

Shore, Pa., as that community's first FM assignment. The channel would provide for an FM station which could furnish a first full-time aural broadcast service to the community.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 10, 1978.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mildred B. Nesterak, Broadcast Bureau, 202-632-7792.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

REPORT AND ORDER—(PROCEEDING TERMINATED)

Adopted: March 27, 1978.

Released: March 29, 1978.

In the matter of amendment of § 73.202(b), Table of Assignments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Jersey Shore, Pa.), Docket No. 21483, RM-2973.

1. The Commission herein considers the Notice of Proposed Rule Making, adopted November 17, 1977, 42 FR 60764, in the above-captioned proceeding instituted in response to a petition filed by Jeffrey O. Schlesinger ("petitioner"). The petition proposed the assignment of Channel 249A to Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, as a first FM channel to that community. Petitioner filed supporting comments in which he reaffirmed his intention to file an application for a construction permit to construct and operate a station, if the channel is assigned. No oppositions were filed.

2. Jersey Shore (pop. 5,322), in Lycoming County (pop. 113,296),¹ is located in north central Pennsylvania, approximately 113 kilometers (70 miles) north of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and 19 kilometers (12 miles) west of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

3. In support of his proposal, petitioner submitted information with respect to Jersey Shore which is persuasive as to its need for a first FM channel assignment.

4. We believe that the public interest would be served by the assignment of FM Channel 249A to Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. An interest has been shown for its use, and such an assignment would provide the community with an FM station which could render a first full-time local aural broadcast service.

5. The Canadian Government has given its concurrence to the channel assignment.

6. Authority for the adoption of the amendment contained herein appears in sections 4(i), 5(d)(1), 303 (g) and (r) and 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and § 0.281 of the Commission's rules.

¹Population figures are taken from the 1970 U.S. Census.

7. Accordingly, it is ordered, That effective May 10, 1978, § 73.202(b) of the Commission's rules, the FM Table of Assignments is amended as it pertains to the community listed below:

City and Channel No.

Jersey Shore, Pa., 249A.

8. It is further ordered, That this proceeding is terminated.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
WALLACE E. JOHNSON,
Chief, Broadcast Bureau.

[FR Doc. 78-9177 Filed 4-6-78; 8:45 am]

[6712-01]

[FCC 78-241]

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

Reregulation of Radio and Television Broadcasting

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Order amending rules for AM and FM broadcast stations.

SUMMARY: Reregulation Order to clarify the modulation monitoring requirements for AM and FM broadcast stations. Station modulation monitors are to be in continuous operation, except when automatic transmission systems (ATS) are used. AM stations normally monitor negative peaks. Stations using remote control observe modulation levels except when other transmitter meters are being read.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 14, 1978.

ADDRESS: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

John W. Reiser, Broadcast Bureau, 202-632-9660.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

In the matter of reregulation of radio and television broadcasting. Order.

Adopted: March 28, 1978.

Released: April 6, 1978.

1. On September 28, 1976, the Commission, in its continuing program of clarifying and updating rules and regulations for broadcasting, amended certain modulation monitor and remote control rules (FCC 76-914). The following paragraph was transferred from the AM modulation monitor rule to the remote control rules to which it more properly relates:

The modulation percentage shall be continuously monitored at the remote control point, except when the readings are being

taken, or the transmission system shall be equipped with an automatic device to limit the modulation peak levels as specified in § 73.55.

In the Order, this same provision was added to the rules for FM and non-commercial FM stations for the first time to establish uniformity for all radio remote control operating procedures.

2. The AM and FM rules require that each station have a modulation monitor in operation either at the transmitter location or at the remote control location. The remote control rules for all radio broadcast stations require that the control and monitoring equipment be installed so that the licensed operator on duty can perform his required functions and that remote control system modulation meters comply with the same specifications as the main monitor meters.

3. Many of the remote control systems used by radio stations will permit the operator at the remote control point to meter only one transmitter parameter at a time. The viewed meter is switched between plate voltage, plate current, modulation level, or other parameters by a remote switching control. Since modulation levels continuously change with program content, the rules were written so as to require the station to have the modulation level displayed on the remote control meter for viewing by the duty operator except when other transmitter parameters were being read. However, stations using automatic modulation controlling devices, frequently called limiting amplifiers, to prevent excessive overmodulation, were permitted to continuously display some other parameter such as output power between required periodic meter readings.

