.R. § 101.63. This proposal, if adopted, will codify the processing practice as it currently exists in which licensees failing to construct a granted modification must file a further modification application to return the license to its pre-grant status.

granted modification. This additional modification will return the license to its pre-grant status. We seek comment on these proposals.

8. Assignments of Authorization and Transfers of Control

63. Background. The Communications Act requires the Commission to approve assignments of licenses and transfers of control of licensees.⁹⁹ In the wireless radio services, we currently process applications for proposed assignments and transfers of control in two ways. Under our CMRS rules, requests for approval of both assignments and transfers are filed on a common application form. Following the approval of the assignment or transfer, the licensee must then file a notification with the Commission that the transaction has been consummated, at which point the Bureau amends its licensing database.¹⁰⁰ In the private and common carrier microwave services, licensees use one of two forms to request Commission approval, depending on whether the proposed transaction is an assignment of license or a transfer of control. The rules applicable to Part 90 services and microwave transfers and assignments also differ from the equivalent CMRS rules in that no post-consummation notice is required; instead, the Bureau amends its database upon approval of the assignment or transfer without seeking confirmation that the transaction was consummated.¹⁰¹

64. We note that we recently exercised our forbearance authority for certain *pro forma* transfers of control and assignments or licenses involving telecommunications service providers licensed by the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau.¹⁰² Specifically, we granted a petition for forbearance filed by the FCBA regarding the prior notification and approval requirements for *pro forma* transfers and assignments. Rather than requesting approval of the *pro forma* transaction before it has occurred, licensees must submit written notification of the *pro forma* transaction within 30 days after consummation, either in letter form or by using the appropriate FCC transfer and assignment form, and must update their records as necessary.¹⁰³ Those licensees which are subject to our unjust enrichment provisions, and those transactions involving proxy mechanisms, require additional review and may not take advantage of this forbearance.¹⁰⁴

65. Discussion. We propose to consolidate our transfer and assignment rules for all wireless services in Part 1, and to eliminate inconsistencies between the procedures that currently govern

⁹⁹ 47 U.S.C. § 310(d).

¹⁰⁰ See, e.g., 47 C.F.R. §§ 22.137, 24.839, 26.324, 27.324.

¹⁰¹ See, e.g., 47 C.F.R. §§ 80.29, 87.31, 90.153, 101.53.

¹⁰² Federal Communications Bar Association's Petition for Forbearance from Section 310(d) of the Communications Act Regarding Non-Substantial Assignments of Wireless Licenses and Transfers of Control Involving Telecommunications Carriers, *Memorandum Opinion and Order*, FCC 98-18 (rel. Feb. 4, 1998).

¹⁰³ *Id.* at para. 32 -36.

¹⁰⁴ *Id.* at para. 25 - 28.

CMRS and microwave licenses. First, we propose to replace the multiple existing forms for transfers and assignments in the various services with two ULS forms, FCC Form 603 for assignment of licenses and FCC Form 604 for transfers of control.¹⁰⁵ Our proposal to use a separate form for each type of transaction rather than a single consolidated form for all assignments and transfers is based on the fact that transfers and assignments do not require identical types of information from the applicant. In addition, the two types of transactions have different processing results: in an assignment transaction, a new license is issued to the assignee, while in a transfer of control, the identity of the licensee generally remains the same. We propose using two different forms tailored to the two categories of transactions. This will make entering the required information easier and will thereby reduce the filing burden on licensees. We seek comment on these proposals.

66. We also propose to conform our rules with respect to post-transaction notification that a Commission-approved transfer or assignment has been consummated. We propose to require post-consummation notification prior to changing the database to reflect the grant.¹⁰⁶ As noted above, the Part 90 rules for private mobile radio service (PMRS) and our current microwave rules in Part 101 do not require such notification.¹⁰⁷ Experience has shown, however, that problems occur when an assignment or transfer approved by the Commission is entered into the licensing database under this streamlined procedure and is not subsequently consummated. In the absence of a notification procedure, no efficient mechanism exists for correcting the database under these circumstances. Instead, we have generally required the filing of a second transfer application that reflects the "return" of the license from the putative transferee to the original licensee.

67. With the advent of ULS, we believe that a uniform post-consummation notification process can be established that will be efficient and easy to use for all wireless licensees. Using the electronic filing capabilities of the system, licensees will be able to provide such notification by accessing their previously filed Form 603 or 604 associated with a transaction and entering updated information regarding its consummation. We therefore propose to require post-consummation notification under ULS using procedures similar to those currently applicable to CMRS transfers and assignments. We also tentatively conclude that these notification procedures should be reinstated for transfers and assignments of microwave licenses, notwithstanding our prior elimination of the post-consummation notification requirement in the microwave services. Under ULS, we believe the burden of filing such notifications will be substantially reduced. In addition, uniform procedures will ensure regulatory symmetry and will help avoid database errors associated with unconsummated transactions. We seek comment on this approach.

68. Finally, we propose to apply these same post-consummation procedures to *pro forma* transactions for which we have recently adopted streamlined procedures in response to the FCBA

¹⁰⁵ See proposed rule 47 C.F.R. § 1.948(c).

¹⁰⁶ See proposed rule 47 C.F.R. § 1.913.

¹⁰⁷ See Reorganization and Revision of Parts 1, 2, 21, and 94 of the Rules to Establish a new Part 101 Governing Terrestrial Microwave Fixed Radio Services, WT Docket No. 94-148, *Report and Order*, 11 FCC Rcd 13449, 13455-56 (1996), *recon. pending (Part 101 Report and Order)*. See also 47 C.F.R. § 90.153.

forbearance petition. Thus, in the case of *pro forma* transfers and assignments involving telecommunications carriers, for which prior Commission approval is no longer required, we tentatively conclude that licensees should provide the required post-consummation notification and related information regarding the transaction on Form 603 or 604.

9. Change to North American Datum 83 Coordinate Data

69. **Background.** To perform its licensing role, WTB requires that certain applicants submit coordinate data with their applications.¹⁰⁸ In each of these rules, applicants are required to submit coordinate data using the 1927 North American Datum (NAD27) geographical survey. A more recent North American Datum (NAD83) was completed in 1983, which provides updated coordinate data.¹⁰⁹ NAD83 was adopted as the official coordinate system for the United States in 1989. On September 1, 1992, we issued a public notice noting the change and stating that we would be converting our databases to NAD83.¹¹⁰ However, in order to provide sufficient time to study the changes, we allowed applicants to continue indefinitely to provide coordinate data using NAD27.

70. **Discussion.** We tentatively conclude that use of NAD83 will result in more accurate licensing decisions via the ULS and will also conform with the current Federal Aviation Administration regulations which require the use of NAD83 data. We propose that all wireless radio services application processing rules requiring the submission of site coordinate data should be revised to require that such data be supplied using the NAD83 datum for sites located in the coterminous United States and Alaska. Additionally, we propose that the rules be revised to require site coordinate data for sites in areas such as Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the South Pacific Islands, etc., be submitted using WGS84.¹¹¹ We seek comment on our tentative conclusion and proposal.

10. Use of Taxpayer Identification Numbers

71. **Background.** In 1996, Congress enacted the Debt Collection Improvement Act as part of an effort to increase collection from private entities of delinquent government debts.¹¹² As a result of DCIA, the Commission and executive agencies are required to monitor and provide information about their regulatees to the U.S. Treasury. This provision includes a requirement that the Commission

¹⁰⁸ See, e.g., our partitioning rules which require the submission of coordinate data in certain instances. 47 C.F.R. §§ 24.714(b)(1), 27.15(b)(1), 90.813(b)(1), 90.911(b)(1).

