significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). This rule will not impose any new requirements; rather, it will ensure that existing requirements established by SMCRA and the Federal rules will be met by the State.

3. *Paperwork Reduction Act:* This rule does not contain information collection requirements which require approval by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 938

Coal mining, Intergovernmental relations, Surface mining, Underground mining.

Dated: October 30, 1985.

Jed D. Christensen,

Acting Director, Office of Surface Mining.

PART 938—PENNSYLVANIA

1. The authority citation for Part 938 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Pub. L. 95–87, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*).

2. 30 CFR 938.15 is amended by adding a new paragraph (i) as follows:

§ 938.15 Approval of regulatory program amendments.

* * * * *

(i) The following amendment submitted to OSM on April 18, 1985 is approved effective November 4, 1985. Amendment to Pennsylvania's subsidence control regulations, as contained in 25 Pennsylvania Code Chapter 89, Subchapter F.

3. 30 CFR 938.16 is amended by revising introductory text and adding a new paragraph (b) as follows:

§ 938.16 Required program amendments.

Pursuant to 30 CFR 732.17, Pennsylvania is required to submit the following proposed program amendments by the dates specified.

* * * * *

(b) Within 12 months following promulgation of a revised Federal rule, Pennsylvania shall amend its program no less effective than 30 CFR 817.121(c)(2), to require an operator to correct any material damage resulting from subsidence caused to any structures or facilities by repairing the damage or compensating the owner.

[FR Doc. 85–26269 Filed 11–1–85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–05–M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

36 CFR Part 254

Land Ownership Adjustments; National Forest Townsites: Correction

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: On July 22, 1985, at 50 FR 29673, the Forest Service published a final rule revising procedures for sales of certain National Forest System lands to governmental entities pursuant to the National Forest Townsite Act of July 31, 1958 (72 Stat. 438; 16 U.S.C. 478a) as amended by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1722). The amendatory language of that rule failed to specify that the rule was revising only Subpart B. If left uncorrected, this amendment would result in the removal of Subparts A and C. This document corrects the amendatory language in the words of issuance of the final rule to ensure that only Subpart B of Part 254 is revised.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marian P. Connolly, Federal Register Officer, Forest Service, USDA, P.O. Box 2417, Washington, D.C. 20013, (202) 235–1438.

Accordingly, the amendatory language for the final rule revising Subpart B of Part 254 that appeared in column 3 of page 29673 of the **Federal Register** of July 22, 1985, is hereby corrected to read as follows:

"Therefore, for the reasons set forth in the preamble, Subpart B of Part 254 of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations is revised to read as follows:".

Douglas W. MacCleery,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment.

October 25, 1985.

[FR Doc. 85–26243 Filed 11–1–85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–M

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

36 CFR Part 902

Fee Schedule Revisions

AGENCY: Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation is revising the schedule of fees the Corporation charges for certain services rendered to the public. The Corporation seeks to increase its fees charged for the reproduction of public documents and the clerical assistance necessary to complete document requests. The purpose of this fee is to allow the Corporation to recover the administrative expenses generated by information requests in light of current personnel and mechanical costs.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 4, 1985.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Alexander, Staff Attorney, (202) 724–9088.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Corporation has determined that this regulation will enable the Corporation to recoup the administrative costs incurred by document requests. This change in the fee schedule reflects the actual costs associated with document retrieval and reproduction in light of present clerical and mechanical costs. The fees charged under this regulation do not exceed the cost of research and duplication and are designed to meet increased administrative costs.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 902

Freedom of Information.

PART 902—[AMENDED]

For the reasons set out in the preamble, Part 902 of Chapter IX of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

1. Authority citation for Part 902 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552.

2. Section 902.82 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 902.82 Fee schedule.

(a) The following specific fees shall be applicable with respect to services rendered to the public under this part:

(1) Copies made by photostat or similar process (per page) $.25.

(2) Search of Corporation records, index assistance and duplication, performed by clerical personnel (per hour) $7.00.

(3) Search of Corporation records or index assistance by professional or supervisory personnel (per hour) $11.00.

(4) Duplication of architectural drawings, maps and similar materials (per copy) $10.00.

