blank being filled in with the words "calcium disodium EDTA" or "disodium EDTA" or both, as appropriate.

(3) Wherever the name "salad dressing" appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the statements specified in this paragraph showing the optional ingredients present, shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name, without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter.

B. The amendments to Part 121 are adopted as proposed.

1. Section 121.1017 is amended by changing the section heading, the introduction to the section, the table in paragraph (b)(2), and paragraph (d) to read as set forth below:

§ 121.1017 Calcium disodium EDTA.

The food additive calcium disodium EDTA (calcium disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate) may be safely used in designated foods for the purposes and in accordance with the conditions prescribed, as follows:

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) * * *

Food	Limitation (parts per million)	Use
Dressings, nonstandardized	75	Preservative.
French dressing	75	Do.
Mayonnaise	75	Do.
Salad dressing	75	Do.
Sandwich spread	100	Do.
Sauces	75	Do.

(d) In the standardized foods listed in paragraph (b) of this section, the additives are used only in compliance with the applicable standards of identity for such foods.

2. Section 121.1056 is amended by changing the section heading, and the tabulations in paragraph (b) (1) and (2) to read as set forth below, and by adding thereto a new paragraph (d), as follows:

§ 121.1056 Disodium EDTA.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

Food	Limitation (parts per million)	Use
Aqueous multivitamin preparations	150	With iron salts as a stabilizer for vitamin B_{12} in liquid multivitamin preparations.
Canned kidney beans	165	Preservative.
Dressings, nonstandardized	75	Do.
French dressing	75	Do.
Frozen white potatoes including cut potatoes	100	Promote color retention.
Mayonnaise	75	Preservative.
Salad dressing	75	Do.
Sandwich spread	100	Do.
Sauces	75	Do.

(2) * * *

Food	Limitation (parts per million)	Use
Dressings, nonstandardized	75	Preservative.
French dressing	75	Do.
Mayonnaise	75	Do.
Salad dressing	75	Do.
Sandwich spread	100	Do.
Sauces	75	Do.

* * * * *

(d) In the standardized foods listed in paragraph (b) (1) and (2) of this section the additives are used only in compliance with the applicable standards of identity for such foods.

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may within 30 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D.C., written objections thereto, preferably in quintuplicate. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing, and such objections must be supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof.

Effective date. This order shall become effective 60 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, except as to any provisions that may be stayed by the filing of proper objections. Notice of the filing of objections or lack thereof will be announced by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Secs. 401, 409(d), 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended 70 Stat. 919; 72 Stat. 948, 1787; 21 U.S.C. 341, 348(d), 371)

Dated: February 6, 1964.

GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 64-1386; Filed, Feb. 11, 1964; 8:48 a.m.]

PART 45—OLEOMARGARINE, MARGARINE; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY

Oleomargarine; Order Amending Identity Standard To Permit Calcium Disodium Ethylenediaminetetraacetate as Optional Preservative Ingredient

In the matter of amending the standard of identity for oleomargarine by listing calcium disodium EDTA (calcium disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate) in an amount not exceeding 75 parts per million by weight as an optional flavor-preserving ingredient:

No comments were received in response to the notice of proposed rule making in the above-identified matter published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of October 12, 1963 (28 F.R. 10977). In consideration of the information furnished in the petition and other relevant information available, it is concluded that the standard of identity for oleomargarine should be amended to list calcium disodium EDTA as a permitted optional ingredient.

The proposal provided that the calcium disodium EDTA would be added by incorporating it in the milk ingredient used. The identity standard includes a provision for making oleomargarine without a milk ingredient. It is concluded that the amendment should be worded so as not to limit the use of calcium disodium EDTA to the oleomargarine made with a milk ingredient. This purpose can be achieved by omitting the phrase "incorporated in the milk ingredient used."

It is concluded that it will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to amend the definition and standard of identity for oleomargarine as hereinafter set forth. Therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended, 70 Stat. 919, 72 Stat. 948; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371) and delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 U.S.C. 90; 29 F.R. 471), *It is ordered,* That § 45.1 *Oleomargarine, margarine* * * * (21 CFR 45.1; 28 F.R. 7473) be amended by adding to paragraph (a)(3) a new subdivision (xii), and by adding to paragraph (b)(1), at the end of the list of labeling requirements a new item, as set forth below:

§ 45.1 Oleomargarine, margarine; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.

(a) * * *

(3) * * *

(xii) Calcium disodium EDTA (calcium disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate), in an amount not to exceed 75 parts per million by weight of the finished oleomargarine.

(b)(1) * * *

Subparagraph (3)(xii)—"Calcium disodium EDTA added to protect flavor" or "Calcium disodium EDTA added as a preservative."

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may within 30 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D.C., written objections thereto, preferably in quintuplicate. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing, and such objections must be supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied

by a memorandum or brief in support thereof.

Effective date. This order shall become effective 60 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, except as to any provisions that may be stayed by the filing of proper objections. Notice of the filing of objections or lack thereof will be announced by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended, 70 Stat. 919, 72 Stat. 948; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371)

Dated: February 6, 1964.

GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 64-1387; Filed, Feb. 11, 1964; 8:48 a.m.]

PART 121—FOOD ADDITIVES

Subpart F—Food Additives Resulting From Contact With Containers or Equipment and Food Additives Otherwise Affecting Food

COMPONENTS OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD IN CONTACT WITH DRY FOOD

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, having evaluated the data submitted in a petition (FAP 1245) filed by Nopco Chemical Company, 60 Park Place, Newark 1, New Jersey, and other relevant material, has concluded that the food additive regulations should be amended to provide for the safe use of polyethylene glycol 200 as a component of paper and paperboard intended for use in contact with dry food. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409(c)(1), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(c)(1)), and under the authority delegated to the Commissioner by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (21 CFR 2.90; 29 F.R. 471), § 121.2571 *Components of paper and paperboard in contact with dry food* is amended by inserting alphabetically in the "List of substances" in paragraph (b) the following new item:

§ 121.2571 Components of paper and paperboard in contact with dry food.

(b) * * *.

List of substances:	*Limitations*
Polyethylene glycol 200	

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time within 30 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D.C., written objections thereto. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof. All documents shall be filed in quintuplicate.

Effective date. This order shall be effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 409(c)(1), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(c)(1))

Dated: February 6, 1964.

GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 64-1388; Filed, Feb. 11, 1964; 8:49 a.m.]

Title 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter II—Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

PART 202—ANCHORAGE REGULATIONS

PART 203—BRIDGE REGULATIONS

PART 207—NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

Hudson River, N.Y.; Raccoon Creek, N.J.; Kissimmee River, Fla.

1. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of an Act of Congress approved April 22, 1940 (54 Stat. 150; 33 U.S.C. 180), § 202.60 is hereby amended prescribing a new paragraph (p-1) designating a special anchorage area on the west side of the Hudson River, at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, wherein vessels not more than 65 feet in length when at anchor shall not be required to carry or exhibit anchor lights, effective 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, as folows:

§ 202.60 Port of New York and Vicinity.

* * * * *

(p-1) *Hudson River, at West Point.* That portion of the waters of the westerly side of the Hudson River, adjacent to the United States Military Academy, shoreward of a line connecting the extreme northwest corner of the south dock with a projection of land located approximately 1,575 feet north thereof.

* * * * *

[Regs., Jan. 29, 1964, 1507-32 (Hudson River, N.Y.)—ENG CW-ON] (Sec. 1, 54 Stat. 150; 33 U.S.C. 180)

2. Pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the River and Harbor Act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 362; 33 U.S.C. 499), § 203.225 governing the operation of bridges across navigable waters in the State of New Jersey where constant attendance of draw tenders is not required is hereby amended to include a new paragraph (f) (16-a), the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines railroad drawbridge across Raccoon Creek, effective 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, as follows:

§ 203.225 Navigable waters in the State of New Jersey; bridges where constant attendance of draw tenders is not required.

* * * * *

(f) *The bridges to which this section applies, and the regulations applicable in each case, are as follows:*

* * * * *

(16-a) Raccoon Creek; Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines railroad bridge at Bridgeport. At least four hours' advance notice required for opening this bridge during January, February and December between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. on regular weekdays and at all times on Saturdays, Sundays and national holidays during these months.

[Regs., Jan. 29, 1964, 1507-32 (Raccoon Creek, N.J.)—ENGCW-ON] (Sec. 5, 28 Stat. 362; 33 U.S.C. 499)

3. Pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the River and Harbor Act of August 8, 1917 (40 Stat. 266; 33 U.S.C. 1), § 207.170c is hereby prescribed to govern the operation of locks on Kissimmee River, between Lake Tohopekaliga and Lake Okeechobee, Fla., effective for structure S-61, 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and for structures S-65, S-65D and S-65E upon completion of construction, as follows:

§ 207.170c Kissimmee River, Navigation locks between Lake Tohopekaliga and Lake Okeechobee, Fla.; use, administration and navigation.

(a) The owner of or agency controlling the locks shall be required to open the navigation locks upon demand for passage of vessels during the following hours and periods:

LOCKS S-61, S-65, AND S-65E

Mon. through Fri.	All year	7:00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Sat. and Sun.	1 Mar. through 31 Oct.	5:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Sat. and Sun.	1 Nov. through 28 Feb.	5:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

LOCK S-65D

Mon. through Fri.	All year	8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Sat. and Sun.	1 Mar. through 31 Oct.	5:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Sat. and Sun.	1 Nov. through 28 Feb.	5:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

(b) The owner of or agency controlling the locks shall place signs, of such size and description as may be designated by the District Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer District, Jacksonville, Florida, at each side of the locks indicating the nature of the regulations of this section.

[Regs., Jan. 29, 1964, 1507-32 (Kissimmee River, Fla.)—ENGCW-ON] (Sec. 7, 40 Stat. 266; 33 U.S.C. 1)

J. C. LAMBERT,
Major General, U.S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F.R. Doc. 64-1355; Filed, Feb. 11, 1964; 8:45 a.m.]

Proposed Rule Making

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[47 CFR Part 3]

[Docket No. 14185; FCC 64–70]

FM BROADCAST RULES; ALLOCATION AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS

Third Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making

1. On August 1, 1963, the Commission released its "Third Report, Memorandum Opinion and Order" in this proceeding (FCC 63–735), 23 Pike and Fischer, R.R. 1859. In the "Third Report", we adopted a table of assignments for future FM stations and we lifted the partial "freeze" which had been imposed during prior phases of the rule making. We also stated that further notices of rule making would be issued to deal with the problem of power increases for existing "short-spaced" FM stations, the question of assignments in Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Alaska, and certain other matters pertaining to the educational channels. The purpose of the present notice is to set forth proposed rules concerning power increases for existing stations and to propose specific tables of assignments for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the territories. A final notice of rule making, to be issued in the near future, will contain proposed new rules concerning the educational channels.

Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Territories

2. Appendix A set forth below contains proposed assignment tables for Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Territories. In constructing these tables, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam have been considered as located in Zone II.[1] The tentative tables for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, however, have been developed on the basis of Zone I spacings—in view of the existing concentration of assignments in the area—and § 3.205 of the rules would be amended to reflect this fact. It should be noted that only 30 channels were available for assignments in Hawaii and only 40 channels in Alaska, the rest having been preempted for government and other uses. Nevertheless, the proposed tables for Alaska and Hawaii are not entirely "saturated" (except for the Honolulu area), and possibilities for additional assignments exist if they should be needed in the future. The proposed assignments for Alaska are, of course, subject to coordination with Canadian authorities.

3. As in our table of assignments for the conterminous States, all existing stations have been included on their present channels. We do not intend to bring about any wholesale modification of existing facilities, although this does not preclude the possibility of limited channel shifts if the comments filed should indicate this to be in the public interest.[2] Since the proposed tables are tentative and subject to continuing study by the Commission's staff, parties supporting specific new proposed assignments should present their views as well as parties opposing assignments or seeking additional or changed assignments. Parties seeking additional assignments at any particular location should propose specific channels in their comments and should include an engineering showing indicating that the proposed channel or channels would comply with mileage separation requirements for the Zone involved.

Existing Short-Spaced Stations

4. In adopting and reaffirming the mileage separation requirements now contained in § 3.207 of the Commission's rules, we recognized that a majority of the FM stations existing prior to our rule making would be "short-spaced" with respect to at least one other existing station.[3] We noted that many of these existing stations had been "squeezed in" at such short spacings that they barely protected the 1 mv/m contour of some other station and that, in these cases, further improvement of facilities would have been impossible even under the old FM rules. We also noted, however, that many other existing stations were only moderately short-spaced under the new rules and that a substantial proportion of these stations could have increased facilities to at least some degree under the old rules. In the "Third Report", we announced that we intended to work out additional rules which would allow as many stations in the latter category as possible to increase facilities to some degree. Such increases are necessary, we believe, to improve FM service available to the public—particularly in the more congested areas of Zone I—and to obtain a greater degree of competitive equality between existing stations.[4]

5. We present, in the paragraphs to follow, two alternative plans which would allow short-spaced stations to improve their facilities. Before setting forth the two major alternatives, however, we wish to point out again, as we did in the "Third Report", that a limited number of existing stations may be able to resolve short-spacing problems by requesting individual frequency changes or interrelated frequency changes. In the "Third Report" and in several subsequent orders in this proceeding, we have already modified the licenses of a number of existing stations so as to eliminate short-spacing problems. We will continue to give further consideration to requests of this nature. Where a proposed change or series of changes would eliminate all short-spacing problems, would create no new problems, and would not require the deletion of any existing or proposed assignment, the requested change or changes will, in all uncontested cases, be granted. Similarly, where a proposed change or series of changes would substantially improve one or more short spacings—even if the shortages were not entirely eliminated—and no new problems would be created, it is most probable that we would be prepared to modify the table of assignments and the licenses involved. Finally, we do not preclude the posssibility that a series of channel changes might be approved even if a slight worsening of the position of one or more stations would be involved. In such a case, however, it would be necessary for the parties requesting the changes to show that there would be a marked net improvement in the overall assignment picture. We will treat requests for site changes for existing short-spaced stations in a similar manner. We do not propose to modify existing or proposed assignments so as to create a short-spaced station or assignment where none existed before.

