

license to specify operation on Channel 274C2. See *Modification of FM and TV Station Licenses*, 49 FR 34007, published August 28, 1984.

PART 73—[AMENDED]

§ 73.20 [Amended]

6. Accordingly, pursuant to the authority contained in Sections 4(1), 5(c)(1), 303 (g) and (r) and 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and §§ 0.61, 0.204(b) and 0.283 of the Commission's Rules, it is ordered, That effective July 8, 1985, the FM Table of Allotments, § 73.202(b) of the Commission's Rules, is amended with respect to the community listed below:

City	Channel No.
Red Bluff, California	239, and 274C2.

7. It is further ordered, that pursuant to section 316(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the permit for Station KRBQ(FM), Red Bluff, California, is modified to specify operation on Channel 274C2, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The licensee shall submit to the Commission a minor change application for a construction permit (Form 301), specifying the new facilities.

(b) Upon grant of the construction permit, program tests may be conducted in accordance with § 73.1620.

(c) Nothing contained herein shall be construed to authorize a major change in transmitter location or to avoid the necessity of filing an environmental impact statement pursuant to § 1.301 of the Commission's Rules.

8. It is further ordered, that the Secretary shall send a copy of this Order by certified mail, return receipt requested, to: Theodore J. Storck, c/o John Wells King, Esq., Haley Bader and Potts, 2000 M Street, NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.

9. It is further ordered, that this proceeding is terminated.

10. For further information concerning this proceeding, contact Arthur D. Scrutchins, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 634-6530.

Federal Communications Commission.

Charles Schott,

Chief, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 85-13452 Filed 6-4-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 83-1325; RM-4584]

TV Broadcast Stations in Longmont, CO; Change in Table of Assignments

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Action taken herein assigns UHF Television Channel 25 to Longmont, Colorado, as its first commercial allocation, in response to a petition for reconsideration filed by Saint Vrain Broadcasting Company.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 5, 1985.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen Scheuerle, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 634-6530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

List of Subjects in 47 C.F.R. Part 73

Television broadcasting.

The Authority citation for Part 73 continues to read:

Authority: Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303.

Memorandum Opinion and Order (Proceeding Terminated)

In the matter of amendment of § 73.606(b), Table of Assignments, Television Broadcast Stations (Longmont, Colorado) (MM Docket No. 83-1325, RM-4584).

Adopted: May 8, 1985.

Released: May 28, 1985.

By the Chief, Policy and Rules Division.

1. Before the Commission is a petition for reconsideration,¹ filed by Saint Vrain Broadcasting Company ("Saint Vrain"), of the Report and Order, 49 FR 31306, published August 6, 1984, which dismissed a proposal filed by William G. and Lila Jean Stewart ("Stewart"), to assign UHF Television Channel 25 to Longmont, Colorado. The assignment could provide the community with its first television facility.

2. Longmont (population 42,942),² in Boulder County (population 189,625), is located in northeastern Colorado, approximately 50 kilometers (35 miles) north of Denver.

3. As stated in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making, 48 FR 56611, published December 22, 1983, a showing of continuing interest is required before a channel will be assigned. The Stewarts failed to file comments in this

¹ Public Notice of the petition was given August 24, 1984, Report No. 1476.

² Population figures are taken from the 1980 U.S. Census.

proceeding. Reply comments were filed by the Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA"). NOAA did not object but noted the proximity of Longmont to the Table Mountain Radio Receiving Zone and requested advance coordination from all applicants for this channel at Longmont, in accordance with Section 73.1030(b) of the Commission's Rules.

4. On reconsideration, Saint Vrain requests that Channel 25 be assigned to Longmont for commercial use and states its intention to apply for the channel. The Stewarts have since filed comments, indicating an interest in Channel 25.

5. In view of the expressed interest and the fact that the assignment of Channel 25 could provide a first television facility to Longmont, we believe that UHF Television Channel 25 should be assigned to that community. A staff engineering study indicates that Channel 25 can be assigned to Longmont in compliance with the mileage separation requirements of § 73.610 of the Commission's Rules. Applicants should comply with the requirements of § 73.1030(b) of the Commission's Rules.

6. Accordingly, it is ordered, that the petition for reconsideration filed herein is granted.

PART 73—[AMENDED]

§ 73.606 [Amended]

7. It is further ordered, pursuant to the authority contained in sections 4(i), 5(c)(1), 303 (g) and (r) and 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and §§ 0.61, 0.204(b) and 0.283 of the Commission's Rules, that effective July 5, 1985, the Television Table of Assignments, § 73.606(b) of the Commission's Rules is amended as follows:

City	Channel No.
Longmont, CO	25

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

9. For further information concerning the above, contact Kathleen Scheuerle, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 634-6530.

Federal Communications Commission.

Charles Schott,

Chief, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 85-13453 Filed 6-4-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

47 CFR Parts 73 and 74

Radio and Television Broadcasting; Metrication of Rules

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This Order amends the FCC rules concerning radio and television broadcasting. Amendments are made to convert these parts to the international system of units (metric system). This action is necessary to conform with the Metric Conversion Act of 1975.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 5, 1985.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Howard Irvin, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 632-9660

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

List of Subjects

47 CFR Part 73

Radio, Television.

47 CFR Part 74

Radio, Television.

Order (Proceeding Terminated)

In the matter of Metrication of FCC Rules and Regulations Parts 73 and 74.

Adopted: May 17, 1985.

Released: May 22, 1985.

By the Chief, Mass Media Bureau.

1. This Order converts Subparts E through H of Part 73 and all of Part 74 of the Commission's Rules to the international system of units (metric system). All conversions are made in compliance with the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, and FCC Public Notice 76-737, July 28, 1976.

Background

2. In 1975, Congress passed the Metric Conversion Act directing conversion of measurement units in the federal rules and regulations to the metric system. The Commission responded with Public Notice 76-737 which adopted a policy for the conversion of the Rules and Regulations to metric units. Docket 80-90 converted Subparts B and C of Part 73 to metric units. This proceeding converts Subparts E through H of Part 73 and all of Part 74 to the metric system.

Discussion

3. In the text of these rules, values were rounded to the first decimal of the applicable metric unit, and the original quantity in the English system of units was retained in parentheses.

4. In determining the minimum distance separations § 73.698, the

existing procedure permits actual measured distances to be rounded off to the nearest mile. Because of that, facilities may be spaced up to one-half mile closer than the values specified in the Rules. The new procedure will be more precise and will permit rounding off only to the nearest tenth of a kilometer (approximately six-hundredths of a mile). To maintain the effective minimum distance separations a three step process was used. First, one-half mile was subtracted from each separation distance (in English units) to represent the actual minimum spacing permitted by the rounding procedure that was specified in § 73.611. Second, the English units were converted to metric units. Third, distances were rounded to the nearest tenth of a kilometer as specified in § 73.611 as amended.

5. One of the more complex conversions was the metrication of the estimated field strength curves § 73.699. The estimated field strength curves were metricated by using the computer method of curve "refitting" described in report FCC/OCE RS76-01.

6. Finally, the antenna height above average terrain (HAAT)/power reduction curves (figures 3 & 4 § 73.699) have been replaced by equivalent equations. These equations give the required power reduction when the antenna HAAT exceeds certain limits. TV Broadcast stations will now use these equations to find the allowable transmitter power measured in decibels above one kilowatt (dBk). The equations are the metric equivalent of the power reduction curves and are beneficial for ease and consistency in computer programming.

7. Inasmuch as these amendments impose no additional burdens and raise no issue upon which comments would serve any useful purpose, 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).