4. It has come to our attention, through inquiries and as a result of station inspections, that some licensees have interpreted the provision of the remote control rule quoted in paragraph 1 to mean that stations with modulation limiting amplifiers in use do not need to have any means of observing modulation levels at the remote control point. This interpretation is not correct, particularly when read in context with other provisions of the rules. The monitor rules, as discussed in paragraph 2, require that a modulation monitor be in operation at the transmitter or remote control point, but such operation with the monitor at the transmitter site would be useless unless its indications were available to the operator on duty at the remote control point.

5. The remote control rules for radio stations require that the control and monitoring equipment be installed so as to allow the licensed operator at the remote control point to perform all the transmitter operating functions in

the manner required by the rules, which includes maintaining proper modulation levels. Although limiting amplifiers can prevent excessive overmodulation if properly adjusted, these devices do not necessarily prevent excessively low modulation levels. Further, variations in power line voltages and other conditions at the transmitter site can result in variation in modulation to which the operator should be alerted. Excessive modulation levels continue to be one of the most frequent technical problems observed by the Commission's field engineers.

6. In light of our informal inquiries from licensees, it is apparent that the wording of the existing rules should be modified so as to avoid any ambiguity in interpretation regarding the modulation monitor requirements. We recognize that in some cases it is operationally advantageous to locate the modulation monitor at the transmitter for maintenance use or when there would be an inadequate signal at the studio location for accurate monitoring. We therefore believe that licensees should still have the option of locating their monitors at the transmitter sites or remote control points with remote control monitor metering.

7. We also note that the rules for operation of automatic transmission systems (ATS) do not require the continuous use of modulation monitors since more sophisticated modulation control systems are used. We are, therefore, editorially amending the modulation monitor rules to clearly state that stations using ATS are exempt from the requirement for continuous use of the modulation monitor.

8. We are also, by this *Order*, clarifying the requirement that AM stations should normally display negative peak modulation levels. Although AM modulation monitors must have a switch to permit meter indications of either positive or negative modulation peaks, few of them have provisions for switching the indications by remote control. Since excessive negative peak modulation has the greater potential for causing interference and receiver distortion, it is the negative modulation peaks that should normally be displayed during operation by remote control.

9. We conclude that adoption of the amendments shown in the attached Appendix will serve the public interest. Prior notice of rule making, effective date provisions, and public procedure thereon are unnecessary, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure and Judicial Review Act provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), inasmuch as these amendments impose no additional burdens and raise no issues upon which comments would serve any useful purpose.

10. Therefore, *it is ordered*, That pursuant to sections 4(i) and 303(r) of

the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, Part 73 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations IS AMENDED as set forth below, effective April 14, 1978.

(Secs. 4, 5, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1068, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 303.)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION
WILLIAM J. TRICARICO,
Secretary.

In § 73.56, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 73.56 Modulation monitors.

(a) Each AM station shall have installed either at the transmitter site, the extension meter location, or at the remote control point from which the transmitter is controlled, a properly operating modulation monitor of a type approved by the Commission. Except for stations that are operating with an automatic transmission system (ATS), the monitor shall be in continuous operation with the modulation level meter indications available to the operator on duty in charge of the transmitter.

2. In § 73.67, paragraph (a)(8) is amended to read as follows:

§ 73.67 Remote control operation.

(a)(8) The negative percentage of modulation indications of the modulation monitor shall be continuously available at the remote control point(s), except when other transmission system meter readings are being taken. The modulation level indications shall be continuously monitored between meter readings unless the transmission system is equipped with an automatic device to limit the modulation so as not to exceed the peak levels specified in § 73.55.

3. In §§ 73.140, 73.340 and 73.540, a new paragraph (c)(5) is added to read as follows:

§ 73.— Use of automatic transmission systems (ATS).

(c)(5) Continuous operation of the station modulation monitor is not required.

4. In § 73.253, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 73.253 Modulation monitors.

(a) Each FM station shall have installed either at the transmitter site,

the extension meter location, or at the remote control point from which the transmitter is controlled, a properly operating modulation monitor of a type approved by the Commission. Except for stations operating with an automatic transmission system the monitor shall be in continuous operation with the total modulation level meter indications available to the operator on duty in charge of the transmitter. The following also apply to FM stations:

(1) If the station is engaged in stereophonic operations, the modulation monitor shall be of a type approved by the Commission for monitoring stereophonic transmissions.

(2) If the station is engaged in operation with a Subsidiary Communications Authorization (SCA) the licensee shall have a modulation monitor of a type approved by the Commission for monitoring SCA operation.