Alternative One: General Horizontal Increase

6. As a first alternative, we request comments as to the merits, demerits, and net worth of a plan by which all short-spaced stations would be given authority to increase facilities to the maximum for their class. Were such a rule to be adopted, any station could increase to the maximum upon demonstration of its legal, financial, and technical qualifications. No showings as to interference caused or received would be required, nor would a claim of interference by any existing station be recognized as grounds for denial of an application seeking an increase in facilities.[5] Therefore, any ex-

[1] Consistent with present § 3.205(b) of the Commission's rules.

[2] We effected a limited number of channel shifts and license modifications in the "Third Report" and subsequent documents. Usually these shifts were made at the request of the licensees involved, or with the consent of the licensees, although "show cause" proceedings were necessary in a few cases.

[3] Since no new short-spaced assignments were made in the FM table adopted by the "Third Report", the short-spacing problem is one confined exclusively to stations authorized prior to August 1, 1962. After that date, no applications were granted which did not conform to the mileage separations adopted by the Commission in its "First Report and Order", in this Docket (FCC 62–866), 23 Pike and Fischer RR. 1801.

[4] In the more congested areas of Zone I, where the greatest number of short-spaced assignments exist, it was not possible to make a substantial number of new Class B assignments. Therefore, the majority of problems involving competitive inequality already existed prior to the adoption of the new FM rules and were in no way created by the new rules.

[5] The question of power increases for existing short-spaced stations was raised in several petitions for reconsideration of the "First Report and Order" in this Docket. In the "Third Report, Memorandum Opinion

isting FM licensee believing that its operation might be adversely affected by grant of a power increase to another FM station should submit comments in this proceeding discussing both the general merits of the proposed rules and the potential effect on the respondent's station of applications filed pursuant to the proposed rules.

7. The major benefits and drawbacks of a rule authorizing all stations to increase power to the maximum for their class are readily apparent, although the proportionate weight that each should be assigned is not. The chief advantages of a horizontal increase are three. First, since no station would be prevented by rule from increasing to maximum facilities for its class, there would ultimately be a high degree of competitive equality among stations of the same class in the same Zone.[6] Second, it appears likely that, on an overall basis, more people would gain new service or improved service and fewer people would lose service than under any other plan for improving the facilities of existing stations.[7] Finally, a horizontal increase plan would be far less burdensome to effectuate for both the Commission and applicants seeking power increases than any other system.

8. On the other hand, a rule authorizing all stations to increase power to the maximum may work a serious hardship on a licensee who cannot afford to increase facilities at the same time as one or more other stations toward whom the licensee's station is badly short-spaced. (See footnote 7.) Moreover, even when all stations in a chain linked together by short-spacing problems increase simultaneously to maximum facilities, stations having the largest existing facilities prior to the increase may well lose interference-free service area in the direction of other short-spaced stations having very limited facilities prior to the increase.[8] Finally, Class A stations seriously short-spaced to first adjacent channel Class B or C stations may lose substantial "interference-free" service area even when there is a simultaneous increase to maximum facilities, particularly if the Class B or C station operated with extremely limited facilities prior to the increase.[9]

9. In filing comments regarding this first alternative proposal, parties should supply as much specific data as possible, indicating the effects that this plan would have in general, and in specific cases. Any showing which sets forth the potential effect of the proposed rule on a particular station should also indicate the effect upon any other facilities toward whom short-spacings exist. Parties commenting should also feel free to suggest modifications of this plan—e.g., required directionalization toward short-spaced Class A stations by stations of a higher class, or, required proportional power increases by extremely short-spaced stations of presently disproportionate facilities. If appropriate, the Commission will adopt some variation of the plan here presented without further notice of rule making.[10] This could include spacings below which no increases would be permitted or horizontal increases to values below the present maximums.

ALTERNATIVE TWO: PROTECTION OF A SPECIFIED CONTOUR PLUS SIMULTANEOUS INCREASES BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT

10. As an alternative to the horizontal increase plan, we invite comments on two other concurrent methods by which short-spaced stations would be authorized to increase power to some degree. The first of these methods, which could be of only limited applicability, would be the authorization of simultaneous power increases by linked groups of short-spaced stations by mutual agreement. Under this method, stations linked together in a relatively small "chain" by short-spacing problems could work out their own mutually advantageous plan for increasing facilities and then submit appropriate applications to the Commission. If all stations in the chain were of the same class and of relatively equal facilities, it would usually be in the interests of all the stations to increase power to the maximum for their class. Where the stations are of different classes or extremely disproportionate in existing facilities, proportional power increases or the use of directional antennas (see paragraph 13, infra), may be in order. In any event, it should be recognized that the potential benefits of this plan are severely limited by the necessity of reaching some agreement among the licensees involved. Where only two or three stations are involved in the short-spacing chain, this may not be too difficult. Unfortunately, however, a majority of short-spaced stations in Zone I are linked together in chains of considerably greater length.

11. As a second method, which would not require agreement among the licensees involved, we propose a modified version of the protected contour system in use prior to adoption of the new FM rules. Under this plan, most existing stations would be permitted to increase facilities to about the same degree as would have been possible under the old rules. The plan would be applied as a "go-no go" system and would work, in general as set forth in the following paragraph.

12. Table I in Appendix B shows the distance to the 1 mv/m contour for various antenna heights above average terrain and for various powers. The remaining tables in Appendix B show the distances to the various interfering contours (co-channel, adjacent channel, and second and third adjacent channels) also for various antenna heights and powers. Antenna heights are read to the nearest 100 feet[11] and the powers are interpolated to the tenth of a db. These tables would be used in the following manner. The station seeking an increase would first find the distance from the transmitter site of the station to which it is short and the 1 mv/m contour of that station. It would then subtract this distance from the separation between the two stations. Next, it would proceed to the appropriate table showing interfering contours for the channel separation involved. Then, entering this table at the antenna height proposed and moving across to the distance to its interfering contour the permitted power would be read from the top of the table.