¹⁰⁹ We note that NAD83 is a subset of *World Geodetic System of 1984* (WGS84). For mapping and charting purposes NAD83 and WGS84 should be considered equivalent.

¹¹⁰ See "The Federal Communications Commission Continues to Require Applicants to Use Coordinates Based on the North American Datum of 1927," *Public Notice*, 7 FCC Rcd 6096 (1992).

¹¹¹ Adoption of this proposal would conform our rules with those of the FAA.

¹¹² Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996, Pub. Law No. 104-134, Chapter 10, 110 Stat 1321, 1321-358 -- 1321-381 (1996) (DCIA).

collect Taxpayer Identifying Numbers (TIN)¹¹³ and share them with the U.S. Treasury to ensure that the Commission does not refund monies to entities that have an outstanding debt with the federal government. TINs are 9-digit identifiers required of all individuals and employers to identify their tax accounts. Individuals use their Social Security Number as their TIN, while employers use the Employer Identification Number (EIN) issued by the IRS to all employers.¹¹⁴ TINs are an integral part of the DCIA system and are necessary for the collection of delinquent debt owed to federal agencies. The TIN matches payment requests with delinquent information. As a result, federal agencies have been required to share the TINs of benefit recipients since April 26, 1996, the effective date of DCIA.¹¹⁵ The Financial Management Service of the U.S. Treasury has recommended that agencies obtain the TIN when an agency first has direct contact with a person.

72. Discussion. The Commission has already taken steps to ensure proper collection of TINs from parties seeking to make filings using ULS. Development of the ULS will require that we continue to collect TINs from WTB applicants and licensees because some of these parties may be the recipients of a refund for overpayment of filing and/or regulatory fees or auction bids. The WTB has received approval from OMB to require existing licensees to register their TIN using FCC Form 606.¹¹⁶ Form 606 is for use on an interim basis, until the ULS is operational. On November 4, 1997, the WTB released a public notice announcing that existing licensees could register their TIN and associated call signs on-line.¹¹⁷

73. We further propose that all parties seeking to file applications through ULS should be required to submit a TIN as a prerequisite for using the system, and that the Bureau should use TINs as the unique identifier for such parties. Under this proposal, individuals would use their Social Security Number as their TIN, while other entities would use their EINs as the TIN. Parties submitting manually filed applications should also be required to supply their TIN on their application form because all such applications will be placed on the ULS and a TIN is necessary to track these applications. Parties filing applications using ULS would be required to complete Form 606 to register their TIN.¹¹⁸

74. We note that under the proposal, parties other than applicants and licensees would have some access to ULS without providing a TIN. For example, parties seeking to file a pleading

¹¹³ "Taxpayer Identifying Numbers" are also referred to as "Taxpayer Identification Numbers."

¹¹⁴ All employers receive EINs regardless of whether they pay taxes. These employers include corporations, sole proprietors, partnerships, state and local governments, limited liability companies, non-profit organizations, and federal government/military agencies.

¹¹⁵ The authority to collect TINs is found in 31 U.S.C. § 7701(c)(1).

¹¹⁶ See OMB Control Number 3060-0795.

¹¹⁷ See "Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Universal Licensing System Registration Now Available," *Public Notice* (rel. Nov. 4, 1997).

¹¹⁸ Current Form 606 is included in Appendix A.

electronically through ULS would not be required to submit a TIN but rather would be permitted to register with the ULS using a unique identifier and password of their choosing.¹¹⁹ Members of the public also would not be required to register to simply view applications or search the ULS database. We seek comment on whether requiring the use of TINs with the ULS system would satisfy the requirements of the DCIA and would provide a unique identifier for parties filing applications with the ULS that would ensure that the system functions properly. We tentatively conclude that the TIN is the logical choice for the system identifier because it is unique to each licensee and applicant, and these parties will likely have already obtained a TIN from the Internal Revenue Service in order to conduct their business.

75. We also propose to take steps to prevent misuse of TINs; for example, the ULS system would be designed so that TINs will not be available to the public. Accordingly, members of the general public will not be able to search the ULS system via TINs. Only a small number of Commission employees would have access to TIN information in conjunction with their work. Finally, a Privacy Act submission would be published in the Federal Register to obtain the requisite public and Congressional comment and OMB approval prior to implementation of the ULS system. We seek comment on these tentative conclusions and proposals.

C. Collection of Licensing and Technical Data

1. Overview

76. In reviewing our processing functions to adapt them to electronic filing and universal forms, we have identified certain existing data collection requirements and licensing requirements that no longer serve a useful purpose or that can be further streamlined. Accordingly, we take this opportunity to propose the elimination or streamlining of such requirements. More generally, we seek comment on the types of technical data that we should collect from applicants and licensees, and whether there are particular data collection requirements that should be either added or deleted.

77. Background. Prior to geographic area licensing, all wireless radio services were licensed on a site-by-site basis. The Commission's rules currently require most applicants for site-specific licenses in the wireless radio services to submit technical details regarding their proposed stations.¹²⁰ Such detail is necessary for site-specific licensing (1) to minimize the potential for harmful interference between stations; (2) to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969;¹²¹ (3) to perform international coordination; (4) to carry out spectrum management responsibilities; and (5) to ensure the proper enforcement of our rules. The collection of technical data

¹¹⁹ Registering an identifier and password is optional. These identifiers will be used solely to identify the entity making the filing so that once the relevant administrative information is in our database it can be pre-filled on the pleadings form when the same entity makes subsequent filings.

¹²⁰ For example, all applicants are required to disclose the location of all antenna sites, transmit power, emission characteristics, etc. *See, e.g.*, 47 C.F.R. § 90.119.

¹²¹ *See* 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4335.

for each site may not be appropriate under geographic area licensing. The Commission has reduced the amount of technical information required by geographic area licensees; however, geographic area licensees currently have different reporting requirements depending on the service under which they are licensed. For example, PCS licensees must comply with the technical rules of 47 C.F.R. Part 24, but are not required to submit any technical data to the Commission on their application forms¹²² and cellular licensees need only submit technical data for the cell sites that comprise their Cellular Geographic Service Area (CGSA).¹²³ In contrast, the service specific rules for the Local Multipoint Distribution Service (LMDS), 220 MHz, and 800 MHz Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) require that applicants submit technical data for all sites even though licenses for these services either have been or are scheduled to be auctioned on a geographic basis.¹²⁴

78. Discussion. Because of the inconsistencies in our rules, we propose to examine the technical reporting requirements for all geographic area licensees with a view toward equalizing, as much as possible, the reporting burden on such license holders. This proposal will ensure that similarly situated licensees are treated in a consistent manner, and allow us to more effectively collect the data we need to fulfill our statutory mandates. We believe that applicants for geographic area licenses in the wireless telecommunications services should, at a minimum, provide the Commission with technical information (1) when an Environmental Assessment is needed, as prescribed by section 1.1307; or (2) to effect international coordination, when necessary.¹²⁵ Site data is also needed where towers will extend more than 200 feet above ground or will be located near an airport in order to maintain safety in air navigation.¹²⁶

79. In general, we believe that a reduced filing burden would be in the public interest. By changing our rules to make our technical reporting requirements more consistent, we believe we can eliminate those rules and requirements that are no longer necessary. We also realize, however, that technical data is needed in situations other than those cited above (e.g., for coordination between adjacent geographic areas, for enforcement purposes, or to improve our overall management of the spectrum), and that some licensees may be required to submit more detailed information than previously required. We seek comment on what reporting requirements, both technical and non-technical, should be established for geographic area licensees. Commenters should indicate those rules and requirements that can be eliminated from the wireless radio services rules, those that will need to

¹²² See 47 C.F.R. § 24.11(b).