8. Notice of Proposed Rule Making is not required, consequently the Regulatory Flexibility Act does not apply.

9. Accordingly, it is ordered, that under the authority contained in sections 4(i) and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, Parts 73 and 74 of the FCC Rules and Regulations are amended as set forth in the attached Appendix, effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register. This action is taken by the Chief, Mass Media Bureau under

authority delegated in §§ 0.61 and 0.283 of the Commission's Rules.

10. It is further ordered, that this proceeding is terminated.

11. For further information on this Order, contact Howard Irvin, (202) 632-9660, Mass Media Bureau.

Federal Communications Commission.

James C. McKinney,

Chief, Mass Media Bureau.

Appendix

Title 47 Parts 73 and 74 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

The authority citation for Parts 73 and 74 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303.

1. 47 CFR 73.609 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(3) to read as follows.

§ 73.609 Zones.

(a) * * *

(3) Zone III consists of that portion of the United States located south of a line, drawn on the United States Albers Equal Area Projection Map (based on standard parallels 29.50 and 45.50 North American datum), beginning at a point on the east coast of Georgia and the 31st parallel and ending at the United States-Mexican border, consisting of arcs drawn with a 241.4 kilometer (150 mile) radius to the north from the following specified points:

	North latitude	West longitude
(a)	29°40'00"	83°24'00"
(b)	30°07'00"	84°12'00"
(c)	30°31'00"	86°30'00"
(d)	30°48'00"	87°56'36"
(e)	30°00'00"	90°38'30"
(f)	30°04'30"	93°12'00"
(g)	29°46'00"	95°05'00"
(h)	28°43'00"	96°39'30"
(i)	27°52'30"	97°32'00"

When any of the above arcs pass through a city, the city shall be considered to be located in Zone II. (See Figure 2 of § 73.699.)

2. 47 CFR 73.610 is amended by revising paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), (c)(1), (d) and (e) to read as follows:

§ 73.610 Minimum distance separations between stations.

* * *

(b) * * *

(1)

Zone	Kilometers	
	Channels 2-13	Channels 14-69
I	272.7 (169.5 miles)	248.6 (154.5 miles)
II	304.9 (189.5 miles)	280.8 (174.5 miles)
III	353.2 (219.5 miles)	329.0 (204.5 miles)

(2) The minimum co-channel distance separation between a station in one zone and a station in another zone shall be that of the zone requiring the lower separation.

(c) * * *

(1) Channels 2-13 95.7 kilometers (59.5 miles). Channels 14-69 87.7 kilometers (54.5 miles).

(d) In addition to the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section, the minimum assignment and station separations between stations on Channels 14-69, inclusive, as set forth in Table II of § 73.698 must be met in either rule-making proceedings looking towards the amendment of the Table of Assignments (§ 73.606(b)) or in licensing proceedings. No channel listed in column (1) of Table II of § 73.698 will be assigned to any city, and no application for an authorization to operate on such a channel will be granted, unless the distance separations indicated at the top of columns (2) through (7), inclusive, are met with respect to each of the channels listed in those columns and parallel with the channel in column (1).

(e) The zone in which the transmitter of a television station is located or proposed to be located determines the applicable rules with respect to co-channel distance separations where the transmitter is located in a different zone from that in which the channel to be employed is located.

3. 47 CFR 73.611 is revised to read as follows.

§ 73.611 Reference points and distance computations.

To calculate the distance between two reference points see paragraph (c) section § 73.208. However, distances shall be rounded to the nearest tenth of a kilometer.

4. 47 CFR 73.612 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 73.612 Protection from interference.

(b) When the Commission determines that grant of an application would serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity and the instrument of authorization specifies an antenna location in a designated antenna farm area which results in distance separation less than those specified in this subpart, TV broadcast station permittees and licensees shall be afforded protection from interference equivalent to the protection afforded under the minimum distance separations specified in this subpart.

5. 47 CFR 73.614 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 73.614 Power and antenna height requirements.

(b) *Maximum power.* Applications will not be accepted for filing if they specify a power which exceeds the maximum permitted boundaries specified in the following formulas:

(1) Channels 2-6 in Zone I:

$$ERP_{\text{Max}} = 102.54 - 33.33 \cdot \text{Log}_{10} (\text{HAAT})$$

And,

$$-10 \text{ dBk} < ERP_{\text{Max}} < 20 \text{ dBk}$$

(2) Channels 2-6 in Zones II and III:

$$ERP_{\text{Max}} = 67.57 - 17.08 \cdot \text{Log}_{10} (\text{HAAT})$$

And,

$$10 \text{ dBk} < ERP_{\text{Max}} < 20 \text{ dBk}$$

(3) Channels 7-13 in Zone I:

$$ERP_{\text{Max}} = 107.57 - 33.24 \cdot \text{Log}_{10} (\text{HAAT})$$

And,

$$-4.0 \text{ dBk} < ERP_{\text{Max}} < 25 \text{ dBk}$$

(4) Channels 7-13 in Zones II and III:

$$ERP_{\text{Max}} = 72.57 - 17.08 \cdot \text{Log}_{10} (\text{HAAT})$$

And,

$$15 \text{ dBk} < ERP_{\text{Max}} < 25 \text{ dBk}$$

(5) Channels 14-69 in Zones I, II, and III:

$$ERP_{\text{Max}} = 84.57 - 17.08 \cdot \text{Log}_{10} (\text{HAAT})$$

And,

$$27 \text{ dBk} < ERP_{\text{Max}} < 37 \text{ dBk}$$

Where:

ERP_{Max} = Maximum Effective Radiated Power measured in decibels above 1 kW (dBk).
HAAT = Height Above Average Terrain measured in meters.

The boundaries specified are to be used to determine the maximum possible combination of antenna height and ERP_{dBk} . When specifying an ERP_{dBk} less than that permitted by the lower boundary, any antenna HAAT can be used. Also, for values of antenna HAAT greater than 2,300 meters the maximum ERP is the lower limit specified for each equation.

(6) The effective radiated power in any horizontal or vertical direction may not exceed the maximum values permitted by this section.

(7) The effective radiated power at any angle above the horizontal shall be as low as the state of the art permits, and in the same vertical plane may not exceed the effective radiated power in either the horizontal direction or below the horizontal, whichever is greater.

6. 47 CFR 73.615 is revised to read as follows:

§ 73.615 Administrative changes in authorizations.

In the issuance of television broadcast station authorizations, the Commission will specify the transmitter output power and effective radiated power to the nearest 0.1 dBk. Power specified by kW shall be obtained by converting dBk to kW to 3 significant figures. Antenna heights above average terrain will be specified to the nearest meter. Midway figures will be authorized in the lower alternative.

7. 47 CFR 73.658 is amended by revising paragraphs (l)(1) (x) and (m) to read as follows:

§ 73.658 Affiliation agreements and network program practices; territorial exclusivity in non-network program arrangements.

(l) * * *

(1) * * *

(x) "Reasonably comparable facilities" means station transmitting facilities (effective radiated power and effective antenna height above average terrain) such that the station Grade B coverage area is at least two-thirds as large (in square kilometers) as the smallest of the market affiliated stations' Grade B coverage areas. Where one or both of the affiliates is licensed to a city different from that of the unaffiliated station, the term "reasonably comparable facilities" also includes the requirement that the unaffiliated station must put a predicted Grade A or better signal over all of the city of license of the other regular (nonsatellite) station(s), except that where one of the affiliated stations is licensed to the same city as the unaffiliated station, and puts a Grade B but not a Grade A signal over the other city of license, the unaffiliated station will be considered as having reasonably comparable facilities if it too puts a predicted Grade B signal over all of the other city of license.

