

specified for Hebbronville herein is subject to modification, suspension or, termination without right to hearing, if found by the Commission to be necessary in order to conform to the 1992 USA-Mexico FM Broadcast Agreement.”

The Commission, at the request of Jeraldine Anderson, allots Channel 293A at Bruni, Texas, as the community's first local aural transmission service. *See* 16 FCC Rcd 16470 (2001). Channel 293A can be allotted at Bruni in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirements with a site restriction of 6.8 kilometers (4.2 miles) north to avoid a short-spacing to the licensed site of Station KPSO-FM, Channel 292A, Falfurrias, Texas, the construction permit site of Station KTKY(FM), Channel 293C2, Taft, Texas, and the allotment site for Channel 294A at El Lobo, Mexico. The coordinates for Channel 293A at Bruni are 27–29–12 North Latitude and 98–51–00 West Longitude. Although concurrence has been requested for Channel 293A at Bruni, notification has not been received. If a construction permit is granted prior to the receipt of formal concurrence in the allotment by the Mexican government, the construction permit will include the following condition: “Operation with the facilities specified for Bruni herein is subject to modification, suspension or, termination without right to hearing, if found by the Commission to be necessary in order to conform to the 1992 USA-Mexico FM Broadcast Agreement.”

The Commission, at the request of Charles Crawford, allots Channel 255A at Rison, Arkansas, as the community's first local aural transmission service. *See* 16 FCC Rcd 16470 (2001). Channel 255A can be allotted at Rison in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirements with a site restriction of 2.2 kilometers (1.4 miles) southwest to avoid a short-spacing to the licensed site of Station KZYP(FM), Channel 257A, Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The coordinates for Channel 255A at Rison are 33–56–30 North Latitude and 92–12–14 West Longitude.

The Commission, at the request of Katherine Pyeatt, allots Channel 221C2 at Matador, Texas, as the community's first local aural transmission service. *See* 16 FCC Rcd 17210 (2001). Channel 221C2 at can be allotted at Matador in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirements with a site restriction of .3 kilometers (12.6 miles) east to avoid a short-spacing to the application site for

Channel 220C1 at Morton, Texas. The coordinates for Channel 221C2 at Matador are 34–03–56 North Latitude and 100–36–43 West Longitude.

The Commission, at the request of Katherine Pyeatt, allots Channel 244C2 at Turkey, Texas, as the community's first local aural transmission service. *See* 16 FCC Rcd 17210 (2001). Channel 244C2 can be allotted at Turkey in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirements with a site restriction of 27.1 kilometers (16.9 miles) southeast to avoid a short-spacing to the licensed site of Station KMML-FM, Channel 245C1, Amarillo, Texas. The coordinates for Channel 244C2 at Turkey are 34–10–06 North Latitude and 100–46–46 West Longitude.

The Commission, at the request of Linda Crawford, allots Channel 252A at Richland Springs, Texas, as the community's second local FM transmission service. *See* 16 FCC Rcd 17210 (2001). Channel 252A can be allotted at Richland Springs in compliance with the Commission's minimum distance separation requirements at city reference coordinates. The coordinates for Channel 252A at Richland Springs are 31–16–10 North Latitude and 98–56–41 West Longitude. Although concurrence has been requested for Channel 252A at Richland Springs, notification has not been received. If a construction permit is granted prior to the receipt of formal concurrence in the allotment by the Mexican government, the construction permit will include the following condition: “Operation with the facilities specified for Richland Springs herein is subject to modification, suspension or, termination without right to hearing, if found by the Commission to be necessary in order to conform to the 1992 USA-Mexico FM Broadcast Agreement.”

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio, Radio broadcasting.

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

1. The authority citation for Part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 334 and 336.

§ 73.202 [Amended]

2. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Arkansas, is amended by adding Rison, Channel 255A.

3. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Oklahoma, is amended by adding Arnett, Channel 285C2; and by adding Sayre, Channel 269C2.

4. Section 73.202(b), the Table of FM Allotments under Texas, is amended by adding Bruni, Channel 293A; by adding Channel 264A at Dilley; by adding Goree, Channel 275A; by adding Channel 254A at Hebbronville; by adding Channel 277C3 at Junction; by adding Channel 299A at Leakey; by adding Matador, Channel 221C2; by adding Richland Springs, Channel 252A; by adding Channel 221C3 at Sweetwater; and by adding Turkey, Channel 244C2.