(5) Reproduction of 35mm slides (per copy) $1.00.

(6) Reproduction of enlarged, black and white photographs (per copy) $10.00.

(7) Reproduction of enlarged, color photographs (per copy) $17.00.

(8) Certification of records as "true copy" (per document) $1.75.

* * * * *

Dated: October 28, 1985.

M.J. Brodie,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 85-26220 Filed 11-1-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7630-01-M

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36 CFR Parts 902, 903, 905, 907, and 908

Address Change

AGENCY: Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.

ACTION: Final Rule; Technical Amendments.

SUMMARY: The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation seeks to correct its regulations to reflect the Corporation's current address.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 4, 1985.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Alexander, Staff Attorney, (202) 724-9088.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation has moved to new offices at 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. This final rule is being promulgated to insure that all requests and communications are directed to the Corporation's current address.

PARTS 902, 903, 905, 907 AND 908—[AMENDED]

For the reasons set out in the preamble, Parts 902, 903, 905, 907 and 908 of Chapter IX of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations are amended as follows.

1. Authority citations for Part 902 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552.

2. Authority citation for Part 903 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552a; 40 U.S.C. 870.

3. Authority citation for Part 905 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 875.

4. Authority citation for Part 907 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 875(8); 42 U.S.C. 4321.

5. Authority citation for Part 908 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 874(e); 40 U.S.C. 875(8); 40 U.S.C. 877(d).

§§ 902.11, 902.31, 902.73, 903.3, 903.6, 903.7, 903.9, 905.735-502, 905.735-503, 907.13 and 908.30 [Amended]

6. Sections 902.11, 902.31(s), 902.73, 903.3(b), 903.6(a), 903.7(a), 903.9(a), 905.735-502(b), 905.735-503, 907.13 and 908.30(b) are amended by revising the address for the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation to read as follows: "1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 1220 North, Washington, DC 20004."

Dated: October 28, 1985.

M.J. Brodie,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 85-26221 Filed 11-1-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7630-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Part 4100

[Circular No. 2571]

Grazing Administration—Exclusive of Alaska; Amendments

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Final rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This final rulemaking amends the regulations for the management of livestock grazing on the public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. The amendments were developed to implement those provisions of Title I of the Act of October 12, 1984 (Pub. L. 98-473, 98 Stat. 1837), which are applicable to livestock grazing lessees and permittees.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 4, 1985.

ADDRESS: Any suggestions or inquiries should be sent to: Director (220), Bureau of Land Management, Room 909, Premier Bldg., 1800 C Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20240.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Alexander, (202) 653-9210.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A proposed rulemaking to implement certain provisions of Title I of the Act of October 12, 1984 (98 Stat. 1837), was published in the **Federal Register** on March 11, 1985 (50 FR 9696), with a 30-day public comment period. The provisions, in effect, prohibit any person who holds a permit or lease to graze domestic livestock on public lands from profiting by an assignment or conveyance of the permit or lease. This final rulemaking establishes procedures that will be followed by the Bureau of Land Management in carrying out the statutory requirements of said Act of October 12, 1984 (98 Stat. 1837).

Although these final regulations become effective 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**, the pertinent provisions of the Act have been effective since October 12, 1984, and violators are subject to penalties as of that date.

The Bureau of Land Management's regulations require that before any person may graze domestic livestock on public lands, that person must either own or control (1) land or water capable of supporting a livestock operation (43 CFR 4110.1) and (2) the livestock to be grazed on the public lands (43 CFR 4130.5). The Bureau has held that any assignment or other conveyance that purposely allows someone to graze livestock on public lands without owning or controlling the base property or livestock is unlawful. The Bureau has historically referred to these unlawful arrangements as "subleases" or "subleasing."

A problem arose because "Subleasing" was not specifically defined. It has been given different meanings by many people. For instance, legal leasing of the entire base property has sometimes been referred to as subleasing.

In April 1984, the Surveys and Investigations Staff of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations issued "A Report to the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, on the BLM Grazing Management and Rangeland Improvement Program". The report stated that the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service market rental appraisal of grazing on the public rangelands had "* * * identified 880 permittees that were subleasing their allotments to other operators for $4 to $12 per AUM [animal unit month] while paying only $1.40 per AUM to the U.S. Government."