(m) *Territorial exclusivity in non-network arrangements.* No television station shall enter into any contract, arrangement, or understanding, expressed or implied; with a non-network program producer, distributor, or supplier, or other person; which prevents or hinders another television station located in a community over 56.3 kilometers (35 miles) away, as determined by the reference points contained in § 76.53 of this chapter, (if reference points for a community are not

listed in § 76.53, the location of the main post office will be used) from broadcasting any program purchased by the former station from such non-network program producer, distributor, supplier, or other person, except that a television station may secure exclusivity against a television station licensed to another designated community in a hyphenated market specified in the market listing as contained in § 76.51 of this chapter for those 100 markets listed, and for markets not listed in § 76.51 of this chapter, the listing as contained in the ARB Television Market Analysis for the most recent year at the time that the exclusivity contract, arrangement or understanding is complete under practices of the industry. As used in this paragraph, the term "community" is defined as the community specified in the instrument of authorization as the location of the station.

8. 47 CFR 73.681 is amended by revising the definition of *Antenna height above average terrain* to read as follows:

§ 73.681 Definitions.

Antenna height above average terrain. The average of the antenna heights above the terrain from approximately 3.2 (2 miles) to 16.1 kilometers (10 miles) from the antenna for the eight directions spaced evenly for each 45 degrees of azimuth starting with True North. (In general, a different antenna height will be determined in each direction from the antenna. The average of these various heights is considered the antenna height above the average terrain. In some cases less than 8 directions may be used. See § 73.684(d)). Where circular or elliptical polarization is employed, the antenna height above average terrain shall be based upon the height of the radiation center of the antenna which transmits the horizontal component of radiation.

9. 47 CFR 73.683 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 73.683 Field strength contours.

(b) It should be realized that the F (50,50) curves when used for Channels 14-69 are not based on measured data at distances beyond about 48.3 kilometers (30 miles). Theory would indicate that the field strengths for Channels 14-69 should decrease more rapidly with distance beyond the horizon than for Channels 2-6, and modification of the

curves for Channels 14-69 may be expected as a result of measurements to be made at a later date. For these reasons, the curves should be used with appreciation of their limitations in estimating levels of field strength. Further, the actual extent of service will usually be less than indicated by these estimates due to interference from other stations. Because of these factors, the predicted field strength contours give no assurance of service to any specific percentage of receiver locations within the distances indicated. In licensing proceedings these variations will not be considered.

10. 47 CFR § 73.684 is amended by revising paragraphs (c) introductory text, (c)(1), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j), to read as follows:

§ 73.684 Prediction of coverage.

(c) In predicting the distance to the field strength contours, the F (50,50) field strength charts (Figures 9 and 10 of § 73.699) shall be used. If the 50% field strength is defined as that value exceeded for 50% of the time, these F (50,50) charts give the estimated 50% field strengths exceeded at 50% of the locations in dB above 1mV/m. The charts are based on an effective power of 1 kW radiated from a half-wave dipole in free space, which produces an unattenuated field strength at 1.61 kilometers (1 mile) of about 103 dB above 1 mV/m (137.6 mV/m). To use the charts for other powers, the sliding scale associated with the charts should be trimmed and used as the ordinate scale. This sliding scale is placed on the charts with the appropriate gradation for power in line with the horizontal 40 dB line on the charts. The right edge of the scale is placed in line with the appropriate antenna height gradations, and the charts then become direct reading (in uV/m and in dB above 1 uV/m) for this power and antenna height. Where the antenna height is not one of those for which a scale is provided, the signal strength or distance is determined by interpolation between the curves connecting the equidistant points. Dividers may be used in lieu of the sliding scale.

(1) In predicting the distance to the Grade A and Grade B field strength contours, the effective radiated power to be used is that radiated at the vertical angle corresponding to the depression angle between the transmitting antenna center of radiation and the radio horizon as determined individually for each azimuthal direction concerned. The depression angle is based on the

difference in elevation of the antenna center of radiation above the average terrain and the radio horizon, assuming a smooth spherical earth with a radius of 8,495.5 kilometers (5,280 miles) and shall be determined by the following equation:

$$A = 0.0277 H$$

Where:

A is the depression angle in degrees.

H is the height in meters of the transmitting antenna radiation center above average terrain of the 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 miles) sector of the pertinent radial. This formula is empirically derived for the limited purpose specified here. Its use for any other purpose may be inappropriate.

(d) The antenna height to be used with these charts is the height of the radiation center of the antenna above the average terrain along the radial in question. In determining the average elevation of the terrain, the elevations between 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 miles) from the antenna site are employed. Profile graphs shall be drawn for 8 radials beginning at the antenna site and extending 16.1 kilometers (10 miles) therefrom. The radials should be drawn for each 45 degrees of azimuth starting with the True North. At least one radial must include the principal community to be served even though such community may be more than 16.1 kilometers (10 miles) from the antenna site. However, in the event none of the evenly spaced radials include the principal community to be served and one or more such radials are drawn in addition to the 8 evenly spaced radials, such additional radials shall not be employed in computing the antenna height above average terrain. Where the 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 mile) portion of a radial extends in whole or in part over large bodies of water as specified in paragraph (e) of this section or extends over foreign territory but the Grade B strength contour encompasses land area within the United States beyond the 16.1 kilometers (10 mile) portion of the radial, the entire 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 mile) portion of the radial shall be included in the computation of antenna height above average terrain. However, where the Grade B contour does not so encompass United States land area and (1) the entire 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 mile) portion of the radial extends over large bodies of water of foreign territory, such radial shall be completely omitted from the computation of antenna height above average terrain, and (2) where a part of the the 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 mile) portion of a radial extends over large bodies of water or over foreign

territory, only that part of the radial extending from the 3.2 kilometer (2 mile) sector to the outermost portion of land area within the United States covered by the radial shall be employed in the computation of antenna height above average terrain. The profile graph for each radial should be plotted by contour intervals of from 12.2-30.5 meters (40-100 feet) and, where the data permits, at least 50 points of elevation (generally uniformly spaced) should be used for each radial. In instances of very rugged terrain where the use of contour intervals of 30.5 meters (100 feet) would result in several points in a short distance, 61.0-122.0 meter (200-400 foot) contour intervals may be used for such distances. On the other hand, where the terrain is uniform or gently sloping the smallest contour interval indicated on the topographic map (see paragraph (g) of this section) should be used, although only relatively few points may be available. The profile graphs should indicate the topography accurately for each radial, and the graphs should be plotted with the distance in kilometers as the abscissa and the elevation in meters above mean sea level as the ordinate. The profile graphs should indicate the source of the topographical data employed. The graph should also show the elevation of the center of the radiating system. The graph may be plotted either on rectangular coordinate paper or on special paper which shows the curvature of the earth. It is not necessary to take the curvature of the earth into consideration in this procedure, as this factor is taken care of in the charts showing signal strengths. The average elevation of the 12.9 kilometer (8 miles) distance between 3.2-16.1 kilometers (2-10 miles) from the antenna site should then be determined from the profile graph for each radial. This may be obtained by averaging a large number of equally spaced points, by using a planimeter, or by obtaining the median elevation (that exceeded for 50% of the distance) in sectors and averaging those values.

Note.—The Commission will, upon a proper showing by an existing station that the application of this rule will result in an unreasonable power reduction in relation to other stations in close proximity, consider requests for adjustment in power on the basis of a common average terrain figure for the stations in question as determined by the FCC.

(e) In instance where it is desired to determine the area in square kilometers within the Grade A and Grade B field strength contours, the area may be determined from the coverage map by planimeter or other approximate means; in computing such areas, excluded (1)

areas beyond the borders of the United States, and (2) large bodies of water, such as ocean areas, gulfs, sounds, bays, large lakes, etc., but not rivers.