¹²³ See 47 C.F.R. § 22.953(5)(iii).

¹²⁴ The current auction schedule is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.fcc.gov/wtb/auctions>. The next auction will be for LMDS and is scheduled to begin on February 18, 1998.

¹²⁵ Schedule C of proposed FCC Form 601 has been designed to collect technical data for these instances. Currently international coordination for most wireless services is limited to Canada for stations above Line A or West of Line C. See Appendix A for a copy of the proposed FCC Form 601 and associated schedules.

¹²⁶ Such structures must be registered with the Commission using FCC Form 854 prior to construction. See 47 C.F.R. Part 17.

be modified, and any additional requirements that may be necessary to make the reporting requirements consistent across services. When providing comments on this issue, commenters should clearly distinguish between the reporting requirements for geographic area and site-specific licensees. Additionally, there are many instances where geographic area licenses have been granted in areas that have site-specific, incumbent licensees (e.g., LMDS, 220 MHz, 800 MHz SMR). These situations should also be considered when addressing reporting requirements. Finally, when discussing rule and reporting requirement changes, commenters should suggest specific procedures that will allow us to collect the required information in a way that puts the least burden on licensees.

2. Use of Notification or Certification in Lieu of Informational Filings

80. Discussion. In order to best utilize the electronic filing system proposed to be implemented herein, and to most efficiently use the Commission's resources, we propose to replace many data or other informational filing requirements with either certification or notification, where appropriate. As with applications, we propose to require that wireless radio services licensees be required to file certifications and notifications electronically. Some certification statements will be made directly on a form or schedule, while others will be made in an exhibit. Only certifications made on a form or schedule will be searchable in ULS. An example of a new certification requirement in lieu of an information filing requirement can be found in proposed Section 101.701, which requires common carrier fixed microwave licensees to certify that substantial non-private use is being made of facilities used to relay broadcast television signals.¹²⁷

81. With regard to notifications, we are proposing to change some informational filings to notification. An example of a new notification requirement in lieu of an informational filing is in proposed Section 101.305, where non-dominant common carriers planning to discontinue service must give electronic notification of discontinuance to the Commission. We request comment on these proposals.

3. Public Mobile Radio Service Data Requirements

82. Discussion. Under Part 22 of the Commission's rules, applicants for certain Public Mobile Radio Service licenses are required to file antenna model, manufacturer, and type with the Commission.¹²⁸ This antenna information is no longer required due to the adoption of the *Part 22 Rewrite*,¹²⁹ which fundamentally altered the way that service contours and cellular geographic service areas (CGSAs) are determined. Accordingly, because we have adopted new calculation methods for CGSAs, we tentatively conclude that the antenna information that we presently collect is superfluous. We propose to eliminate this filing requirement.

¹²⁷ See Appendix O.

¹²⁸ See 47 C.F.R. § 22.529(b)(2).

¹²⁹ Revision of Part 22 of the Commission's Rules Governing the Public Mobile Services, CC Docket No. 92-115, *Report and Order*, 9 FCC Rcd 6513 (1994) (*Part 22 Rewrite*).

83. In addition, our rules currently require that unserved area applicants in the Cellular Radiotelephone Service submit paper copies of: (1) an application cover, (b) transmittal sheet, (c) table of contents, and (d) numerous engineering exhibits.¹³⁰ These paper copy requirements are inconsistent with our proposal to require electronic filing by cellular applicants. We therefore propose to eliminate this requirement for cellular unserved applicants. We request comment on this proposal.

4. Fixed Microwave Service Data Requirements

84. Discussion. Effective August 1996, the Commission consolidated all regulations concerning fixed microwave services from Parts 21 and 94 of the Commission's rules into a single consolidated Part 101, eliminating and combining a number of rules.¹³¹ Fixed microwave service applicants are required to file the following four items of technical information: type acceptance number, line loss, channel capacity, and baseband signal type for each application.¹³² Because the Commission is placing an increasing amount of responsibility for interference coordination on the parties themselves,¹³³ it is not critical that such information be filed with the Commission, nor does it provide useful data in support of WTB licensing processes. Thus, we propose to eliminate these filing requirements for fixed microwave service applicants. We request comment on this proposal.

5. Maritime and Aviation Services Data Requirements

85. Discussion. Presently, applicants for certain types of station licenses in the Maritime and Aviation radio services are required to submit written showings with their applications in order to provide specific information concerning eligibility, to verify frequency coordination, or to show that the U.S. Coast Guard or Federal Aviation Administration approves of the operation of the proposed station. In order to facilitate electronic filing for these radio services, we propose to eliminate various rules which currently require applicants to attach the types of showings and coordination statements described above.¹³⁴ In lieu of these written showings, we propose to allow applicants to certify that certain information is correct or that appropriate coordination has taken place. Where applications involve safety of life at sea or in air navigation, we propose to reserve the right to contact applicants to obtain additional information where such action serves the public interest. We seek comment on whether our proposal could negatively affect the quality of maritime or aviation communications. Commenters opposing the proposed rule changes should identify which written showings should be

¹³⁰ See 47 C.F.R. § 22.953.

¹³¹ See Part 101 Report and Order, *supra*.

¹³² 47 C.F.R. § 101.21.

¹³³ See, e.g., 47 C.F.R. § 101.103(d).

¹³⁴ See Appendices J and K for the proposed rules. The sections at issue here are 47 C.F.R. §§ 80.21, 80.33, 80.53, 80.469, 80.511, 80.513, 80.553, 80.605, and 47 C.F.R. §§ 87.37, 87.215, 87.239, 87.301, 87.305, 87.307, 87.321, 87.323, 87.347, 87.419, 87.421, 87.423, 87.447, 87.475, 87.481, 87.527.

retained, why they should be retained, and any alternative rule changes that could aid in achieving our goal of facilitating electronic filing in the wireless services.

86. Although we are generally proposing to allow applicants to certify as to frequency coordination, implementation of this proposal for flight test stations under Part 87 requires individual discussion. Section 87.305 requires flight test station applications to include a statement from a frequency advisory committee, including detailed technical information to be specified at the time of licensing. This is in contrast to other coordination statements required for these services. In this connection, we seek comment on how best to implement our proposals above. We seek comment on whether we should require the frequency advisory committee to submit the application on behalf of the applicant, as is current practice in the Private Land Mobile Radio Services. Alternatively, we seek comment on whether we should allow individual applicants to specify the technical data at time of application and certify that it is correct and represents the committee's recommendation.

87. In addition to the written showings described above, there is another inconsistency between our current procedures for licensing Maritime and Aviation radio stations and other types of wireless systems. The rules currently prohibit the assignment of ship and aircraft station licenses between entities otherwise eligible for licensing.¹³⁵ The intent of these rules is to maintain the integrity of the data stored in the Commission's ship and aircraft licensing databases. As a practical matter, this means that when a ship or aircraft is sold, the former owner is required to submit its license to the Commission for cancellation and the new owner must request a new station license. We tentatively conclude that prohibiting the assignment of ship and aircraft station licenses no longer serves any regulatory purpose and that the Commission could provide better service to the public by allowing licensees to assign their station licenses, as it does for other wireless services. Therefore, we propose to eliminate the prohibition against assigning ship and aircraft station licenses, so long as applicants provide updated information concerning the stations in question upon application for assignment. We seek comment on this tentative conclusion and proposal.