5. In § 73.275, subparagraph (a)(8) is amended to read as follows:

§ 73.275 Remote control operation.

(a)(8) The total percentage of modulation indications of the modulation monitor shall be continuously available at the remote control point(s), except when other transmission system meter readings are being taken. The modulation level indications shall be continuously monitored between meter readings unless the transmission system is equipped with an automatic device to limit the modulation so as not to exceed the peak levels specified in § 73.268.

6. In § 73.553, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 73.553 Modulation monitors.

(a) Each noncommercial educational FM station licensed for transmitter output power above 10 watts shall have installed either at the transmitter site, the extension meter location, or at the remote control point from which the transmitter is controlled, a properly operating modulation monitor of a type approved by the Commission. Except for stations operating with an automatic transmission system (ATS) the monitor shall be in continuous operation with the total modulation level meter indications available to the operator on duty in charge of the transmitter. The following also apply to noncommercial educational FM stations:

(1) If the station is engaged in stereophonic operations, the modulation monitor shall be of a type approved by the Commission for monitoring stereophonic transmissions.

(2) If the station is engaged in operation with a Subsidiary Communications Authorization (SCA) the licensee shall have a modulation monitor of a type approved by the Commission for monitoring SCA operation.

7. In § 73.573, paragraph (a)(8) is amended to read as follows:

§ 73.573 Remote control operation.

(a)(8) The total percentage of modulation indications of the modulation monitor shall be continuously available at the remote control point(s), except when other transmission system meter readings are being taken. The modulation level indications shall be continuously monitored between meter readings unless the transmission system is equipped with an automatic device to limit the modulation so as not to exceed the peak levels specified in § 73.568.

[FR Doc. 78-9271 Filed 4-6-78; 8:45 am]

[6712-01]

[Docket No. 19918; RM-2235; FCC 78-225]

PART 74—EXPERIMENTAL, AUXILIARY, AND SPECIAL BROADCAST, AND OTHER PROGRAM DISTRIBUTIONAL SERVICES

FM Radio Broadcast Translator Stations

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: First Report and Order.

SUMMARY: FCC adopts rule permitting termination of FM translator operation when facts have changed in a fashion so that they would have precluded original grant if they had existed at that time. This provision, which parallels existing rules for television translators, is needed to assure effective administration of Commission rules and policies.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 5, 1978.

ADDRESS: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jonathan David, Broadcast Bureau, 202-632-7792.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Adopted: March 22, 1978.

Released: March 31, 1978.

By the Commission: Commissioner Fogarty concurring in the result.

In the matter of amendment of part 74, subpart L of the Commission's rules pertaining to FM radio broadcast translator stations, Docket No. 19918.¹ RM-2235.

1. The Commission has before it the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in this proceeding and the filings made in response to it. The proceeding was designed to explore the adoption of rules to limit the establishment of FM translators outside the 1 mV/m contour of the primary station. It also included a number of related questions regarding FM translators.

2. As indicated in the Further Notice adopted today, we have concluded that it would not be appropriate to adopt the rule changes originally proposed to restrict the establishment of FM translators outside the primary station's 1 mV/m contour. Instead, we decided to explore another possible means of responding to the concern about the use of translators as a competitive means of expanding a primary station's service area. At the same time, we observed that there was one issue raised in the Notice which could be resolved: that is the matter of a 60-day termination.

3. The 60-day termination provision which was proposed was designed to enable the Commission to require such termination when the circumstances in the community or area had so changed as to preclude the original grant if it had been true at the time. Our original proposal would have limited the establishment of translators outside the primary station's 1 mV/m contour to those areas lacking two 1 mV/m FM signals. If a second FM station were to be established in an area, this rule would have enabled us to terminate the translator established when there was only one such signal in the area. Although this form of proposal has been denied, this does not remove all possible uses for the 60-day termination rule. It is a rule which can deal with other changes in circumstances which would have precluded the original grant. Thus, for example, if the primary station were to change ownership so that it was in common with that of the translator outside its 1 mV/m contour, this rule would enable us to terminate the operation unless the translator were transferred to other ownership. This would hold true under the present rules or those proposed although the exact factual context giving rise to the possibility of termination would vary. Although this rule would not be expected to be used with great frequency, we believe it to be a necessity when the need does arise. That has been our experience with television translators, and nothing to the contrary has been suggested here; in fact, no party bothered to address the issue.

¹ See 39 FR 12771, April 8, 1974.

