

RADIONAVIGATION SERVICE—AERONAUTICAL

ILS-LOC, 108-112 MC/S; ILS-GP, 328.6-335.4 MC/S; VOR, 108-117.975 MC/S; DME, 960-1215 MC/S.

TECHNICAL DATA REQUIRED FOR COORDINATION

- (a) Frequency
- (b) Location name and geographical coordinates
- (c) Class of emission and necessary bandwidth
- (d) Transmitter mean power output (Peak for DME)
- (e) Antenna azimuth and gain in the event of a directional antenna array
- (f) Facility service volume in terms of altitude and radius protected

COORDINATION ZONES

The coordination zones shall be based on the geographical separation between facilities as follows:

- ILS —100 NM of U.S./Canadian Border
- VOR/DME up to 15000'—200 NM of U.S./Canadian Border
- VOR/DME up to 30000'—300 NM of U.S./Canadian Border
- VOR/DME up to 75000'—450 NM of U.S./Canadian Border

Note 1: DOT/FAA agree to exchange recapitulation records of assignments at intervals of 3 months beginning June 1, 1962.

Note 2: DME channels 1 through 16 and 60 through 69 are excluded from coordination between the DOT and FAA.

Note 3: The SSR frequencies 1030 and 1090 Mc/s are excluded from coordination between the DOT and FAA.

Note 4: When the possibility exists that assignments outside of the normal coordination zones might result in harmful interference to the radio services of the other country due to their peculiar circumstances i.e., antenna height, power, directive arrays, abnormal service volumes, etc., the assignment of the frequencies involved may, to the extent practicable, be the subject of special coordination by the DOT and FAA.

Note 5: Coordination of airborne assignments is not required when use is an integral part of the Common Navigation System.