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and Order", we noted specifically that this question was being left open. Therefore, the only rights that short-spaced existing stations may claim under Section 316 of the Communications Act (with respect to each other), are to protection of the 1 mv/m contour—the generally recognized standard prior to institution of proceedings in this Docket. In the event that an existing station would suffer interference within its 1 mv/m contour from a power increase of another existing station (see paragraph 12, infra, and Appendix "B" for methods of prediction), the power increase would be made effective immediately only if (a) the consent of the existing station receiving interference were obtained, or (b) the license of the interfered-with station had been renewed since the adoption of these proposed rules. In all other cases where interference would be caused within the 1 mv/m contour of an existing station by an increase in the facilities of another existing station, the effective date of the authorization for increased facilities will be postponed until termination of the current license period for the interfered-with station. At that point, no rights to an adjudicatory hearing under Section 316 of the Communications Act would accrue. Transcontinent Television Corp. v. F.C.C., 113 U.S. App. D.C. 384, 308 F. 2d 339 (1962), The Goodwill Stations, Inc. v. F.C.C., —— U.S. App. D.C. ——, —— F. 2d —— (Case No. 17498, decided October 31, 1963).

[6] Of course, all stations of the same class would not have precisely equal service areas since the limit of interference-free service toward another short-spaced station would be determined by the extent of the short-spacing.

[7] When two short-spaced stations operating with relatively equal submaximum facilities increase power to the maximum, each station keeps the same "interference-free" service contour in the direction of the other station, the area within which the stations render acceptable service extends further in other directions, and signal intensity within the old service contour increases. When two short-spaced stations increase facilities disproportionately, or one station does not increase at all, one station will lose some of its present service area and the other will gain. Total gains should, however, exceed total losses in most instances.

[8] As an example, assume that two co-channel Class B stations are only 100 miles apart. Station A now operates with a power of 20 kilowatts and an antenna height of 250 feet and Station B now operates with one kilowatt and 250 feet. Station A now has an "interference-free" service radius of 34 miles toward B and Station B now has an "interference-free" service radius of 12 miles toward A. If both stations increase power to 50 kilowatts, each will have an "interference-free" service radius of 22 miles toward the other—a loss of 12 miles for A. Of course Station A will increase its effective service radius in other directions where no short-spacings exist.

[9] The extent of this problem is not so great as might be expected since the number of existing Class A stations short-spaced to Class B or C stations is relatively low and the short-spacings are not, in most of these cases, extreme.

[10] Section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 1003, requires that notice of rule making include only "the terms or substance of the proposed rule or a description of the subjects and issues involved".

[11] For heights below 500 feet they will be read to the nearest 50 feet. The final table will have entries for every 50 feet up to 500, 100 feet up to 2,000 and 200 feet above 2,000.

For example, assume two co-channel stations, both in Zone I and both Class B, are located 85 miles apart and one seeks a power increase. Let us assume that one station operates with 5 kw and antenna height of 200 feet. The other station seeking the increase operates with 1 kw and 200 feet antenna height. In order to find out what power would be permitted the latter station, the distance to the protected contour of the former is determined from Table I. For a power of 5 kw (7 dbk) and 200 feet we see that the distance is 13.3 miles. Since the stations are co-channel, use is made of Table II for determining the authorized power for the second station. Entering the table at 200 feet and moving over to a distance of 71.7 miles (85 minus 13.3) and interpolating we get an authorized power of 12.4 dbk or 17 kw. In no case, of course, would facilities in excess of those authorized for the class of station be permitted. The same procedure would be used for stations on adjacent channels.

13. Use of the tables described above would be combined with the permissive use of directional antennas to reduce radiation in the direction of short-spaced stations. Since these directional antennas would be used for protection purposes for stations spaced below the new minimums, there may be need for suitable reference antennas in order to demonstrate that the antenna is functioning as proposed and offering the needed protection to the pertinent stations. We propose the use of such a reference antenna only where the ratio of the maximum to minimum radiation exceeds 10 db. The maximum ratio authorized remains 15 db, the same as for directional antennas used by stations meeting the separation requirements. The powers permitted for short-spaced stations as obtained from the tables are for radiation on a direct line between the stations. These may be increased on either side, but in no event is the increase to be in excess of 2 db for any 10 degrees azimuth.[12]

14. The tables would be utilized with two additional provisos. When a submaximum station desires to increase power and is short-spaced to another station of the same class which operates with even smaller facilities than the station desiring the increase, the larger station must assume that the smaller station has facilities equal to its own for the purpose of determining protection requirements. The purpose of this proviso would be to preserve an opportunity for the smaller station to obtain a more equal degree of increase, should it desire to do so in the future. Secondly, no station increasing facilities would be required to protect an existing "super-maximum" station to distances greater than 40 miles or 65 miles, for Class B and C stations, respectively.[13]

15. As applied in typical short-spacing situations, the proposed rules would produce the following results:

(a) No station would be permitted to increase facilities beyond the maximum for the class of station involved. Existing super-power facilities would be restricted to their present facilities.

(b) Where Station X just protects the 1 mv/m contour of Station Y, the former would be permitted no increase in facilities without directionalization—unless mutual agreement was reached between the two stations and all others in the particular "short-spacing" chain.

(c) If Station X has equal or smaller facilities than Station Y of the same class, X may increase its facilities until it just protects the 1 mv/m contour of Y, as shown by the tables in Appendix B.

(d) If Station X has larger facilities than Station Y of the same class, X must assume that Y has facilities equal to its own and may increase facilities until it just protects the 1 mv/m contour resulting from Y's assumed facilities, as shown by the tables in Appendix B.

(e) If Class B Station X is short-spaced to an existing super-maximum station of the same class, X must protect the super-maximum station to its actual 1 mv/m contour or 40 miles, whichever is less.

16. It is important to note that application of the system proposed will not work to the advantage of the "station applying first" to the extent that might be expected. This is best illustrated by a typical example: Assume that co-channel Class B stations X and Y are separated by only 100 miles and that both now operate with an antenna height of 250 feet and a power of 5 kw. If X applies for an increase in power now and Y does not, X may, without directionalization, increase power to 39.8 kw (16 dbk). If Y should later seek a power increase, it must protect the new 1 mv/m contour of X. Under the Tables, without directionalization, Y may increase power to 22.4 kw (13.5 dbk). The interference-free contour of X would extend 24 miles toward Y and the interference-free contour of Y would extend 20 miles toward X. Thus, X obtains a small advantage in seeking its increase in power first, but Y still retains substantial potential to increase its own facilities.

17. Our remarks in paragraph 9, supra, apply equally to comments with respect to this second alternative plan.

18. Authority for the adoption of the rules proposed above is contained in sections 4(i) and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

19. Pursuant to applicable procedures set out in § 1.415 of the Commission's rules, interested persons may file comments on or before March 27, 1964, and reply comments on or before April 10, 1964. All relevant and timely comments and reply comments will be considered by the Commission before final action is taken in this proceeding. In reaching its decision in this proceeding, the Commission may also take into account other relevant information before it, in addition to the specific comments invited by this notice.