Congress responded by enacting the following provision of Title I of the Act of October 12, 1984:

> That the dollar equivalent of value, in excess of the grazing fee established under law and paid to the United States Government, received by any permittee or lessee as compensation for an assignment or other conveyance of a grazing permit or lease, or any grazing privileges or rights thereunder, and in excess of the installation and maintenance cost of grazing improvements provided for by the permittee in the allotment management plan or amendments or otherwise approved by the Bureau of Land Management shall be paid to the Bureau of Land Management * * *.

Congress further provided "[t]hat if the dollar value prescribed above is not paid to the Bureau of Land Management

the grazing permit or lease shall be canceled."

In the October 11, 1984, *Congressional Record*, Senator James McClure, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, clarified this language. He stated:

> This bill language was to address only the problem of subleasing of Federal grazing permits. This language is not intended to interfere with legal leasing under these permits or with the sale of land associated with grazing permits on public lands.

This statement indicated that Congress did not intend the language of the 1984 Act quoted above to be read to give the term "subleasing" the very broad meaning some people have attributed to it. Equally important, the language in that Act and Senator McClure's clarifying statements indicate tacit congressional approval of the existing Department of the Interior regulations.

This final rulemaking specifically defines subleasing as "the act of a permittee or lessee entering into an agreement that either (1) allows someone other than the permittee or lessee to graze livestock on the public lands without controlling the base property supporting the permit or lease or (2) allows grazing on the public lands by livestock that are not owned or controlled by the permittee or lessee." Arrangements that allow someone other than the permittee to graze livestock on public lands without owning or controlling the base property and livestock are considered by the Bureau of Land Management to be subleases. Such arrangements have been impliedly prohibited by the regulation in 43 CFR 4110.1 and 43 CFR 4130.5. The final rulemaking expressly prohibits such arrangements.

This final rulemaking also defines the term "control" to mean "being responsible for and providing care and management of base property and/or livestock." The definition of control is necessary for a complete understanding of the term "subleasing".

Under Title I of the Act of October 12, 1984, (98 Stat. 1637) the Bureau of Land Management is required to cancel the permit or lease of any permittee or lessee who subleases and does not pay the Bureau the dollar equivalent of value of compensation received in excess of the Bureau's grazing fee and the installation and maintenance cost of range improvements. Further, under existing regulations at 43 CFR Subparts 4150 and 4170, when subleasing occurs, regardless of whether restitution has been made to the government, the authorized officer may take additional appropriate action against the permittee or lessee including suspension or cancellation of a permit or lease, and may assess damages and penalties against the owner of the livestock for unauthorized use.

While the provision of the 1984 Act referred to herein expires on September 30, 1985, the prohibition against subleasing as defined in § 4100.0–5 and incorporated in § 4140.1(a)(6) in this final rulemaking will be permanent. Should the authority under the Act requiring payment of the dollar equivalent of value in excess of the grazing fee to the United States by a subleasing violator not be renewed, the authorized officer will rely on 43 CFR 4170.1–1 for a suitable penalty for subleasing.

That section provides authority for the authorized officer to withhold issuing, to suspend in whole or in part, or to cancel a grazing permit or lease and grazing preference for any prohibited act, including subleasing.

The Department of the Interior received 30 comments from the public concerning the proposed rulemaking. General comments will be discussed first, followed by reference to specific sections of the rulemaking.

Support for the proposed rulemaking was received from a wide range of interests including organizations interested in protecting the environment and some agricultural organizations. Comments from environmental interests generally supported the proposal. They were concerned that the public was not receiving a fair return for its forage and believed that the proposed rulemaking would prevent permittees and lessees from profiting directly from what they considered subsidizing of grazing fees.

Eighteen comments voiced general opposition to the proposed rulemaking for various reasons. In summary, these comments felt that by preventing subleasing, the proposed rulemaking would be unfair to ranchers who presently depend on subleasing and would deny them the ability to make a profit from public land resources.