Federal Communications Commission.

John A. Karousos,

Assistant Chief, Audio Division, Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 02–20924 Filed 8–16–02; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 74 and 78

[ET Docket No. 95–18; FCC 02–221]

2 GHz Suspension

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; suspension order.

SUMMARY: This document suspends for one year until September 6, 2003, the expiration date for the initial two-year mandatory negotiation period for Phase I of the 2 GHz band relocation plan between Mobile-Satellite Service and Broadcast Auxiliary Service. The provisions of this initial Phase 1 mandatory negotiation period will remain in effect for the duration of this suspension. The suspension period may be subsequently lengthened or shortened by the Commission as circumstances warrant.

DATES: Effective August 2, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Thayer, Office of Engineering and Technology, (202) 418–2290.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's *Order*, ET Docket No. 95–18, FCC 02–221, adopted July 31, 2002, and released August 2, 2002. The full text of this document is 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 complete text of this document also may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, Qualex International, 445 12th Street, SW., Room, CY–B402, Washington, DC 20554. The full text may also be downloaded at: www.fcc.gov. Alternative formats are available to

persons with disabilities by contacting Brian Millin at (202) 418-7426 or TTY (202) 418-7365.

Summary of the Order

1. This Order immediately suspends for one year, until September 6, 2003, the expiration date for the initial two-year mandatory negotiation period for Phase 1 of the 2 GHz band relocation plan between Mobile-Satellite Service (MSS) and Broadcast Auxiliary Service (BAS), adopted in the *Second Report and Order* and *Second Memorandum Opinion and Order* (*Second Report and Order*), 65 FR 48174, August 7, 2000. The provisions of the initial Phase 1 mandatory negotiation period will remain in effect for the duration of this suspension. We retain the option to shorten or lengthen this suspension as circumstances warrant.

2. In the *Memorandum Opinion and Order* and *Third Notice of Proposed Rule Making and Order*, 63 FR 69606, December 17, 1998, we allocated 70 megahertz of spectrum for MSS in the 2 GHz band. In the *Second Report and Order*, we adopted relocation procedures for incumbent BAS facilities at 1990-2025 MHz and incumbent Fixed Service (FS) facilities at 2165-2200 MHz. This relocation plan was modeled after the Commission's earlier *Emerging Technologies* policies in ET Docket No. 92-9, and requires MSS entrants to provide comparable facilities to BAS and FS incumbents that are relocated prior to the sunset dates specified in the *Second Report and Order*. The BAS relocation plan calls for a two-phase relocation, each phase beginning with a two-year mandatory negotiation period that will clear the lowest BAS channel then in use in the top 30 Nielsen Designated Market Areas. In the event that an agreement for relocation is not reached by the end of a particular negotiation period, the MSS licensee(s) have the option of relocating BAS incumbents involuntarily. The initial, two-year mandatory negotiation period for Phase 1 commenced upon **Federal Register** publication of the *Second Report and Order* on September 6, 2000, and is due to expire on September 6, 2002. As stated in the *Second Report and Order*, it remains a primary goal to ensure that the transition causes the minimum possible disruption to BAS operations.

3. Subsequent to adoption of the *Second Report and Order*, we initiated several major rule makings that propose, or seek comment on, alternative uses and new allocations in portions of the 2 GHz band now allocated for MSS. For example, in IB Docket No. 01-185, 66 FR 47621, September 13, 2001, we are

seeking comment on proposals that would allow MSS licensees to provide ancillary terrestrial component ("ATC") operations in the 2 GHz MSS band. In ET Docket No. 00-258, 66 FR 47618, September 13, 2001, we are seeking comment on proposals to support the introduction of new advanced wireless services, including Third Generation ("3-G") wireless systems in spectrum below 3 GHz, including some of the MSS spectrum in the 2 GHz band. In WT Docket No. 02-55, 67 FR 16351, April 5, 2002, we are exploring various options to improve public safety communications in the 800 MHz band that could include relocating incumbent 800 MHz services to the current MSS allocation in the 2 GHz band. In each of these dockets, we have sought comment on what changes might be needed to the BAS relocation procedures adopted in the *Second Report and Order* should the proposals affecting the 2 GHz MSS bands be adopted.