4. Based on our own experience, we believe this rule to be necessary and it will be adopted. In this connection we note that the purpose of this rule is not to invoke any new standard but only to make it possible to effectively apply existing standards when changes in circumstances bring them into play. That being the case, there is no reason to delay adoption of this rule, which, regardless of what action is taken on the other issues in this proceeding, will have some area of applicability.

5. Accordingly, pursuant to sections 4(i), 303 and 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, § 74.1232 of the Commission's rules is amended by adding paragraph (h) as follows, effective May 5, 1978.

§ 74.1232 Eligibility and licensing requirements.

(h) Any authorization for an FM translator station issued to an applicant described in paragraph (d) of this section will be issued subject to the condition that it may be terminated at any time, upon not less than sixty (60) days written notice, where the circumstances in the community or area served are so altered as to have prohibited grant of the application had such circumstances existed at the time of its filing.

(Secs. 4, 303, 307, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1082, 1083; (47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 307).)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
WILLIAM J. TRICARICO,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 78-9174 Filed 4-6-78; 8:45 am]

[6712-01]

[FCC 78-240]

PART 74—EXPERIMENTAL, AUXILIARY, AND SPECIAL BROADCAST, AND OTHER PROGRAM DISTRIBUTIONAL SERVICES

Reregulation of Radio and Television Broadcasting

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Order.

SUMMARY: This document is a reregulation of Broadcasting Order to clarify rules and make editorial corrections. Past dates that are no longer effective are deleted. The rule amendments are made because of difficulties, licensees and Commission staff have experienced in understanding and using the rules for the auxiliary broadcast services due to apparent conflicting provisions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 14, 1978.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

John W. Reiser, Broadcast Bureau, 202-632-9660.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

In the matter of reregulation of radio and television broadcasting. Order.

Adopted: March 28, 1978.

Released: April 6, 1978.

1. As a result of the continuing study of broadcast rules by the Reregulation Staff of the Broadcast Bureau, amendments in Part 74 of the Commission's Rules for the broadcast auxiliary services are made by this Reregulations Order. The amendments, corrections, and clarifications are necessary because of apparent conflicting provisions or restrictions in the rules which make them either impossible or impractical for use by licensees and the Commission staff. Minor editorial changes are also being made, such as deleting references to dates which have passed and no longer applicable. A summary of the changes are as follows:

- (a) Section 74.402—Clarify use of Group P frequencies as licensed for remote pickup stations may also be used for remote control signalling. Reference note is also added to show that coordination with the Canadian government is required prior to the authorization for use of frequencies in the 450 MHz bands for stations located near Canada.
- (b) Section 74.431(c)(2)—Amendment of text so as to remove an unnecessary and unintentional restriction on cross band communications between hand-held or portable transceivers, mobile automatic repeaters, and the associated fixed base stations in the remote pickup services.
- (c) Section 74.432—Addition of subparagraph (c)(7) to indicate that Group P frequencies may be licensed as a system for control and telemetry signals between a broadcast transmitter site and remote control or ATS monitoring point for signalling and telemetry use. Amendment of paragraph (d) to indicate license applicants requesting to use more than 50 transmitter units to indicate the maximum number that is to be licensed.
- (d) Section 74.451—Editorial revision to delete past dates.
- (e) Section 74.452—Delete Note which is in reference to past dates.
- (f) Section 74.461—Delete last sentence of paragraph (b) that erroneously restricts output power of all transmitters using Group K frequencies to 15 watts. This restriction should only apply to transmitters used on board aircraft.
- (g) Section 74.462(c)(3)—Number "46" is corrected to "43."
- (h) Section 74.602(a)—editorial revisions to include notes from Section 2.106 concerning conditions of shared use of certain fre-

quencies with other government and non-government services, and to remove references to certain developmental frequencies not applicable to TV Broadcast Auxiliary Services.

- (i) Section 74.732(b)—Deletion of unnecessary requirement that applicant for more than one translator station license must show need for reception of more than one TV station.
- (j) Section 74.801—Clarify definitions of Low Power Auxiliary Station, Motion Picture Producer, and Television Program Producer.

3. Concluding that adoption of these amendments will serve the public interest, the prior notice of rulemaking, effective date provisions, and public procedure are unnecessary pursuant to the Administrative Procedure and Judicial Review Act provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), inasmuch as these amendments impose no additional burdens and raise no issue upon which comments would serve any useful purpose.

4. Therefore, it is ordered, That, pursuant to sections 4(i) and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, Part 74 of the Commission's rules and regulations is amended as set forth below, effective April 14, 1978.