(f) In cases where terrain in one or more directions from the antenna site departs widely from the average elevation of the 3.2 to 16.1 kilometers (2 to 10 mile) sector, the prediction method may indicate contour distances that are different from what may be expected in practice. For example, a mountain ridge may indicate the practical limit of service although the prediction method may indicate otherwise. In such case the prediction method should be followed, but a supplemental showing may be made concerning the contour distances as determined by other means. Such supplemental showing should describe the procedure employed and should include sample calculations. Maps of predicted coverage should include both the coverage as predicted by the regular method and as predicted by a supplemental method. When measurements of area are required, these should include the area obtained by the regular predicted method and the area obtained by the supplemental method. In directions where the terrain is such that negative antenna heights or heights below 30.5 meters (100 feet) for the 3.2 to 16.1 kilometers (2 to 10 mile) sector are obtained, an assumed height of 30.5 meters (100 feet) shall be used for the prediction of coverage. However, where the actual contour distances are critical factors, a supplemental showing of expected coverage must be included together with a description of the method employed in predicting such coverage. In special cases, the Commission may require additional information as to terrain and coverage.

(g) In the preparation of the profile graph previously described, and in determining the location and height above sea level of the antenna site, the elevation or contour intervals shall be taken from the United States Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps, United States Army Corps of Engineers' maps or Tennessee Valley Authority maps, whichever is the latest, for all areas for which such maps are available. If such maps are not published for the area in question, the next best topographic information should be used. Topographic data may sometimes be obtained from State and Municipal agencies. Data from Sectional Aeronautical Charts (including bench marks) or railroad depot elevations and highway elevations from road maps may be used where no better information is available. In cases where limited topographic data is available, use may be made of an altimeter in a car driven

along roads extending generally radially from the transmitter site. Ordinarily the Commission will not require the submission of topographical maps for areas beyond 24.1 kilometers (15 miles) from the antenna site, but the maps must include the principal community to be served. If it appears necessary, additional data may be requested. United States Geological Survey Topographic Quadrangle Maps may be obtained from the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Sectional Aeronautical Charts are available from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20235.

(h) The effect of terrain roughness on the predicted field strength of a signal at points distant from a television broadcast station is assumed to depend on the magnitude of a terrain roughness factor (Δh) which, for a specific propagation path, is determined by the characteristics of a segment of the terrain profile for that path 40.2 kilometers (25 miles) in length, located between 9.7 and 49.9 kilometers (6 and 31 miles) from the transmitter. The terrain roughness factor has a value equal to the difference, in meters, between elevations exceeded by all points on the profile for 10 percent and 90 percent, respectively, of the length of the profile segment (see § 73.699, Fig. 10d).

(i) If the lowest field strength value of interest is initially predicted to occur over a particular propagation path at a distance which is less than 49.9 kilometers (31 miles) from the transmitter, the terrain profile segment used in the determination of the terrain roughness factor over that path shall be that included between points 9.7 kilometers (6 miles) from the transmitter and such lesser distance. No terrain roughness correction need be applied when all field strength values of interest are predicted to occur 9.7 kilometers (6 miles) or less from the transmitter.

(j) Profile segments prepared for terrain roughness factor determinations should be plotted in rectangular coordinates, with no less than 50 points evenly spaced within the segment, using data obtained from topographic maps, if available, with contour intervals of 15.2 meters (50 feet), or less.

11. 47 CFR 73.685 is amended by revising paragraph (g) to read as follows:

§ 73.685 Transmitter location and antenna system.

(g) Applications proposing the use of television broadcast antennas within 61.0 meters (200 feet) of other television broadcast antennas operating on a channel within 20 percent in frequency of the proposed channel, or proposing the use of television broadcast antennas on Channels 5 or 6 within 61.0 meters (200 feet) of FM broadcast antennas, must include a showing as to the expected effect, if any, of such proximate operation.

12. 47 CFR 73.686 is amended by revising paragraphs (b)(1)(ii), (b)(2) introductory text, (b)(2)(v), (b)(2)(vii), (b)(2)(viii), and (c)(2), to read as follows:

§ 73.686 Field strength measurements.

- (b) * * *
- (1) * * *
- (ii) At a point exactly 16.1 kilometers (10 miles) from the transmitter, each radial is marked, and at greater distances at successive 3.2 kilometer (2 mile) intervals. Where measurements are to be conducted at UHF, or over extremely rugged terrain, shorter intervals may be employed, but all such intervals shall be of equal length. Accessible roads intersecting each radial as nearly as possible at each 3.2 kilometer (2 mile) marker are selected. These intersections are the points on the radial at which measurements are to be made, and are referred to subsequently

as measuring locations. The elevation of each measuring location should approach the elevation at the corresponding 3.2 kilometer (2 mile) marker as nearly as possible.

(2) *Measurement procedure.* The field strength of the visual carrier shall be measured with a voltmeter capable of indicating accurately the peak amplitude of the synchronizing signal. All measurements shall be made utilizing a receiving antenna designed for reception of the horizontally polarized signal component, elevated 9.1 meters (30 feet) above the roadbed. At each measuring location, the following procedure shall be employed.

(v) A mobile run of at least 30.5 meters (100 feet) is made, which is centered on the intersection of the radial and the road, and the measured field strength is continuously recorded on a chart recorder over the length of the run.

(vii) If, during the test conducted as described in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section, the strongest signal is found to come from a direction other than from the transmitter, after the mobile run prescribed in paragraph (b)(2)(v) of this section is concluded, additional measurements shall be made in a "cluster" of at least five fixed points. At each such point, the field strengths with the antenna oriented toward the

transmitter, and with the antenna oriented so as to receive the strongest field, are measured and recorded. Generally, all points should be within 61.0 meters (200 feet) of the center point of the mobile run.

(viii) If overhead obstacles preclude a mobile run of at least 30.5 meters (100 feet), a "cluster" of five spot measurements may be made in lieu of this run. The first measurement in the cluster is identified. Generally, the locations for other measurements shall be within 61.0 meters (200 feet) of the location of the first.

(c) * * *

(2) *Measurement procedure.* The field strength of the visual carrier shall be measured, with a voltmeter capable of indicating accurately the peak amplitude of the synchronizing signal. All measurements shall be made utilizing a receiving antenna designed for reception of the horizontally polarized signal component, elevated 9.1 meter (30 feet) above street level.