4. In the *Second Report and Order*, we concluded that the adopted negotiation period structure would serve our twin goals of maintaining the integrity of the BAS system operation while providing for early access to the spectrum for MSS providers. We found that the BAS and MSS industries had been aware of this proceeding and closely followed its progress since 1995. In addition, we noted that the spectrum became available for MSS on January 1, 2000, and that ICO had represented that it expected to be ready to begin providing service in 2002. Based upon these factors, among others, we decided that the initial BAS negotiation period should commence immediately upon **Federal Register** publication of the *Second Report and Order*, and that a two-year duration for the initial mandatory negotiation period was appropriate.

5. As noted above, subsequent to our establishing the 2 GHz MSS band relocation plans, we specifically sought comment in the *MSS Flexibility*, *Advanced Wireless/3-G*, and *800 MHz Public Safety* rule making notices on whether to revise the *Second Report and Order* relocation plan based on the outcome of the proposals in those rulemakings. Because it does not appear that we will be able to act on the respective issues prior to the Phase 1 BAS mandatory negotiation deadline of September 6, 2002, we find it to be in the public interest to continue the negotiating period until we are able to fully address these relocation issues based on the extensive record that these other proceedings have generated. We further find that it is prudent and in the public interest to suspend the expiration

of the initial negotiation period under the present circumstances, rather than prejudice our consideration of the relocation issues presented in the pending proceedings. Therefore, we find that the expiration date for the initial Phase 1, two-year mandatory BAS negotiation period should be suspended, effective immediately upon release of this order, for one year until September 6, 2003. We retain the option, however, to shorten or lengthen this suspension as circumstances warrant while we consider further action on this matter in pending proceedings. We also emphasize that the action taken herein is an interim measure and does not prejudice further action in other proceedings. For the duration of this suspension, all other aspects of the initial mandatory BAS negotiation period will continue in force and, as a consequence, BAS incumbents will not be subject to involuntary relocation by MSS licensees in the interim. We will require MSS and BAS licensees to comply with all negotiation requirements and procedures adopted in the *Second Report and Order* that are applicable to the initial BAS mandatory negotiation period. Because we are not suspending or modifying any other aspect of the BAS or FS relocation plan, MSS and FS licensees in the 2165-2200 MHz band remain free to enter into relocation negotiations under the provisions adopted in the *Second Report and Order*.

6. On October 22, 2001, the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) and the Association for Maximum Service Television, Inc. (MSTV) filed a pleading styled "Motion for Stay of Mandatory Negotiation Period." The Motion was supported in separate pleadings by the Society of Broadcast Engineers and by Cox Broadcasting, Inc. (jointly with Cosmos Broadcasting Corporation and Media General, Inc.), and was opposed by New ICO Global Communications Ltd., and the Boeing Company.

While NAB's pleading appears to seek a stay of the entire negotiation process delineated in the *Second Report and Order*, a subsequent *ex parte* submission by NAB appears to indicate that NAB is not opposed to the requirement for negotiation. Rather, NAB effectively requests an indefinite suspension of the timetables in the negotiation/relocation process. To the extent that NAB's motion would challenge the imposition of the negotiation/relocation process delineated in the *Second Report and Order*, it must be dismissed as a late-filed Petition for Reconsideration. To the extent that it requests a suspension of the timetables in the negotiation/relocation process, we dismiss it as

moot in light of our action. We note that opponents' substantive arguments in opposing NAB's Motion are considered and disposed of in our determination.

Ordering Clauses

7. Authority for issuance of this Order is contained in sections 4(i), 303(f), and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 303(f), and 303(r), and section 553(d) of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(d).

8. Pursuant to sections 4(i), 303(f), and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 303(f), and 303(r), and section 553(d) of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(d), the expiration date of September 6, 2002, for the initial two-year mandatory BAS negotiation period for Phase 1 set forth in the *Second Report and Order* in ET Docket No. 95–18 is hereby suspended, effective August 2, 2002, for one year until September 6, 2003.

9. Pursuant to sections 4(i), 303(f), and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 303(f), and 303(r), the Motion for Stay of Mandatory Negotiation Period filed by the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) and the Association for Maximum Service Television, Inc. (MSTV), is hereby dismissed.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,
Secretary.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Parts 74 and 78

Communications equipment, Radio.