20. In accordance with the provisions of § 1.419(b) of the rules, an original and 14 copies of all comments, replies, pleadings, briefs, and other documents shall be furnished to the Commission.

Adopted: January 29, 1964.

Released: February 3, 1964.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,[14]

[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A

Proposed Tables of Assignments for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam:

ALASKA

ZONE II

	Channel No.
Anchorage	263, 267, 271, 288A
College	285A
Cordova	265A
Fairbanks	262, 266
Juneau	282, 286
Ketchikan	290, 294
Nome	262
Seward	276A
Sitka	284

HAWAII

ZONE II

Hilo, Hawaii	246, 250
Kealakekua, Hawaii	221A
Honolulu, Oahu	226, 230, 234, 238, 248
Kailua, Oahu	242
Waipahu, Oahu	222
Lihue, Kauai	224A, 228A
Makawao, Maui	232A
Wailuka, Maui	236

GUAM

ZONE II

Agana	230, 234

PUERTO RICO

ZONE I

Adjuntas	275
Aguadilla	225, 262
Arecibo	293, 297
Bayamon	234, 264
Caguas	277
Coamo	223
Fajardo	243
Guayama	295
Humacao	299
Isabella	268
Manati	245
Mayaguez	231, 248, 256
Ponce	227, 270, 281
Rio Piedras	239
San German	236
San Juan	229, 253, 260, 273, 284, 289
Utuado	286
Yauco	241

VIRGIN ISLANDS

ZONE I

	Channel No.
Charlotte Amalie	232, 237, 250
Christiansted	258, 266, 291

[12] We wish to emphasize that this permissive use of directional antennas represents no departure from the assignment principles adopted in connection with the table of assignments. We will entertain no petitions to assign channels to communities at less than standard spacings with required use of directional antennas. Use of directional antennas under the limited circumstances described here is solely for the purpose of permitting existing stations which were licensed under previous rules to increase their facilities and improve the service they are rendering to the public. The basic principles and allocation plan adopted in the "Third Report" remain our objectives for the FM broadcasting service.

[13] Insofar as application of these proposed rules would result in interference within the 1 mv/m contour of any existing station, our comments in footnote 5, supra, would apply.

[14] Statement of Commissioner Bartley, concurring in part and dissenting in part, filed as part of original document.

APPENDIX B

TABLE I

DISTANCE IN MILES FROM AN FM TRANSMITTER TO ITS 60 DBU (1 MV/M) CONTOUR FOR VARIOUS HEIGHTS AND POWERS

AHAAT in Ft.	Power in dbk																				
	−20	−18	−16	−14	−12	−10	−8	−6	−4	−2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3,400	11	13	15	17.5	20	22.5	27	30	34	37	40.5	45	49	52	57	60	64	65	65	65	65
3,200	11	12.2	14.5	16.5	19.5	22	25	28.5	32	35	39	42.5	47	50.5	55	59	62	64	65	65	65
3,000	10.5	12	14	16	19	21.5	24.5	28	31	34	38	41	45	49.5	53	57	60	64	65	65	65
2,800	10	11.8	13.5	15.7	18	20.5	24	26.5	30	33	36	40	44	48	51	55	59	62	64	65	65
2,600	9.7	11.5	13	15	17	20	22.5	25.5	29	32	35	39	42	46	49.5	53	58	60	63	64	65
2,400	9.4	11	12.8	14	16	19	21.5	24.5	28	30.5	34	37	40	44	47.5	51	55	59	61	64	65
2,200	9.2	10.8	12	13.5	15.5	18	20.5	23.5	26	29	32	35	39	42	45.5	49	52	56.5	59.5	62	65
2,000	9	10.2	11.7	13.1	15	17	20	22	25	28	30	33.5	37	40	44	46.5	50.5	54	57.5	60.5	64
1,900	8.7	10	11.2	12.7	14.5	16.5	19	21.5	24.5	27	29.5	33	35.5	39	43.5	45.5	49.5	52.5	55.5	59.5	62
1,800	8.5	9.7	11	12.6	14	16	18	20.5	23.5	25.5	29	31.5	35	38.5	43	44.5	48.5	51.5	55	59	61.5
1,700	8.3	9.2	10.5	11.6	13.8	15.5	17.3	20	22.5	25	28	30	33	37	40	43	46.5	50	53	57.5	60
1,600	8.1	9	10.3	11.5	13.2	15	17.1	19.2	21.5	24	26.5	29.5	32.5	35.5	39	42	45	49	51.5	55	58.5
1,500	8	9	10	11.4	13	14.9	16.9	18.6	21	23	26	28.5	31.5	35	38	40.5	44	47	50.1	54	57.5
1,400	7.5	8.6	9.7	11.2	12.5	14	16.2	18	20	22	25	27.5	30	33	36	40	43	46	48.5	52	55.5
1,300	7.3	8.2	9.3	10.5	12	13.8	15.5	17.5	19	21.5	24	26.5	29	32.5	35	39	41.5	45	47.5	51	54
1,200	7	7.8	9	10	11.5	13	15	17	18	21	23	25.5	28	31	34	37.5	40	44	46	49	52
1,100	6.8	7.6	8.5	9.5	11	12.5	14.5	16	17.1	20	22	24.5	26.5	29.5	32	35	38	41	44.5	47	50
1,000	6.4	7.2	8	9	10.2	12	14	15.6	17	19	21	23	25.5	28	31	34	36.5	40	43	45.5	49
900	6.2	6.8	7.8	8.8	9.7	11.2	13	14.5	16.4	18	20	21	24.5	26	29	32	35	38	40.5	44	47
800	5.8	6.6	7.3	8.2	9.2	10.3	12	13.5	15.2	17	18.5	20.5	23	25	27.5	30	33	36	39	41.5	45
700	5.4	6.2	7	7.8	8.6	9.7	10.5	13	14	16	17	19.2	21	24	26	28.5	31	33	36	39	42.5
600	5	5.7	6.5	7.1	8	9	9.8	11.8	12.3	14.5	16	18	19.7	21.5	24	26	29	32	35	36.5	40
500	4.6	5	5.8	6.6	7.3	8.2	9	10	12	13.2	14.5	16.1	17.9	20	22	24.5	27	29.5	31.5	35	37
450	4.2	4.8	5.5	6.2	7.0	7.8	8.6	9.6	10.5	12.5	14.0	15.2	17.0	19.0	20.5	23.0	25.4	28	30	33	36
400	4	4.6	5.1	5.9	6.6	7.4	8.2	9	10	11.8	12.5	14.5	16	17.8	19.8	21.5	24.5	26.5	29	31.5	35
350	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.3	6.1	7.0	7.8	8.6	9.5	10.3	11.0	14.0	15	16.8	18.5	20.2	23	25	27.5	30	33
300	3.6	4	4.5	5	5.7	6.3	7.2	8	8.8	10	10.5	12.6	14	15.6	17	19	21	23	25.5	28	30.5
250	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.9	6.7	7.3	8.0	8.9	9.9	10.6	12.5	14.0	15.8	17.8	19	21.5	24	26	28
200	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.9	6.6	7.4	8.1	9	10	11.3	12.5	14	15.5	17.5	19.5	21.5	24	26
150	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.7	6.4	7.1	7.9	8.8	9.7	10.8	12	14.0	15.2	17.0	19	21	24
100	2	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.9	6.5	7.4	8.3	9	10	11.3	12.9	14.5	16.2	18.1	20.3