(Secs. 4, 5, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1068, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 303.)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
WILLIAM J. TRICARICO,
Secretary.

1. In § 74.402, footnote 6 in paragraph (a) and the Note following paragraph (e) are amended to read as follows:

§ 74.402 Frequency assignment.

(a) * * *

Footnote 6: The use of these frequencies is limited to operational communications, including tones for signalling and for remote control and automatic transmission system control and telemetry.

* * *

(e) * * *

NOTE: Stations first licensed prior to January 10, 1977, must comply with the frequency assignment plans specified in paragraph (a) by August 31, 1978. If a licensee located south of Line A or west of Line C as described in § 1.995 of this chapter finds it necessary to change frequencies to comply with the restrictions of footnote 7 above, the licensee may, without further authority, substitute frequencies within Group N, or N. Licensees south of "Line A" or west of "Line C" authorized to use 450.950 or 455.950 MHz may, without further authority, substitute frequencies within Group N, N, or R. A notification shall be sent to the Commission in Washington, D.C., upon beginning the use of the substitute frequencies reporting those being vacated and those being activated. Licensees north of "Line A" or east of "Line C" must submit an informal application for authority to use substitute frequen-

cies in that coordination of frequency assignments with the Canadian government is required.

2. Section 74.431, paragraph (c)(2) is amended to read as follows:

§ 74.431 Special rules applicable to remote pickup stations.

* * *

(c)(2) The unattended mobile station(s) shall be so equipped that it will only be activated by the carrier of the hand-carried or pack-carried transmitter. The unattended mobile station may also be used to relay transmissions directed to the operator of the hand-carried or pack-carried unit; however, the transmitter output power shall not exceed 2.5 watts on an additional frequency used for this relay function.

* * *

3. In § 74.432, a new subparagraph (c)(7) is added, and paragraph (d) is amended to read as follows:

§ 74.432 Licensing requirements and procedures.

* * *

(c)(7) One or more fixed stations operating on Group P frequencies will be licensed as a system for control and telemetry signals between a remote control or automatic transmission monitoring and alarm points and the broadcast site.

(d) Remote pickup system licensees will specify the minimum and maximum number of mobile units that may be operated within that system as follows:

- From 1 to 5 stations
- From 4 to 12 stations
- From 10 to 24 stations
- From 20 to 50 stations
- 45 or more stations (maximum to be specified on license application)

Licensees shall have installed and maintain in operating condition the minimum number of mobile units authorized within 120 days following the grant date of the license.

* * *

4. In § 74.451, paragraphs (a) and (d) are amended to read as follows:

§ 74.451 Type acceptance of equipment.

(a) Applications for new remote pickup broadcast stations or systems or for changing transmitting equipment will not be accepted unless the equipment specified therein has been type accepted for use pursuant to provisions of this subpart or has been type accepted for licensing under Parts 21, 89, 91 or 93 of this chapter

and does not exceed the output power limits specified in § 74.461(b).

(d) All transmitters marketed for use under this Subpart shall be type accepted by the Federal Communications Commission. (Refer to Subpart I of Part 2 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.)

§ 74.452 [Amended]

5. Section 74.452 is amended by deleting the note following paragraph (d).

6. In § 74.461, paragraph (b) is amended by deleting the last sentence which reads: "Authorization to use power exceeding 15 watts will not be authorized for stations using frequencies in Group K."

7. In § 74.462, paragraph (c)(3) is amended to read as follows:

§ 74.462 Authorizing bandwidth and emissions.

(c)(3) On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 250 percent on the authorized bandwidth; at least 43 plus 10 log₁₀ (mean output power, in watts) decibels.

8. In § 74.602, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 74.602 Frequency assignment.

(a) The following frequencies are available for assignment to television pickup, television STL, and television intercity relay stations:

Band A, MHz/z

1990-2008, 2008-2025, 2025-2042, 2042-2059, 2059-2076, 2076-2093, 2093-2110, 2450-2467, 2467-2484, and 2484-2500.

Band B, MHz/z

6875-6900, 6900-6925, 6925-6950, 6950-6975, 6975-7000, 7000-7025, 7025-7050, 7050-7075, 7075-7100, and 7100-7125.

Band D, MHz/z

12700-12725, 12725-12750, 12750-12775, 12775-12800, 12800-12825, 12825-12850, 12850-12875, 12875-12900, 12900-12925, 12925-12950, 12950-12975, 12975-13000, 13000-13025, 13025-13050, 13050-13075, 13075-13100, 13100-13125, 13125-13150, 13150-13175, 13175-13200, 13200-13225, and 13225-13250.