Rule Changes

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends 47 CFR parts 74 and 78 to read as follows:

PART 74—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 74 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 307, and 554.

2. Section 74.690 is amended by adding the following note to paragraph (e):

§ 74.690 Transition of the 1990–2025 MHz band from the Broadcast Auxiliary Service to emerging technologies.

* * * * *

Note to paragraph (e): FCC suspends for one year, until September 6, 2003, the expiration date for the initial two-year mandatory negotiation period in paragraph (e)(1) and the beginning of the involuntary relocation period in paragraph (e)(4).

PART 78—[AMENDED]

3. The authority citation for part 78 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 2, 3, 4, 301, 303, 307, 308, 309, 48 Stat., as amended, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 47 U.S.C. 152, 153, 154, 301, 303, 307, 308, 309.

4. Section 78.40 is amended by adding the following note to paragraph (f):

§ 78.40 Transition of the 1990–2025 MHz band from the Cable Television Relay Service to emerging technologies.

* * * * *

Note to paragraph (f): FCC suspends for one year, until September 6, 2003, the expiration date for the initial two-year mandatory negotiation period in paragraph (e)(1) and the beginning of the involuntary relocation period in paragraph (f)(4).

[FR Doc. 02–20185 Filed 8–16–02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 541

[Docket No. NHTSA–2002–11443; Notice 02]

RIN 2127–AI73

Final Theft Data; Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Publication of final theft data.

SUMMARY: This document publishes the final data on thefts of model year (MY) 2000 passenger motor vehicles that occurred in calendar year (CY) 2000. The final 2000 theft data indicate that the vehicle theft rate for CY/MY 2000 vehicles (2.89 thefts per thousand vehicles) did not change from the theft rate for CY/MY 1999 (2.89 thefts per thousand vehicles) when compared to the theft rate experienced in CY/MY 1999. Publication of these data fulfills NHTSA's statutory obligation to periodically obtain accurate and timely theft data and publish the information for review and comment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Deborah Mazyck, Office of Planning and Consumer Programs, NHTSA, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590. Ms. Mazyck's telephone number is (202) 366–0846. Her fax number is (202) 493–2290.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NHTSA administers a program for reducing motor vehicle theft. The central feature of this program is the Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard, 49 CFR part 541. The standard specifies performance requirements for inscribing and affixing vehicle identification numbers (VINs) onto certain major original equipment and replacement parts of high-theft lines of passenger motor vehicles.

The agency is required by 49 U.S.C. 33104(b)(4) to periodically obtain, from the most reliable source, accurate and timely theft data and publish the data for review and comment. To fulfill this statutory mandate, NHTSA has published theft data annually beginning with MYs 1983/84. Continuing to fulfill the “33104(b)(4) mandate, this document reports the final theft data for CY 2000, the most recent calendar year for which data are available.

In calculating the 2000 theft rates, NHTSA followed the same procedures it used in calculating the MY 1999 theft rates. (For 1999 theft data calculations, see 66 FR 39554, July 31, 2001.) As in all previous reports, NHTSA's data were based on information provided to NHTSA by the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The NCIC is a government system that receives vehicle theft information from nearly 23,000 criminal justice agencies and other law enforcement authorities throughout the United States. The NCIC data also include reported thefts of self-insured and uninsured vehicles, not all of which are reported to other data sources.

The 2000 theft rate for each vehicle line was calculated by dividing the number of reported thefts of MY 2000 vehicles of that line stolen during calendar year 2000 by the total number of vehicles in that line manufactured for MY 2000, as reported to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The final 2000 theft data show no change in the vehicle theft rate when compared to the theft rate experienced in CY/MY 1999. The final theft rate for MY 2000 passenger vehicles stolen in calendar year 2000 of 2.89 thefts per thousand vehicles produced, did not change from the rate of 2.89 thefts per thousand vehicles experienced by MY 1999 vehicles in CY 1999. For MY 2000 vehicles, out of a total of 206 vehicle lines, 51 lines had a theft rate higher than 3.5826 per thousand vehicles, the established median theft rate for MYs 1990/1991. (See 59 FR 12400, March 16, 1994.) Of the 51 vehicle lines with a theft rate higher than 3.5826, 43 are