6. Commercial Radio Operator License Data Requirements

88. Discussion. Commission-licensed Commercial Radio Operators serve as radio officers aboard U.S. vessels, repair and maintain maritime or aviation radio equipment, and use international maritime and aviation frequencies to communicate with foreign stations. With one exception,¹³⁶ applicants must pass a written examination prior to obtaining a Commercial Radio Operator license. In order to obtain a license, an applicant must contact a Commission-certified examination manager, pass one or more written tests, obtain a proof of passing certificate (PPC) from the examination manager, and provide the original PPC to the Commission upon application for a license.¹³⁷ In order to facilitate electronic filing in this area, we must consider alternative means of verifying that

¹³⁵ See 47 C.F.R. §§ 80.56 and 87.33.

¹³⁶ No written examination is required to obtain a Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit. See 47 C.F.R. § 13.7(e).

¹³⁷ See 47 C.F.R. § 13.9.

applicants have passed the requisite written examinations under the supervision of a Commission-certified examination manager.

89. We tentatively conclude that the Commission must retain measures to verify whether an applicant has passed the requisite examinations. As noted above, license holders are responsible for emergency communications aboard vessels and for repairing radio equipment that serves as a mariner's or pilot's lifeline during emergencies. In the future, the Commission's role in ship inspections may be performed by the private sector and license holders may be responsible for inspecting compulsory radio installations aboard U.S. vessels.¹³⁸ Because of the critical, safety-related responsibilities of license holders, the Commission must ensure that only qualified individuals receive a Commercial Radio Operator license.

90. We seek comment on ways for the Commission to automate the verification of applicants' PPCs. One alternative would be for examination managers to electronically file with the Commission data showing which examination elements an examinee has passed. A second option would be for examination managers to establish procedures that would allow them to verify the authenticity of a PPC, upon Commission request. A third option would be to require examination managers to submit applications on behalf of applicants.¹³⁹ Commenters should discuss the administrative burdens associated with automating the verification of PPCs, and any alternative solutions not discussed herein.

7. Amateur Radio Services

91. Discussion. The United States has reciprocal arrangements with 65 countries to allow amateur operators to operate their stations temporarily in the other country. The Commission currently grants annually some 2,000 reciprocal permits for alien amateur licensee (FCC Form 610-AL) to amateur operators from those countries. The visitor must obtain the application form (FCC Form 610-A) -- which is often difficult to do in a foreign country -- and file it with the Commission. No standards are required of these applicants other than possession of the license document issued by their country of citizenship. There is no fee. The FCC-issued permit, therefore, simply confirms that the holder of the permit also holds a license from his or her home country. For Canadian amateur operators who visit the United States, no permit is required because they are authorized to operate by rule.¹⁴⁰ We tentatively conclude that there is little or no need to continue issuing the reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensees because the license from any foreign country with which the United States has reciprocity would stand as the proof that the foreign operator is qualified for the reciprocal operating authority. We propose, therefore, to authorize all reciprocal operation by rule. As is now the case, however, no citizen of the United States -- regardless of any other citizenship held -- would

¹³⁸ See Amendment of the Commission's Rules Concerning the Inspection of Radio Installations on Large Cargo and Small Passenger Ships, CI Docket No. 95-55, *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, 11 FCC Rcd 17165 (1996).

¹³⁹ Currently examination managers may submit applications for examinees or other individuals. This service, however, is a non-regulated service, separate from their activities as an examination manager.

¹⁴⁰ See 47 C.F.R. §§ 97.5(c)(2), 97.7(b).

be eligible under this authorization procedure. United States citizens would continue to have to acquire an FCC-issued amateur operator license by passing the requisite examinations.

92. Currently, the Commission processes annually some 1,500 applications for new, renewed and modified amateur service club, military recreation and radio amateur civil emergency service ("RACES") station grants. Application is made on FCC Form 610-B. There is no fee. The resulting license grant simply authorizes the use of a unique call sign in the station identification procedure. It does not authorize any operating privileges. Section 4(g)(3)(B) of the Communications Act authorizes the Commission, for purposes of providing club and military recreation station call signs, to use the voluntary, uncompensated and unreimbursed services of amateur radio organizations that have tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The Commission's rules were amended in 1995 to administer the club call sign system under the Commission's then-new automated licensing process.¹⁴¹ We believe that the ULS provides an opportunity to utilize the electronic batch filing services provided by the private sector. We propose, therefore, to accept the services of any organization meeting the minimum requirements of section 4(g)(3)(B) of the Communications Act that completes a pilot electronic autogrant batch filing project similar to that completed by the 16 volunteer-examiner coordinators ("VECs"). Moreover, we anticipate that many VECs would be likely to volunteer their service as club station call sign administrators.

8. General Mobile Radio Service

93. Background. The GMRS is a UHF land mobile radio service for short-distance two-way communications. It is used to facilitate the business or personal activities of licensees and their immediate family members.¹⁴² Under the current rules, there are fifteen frequencies allocated to this service. Applicants may be authorized to use up to ten of these channels. Applicants are currently required to submit technical information and location information for control points and small base stations.

94. Discussion. All GMRS frequencies are shared and no frequency coordination is required; therefore, we propose to revise the rules for GMRS to limit the data collection required of individuals applying for a license to contact information, such as name, address, and telephone number. Additionally, we propose to authorize stations to transmit on any authorized channel from any geographical location where the FCC regulates communication without the need for temporary licensing. We believe that there is no regulatory purpose to be served by limiting the number of frequencies for which a licensee may be authorized or by collecting technical information from applicants. We seek comment on these proposals.

IV. CONCLUSION

¹⁴¹ See Amendment of the Amateur Service Rules to Implement a Vanity Call Sign System, PR Docket No. 93-305, *Report and Order*, 10 FCC Rcd 1039 (1995).

¹⁴² See 47 C.F.R. Part 95.

95. In this proceeding, we have set forth proposals to consolidate our licensing rules into a single set of rules for all wireless radio services. Our goal is to establish a streamlined set of rules that minimizes filing requirements as much as possible; eliminates redundant, inconsistent, or unnecessary submission requirements; and assures ongoing collection of reliable licensing and ownership data. We believe that these consolidated rules will eliminate duplication and inconsistencies that exist in our rules and will make it easier for applicants to determine our application requirements by referencing a single set of licensing rules. We find that such consolidation will allow the ULS to function more efficiently. A more efficient and fully functional ULS will mean that licensing information will be widely available to members of the public. We also believe that development of full electronic filing and universally available databases for the wireless radio services will shorten application filing times for applicants, make the most recent data available to them concerning other spectrum uses, and relieve the administrative burden on this Commission, enabling us to operate with greater efficiency. Accordingly, we tentatively conclude that it is in the public interest to implement the electronic filing of applications and other documents, and that ULS implementation, as well as the combined application and processing rules proposed herein, will help achieve that goal.

V. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

A. Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

96. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, *see* 5 U.S.C. § 603, the Commission has prepared the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (Appendix P) of the possible impact on small entities of the proposals set forth in this document. Written public comments are requested on the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis. In order to fulfill the mandate of the Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996 regarding the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis we ask a number of questions in our Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis regarding the prevalence of small entities that may be affected by the proposed procedures. Comments on the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis must be filed in accordance with the same filing deadlines as comments on the *NPRM*, but they must have a separate and distinct heading designating them as responses to the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis. The Commission's Office of Public Affairs, Reference Operations Division, shall send a copy of this *NPRM*, including the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, *see* 5 U.S.C. § 603(a).

B. *Ex Parte* Rules – Non-Restricted Proceedings

97. This is a permit-but-disclose notice and comment rulemaking proceeding. *Ex parte* presentations are permitted except during the Sunshine Agenda period, provided they are disclosed as provided in the Commission's rules. *See generally* 47 C.F.R. §§ 1.1201, 1203, and 1.1206(a).

C. Comment Dates

98. Pursuant to applicable procedures set forth in Sections 1.415 and 1.419 of the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. §§ 1.415 and 1.419, interested parties may file comments to the *NPRM* on or before [30 days after publication in the Federal Register] and reply comments on or before [45

days after publication in the Federal Register]. To file formally in this proceeding, you must file an original and five copies of all comments, reply comments, and supporting comments. If you want each Commissioner to receive a personal copy of your comments, you must file an original plus ten copies. You should send comments and reply comments to Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554. Comments and reply comments will be available for public inspection during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Center of the Federal Communications Commission, Room 239, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554.

99. Parties are encouraged to submit comments and reply comments on diskette for possible inclusion on the Commission's Internet site so that copies of these documents may be obtained electronically. Such diskette submissions would be in addition to and not a substitute for the formal filing requirements presented above. Parties submitting diskettes should submit them to the Policy and Rules Branch, Commercial Wireless Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554. Such a submission should be on a 3.5 inch diskette formatted in an IBM compatible form using Word Perfect 5.1 for Windows software. The diskette should be submitted in "read only" mode, and should be clearly labelled with the party's name, proceeding, type of pleading (comment or reply comment), and date of submission.

100. Written comments by the public on the proposed and/or modified information collections are due at the same time as other comments on this *NPRM*. Written comments must be submitted by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on the proposed and/or modified information collections on or before 60 days after the date of publication in the Federal Register. In addition to filing comments with the Secretary, a copy of any comments on the information collections contained herein should be submitted to: Judy Boley, Federal Communications Commission, Room 234, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20554, or via the Internet to jboley@fcc.gov and to Timothy Fain, OMB Desk Officer, 10236 NEOB, 725 - 17th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20503 or via the Internet to fain_t@al.eop.gov.

D. Initial Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis

101. This *NPRM* contains either a proposed or modified information collection. As part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork burdens, we invite the general public and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to take this opportunity to comment on the information collections contained in this *NPRM*, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Pub. L. No. 104-13. Public and agency comments are due at the same time as other comments on this *NPRM*; OMB comments are due 60 days from date of publication of this *NPRM* in the Federal Register. Comments should address: (a) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimates; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

E. Ordering Clauses

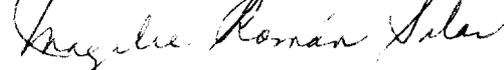
102. IT IS ORDERED that, pursuant to the authority of Sections 4(i), 11, 303(g), 303(r), and 332(c)(7) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. §§ 154(i), 161, 303(g), 303(r), and 332(c)(7), this NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING is hereby ADOPTED.

103. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Commission's Office of Public Affairs, Reference Operations Division, SHALL SEND a copy of this NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING, including the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

F. Further Information

104. For further information concerning the *NPRM*, contact Wilbert E. Nixon, Jr., Policy and Rules Branch, Commercial Wireless Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, (202) 418-7240, or Susan Magnotti, Policy and Rules Branch, Public Safety and Private Wireless Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, (202) 418-0871. Finally, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau in conjunction with the Office Of Managing Director will work to coordinate the ULS and fee collection. The fee collection process will be consistent with our objective to streamline application procedures.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION



Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary

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FCC Application for Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Radio Service Authorization

NOTICE TO INDIVIDUALS REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974 AND THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT OF 1995

We have estimated that each response to this collection of information will take on average X hours. Our estimate includes the time to read the instructions, look through existing records, gather and maintain required data, and actually complete and review the form or response. If you have any comments on this estimate, or on how we can improve the collection and reduce the burden it causes you, please write the Federal Communications Commission, AMD-PERM, Washington, DC 20554, Paperwork Reduction Project (3060-xxxx). We will also accept your comments via the Internet if you send them to jboley@fcc.gov. *Please do not send completed application forms to this address.*

You are not required to respond to a collection of information sponsored by the Federal government, and the government may not conduct or sponsor this collection unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number or if we fail to provide you with this notice. This collection has been assigned an OMB control number of 3060-xxxx.

The FCC is authorized under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to collect the personal information we request in this form. We will use the information you provide to determine whether approving this application is in the public interest. If we believe there may be a violation or potential violation of a statute, FCC regulation, rule or order, your application may be referred to the Federal, state, or local agency responsible for investigating, prosecuting, enforcing or implementing the statute, rule, regulation or order. In certain cases, the information in your application may be disclosed to the Department of Justice or a court or adjudicative body when (a) the FCC; or (b) any employee of the FCC; or © the United States Government, is a party to a proceeding before the body or has an interest in the proceeding.

If you owe a past due debt to the Federal government, the Taxpayer Identification Number (such as your Employer Identification Number or Social Security Number) and other information you provide may also be disclosed to the Department of Treasury Financial Management Service, other federal agencies and/or your employer to offset your salary, IRS tax refund or other payments to collect that debt. The FCC may also provide this information to these agencies through the matching of computer records when authorized.

In addition, all information provided in this form, except Taxpayer Identification Number, will be available for public inspection. If you do not provide the information we request on the form, the FCC may delay processing of your application or may return your application without action.

This notice is required by the Privacy Act of 1974, Public Law 93-579, December 31, 1974, 5 U.S.C. Section 552a(e)(3) and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13, October 1, 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3507.



Overview

Purpose of Form

Form FCC 601 is used to apply, or to amend a pending application, for an authorization to operate a license for Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) radio services. This includes Public Mobile Services, Personal Communications Services, General Wireless Communications Services, Private Land Mobile Radio Services, Broadcast Auxiliary Services, Fixed Microwave Services, Maritime Services (excluding ships), and Aviation Services (excluding aircraft).

The purpose of this form is to collect data pertaining to the proposed authorization. This data is used by the FCC to determine whether the public interest would be served by a grant of the requested authorization.

Form FCC 601 replaces Forms FCC 313, 313R, 402, 402R, 405, 405A, 406, 415, 464, 464A, 489, 494, 503, 503R, 574, 574R, 600, and 701 for all purposes.

Introduction

FCC Form 601 is a multi-part form comprising a main form and several optional schedules. Each application or amendment must contain only one Main Form (pages 1, 2, and 3) but may contain as few or as many of the optional schedules as necessary.

Technical Data Schedules D through J can also be used as attachments for Schedules K and L (Required Notifications and Extension of Time Requests) to describe site-by-site construction requirements.

Main Form

The purpose of the Main Form is to obtain information sufficient to identify the filer, establish the filer's basic eligibility and qualifications, classify the filing, and determine the nature of the proposed service. The Main Form also contains the required certification and signature block. The Main Form is required for every application or amendment filed on FCC Form 601.