(1) Frequencies shown above between 2450 and 2500 MHz in Band A are allocated to accommodate the incidental radiations of industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) equipment, and stations operating therein must accept any interference that may be caused by the operation of such equip-

ment. Frequencies between 2450 and 2500 MHz are also shared with other communication services and exclusive channel assignments will not be made, nor is the channeling shown above necessarily that which will be employed by such other services.

(2) The following notes to the Table of Frequency Allocations contained in Section 2.106 apply to the shared use of the frequency bands shown above:

US90 In the band 2025-2120 MHz earth-to-space transmissions in the space research and earth exploration satellite services by Government and non-Government stations as specific locations may be authorized subject to such conditions as may be applied on a case-by-case basis.

US111 In the band 1990-2110 MHz, Government space research earth stations may be authorized to use the frequencies 2062.05, 2062.85, 2063.85, 2069.2, 2070, 2071, 2075.8, 2076.6, 2077.6, 2101.8, 2106.4 MHz and the band 2110-2120 MHz for earth-to-space transmissions for tracking, ranging and telecommand purposes at only the sites listed below. Such transmissions shall not cause harmful interference to non-Government operations.

Corpus Christi, Tex., 27°39' N., 097°23' W.
Fairbanks, Alaska, 64°59' N., 147°53' W.
Goldstone, Calif., 35°18' N., 116°54' W.
Greenbelt, Md., 39°00' N., 076°50' W.
Guam, Mariana Islands, 13°19' N., 144°44' E.
Kanal, Hawaii, 22°08' N., 159°40' W.
Meritt Island, Fla., 28°29' N., 080°35' W.
Rosman, N.C., 35°12' N., 082°52' W.
Wallops Island, Va., 37°57' N., 075°28' W.

US219 In the band 2025-2120 MHz Government earth resources satellite earth stations in the Earth Exploration Satellite Service may be authorized to use the frequency 2106.4 MHz for earth-to-space transmission for tracking, telemetry, and telecommand at the sites listed below. Such transmissions shall not cause harmful interference to TV auxiliary stations.

US222 In the band 2025-2120 MHz, Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite Earth stations in the Space Research and Earth Exploration Satellite Services may be authorized on a coequal basis to use the frequency band 2025-2035 MHz for earth-to-space transmissions for tracking, telemetry and telecommand at the sites listed below:

Wallops Island, Va., 37°50'48" N., 75°27'33" W.
Seattle, Wash., 47°34'15" N., 122°33'10" W.
Honolulu, Hawaii, 21°21'12" N., 157°52'36" W.

9. In § 74.732, paragraph (b) is amended to read as follows:

§ 74.732 Eligibility and licensing requirements.

(b) More than one television broadcast translator station may be licensed to the same applicant, whether or not such stations serve substantially the same area. TV translators operated by TV broadcast station licensees are not counted for purposes of § 73.636 of this

Chapter, concerning multiple ownership.

10. In § 74.801, the definitions of "Low power auxiliary station," "Motion picture producer," and "Television program producer" are amended to read as follows:

§ 74.801 Definitions.

Low power auxiliary station. An auxiliary station authorized and operated pursuant to the provisions set forth in this Subpart. Devices authorized as low power auxiliary stations are intended to transmit over distances of approximately 100 meters for uses such as wireless microphones, cue and control communications, and synchronization of TV camera signals.

Motion picture producer. Motion picture producer refers to a person or organization engaged in the production or filming of motion pictures.

Television program producer. Television program producer refers to a person or organization engaged in the production of television programs.

[FR Doc. 78-9274 Filed 4-6-78; 8:45 am]

[6712-01]

PART 97—AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

Amateur Radio Operation in the 220-225 MHz Band in Portions of the States of Texas and New Mexico per Previous Commission Order

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Editorial order.

SUMMARY: The FCC is deleting a restriction on the operation of amateur radio stations in parts of Texas and New Mexico in the 220 MHz-225 MHz band. This action is being taken to make the FCC's amateur radio rules consistent with the FCC's Table of Frequency Allocations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 10, 1978.

ADDRESS: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Gregory Monroe Jones, Rules and Legal Branch, Personal Radio Division, Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau, 202-634-6619. (This is not a toll-free telephone number.)

Adopted: March 24, 1978.

Released: March 29, 1978.

Order. In the matter of Amendment of part 97 of the Commission's rules to