TABLE II

DISTANCE IN MILES FROM AN FM TRANSMITTER TO ITS 40 DBU (100 UV/M) CONTOUR FOR VARIOUS HEIGHTS AND POWERS

AHAAT in Ft.	Power in dbk																				
	−20	−18	−16	−14	−12	−10	−8	−6	−4	−2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3,400	47	51.5	55	60	65	69.5	75	77.5	82	87	91.5	95	100	103	107.5	110.5	114	117.5	121	126	130
3,200	45	50	54	58	63	67.5	72	75	80	85	90	93	97	100.5	105	109	112	115	119	123	128
3,000	43	48	52	56	60.5	65	70	73	77.5	82	86	91	95	98.5	103	107	110	113	116.5	120	125
2,800	42	45.5	50	54.5	59	63	67.5	71	75	80	84	88	93	96	100	105	108	111.5	115	118	123
2,600	40	45	48.5	52	56	60.5	65	69	73	77	81.5	85	90	94	98	102	106	110	113	116	120
2,400	38	42	46	50	54.5	58	63	67	70	75	79	83	88	91.5	95	98.5	103	107	111	114.5	118
2,200	36	40	44.5	48	52	55.5	60	65	68	72	76	80	85	90	93	96	100	105	109	112	116
2,000	35	38	42	46	50	53	57	61.5	65	69.5	73.5	78	81.5	86	90	94	98	102	106	110.5	114
1,900	33	37	40.5	45	48	52	55.5	60	64	68	72	76	80	84.5	89	92.5	96	100	105	110	113
1,800	32	36	40	43	47	51	55	58	63	66	70	75	78.5	82.5	87	91.5	95	98.5	103	108	112
1,700	31	35	38	42	45.5	50	53	57	61	65	69	73	77	81	85	90	93	97	102	107	111
1,600	30	33.5	37	40.5	44.5	48	52	55.5	60	63	67	71	75	80	83.5	89	92	96	101	105	110.5
1,500	28.5	32	35.5	39.5	43	46	50	54	58	61.5	65	70	73	77.5	82	86	91	95	100	104.5	110
1,400	28	31	34.5	38	41.5	45	48.5	52	56	60	63	67.5	71.5	75	80	84.5	90	93.5	98	103	109
1,300	26	30	33	36	40	43	47	50.5	55	58	62	65	70	73.5	78	83	87.5	92	97	102	108
1,200	25	28	31.5	35	38	41.5	45	49	53	56.5	60	63	67.5	71.5	75.5	80.5	85	91	95	101.5	106
1,100	24.5	27	30	32.5	36	40	43	47	51	55	58	61.5	65	69	73	79	83.5	90	93.5	100.5	105.5
1,000	23	25.5	28	31.5	34.5	38	41	45	48.5	52	55.5	59	63	67	71	76.5	82	87.5	93	100	105.5
900	21.5	24	26.5	29.5	32	35.5	38.5	42	46	50	53.5	57.5	61	65.5	70	75	80.5	86	92.5	99.5	105
800	20	22	25	28	30.5	33	36.5	40	43	48	51.5	55	58.5	63	68	74	80	85.5	92	99	105
700	18.5	21	23	26	28.5	31.5	35	38	41.5	45	49	53	57	61	65.5	72	78	85	91	98	105
600	17.5	19	21.5	24	26.5	29	32	35	38.5	42	45.5	50	55	59.5	64	70	77	84	90	97	105
500	16	17.5	19.2	21.5	24	26.5	29.5	32	35	38.5	43	47	51.5	57	63	68.5	75	82	89	96.5	105
450	15	16.5	18.5	20	23	25	28	30.5	34	37.5	41	45	50.5	56	62	68	75	81	89	96.5	104.5
400	14	16	17.5	19	21.5	24.5	27	29	32	35.5	40	44.5	49	55.5	61	67	74.5	80	88	95.5	104
350	13	15	16.5	18	20	22.5	25	28	30.5	34.5	38	42.5	48	54	60	66	73	80	87.5	95	103.5
300	12	13	15	17	18.5	21	23	26.3	28.5	32	36	40.5	45.5	52	58	65	72	79	87	95	103
250	10.5	12	14	15.5	17	19	21.5	24.5	27	30	34	39	44.5	50	57	63.5	70	78	86	94	102.5
200	9	10.5	12	14	15.5	17.5	19	22	24.5	28	31.5	35	42	48	55	62	70.5	77	85	93	102
150	7.9	9.7	9.7	12	13	15	17.5	19.5	22	25	29.5	34	40	45	53	60	67	75	84	91	101
100	6.8	7.5	8.2	9	10.5	12.5	14.4	16.2	18.5	21	25	30	35.5	43	50	57	65	73	82	90.5	100