Schedules

The purposes of the optional schedules are as follows:

Schedule A

The Schedule for Multiple Call Signs or File Numbers is used to submit global changes to items on FCC Form 601 Main Form that affect either multiple call signs or multiple file numbers.

Schedule B

The Schedule for Auctionable Services is used to apply for the required license authorization when the applicant has been determined to be the winning bidder at the close of an FCC auction. It is also used by auction winners that must file environmental assessment technical data.

Schedule C

The Border Area Schedule for Auctionable Services is used, when applicable, to provide the FCC with frequency coordination information for Auctionable Services Operating North of Line A or within 120 kilometers of the Mexican Border.

Schedule D

The Schedule for Fixed Station Locations and Antenna Structures is used to supply technical information for fixed transmit station locations and antenna structures. File as many schedules as necessary to describe all fixed station locations, including antenna structures. This schedule is used in conjunction with Technical Data Schedules F through J.

Schedule D can also be used with Technical Data Schedules F through J as an attachment for Schedules K and L (Required Notifications and Extension of Time Requests) to describe partial construction requirements for site licensed services.

Schedule E

The Schedule for Mobile, Temporary Fixed, and 6.1 Meter Control Station Locations is used to supply technical information for mobile transmit locations, temporary fixed stations, and 6.1 meter control stations. File as many schedules as necessary to describe all mobile transmit locations, temporary fixed stations, and 6.1 meter control stations. This schedule is used in conjunction with Technical Data Schedules G through J.

Schedule E can also be used with Technical Data Schedules F through J as an attachment for Schedules K and L (Required Notifications and Extension of Time Requests) to describe partial construction requirements for site licensed services.

Schedule F

The Technical Data Schedule for Cellular and Air-Ground (Commercial Aviation) Radiotelephone Services (Part 22) is used for site-specific applications and amendments in the cellular and air-ground radiotelephone services. Schedule F provides technical parameters of the facilities. This schedule is used in conjunction with Location Schedule D.

Schedule F can also be used with Location Schedule D as an attachment for Schedules K and L (Required Notifications and Extension of Time Requests) to describe partial construction requirements for site licensed services.

Schedule G

The Technical Data Schedule for Maritime and Aviation Services (Parts 80 and 87) is used for site-specific applications and amendments in the maritime and aviation services. Schedule G provides technical parameters of the facilities. This schedule is used in conjunction with Location Schedules D and E.

Schedule G can also be used with Location Schedules D and E as an attachment for Schedules K and L (Required Notifications and Extension of Time Requests) to describe partial construction requirements for site licensed services.

Schedule H

The Technical Data Schedule for Private Land Mobile and Broadcast Auxiliary Land Mobile Radio Services (Parts 90 and 74) is used for site-specific applications and amendments in the private land and broadcast auxiliary radio services. Schedule H provides technical parameters of the facilities. This schedule is used in conjunction with Location schedules D and E.

Schedule H can also be used with Location Schedules D and E as an attachment for Schedules K and L (Required Notifications and Extension of Time Requests) to describe partial construction requirements for site licensed services.

Schedule I

The Technical Data Schedule for Fixed Microwave and Broadcast Auxiliary Microwave Radio Services (Parts 101 and 74) is used for site-specific applications and amendments in the fixed microwave and broadcast auxiliary services. Schedule I provides technical parameters of the facilities.

Schedule I can also be used as an attachment for Schedules K and L (Required Notifications and Extension of Time Requests) to describe partial construction requirements for site licensed services.

Schedule J

The Technical Data Schedule for Paging, Rural, Air-ground, (General Aviation), and Offshore Radiotelephone Services (Part 22) is used for site-specific applications or amendments in the paging, rural, air-ground, and offshore radiotelephone services. Schedule J provides technical parameters of the facilities. This schedule is used in conjunction with location schedules D and E.

Schedule J can also with Location Schedules D and E as an attachment for Schedules K and L (Required Notifications and Extension of Time Requests) to describe partial construction requirements for site licensed services.

Schedule K

The Schedule for Required Notifications for Wireless Services is used to notify the FCC that, within the required time period, either coverage or construction requirements have been satisfied or an assignment of authorization or transfer of control has been consummated. It is also used in the paging radiotelephone services to notify the FCC of a request for regular authorization for facilities previously operating under developmental authority.

Schedules D through J can also be used with Schedule K as attachments to describe partial construction requirements for site licensed services.

Schedule L

The Schedule for Extension of Time Requests for Wireless Services is used to request additional time to either satisfy coverage or construction requirements or to consummate an assignment of authorization or transfer of control.

Schedules D through J can also be used with Schedule L as attachments to describe partial construction requirements for site licensed services.

Schedules Required

If you are applying for authorization in a market based (auctionable) service, you must file Schedule B, and Schedule C (when required), in conjunction with your Main Form application.

If you are applying for authorization in a site licensed (non-auctionable) service which requires you to report technical data, file along with your Main Form the technical data schedule appropriate to the service for which you are applying:

Service	ULS Form/Schedule Title
Market Based Services (Commercial Mobile Radio, Auctionable Fixed Microwave and Personal Radio Services)	Main Form 601 - WTB Radio Services Authorization Schedule B - Schedule for Auctionable Services Schedule C - Border Area Schedule for Auctionable Service
Cellular and Air-ground (Commercial Aviation) Radiotelephone Services (Part 22)	Main Form 601 - WTB Radio Services Authorization Schedule D - Fixed Station Location and Antenna Structures Schedule F - Technical Data
Maritime and Aviation Services (Parts 80 and 87)	Main Form 601 - WTB Radio Services Authorization Schedule D - Fixed Station Location and Antenna Structures Schedule E - Mobile, Temporary Fixed, and 6.1 Meter Control Stations Schedule G - Technical Data
Private Land Mobile and Land Mobile Broadcast Auxiliary Radio Services (Parts 90 and 74)	Main Form 601 - WTB Radio Services Authorization Schedule D - Fixed Station Location and Antenna Structures Schedule E - Mobile, Temporary Fixed, and 6.1 Meter Control Stations Schedule H - Technical Data
Fixed Microwave and Microwave Broadcast Auxiliary Radio Services (Parts 101 and 74)	Main Form - WTB Radio Services Authorization Schedule I - Technical Data

Paging, Rural, Air-ground (General Aviation), and Offshore Radiotelephone Services (Part 22)	Main Form 601 - WTB Radio Services Authorization Schedule D - Fixed Station Location and Antenna Structures Schedule E - Mobile, Temporary Fixed, and 6.1 Meter Control Stations Schedule J - Technical Data
Service	ULS Form/Schedule Title
Assignments of Authorization - Site by Site Services	Main Form 603 - WTB Application for Assignment of Authorization
Assignments of Authorization - Market Based Services (Partitions and Disaggregations)	Main Form 603 - WTB Application for Assignment of Authorization Schedule A - Assignment Schedule for Auctionable Services Schedule B - Partition and Disaggregation Schedule Schedule C - Undefined Geographic Area Schedule
Transfer of Control (Site by Site and Market Based Services)	Form 604 - WTB Application for Transfer of Control
Notification of: Completion of Coverage Requirements Completion of Construction Requirements Developmental Paging Authorization to Regular Consummation of Assignment of Authorization Consummation of Transfer of Control	Main Form 601 - WTB Radio Services Authorization Schedule K - Required Notifications for Wireless Services Location Schedules D and E and Technical Data Schedules F through J may be required to describe completion of site-by-site construction requirements.
Extension of Time Request for: Completion of Coverage Requirements Completion of Construction Requirements Consummation of Assignment of Authorization Consummation of Transfer of Control	Main Form 601 - WTB Radio Services Authorization Schedule L - Extension of Time Requests for Wireless Services Location Schedules D and E and Technical Data Schedules F through J may be required to describe completion of site-by-site construction requirements.