13. 47 CFR 73.698 is amended by removing Tables II and III and revising the column headings of Table IV and redesignating Table IV as Table II to read as follows:

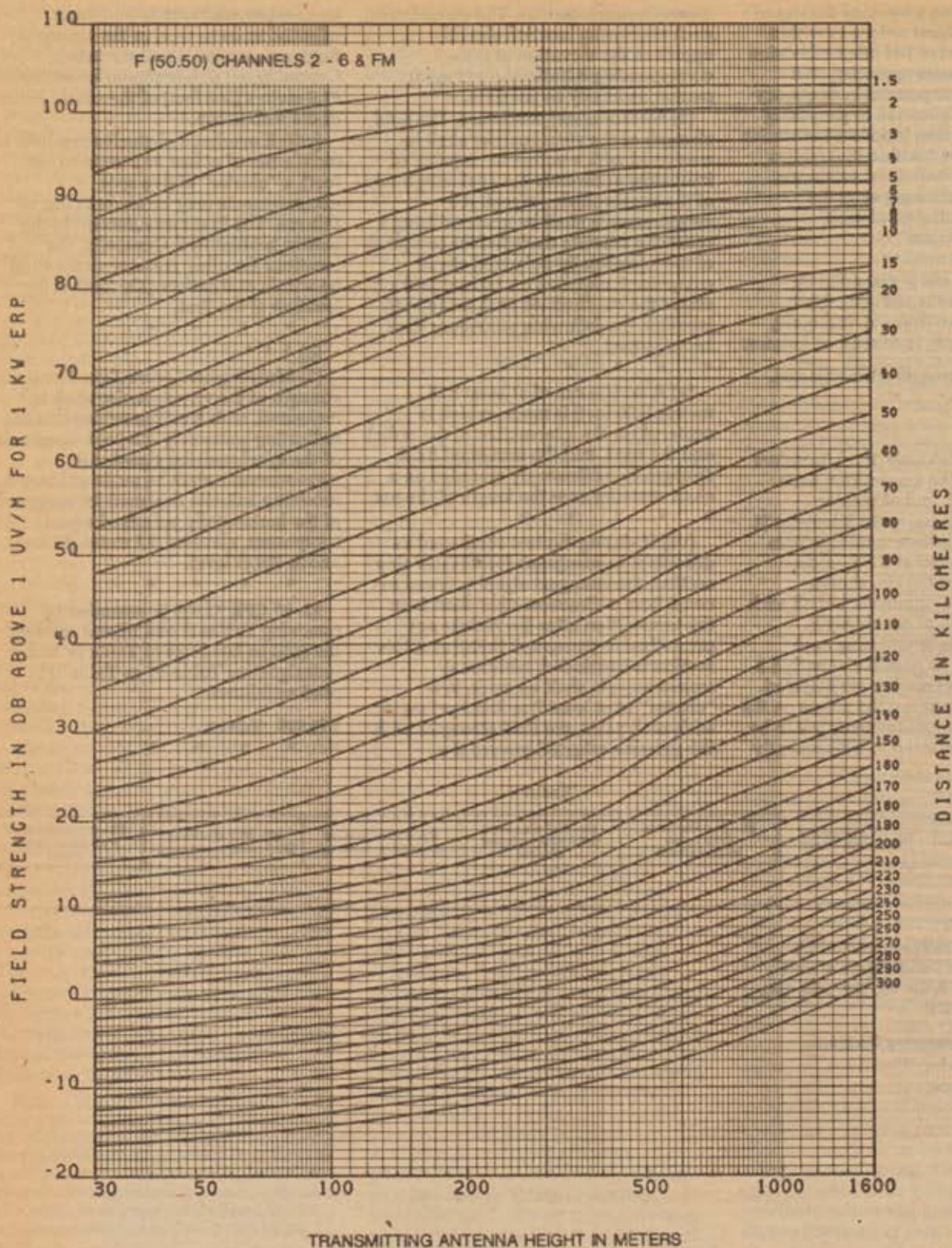
§ 73.698 Tables.

TABLE II

(1)—Channel	(2)—31.4 kilometers (19.5 miles) if best	(3)—31.4 kilometers (19.5 miles) intermodulation	(4)—87.7 kilometers (54.5 miles) adjacent channel	(5)—95.7 kilometers (59.5 miles) oscillator	(6)—95.7 kilometers (59.5 miles) sound image	(7)—119.9 kilometers (74.5 miles) picture image
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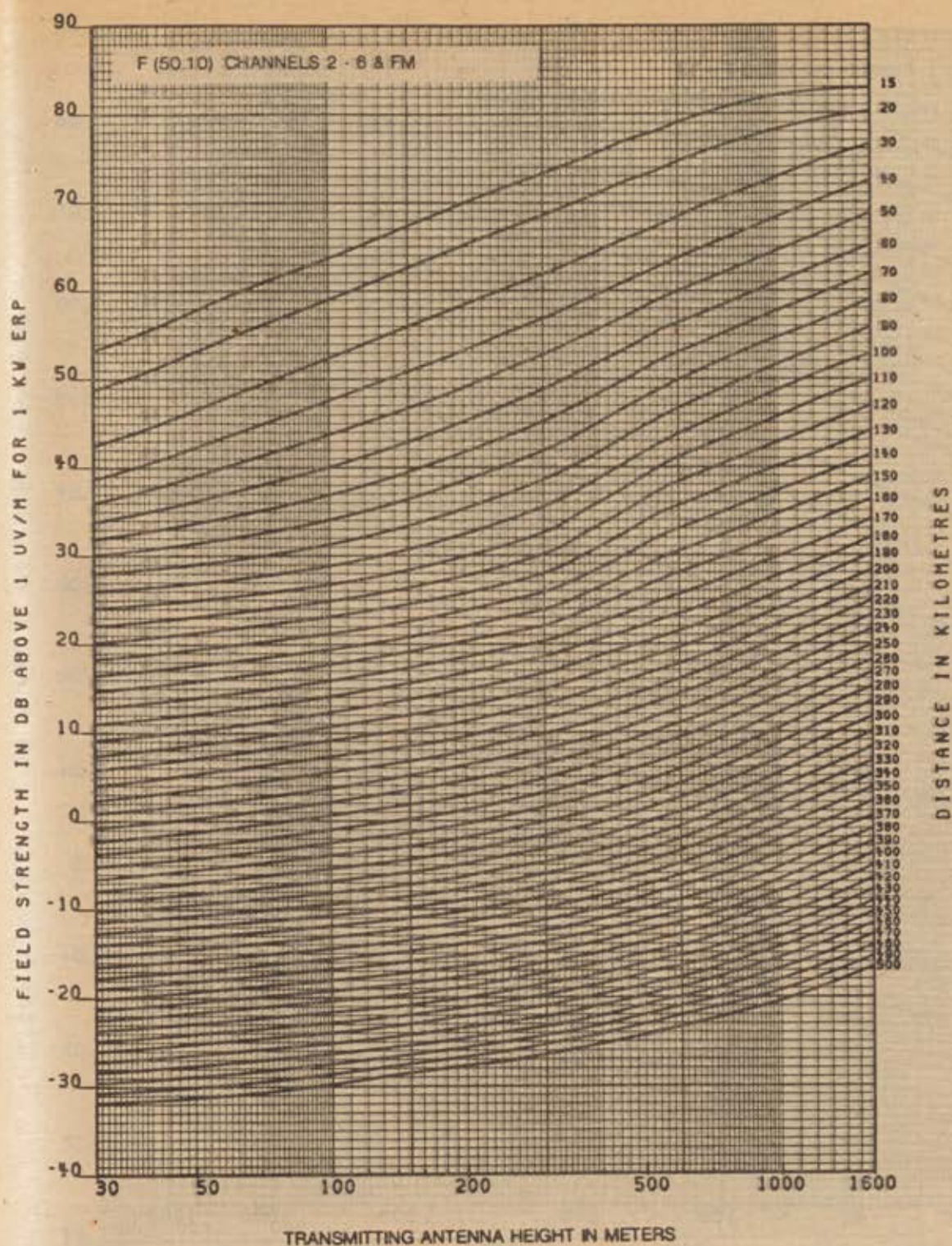
14. 47 CFR 73.699 is amended by removing Figure 3 and Figure 4; and revising Figures 9, 9a, 10, 10a, 10b, 10c, and 10d as follows:

§ 73.699 TV Engineering Charts.