However, most comments opposing the proposed rulemaking based their opposition on the mistaken belief that the proposal would (1) prevent a permittee or lessee from leasing a base property to another livestock operator who would then qualify for a permit or a lease or (2) prevent a permittee or lessee from pasturing another person's livestock even though the permittee or lessee is legally responsible for care and management of the livestock. This is not the case. The final rulemaking will only prohibit and penalize subleasing as defined. It does not affect the other activities discussed in the comments.

There were numerous suggestions for modification of specific sections or issues of the proposed rulemaking. These are addressed below.

4100.0–5 Definitions

One comment questioned whether the definitions of the terms "control" and "subleasing" were specific enough for field officials to use. After considering this comment, the Department of the Interior has determined that the definition of "subleasing" is adequate for use by field officials and the definition of "control" is the one historically used by field officials.

4130.5 Ownership and identification of livestock

Several comments took issue with this section of the proposed rulemaking. They stated it was too encompassing because it required all agreements between the permittee or lessee and a livestock owner be in writing and filed with the authorized officer. Further, such a requirement would be excessive because many agreements do not involve the public lands or the livestock that graze on the public lands. The comments suggested that a standard Bureau of Land Management form providing notice of agreement and signed by both parties should be sufficient for the Bureau to document control.

After considering these comments, the proposed language is being modified to require that the permittee or lessee file only the agreement providing for control of the livestock. The Department of the Interior believes it is important that the authorized officer have on file the agreement that gives control of the livestock to the permittee or lessee; otherwise there would be no way to determine whether or not the agreement is consistent with regulatory requirements. The Department determined that a standard form would be an additional paperwork burden on the public and would not be in the best interest of the public.

4140.1 Acts prohibited on public lands

One comment urged the Department of the Interior to make clear in the final rulemaking that the prohibition against subleasing is permanent. This was the intent in the proposed rulemaking and § 4140.1(a)(6) is permanent in the final rulemaking. While the provision in section 4170.1–1(d) of this final rulemaking which prevents a permittee or lessee from making excess profit on public lands will expire on September

30, 1985, unless renewed by Congress, the definition of the term "subleasing," and therefore the prohibition against it under 43 CFR 4140, will not expire.

One comment stated that success of the congressional prohibition on subleasing depends entirely on its enforcement and doubted the Bureau of Land Management's ability enforce the subleasing prohibition. The Department of the Interior agrees that the enforcement of the prohibition is important, and has confidence in the Bureau's ability to enforce the provisions of the prohibition. Bureau officials at the field level will assess the extent of subleasing if any, in their area, and take appropriate corrective actions.

4170.1 Civil penalties

One comment stated that, in effect, the proposed rulemaking assumes that range improvement work will have been done and merits an extension of credit as a matter of course. The comment urged that section 4170.1–1(d) be amended to provide a credit for range improvements only where such costs are shown to have been incurred.

After considering comment, the Department of the Interior modified the proposed rulemaking to clarify that only those costs that were incurred by the permittee or lessee will be considered in the determination of the value of range improvement installation and maintenance. However, in establishing the cost of installation and maintenance of range improvements, the Bureau will consider a reasonable value for labor provided by the permittee or lessee.

One comment questioned the practicality and legality of applying this final rulemaking to actions which occurred after October 12, 1984, but before this rulemaking was adopted as final, and suggested the Bureau of Land Management should be receptive to addressing the interim period with flexibility and equity so not to unfairly penalize or surprise permittees and lessees. In considering the comment, the Department of the Interior has determined (1) that applying the rulemaking retroactively is legal but that such retroactivity applies only as of the date of the Act; (2) that given the limited duration of the Act's provisions for restitution, the intent of Congress against excessive profits would be frustrated if the rulemaking was not applied retroactively; and (3) that all persons have been on notice since October 12, 1984, that such profiting by subleasing will require restitution to the United States. Further, the prohibition against subleasing has existed for years. Therefore, the Department has found that an interim period with flexibility is not possible and that no undue hardship will arise from the retroactive application of the rulemaking. This rulemaking simply interprets the Act and provides the necessary authorities to the Bureau to enforce the requirements of the Act.