General Filing Instructions

Information Current and Complete

Information filed with the FCC must be kept current and complete. The applicant must notify the FCC regarding any substantial and significant changes in the information furnished in the application(s). See Section 1.65 of the Commission's rules.

Applicable Rules and Regulations

Applicants should obtain the relevant parts of the FCC's rules in 47 CFR. Copies of 47 CFR may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents; Government Printing Office; Washington, DC 20402; (202) 512-1800. Refer also to the Government Printing Office's Website at <http://www.access.gpo.gov>. Some FCC rules require applicants to attach one or more exhibits to an application in addition to the information requested in the application form.

Processing Fee and Filing Locations

A processing fee may be required with this form. To determine the required fee amount, refer to Subpart G of Part 1 of the Code of Federal Regulations (47 CFR Part 1, Subpart G) and the current Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Fee Filing Guide. For assistance with fees applicable to the radio services governed by the FCC's rules, call (202) 418-0220 or 1-888-CALL-FCC (225-5322). The Fee Filing Guide can be downloaded from the FCC's Internet site @ <http://www.fcc.gov/fees/wtbguide.html> or obtained by calling the FCC's Forms Distribution Center at (800) 418-3676.

Paper applications requiring a fee must be submitted to the appropriate P. O. Box address in Pittsburgh, PA, designated for the radio service in which you are filing your application. Consult the current Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Fee Filing Guide or call 1-888-CALL-FCC (225-5322) for the specific mailing address.

Non-feeable paper applications should be mailed to Federal Communications Commission, 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325-7245. (If this application is filed as a result of an auction, please specify the Auction Number as indicated in your bidder's package.)

Packages

The Main Form and the applicable schedules should be submitted as one package, stapled in the upper left corner. The Main Form should be first with the schedules attached in alphabetical order.

Paper Copies

The number of paper copies of this application required to be filed is one original. Applicants filing electronically should follow procedures contained in online help files.

Exhibits

Each document required to be filed as an exhibit should be current as of the date of filing. Each page of every exhibit must be identified with the number or letter of the exhibit, the number of the page of the exhibit, and the total number of pages of the exhibit. If material is to be incorporated by reference, see the instruction on incorporation by reference. If interference studies are required by rule, attach these as an exhibit.

Incorporation by Reference

You may incorporate by reference documents, exhibits, or other lengthy showings already on file with the FCC only if: the information previously filed is more than one 8½" by 11" page in length, and all information therein is current and accurate in all significant respects; the reference states specifically where the previously filed information can be found (*i.e.*, station call sign and application file number, title of proceeding, docket number and legal citations), including exhibit and page references. Use the relevant item number followed by 'A'. Items that call for numbers, or which can be answered 'Y' or 'N' or other short answers must be answered directly without reference to a previous filing.

Waiver Requests

Requests for waiver must contain as an exhibit a statement of reasons sufficient to justify a waiver. The required showing must be made for all rule waivers desired, identifying the specific rules or policies for which the waiver is requested. Refer to the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Fee Filing Guide for fee requirements for waivers. For assistance with fees applicable to the radio services governed by the FCC's rules, call (202) 418-0220 or 1-888-CALL-FCC (225-5322).

Frequency Coordinations

Applications for station authorizations may be required to be initially submitted to a certified frequency coordinator for the radio service or frequency pool involved. Refer to the rules for your radio service for detailed information regarding frequency coordination. For frequency coordination fee information, contact the frequency coordinators for your radio service.

After the completion of frequency coordination, some radio services require the frequency coordinator to forward these applications to the FCC. Check with your frequency coordinator for applicability. All other applications shall be filed by the applicant at the correct address listed on the most current Fee Filing Guide. Applications should be filed at least sixty (60) days prior to the date upon which the radio facilities are required to be in operation.

Certified Coordinators

For information regarding certified coordinators for your radio service, contact the Federal Communications Commission, 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325-7245, or call 1-888-CALL-FCC (225-5322).

English to Metric Conversions

All heights and distances must be provided as metric values. The following English to Metric equivalents should be used to convert heights and distances, where necessary:

1 foot	=	0.3048 meters
1 mile	=	1.6093 kilometers
1 nautical mile	=	1.85 kilometers

For Assistance

For assistance with this application, contact the Federal Communications Commission, 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325-7245, or call 1-888-CALL-FCC (225-5322).

Electronic Filers

For technical assistance with filing electronically, contact the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Technical Support line, (202) 414-1250.

Instructions for Main Form

•Radio Service Code

Item 1 Enter the Radio Service Code for which the applicant is filing by inserting the appropriate code from the following list:

Cellular	
Cellular	CL
Cellular, Auctioned	CX
Land Mobile	
Broadcast Auxiliary Low Power	LP
Broadcast Auxiliary Remote Pickup	RP
Business, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Conventional	GB
Business, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Conventional	GU
Business, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Trunked	YB
Business, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Trunked	YU
Industrial/Business Pool, Conventional	IG
Industrial/Business Pool, Trunked	YG
Interactive Video and Data Service	ZV
Land Mobile Radiolocation	RS
Nationwide Commercial 5 Channel, 220 MHz	NC
Non-Nationwide Data, 220 MHz	QD
Non-Nationwide Other, 220 MHz	QO
Non-Nationwide Public Safety/Mutual Aid, 220 MHz	QM
Non-Nationwide 5 Channel Trunked, 220 MHz	QT
Private Camer Paging, 929-930 MHz	GS
Public Safety, Ntl Plan, 821-824/866-869 MHz, Conventional	GF
Public Safety Ntl Plan, 821-824/866-869 MHz, Trunked	YF
Public Safety Pool, Trunked	YW
Public Safety Pool, Conventional	PW
Public Safety/Special Emergency, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Conventional	GP
Public Safety/Special Emergency, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Conventional	GA
Public Safety/Special Emergency, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Trunked	YP
Public Safety/Special Emergency, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Trunked	YA
Other Industrial/Land Transportation, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Conventional	GO
Other Industrial/Land Transportation, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Conventional	GI
Other Industrial/Land Transportation, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Trunked	YO
Other Industrial/Land Transportation, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Trunked	YI
SMR, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Auctioned	YC
SMR, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Auctioned	YD
SMR, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Conventional	GX
SMR, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Conventional	GR
SMR, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Trunked	YS
SMR, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Trunked	YX
220-222 MHz Band Auction	QA
Maritime Coast & Aviation Ground	
Aeronautical and Fixed	AF
Alaska Group	MK
Aviation Auxiliary Group	AA
Aviation Radionavigation	AR
Coastal Group	MC
Marine Auxiliary	MA
Marine Radiolocation Land	MR
Public Coast Stations, Auctioned	PC
Microwave	
Aural Intercity Relay	AI
Aural Microwave Booster	AB
Aural Studio Transmitter Link	AS
Digital Electronic Message Service - Common Camer	CE
Digital Electronic Message Service - Private	PE
Location Multipoint Distribution Service	LD
Local Television Transmission	CT
Microwave Aviation	WA
Microwave Industrial/Business Pool	MG
Microwave Manne	WM
Microwave Public Safety Pool	MW
Microwave Radiolocation	WR
Point to Point Microwave	CF
TV Intercity Relay	TI
TV Microwave Booster	TB
TV Pickup	TP

TV Studio Transmitter Link	TS
TV Translator Relay	TT
39 GHz, Auctioned	TN
PCS	
PCS Broadband	CW
PCS Narrowband	CN
General Wireless Communications Service	GW
Wireless Communications Service	WS
Paging	
Air-Ground Radiotelephone	CG
Offshore Radiotelephone	CO
Paging and Radiotelephone, Auctioned	CZ
Paging and Radiotelephone	CD
Rural Radiotelephone	CR
929-930 MHz Paging Systems, Auctioned	GC

Application Purpose

Item 2 Indicate the purpose for which the application is being filed by inserting the appropriate two-letter abbreviation from the following list. Only one purpose may be specified.

