

the United States insular areas in the Pacific; and

(iv) Provide communication circuits to support operations which are highly important to the national interest and where other means of telecommunication are unavailable.

(3) Except in the State of Alaska and the United States Pacific insular areas, the Commission does not intend to seek international protection for assignments made pursuant to paragraphs (h) (1)(ii) and (2) of this section; this results in the following constraints upon the circuits/assignments.

(i) The Commission will not accept responsibility for protection of the circuits from harmful interference caused by foreign operations.

(ii) In the event that a complaint of harmful interference resulting from operation of these circuits is received from a foreign source, the offending circuit(s) must cease operation on the particular frequency concerned.

(iii) In order to accommodate the situations described in paragraphs (h)(3) (i) and (ii) of this section, equipments shall be capable of transmitting and receiving on any frequency in the bands assigned to the particular operation and capable of immediate change among the frequencies.

§ 2.103 Government use of non-Government frequencies.

Government stations may be authorized to use non-Government frequencies in the bands above 25 MHz if the Commission finds that such use is necessary for coordination of Government and non-Government activities: Provided, however, That:

(a) Government operation on non-Government frequencies shall conform with the conditions agreed upon by the Commission and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (the more important of which are contained in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section);

(b) Such operations shall be in accordance with Commission rules governing the service to which the frequencies involved are allocated;

(c) Such operations shall not cause harmful interference to non-Government stations and, should harmful interference result, that the interfering

Government operation shall immediately terminate; and

(d) Government operation has been certified as necessary by the non-Government licensees involved and this certification has been furnished, in writing, to the Government agency with which communication is required.

§ 2.104 International Table of Frequency Allocations.

(a) The International Table of Frequency Allocations (columns 1, 2 and 3 of § 2.106) is included for informational purposes only.

(b) *Regions.* To facilitate the international allocating of the radio spectrum, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has divided the world into three Regions¹ as shown in Figure 1 and described below:

(1) Region 1 includes the area limited on the East by line A (lines A, B and C are defined below) and on the West by line B, excluding any of the territory of Iran which lies between these limits. It also includes that part of the territory of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) lying outside of these limits, the territory of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, and the area to the North of the U.S.S.R. which lies between lines A and C.

(2) Region 2 includes the area limited on the East by line B and the West by line C.

(3) Region 3 includes the area limited on the East by line C and on the West by line A, except the territories of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, Turkey, the territory of the U.S.S.R. and the area to the North of the U.S.S.R. It also includes that part of the territory of Iran lying outside of those limits.

(4) The lines A, B and C are defined as follows:

(i) Line A extends from the North Pole along meridian 40° West of Greenwich to parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 60° East and the Tropic of Cancer; thence along the meridian 60° East to the South Pole.

¹It should be noted that where the words "region" or "regional" are without a capital "R", they do not relate to the three Regions here defined for purpose of frequency allocation.