One comment suggested that a suitable penalty for subleasing would be canceling the permit for the following year. The Department of the Interior considered the suggestion and determined that while the proposed rulemaking in § 4170.1–1(d) would provide the authorized officer with the authority to suspend a grazing permit for the following year for a subleasing violation, it does not require the authorized officer nor would it be appropriate for the authorized officer to do so in all circumstances.

One comment stated that since Congress clearly expressed the view that cancellation of a lease or a permit would occur only if the "dollar value" is not paid to the United States within 30 days, that once payment was received within those 30 days, then the provisions of section 4170.1(a) could not be used for cancellation. The Department of the Interior considered the comment but found the existing regulations required a person to own or to control the base property (43 CFR 4110.1) and to own or to control the livestock (43 CFR 4130.5) Under this rulemaking, subleasing is now explicitly a violation of one or both of these requirements. Violating these provisions may result in a penalty such as cancellation of a lease or a permit under 43 CFR 4170.1(a), independent of the Appropriation Act's provision.

One comment asked what criteria or guidelines have been established to quantify the dollar equivalent value required of violators and suggested these criteria or guidelines be published with the final rulemaking. After considering this comment, the Department of the Interior believes that the final rulemaking adequately identifies the authority and responsibility of the authorized officer to collect the dollar equivalent value. Guidelines to authorized officers on how to quantify the dollar equivalent value would be internal in nature and more appropriately placed in internal Bureau of Land Management documents.

One comment suggested that cost for control of the livestock be included along with the cost of the grazing fee and the cost of the installation and maintenance of range improvements when the Bureau of Land Management determines the amount due from the permittee or lessee. The comment suggested that such costs are important because "whenever a permittee or lessee controls the livestock, he must also assume certain management costs in conjunction with those livestock." The Department of the Interior, in considering this comment, found that the law is specific and does not include such costs in determining the amount that shall be paid to the United States. In addition, costs associated with providing care and management of the livestock generally would not be associated with subleasing where the permittee or lessee does not provide care and management for the livestock.

Copies of the final rulemaking as it appears in the **Federal Register** will be mailed to all permittees and lessees and will be available at Bureau of Land Management field offices.

The principal author of this final rulemaking is Robert Alexander, Division of Rangeland Resources, assisted by the staff of the Office of Legislation and Regulatory Management, Bureau of Land Management.

The Department of the Interior has determined that this document is not a major rule under Executive Order 12291. It has also been determined that this rulemaking will not have a significant negative impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

Changes to existing regulations made by these amendments will not significantly affect the compliance burden for those individuals who hold permits or leases to graze livestock on the public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

The information collection rquirements contained in this rulemaking were submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for clearance under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and have been approved and assigned clearance number 1004–0047.

List of Subjects in 43 CFR Part 4100

Administrative practice and procedure, Grazing lands, Livestock, Penalties, Range management.

Under the authority of the Department of the Interior Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1985 (98 Stat. 1837), Parts 4100, 4130, 4140, and 4170, Group 4100, Subtitle—B, Chapter II of Title 43 of the

Code of Federal Regulations are amended as set forth below:

J. Steven Griles,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.
October 17, 1985.

PART 4100—[AMENDED]

1. The note that appears after the title to Group 4100 is amended by inserting the phrase "1004–0047," between the phrases "1004–0041," and "1004–0051,".

2. The authority citation for Part 4100 is revised to read:

Authority: 43 U.S.C. 315, 315a–315r, 1701 *et seq.*, 1181d, unless otherwise noted and 98 Stat. 1837.

3. Section 4100.0–3 is revised by adding a new paragraph (g) to read as follows:

§ 4100.0–3 Authority.

* * * * *

(g) The Department of the Interior Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1985 (Pub. L. 98–473, 98 Stat. 1837).

§ 4100.0–5 [Amended]

4. Section 4100.0–5 is amended by adding in appropriate order definitions of the following terms:

" 'Control' means being responsible for and providing care and management of base property and/or livestock."

" 'Subleasing' means the act of a permittee or lessee entering into an agreement that either (1) allows someone other than the permittee or lessee to graze livestock on the public lands without controlling the base property supporting the permit or lease or (2) allows grazing on the public lands by livestock that are not owned or controlled by the permittee or lessee.