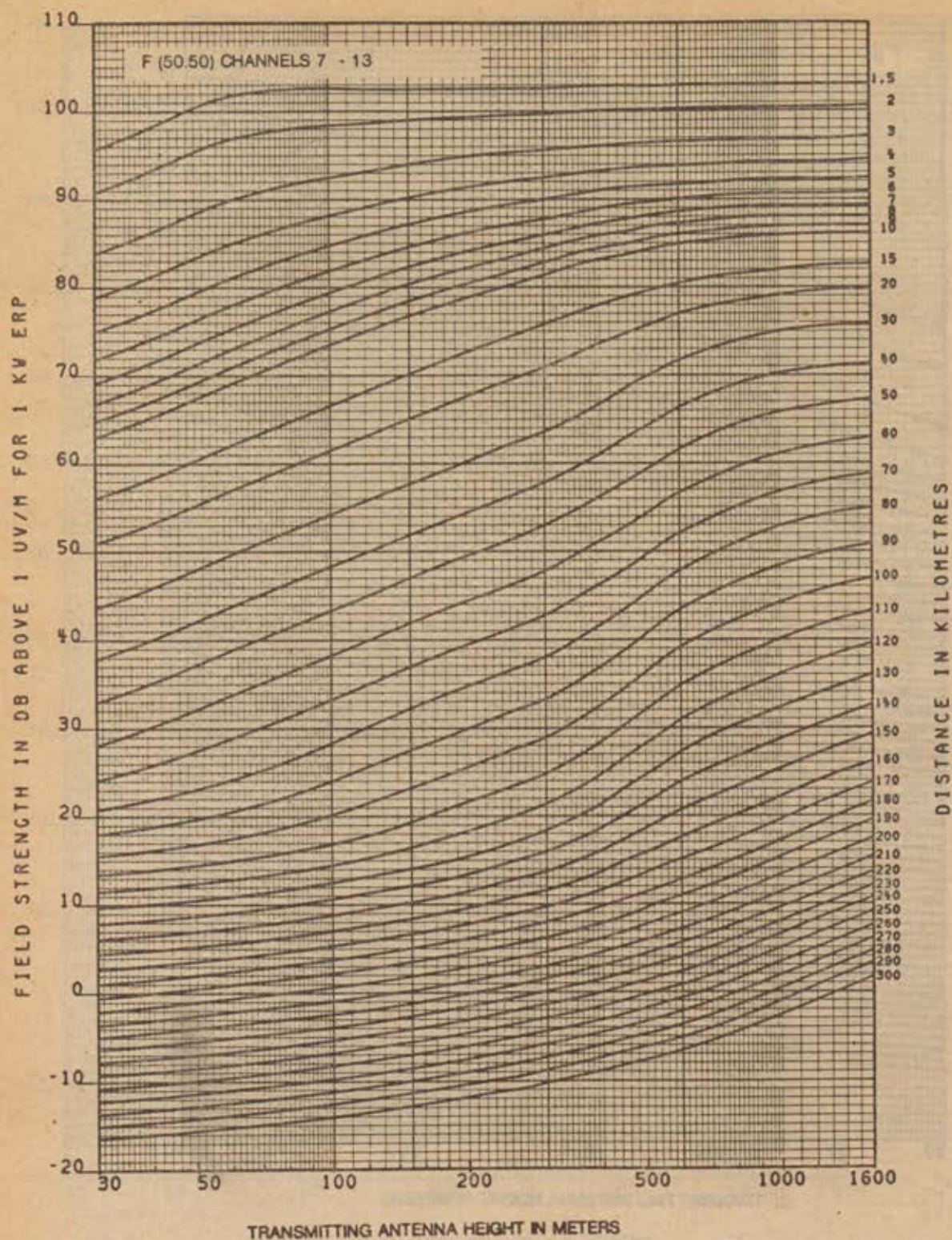
FCC 73.699 Figure 9

ESTIMATED FIELD STRENGTH EXCEEDED AT 50 PERCENT
OF THE POTENTIAL RECEIVER LOCATIONS FOR AT LEAST 50 PERCENT
OF THE TIME AT A RECEIVING ANTENNA HEIGHT OF 9 METERS



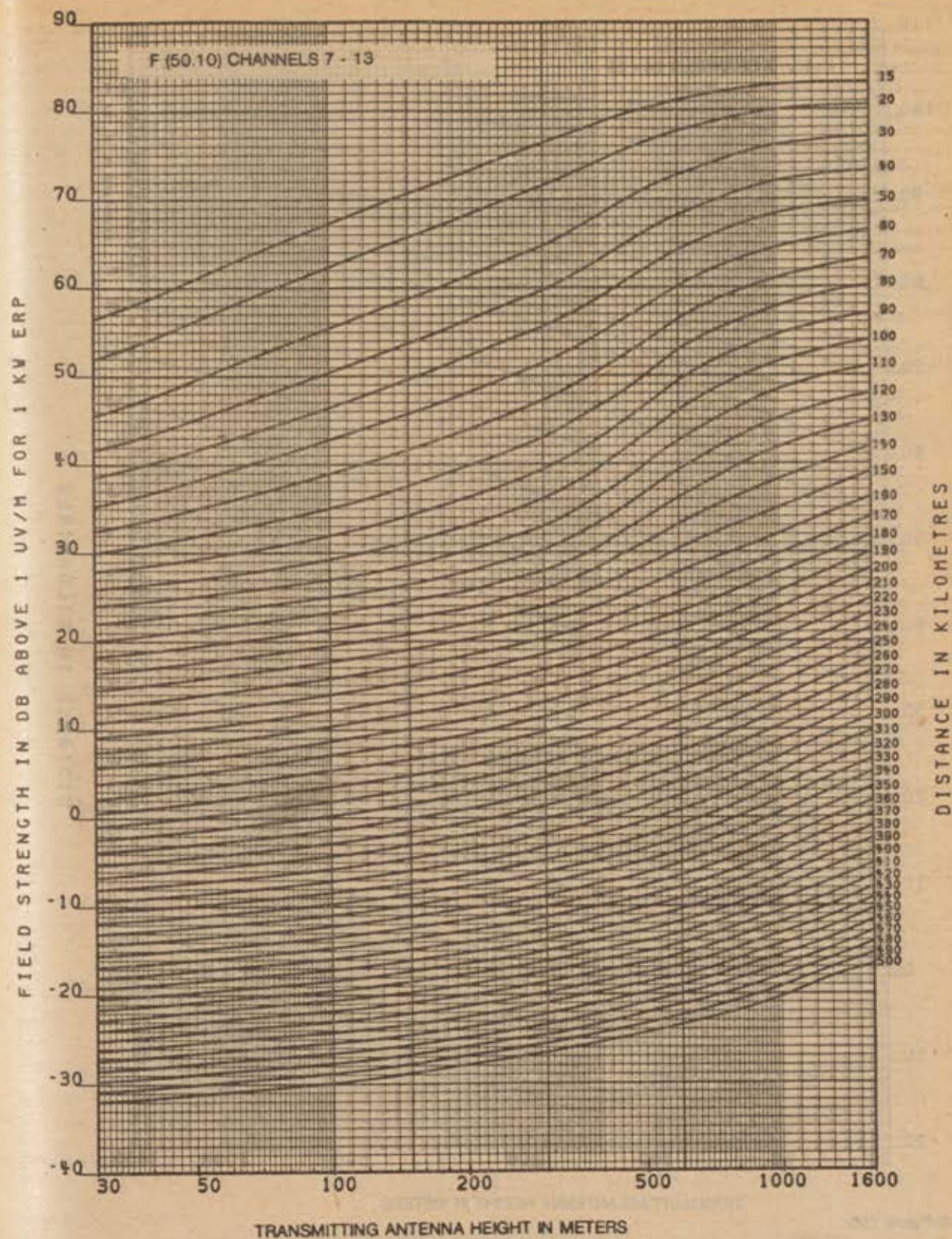
FCC 73.699 Figure 9a

ESTIMATED FIELD STRENGTH EXCEEDED AT 50 PERCENT
OF THE POTENTIAL RECEIVER LOCATIONS FOR AT LEAST 50 PERCENT
OF THE TIME AT A RECEIVING ANTENNA HEIGHT OF 9 METERS