TABLE III

DISTANCE IN MILES FROM AN FM TRANSMITTER TO ITS 54 DBU (0.5 MV/M) CONTOUR FOR VARIOUS HEIGHTS AND POWERS

AHAAT in Ft.	Power in dbk																				
	−20	−18	−16	−14	−12	−10	−8	−6	−4	−2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3,400	20	23	26.5	30	34	38	42	47.5	51.5	55	60	65	69.5	73	78	82	87	91.5	95	100	113.5
3,200	19	22	25	29	32.5	37	40.5	45	50	53.5	58.5	63	67	71	75	80	85	90	93	97	100.5
3,000	18.5	21.5	24.5	28	31.5	35	40	43	48	52	56.5	60.5	65	69.5	73	77.5	82	86.5	91.5	95	98.5
2,800	18	20.5	23	27	30	33.5	38	42	45.5	50	54.5	58.5	63	67	71	75	80	84	89	93	96
2,600	17.5	20	22	25.5	29	32	36	40	44.5	48.5	52	56	60	65	69	73	77	81.5	85.5	90	94
2,400	17	19	21.5	24.5	28	31	35	38.5	42	46	50.5	54.5	58.5	62	67	70.5	75	78.7	83	88	92
2,200	16	18.2	20	23	26.5	29	32.5	36.5	40	44.5	48	52	55.5	60	65	68	72	76.5	80	85	90
2,000	15	17.4	19	22	25	28	31	35	38	42	45.5	50	53	57	61.5	65	69.5	73.7	78	82	86
1,900	15	17	18.5	21.5	24.5	27	30	33.5	37.5	40.5	45	48.5	52	55.5	60	64	68	72	76	80	85
1,800	14	16	18	20.5	23	26.5	29	32.5	36	40	43	47.5	51	55	58.5	62.5	66	70	75	79	83
1,700	13.5	15.5	17.5	20	22.5	25	28	31.5	35	38	42	45.5	50	53	57	60.5	65	69	71.5	77	81
1,600	13	15	17	19	21.5	24.5	27	30	33	36.5	40.5	44	48	52	55.5	60	63	67	71	75	80
1,500	12.5	14.6	16.5	18.5	21	23.5	26.5	28.5	32	35.5	39.5	43	46.5	50	54.5	58	61.5	65	69.5	73	78
1,400	12	14	16	18	20	22	25	28	30.5	34.5	38	41.5	45	48.5	52.5	56	60	63	67	71.5	75
1,300	11.5	13.4	15.5	17	19	21.5	23.5	27	30	32.5	36	40	43	47	50.5	55	58	61.5	65	70	73.5
1,200	11	13	14.5	16.5	18.5	20.5	23	25.5	28	31	35	38	41.7	45	48.5	52.5	56	60	63	67	71.5
1,100	10	12	13.5	15.5	17.5	19.5	21.5	24.5	26.5	30	33	36.5	40	43	47	50.5	54.5	58	61.5	65	70
1,000	9.1	11.5	13	15	17	18.5	20.5	23	25.5	28	31.2	34.5	38	41	45	48	52	56	58.5	63	68
900	8.7	10.5	12	14	16	18	19.5	21.5	24.5	27	29.6	32.5	35.5	38.5	42.5	46	50	54	57	60.5	65
800	8.2	9.2	11.5	13	15	16.5	18	20	22	25	28	30.5	33.5	37	40	43	47.5	52	55	58.5	63.5
700	7.7	8.7	10.5	12	13.5	15.5	17	18.5	21	23	26	28.5	52	35	38	41	45	49	53	56.5	63
600	7.2	8	9	11	12	14	15.5	17.5	19	21.5	24	26.5	28.7	32	35	38	42	45.5	50	55	60
500	6.5	7.3	8.2	9	11	12.5	14	16	17.5	19	22	24	27	29	32.5	35.5	38.5	43	47	52	57
400	5.8	6.6	7.3	8.3	8.5	11	12.5	14	16	17.5	19	22	24.5	27	29.5	32	35.5	40	43.5	49.5	55
300	5	5.7	6.5	7.2	8	8.7	10.5	12	13.5	15	17	18.5	21	23.5	26.5	28.5	32	35.5	40	45.4	52
200	4	4.6	5.2	5.7	6.5	7.3	8.2	9	11	12	13.7	15.5	17.5	19	22	24.5	28	31.5	35	42	48
100	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.4	8.2	9	10.7	12.5	14	16	18.2	21.5	25	30	35.5	45

TABLE IV

DISTANCE IN MILES FROM AN FM TRANSMITTER TO ITS 80 DBU (10 MV/M) CONTOUR FOR VARIOUS HEIGHTS AND POWERS

AHAAT in Ft.	Power in dbk																				
	−20	−18	−16	−14	−12	−10	−8	−6	−4	−2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3,400	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.2	4.0	4.8	6.0	7.3	9	12.5	15	18	20	23	26.5	30	34	38	42	46.5
3,200	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.2	4.0	4.8	6.0	7.3	8.8	12	15	17	19	22	25	29	32.5	36.5	40.5	45
3,000	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.2	4.0	4.8	6.0	7.1	8.5	11.5	14.5	17	18.5	21.5	24.5	28	31.5	35	40	43
2,800	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.2	4.0	4.8	5.9	7.1	8.4	11.3	14	16	18	20	23	26.5	30	34	38	41.5
2,600	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	7.0	8.1	11	13	15.5	17.5	19.6	22	25.5	29	32	35.5	40
2,400	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.9	4.7	5.7	7.0	8.1	10.5	12.5	15	17	19	21.5	24.5	27.5	30.5	35	38.5
2,200	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.8	4.7	5.6	6.8	8	10	12	14.5	16.5	18	20	23	26.5	29.5	32.5	36.5
2,000	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.6	5.4	6.7	7.8	9	11.5	13.5	15	17.5	19.5	21.5	25	28	31	35
1,900	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.6	5.3	6.6	7.7	9	11	13	14.8	17	19	21	24.5	27	30	34
1,800	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.5	5.3	6.3	7.6	8.7	10.5	12.5	14.5	16.5	18.5	20.5	23	26	29	32.5
1,700	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.6	4.4	5.2	6.1	7.3	8.4	10	12	14	15.5	18	20	22	25	28	31
1,600	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.3	5.1	6	7.0	8.1	9.2	11.8	13.5	15	17.5	19	21.5	24.5	27	30
1,500	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.9	7.0	8.0	9.0	11	13	14.5	17	18.5	20.5	23	26	29
1,400	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.5	4.2	5.0	5.7	6.7	7.7	8.7	10.5	12	14	16	18	20	22	25	28
1,300	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.6	6.4	7.4	8.3	10	11.5	13	15	17	19	21.5	24	26.5
1,200	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.1	8	9.2	11	12.5	14.5	16.5	18	20.5	23	25.5
1,100	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.2	6	6.8	7.8	8.7	10.2	11.5	14	15.5	17.5	19.5	22	24.5
1,000	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.4	5	5.8	6.4	7.2	8.2	9.2	11	13	15	17	18.5	20.5	23
900	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.6	3	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.8	8.8	10.5	12	14	16	18	19	22
800	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.6	5.1	6.0	6.7	7.4	8.3	9.3	11.5	13	15	16.5	18	20
700	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.8	8.8	10	12	13.5	15.5	17	18.5
600	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.8	6.5	7.2	8	9.0	10.5	12.5	14	15.5	17.5
500	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.6	4	4.6	5.2	6	6.7	7.5	8.2	9.2	11	12.5	14.5	15.5
400	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.7	7.5	8.2	9.1	11	12.5	14.5
300	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.6	4	4.5	5.0	5.8	6.2	7.2	7.8	8.9	10.5	12
200	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.7	7.5	8.2	9.0
100	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.8