5. Section 4130.5 is amended by adding new paragraphs (d) and (e) to read:

§4130.5 Ownership and identification of livestock.

* * * * *

(d) Where a permittee or lessee controls but does not own the livestock which graze on the public lands, the agreement that gives the permittee or lessee control of the livestock shall be filed with the authorized officer.

(e) The brand and other identifying marks on livestock controlled, but not owned, by the permittee or lessee shall be filed with the authorized officer.

6. Section 4140.1 is amended by adding a new paragraph (a)(6) to read as follows:

§ 4140.1 Acts prohibited on public lands.

(a) * * *

(6) Subleasing as defined in this subpart.

7. Section 4170.1–1 is amended by adding a new paragraph (d) to read:

§ 4170.1–1 Penalty for violations.

* * * * *

(d) Any person who is found to have violated the provisions of § 4140.1(a)(6) since October 12, 1984, shall be required to pay to the authorized officer the dollar equivalent value, as determined by the authorized officer, of all compensation received for the sublease which is in excess of the sum of the established grazing fee and the cost incurred by that person for the installation and maintenance of authorized range improvements. If the dollar equivalent value is not received by the authorized officer within 30 days of receipt of the final decision, the grazing permit or lease shall be cancelled. Such payment shall be in addition to any other penalties the authorized officer may impose under § 4170.1–1(a) of this title.

[FR Doc. 85–26271 Filed 11–1–85; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310–84–M

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 13

Effective Date and Text of the General Radiotelephone Operator License Restrictive Endorsement

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This Order amends § 13.77(b), of the Commission's Rules by changing the text of the future General Radiotelephone Operator License (GROL) endorsement. This Order also fixes January 1, 1986, as the initial date that the endorsement will begin appearing on newly issued GROLs. This Order places the public on notice that the endorsement will appear on all new GROLs issued after December 31, 1985, and clearly invalidates the use of those new GROLs for broadcasting.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 5, 1985.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Damon Martin, Field Operations Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20554, (202) 632–7240.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 13

Commercial radio operators, Radio.

Order

In the matter of General Radiotelephone Operator License Restrictive Endorsement.

Adopted: October 28, 1985.
Released: October 29, 1985.

1. In this *Order*, the Commission editorially completes § 13.77(b) of its Rules. Section 13.77(b) presently describes a restrictive endorsement that will appear on every future card-form General Radiotelephone Operator License (GROL). However, pursuant to General Docket 83–322, the Rule purposely omits the date that the endorsement will first be printed on GROLs.

2. Docket 83–322, released May 3, 1984, delayed the endorsement from being printed on GROLs until certain modifications in Rule §§ 90.433 and 94.103 became effective.[1] Those modifications, stressing station owner and licensee operational responsibilities and encouraging the use of industry-certified technicians, are now effective. Accordingly, this *Order* completes Rule § 13.77(b) by specifying January 1, 1986, as the date that the endorsement will first appear on original GROLs.

3. The text of the endorsement will appear on all new GROLs issued after December 31, 1985, and in Rule § 13.77(b). We have amended the endorsement's text according to the attached Appendix. In addition to listing which radio operations the GROL authorizes, the text will now specify that the GROL is invalid for broadcasting. This editorial amendment does not change the endorsement's meaning. The restrictive GROL endorsement is meant to discourage broadcast personnel from applying for unnecessary GROLs by clarifying that the GROL does not authorize broadcast operations.[2]

4. The current GROL endorsement only lists which radio operations the GROL authorizes. To discourage broadcasters from applying for unnecessary GROLs, the text of the GROL endorsement is hereby amended to prohibit broadcasting, according to the attached Appendix.

5. This *Order* assures that all new GROLs issued after December 31, 1985, will not confer any broadcasting authority. Section 13.77(b) of the Commission's Rules is also hereby amended according to the attached Appendix to reflect the amended endorsement.

6. No substantive changes are made herein which impose additional burdens or remove provisions relied upon by either the public or licensees. We conclude that the revisions will serve

[1] See, General Docket 83–322, 49 FR 20658, May 16, 1984, at paragraphs 43–45.

[2] See, General Docket 83–322 at paragraph 45.