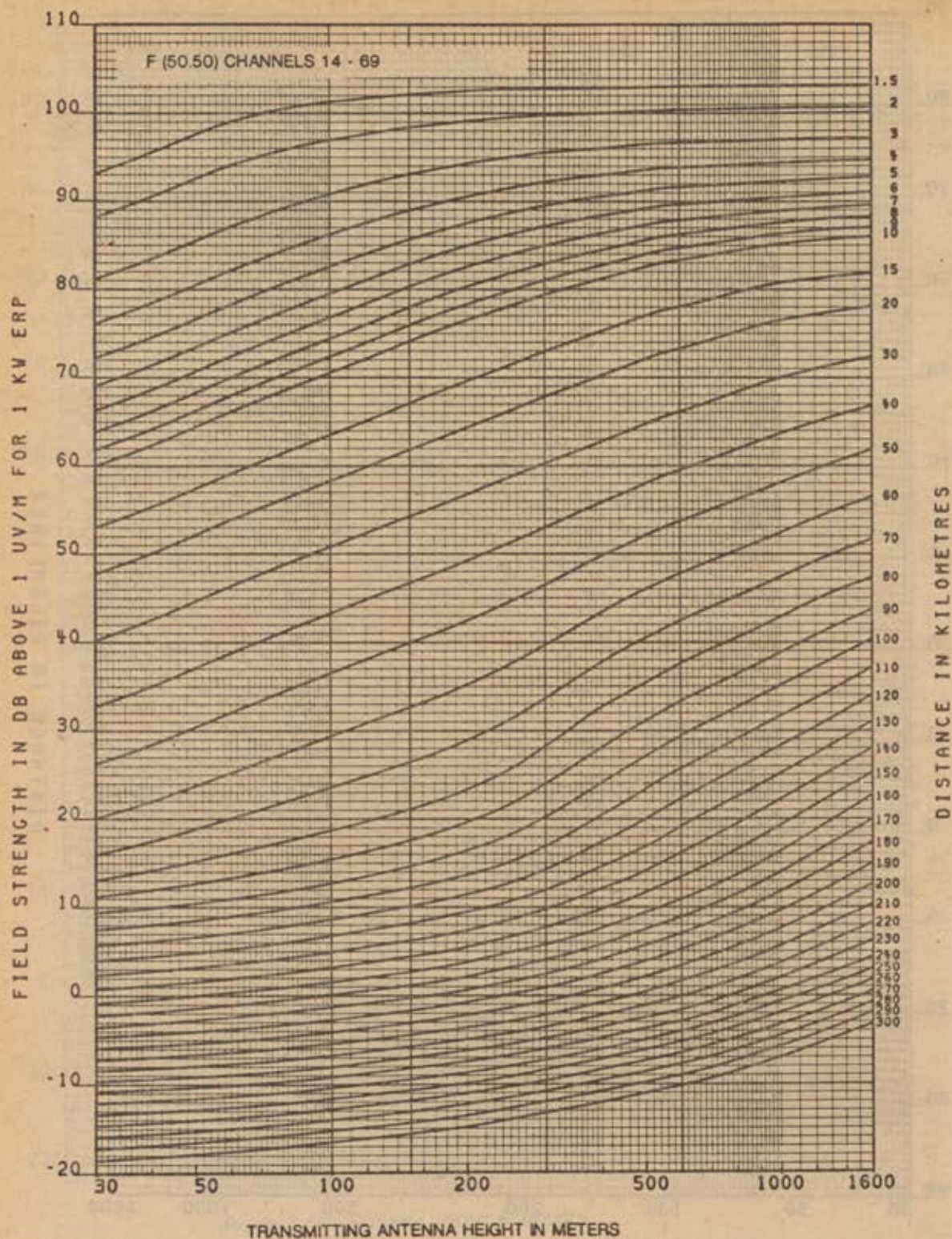


FCC 73.699 Figure 10

ESTIMATED FIELD STRENGTH EXCEEDED AT 50 PERCENT
OF THE POTENTIAL RECEIVER LOCATIONS FOR AT LEAST 50 PERCENT
OF THE TIME AT A RECEIVING ANTENNA HEIGHT OF 9 METERS

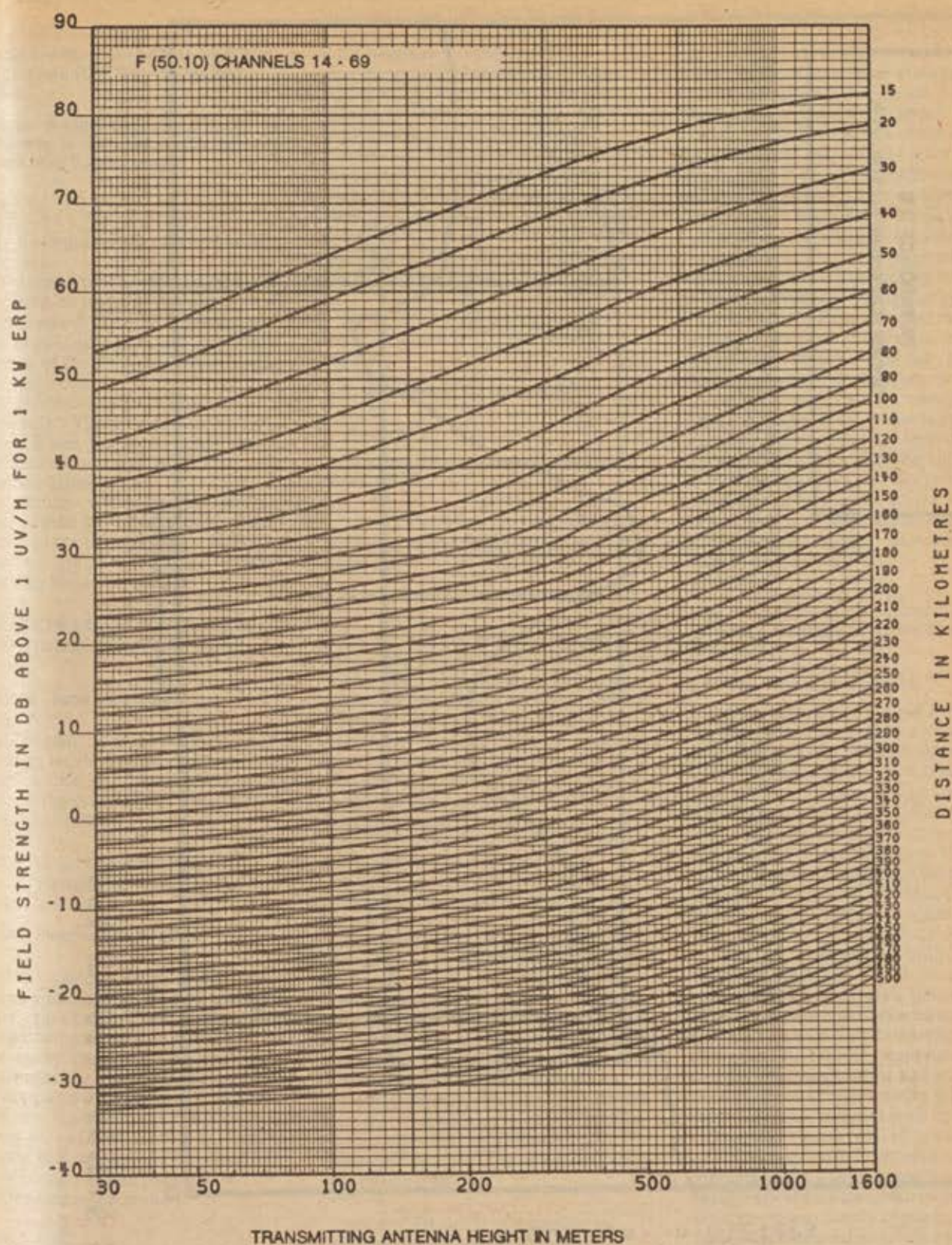


ESTIMATED FIELD STRENGTH EXCEEDED AT 50 PERCENT
OF THE POTENTIAL RECEIVER LOCATIONS FOR AT LEAST 50 PERCENT
OF THE TIME AT A RECEIVING ANTENNA HEIGHT OF 9 METERS