NE - New: To request a new license. This purpose should only be used for initial applications.

MD - Modification: To request a change in the conditions of any data (administrative or technical) for a license during the term for that license. Use Item 5 to provide the call sign of the affected station. All appropriate schedules must be completed and attached, and must accurately describe the data that has been modified. See applicable Commission rules. If the modification affects multiple call signs, complete and attach Schedule for Multiple Call Signs or File Numbers, FCC Form 601, Schedule A.

Note: After a license is modified, the existing license is no longer valid, regardless of the expiration date shown. License terms will not be extended.

AM - Amendment: To amend a previously-filed, currently pending application. Use Item 4 to provide the file number of the application. All appropriate schedules must be completed and attached, and must accurately reflect the amendment's data. See applicable Commission rules. If the amendment affects multiple file numbers, complete and attach Schedule for Multiple Call Signs or File Numbers, FCC Form 601, Schedule A.

RO - Renewal Only: To renew an existing authorization, Special Temporary Authorization (STA), or developmental authorization that has not expired and where no changes in the conditions are being requested at the time of renewal. (To make any modifications to the main form or technical data, use the Renewal/Modification purpose.) Use Item 5 to provide the call sign of the affected station. If the renewal affects multiple call signs, complete and attach Schedule for Multiple Call Signs or File Numbers, FCC Form 601, Schedule A.

RM - Renewal/Modification: To renew an existing authorization, Special Temporary Authorization (STA), or developmental authorization and request a change in the conditions for that authorization. Use Item 5 to provide the call sign of the affected station. All appropriate schedules must be completed and attached, and must accurately describe the data that has been modified. If the renewal/modification affects multiple call signs, complete and attach Schedule for Multiple Call Signs or File Numbers, FCC Form 601, Schedule A.

CA - Cancellation: To cancel an existing license. Use Item 5 to provide the call sign of the affected station. If the cancellation affects multiple call signs, complete and attach Schedule for Multiple Call Signs or File Numbers, FCC Form 601, Schedule A.

CO - Consolidate Call Signs: To consolidate call signs. If you are system licensing or converting to a private carrier system, list existing call signs to be combined on Schedule A, Schedule for Multiple Call Signs or File Numbers. Call signs listed on Schedule A will be deleted from the Commission's database. The call sign to be retained should be listed in Item 5 of the FCC 601 Main Form.

WD - Withdrawal: To withdraw a previously-filed, currently pending application. Use Item 4 to provide the file number of the application. If the withdrawal affects multiple file numbers, complete and attach Schedule for Multiple Call Signs or File Numbers, FCC Form 601, Schedule A.

DU - Duplicate: To request a hardcopy duplicate of an existing license. Use Item 5 to provide the call sign of the affected station. If the duplication is needed for multiple call signs, complete and attach Schedule for Multiple Call Signs or File Numbers, FCC Form 601, Schedule A.

NT - Notification: To notify the FCC that, within the required time period, (a) an assignment of authorization or transfer of control has been consummated, or (b) that coverage or construction requirements have been satisfied. This schedule can also be used to notify the FCC of a request in the Paging Radiotelephone Services for regular authorization for facilities previously operating under developmental authority. Also complete and attach Required Notifications for Wireless Services, FCC Form 601, Schedule K.

EX - Extension of Time: To request additional time to either (a) consummate an assignment of authorization or transfer of control, or (b) satisfy coverage or construction requirements. Also complete and attach Extension of Time Requests for Wireless Services, FCC Form 601, Schedule L.

Item 3 If the filing is a request for a Developmental License or a Special Temporary Authorization (STA), enter D or S, respectively. Otherwise, enter N for Not Applicable. The FCC may grant applications for developmental authority to construct and operate transmitters for the purpose of developing a new radio service or a new technology not regularly authorized under specific FCC rules, subject to the appropriate requirements governing developmental authorizations contained in the FCC rules. In circumstances requiring immediate or temporary use of facilities, request may be made for special temporary authority to install and/or operate new or modified equipment, subject to the appropriate requirements governing Special Temporary Authorizations contained in the FCC rules.

Item 4 If the filing is an amendment or withdrawal of a previously-filed application, provide the file number of the original application. This information can be obtained by contacting the FCC at 1-888-225-5322. If the amendment or withdrawal affects multiple file numbers, complete and attach Schedule for Multiple Call Signs or File Numbers, FCC Form 601, Schedule A.

Item 5 The information requested in this item identifies the existing stations to which the filing is relevant. If the filing is a request for a modification, renewal only, renewal/modification, cancellation, or duplicate of an existing license, enter the call sign of the license. If the request affects multiple call signs, complete and attach Schedule for Multiple Call Signs or File Numbers, FCC Form 601, Schedule A.

If the filing is a request to consolidate call signs, enter the call sign to be retained in this item and list the existing call signs to be combined on Schedule A, Schedule for Multiple Call Signs or File Numbers. Call signs listed on Schedule A will be deleted from the Commission's database.

Item 6 This item is optional. If the filing is a request for a New, Amendment, Renewal Only, or a Renewal Modification, enter the requested authorization expiration date. Applicants may, if desired, request the month and day of license expiration. However, in no cases will licenses be granted for terms that exceed the license term as governed by the rules for each service.

Item 7 If the filing is a request for a waiver or exception to the Commission's rules, enter Y and attach an exhibit that lists the rule section(s) of the affected rules and explains the circumstances. Otherwise, enter N.

-Applicant Information

Item 8 For individuals, enter the Social Security Number. For all other filers, enter the Employer Identification Number. This data is required to comply with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. This information will not be made available for public inspection.

Item 9 This item indicates the legal entity type of the applicant. Enter 'I' for Individual, 'U' for Unincorporated Association, 'T' for Trust, 'G' for Government Entity, 'C' for Corporation, 'L' for Limited Liability Corporation, or 'P' for Partnership.

-Legal Name of Applicant

Items 10 through 22 identify the applicant. If an authorization is granted, the information provided will become the licensee's name, address, and telephone number of record. The FCC will send the authorization and notice of all final dispositions of an application to this address.

Items 10-11 If Item 9 is I (for Individual), enter the name of the person applying in Item 10. Otherwise, enter the name of the entity in Item 11.

Item 12 Enter the name of the Real Party in Interest (*i.e.*, the party showing *de facto* and *de jure* control) of the applicant. The Real Party in Interest is the individual or entity with ultimate or overall control of the license or application. It may also be necessary to file the FCC Wireless Telecommunications Bureau Ownership Form, FCC Form 602, with required attachments, with this application. Refer to Section 1.917 of the Commission's Rules for a detailed definition of the Real Party in Interest and for detailed information concerning required ownership filings.