TABLE V

DISTANCE IN MILES FROM AN FM TRANSMITTER TO ITS 100 DBU (100 MV/M) CONTOUR FOR VARIOUS HEIGHTS AND POWERS

AHAAT in Ft.	Power in dbk																				
	−20	−18	−16	−4	−12	−10	−8	−6	−4	−2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3,400	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.2	4.1	4.8	6.0	7.3	10	12.5
3,200	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.2	4.1	4.8	6.0	7.2	9.0	12
3,000	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.2	4.1	4.8	5.9	7.2	8.5	11.5
2,800	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	7.1	8.4	11
2,600	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.7	7.0	8.3	10.5
2,400	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.6	7.0	8.2	10.2
2,200	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.6	6.9	8.0	10
2,000	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.6	5.5	6.7	7.9	9.9
1,900	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.6	5.3	6.5	7.7	8.8
1,800	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.5	5.2	6.3	7.5	8.6
1,700	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.5	5.2	6.2	7.2	8.3
1,600	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.4	5.1	6.0	7.1	8.1
1,500	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.9	7.0	8.0
1,400	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.5	4.2	4.9	5.7	6.7	7.6
1,300	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.6	6.3	7.3
1,200	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.7	5.5	6.2	7.0
1,100	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.2	6.0	6.7
1,000	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.8	6.3
900	------	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.6	6.2
800	------	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.6	5.2	5.9
700	------	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.5
600	------	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.4	5.0
500	------	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.5
400	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.0
300	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.6
200	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.0
100	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0

[F.R. Doc. 64-1284; Filed, Feb. 11, 1964; 8:45 a.m.]

Notices

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ACTIVITIES

In order to provide for the performance of certain functions relating to price support loan and purchase transactions, farm storage facility and drying equipment loans, sales of Commodity Credit Corporation commodities locally, and execution of certain other documents in connection with Commodity Credit Corporation activities, delegations of authority are provided below pursuant to authority vested in me by the Bylaws of Commodity Credit Corporation. The delegations of authority contained herein shall supersede any delegations of authority which are inconsistent therewith.

The authority herein delegated shall be exercised in conformity with the Bylaws of Commodity Credit Corporation and applicable programs, policies, and regulations.

Definitions. The term "CCC" shall mean Commodity Credit Corporation.

The term "ASCS" shall mean Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

The term "ASC" shall mean Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation.

The term "chairman" shall refer to the chairman or acting chairman of any ASC county committee.

The term "county committee member" shall refer to any member of an ASC county committee.

The term "manager" shall mean the ASCS county office manager or acting manager.

The term "other employee" shall mean any employee of an ASCS county office other than the manager or acting manager.

General. The manager and other employees to whom the authority is redelegated in writing by the manager, may sign or countersign CCC drafts or CCC certificates properly issued pursuant to any program administered by the ASCS in which the use of such drafts or certificates is prescribed.

Commodity loan and purchase programs. A county committee member, the manager and other employees to whom authority is redelegated in writing by the manager may approve price support documents for CCC. Such documents may include but are not limited to the application for price support, the farm storage note and chattel mortgage, the farm storage loan worksheet, the warehouse storage note, authorization for removal of farm stored collateral and settlement documents. He may also execute releases or otherwise obtain the release of record of chattel mortgages made to CCC to secure loans on agricultural commodities upon payment in full of the loan involved. He may execute indemnity agreements on behalf of CCC where any county recording officer deems such indemnity agreement necessary to releasing a mortgage of record.

Farm storage facility and drying equipment loan program. (1) The chairman may (a) approve on behalf of CCC the sale or conveyance by the borrower of farm storage facilities or other property securing a loan made pursuant to the regulations issued by CCC and ASCS governing the making of loans, and (b) execute on behalf of CCC assumption agreements under which the borrower remains liable for the balance of the indebtedness and the purchaser assumes the balance of the indebtedness with respect to such sale and conveyance.

(2) The chairman may (a) approve on behalf of CCC the sale of drying equipment securing a loan made pursuant to the regulations issued by CCC and ASCS governing the making of loans, and (b) sign on behalf of CCC assumption agreements under which the borrower remains liable for the balance of the indebtedness and the purchaser assumes the balance of the indebtedness with respect to such sale.

(3) The chairman or manager may, upon payment of the obligation involved, execute such release, quit claim, conveyance or reconveyance, as necessary to obtain the release of record of security instruments made to or assigned to CCC or under which CCC is beneficiary which secure loans made to purchase or construct farm storage facilities or loans made to finance the purchase of drying equipment for farm commodities.

(4) The chairman or manager may execute a release on behalf of CCC on any severance agreement executed in connection with any farm storage facility or drying equipment loan after such loan has been paid in full.

(5) The chairman or manager may execute statements, certificates, affidavits, or other documents as required by any State statute with regard to the status of any mortgage or deed of trust and with regard to any indebtedness.

(6) Where extension affidavits are required by State statute, the chairman or manager may execute sworn statements showing total payments made on the debt and the amount remaining unpaid and the debt or part thereof still due CCC and certify that CCC does thereby extend the lien and the mortgage for a definite period of time.

(7) The chairman or manager may execute any other instruments which may be required by State statute in connection with maintenance of liens relating to real or personal property mortgages or deeds of trust.

(8) The action of any chairman or manager which has been heretofore taken on behalf of CCC to comply with the provisions of any statute requiring the filing of statements, extension affidavits, or other documents relating to real and personal property mortgages or deeds of trust is hereby ratified.

(9) The manager or other employee designated by him, may upon his determination that a mortgage has been satisfied, execute indemnity agreements on behalf of CCC where any county recording officer deems such indemnity agreement necessary to release a mortgage of record.

Sales of CCC commodities locally. (1) The chairman or manager may make local sales of agricultural commodities, other than seeds, owned by CCC and execute any documents in connection with such sale.

CCC bin storage operations. (1) The chairman may execute real estate leases on behalf of and in the name of CCC as determined by the ASC county committee to be necessary in connection with the CCC storage program.

(2) The chairman may execute leases of CCC-owned storage structures not currently needed for storage of CCC-owned grain.

(3) The chairman may execute contracts on behalf of and in the name of CCC for site preparation and maintenance work, electrical services, repair and operation of property and equipment, handling, transportation and maintenance of commodities, and procurement of supplies and materials in connection with the CCC storage program.

(4) The chairman may, upon receipt of prior written authorization, sell CCC-owned storage structures, equipment, and materials.

Revocation of delegation of authority. Delegations of authority published May 3, 1956 (21 F.R. 2957), as amended on May 23, 1957 (22 F.R. 3643) and July 24, 1959 (24 F.R. 5946) are hereby revoked. All designations of other employees pursuant thereto shall remain in effect until revoked in writing by the manager or until the employee is separated from his position in the office.

(Sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 714b)

Signed at Washington, D.C., on February 7, 1964.

H. D. GODFREY,
Executive Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 64-1399; Filed, Feb. 11, 1964; 8:49 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.

Notice of Filing of Petition Regarding Food Additive Cellulose Acetate Propionate

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409(b)(5), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C.