FCC 73.699 Figure 10b

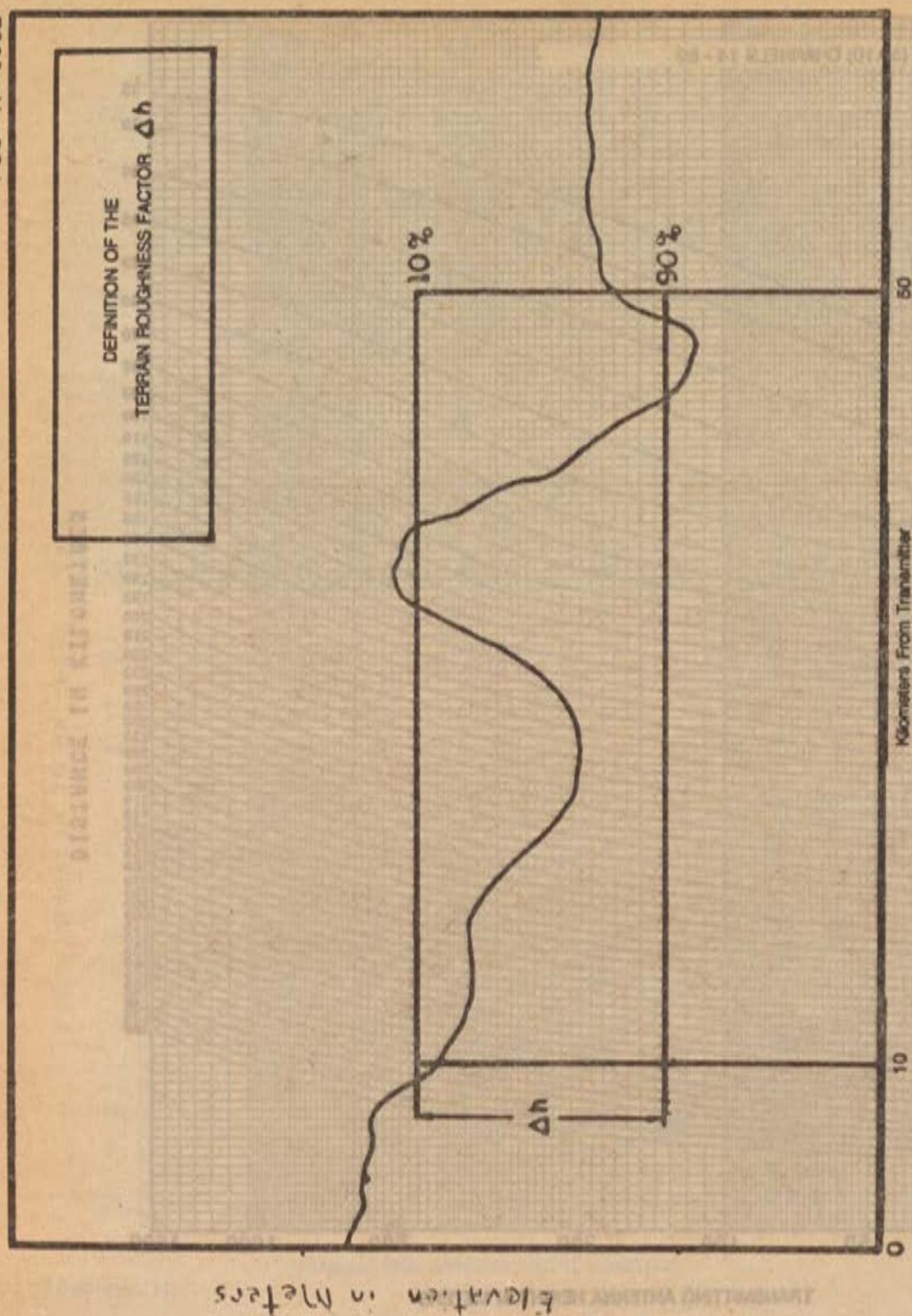
ESTIMATED FIELD STRENGTH EXCEEDED AT 50 PERCENT
OF THE POTENTIAL RECEIVER LOCATIONS FOR AT LEAST 50 PERCENT
OF THE TIME AT A RECEIVING ANTENNA HEIGHT OF 9 METERS



FCC 73.699 Figure 10c

ESTIMATED FIELD STRENGTH EXCEEDED AT 50 PERCENT
OF THE POTENTIAL RECEIVER LOCATIONS FOR AT LEAST 50 PERCENT
OF THE TIME AT A RECEIVING ANTENNA HEIGHT OF 9 METERS

FCC - R - 6602



FCC §73.699 FIGURE 10d

BILLING CODE 6712-01-C

15. 47 CFR 73.1030 is amended by revising paragraphs (b)(1)(i), (b)(1)(ii), (b)(1)(iii) and (b)(1)(iv) to read as follows:

§ 73.1030 Notifications concerning interference to radio astronomy, research and receiving installations.

(b) * * *

(i) All stations within 2.4 kilometers (1.5 miles).

(ii) Stations within 4.8 kilometers (3 miles) with 50 watts or more effective radiated power (ERP) in the primary plane of polarization in the azimuthal direction of the Table Mountain Radio Receiving Zone;

(iii) Stations within 16.1 kilometers (10 miles) with 1 kW or more ERP in the primary plane of polarization in the azimuthal direction of Table Mountain Receiving Zone;

(iv) Stations within 80.5 kilometers (50 miles) with 25 kW or more ERP in the primary plane of polarization in the azimuthal direction of Table Mountain Receiving Zone.

16. 47 CFR 73.1550 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(2) to read as follows:

§ 73.1550 Extension meters.

(a) * * *

(2) The path from the normal operating location to the transmitter is no longer than 30.5 meters (100 feet) and provides the operator with ready access to the transmitter.

17. 47 CFR 74.24 is amended by revising paragraphs (e) and (h)(2) to read as follows:

§ 74.24 Short-term operation.

(e) The antenna height of a station operated pursuant to this section shall not increase the height of any man-made antenna supporting structure, or increase by more than 6.1 meters (20 feet) the height of any other type of man-made structure or natural formation. However, the facilities of an authorized broadcast auxiliary station belonging to another licensee may be operated in accordance with the terms of its outstanding authorization.

(h) * * *

(2) A broadcast auxiliary service station operating on frequencies between 470 MHz and 1 GHz must be at least 56.3 kilometers (35 miles) south (or west, as appropriate) of the United States-Canada border if the antenna

looks within a 200° sector toward the border; or, the station must be at least 8.1 kilometers (5 miles) south (or west, as appropriate) if the antenna looks within a 160° sector away from the border. However, operation is not permitted in either of these two situations if the station would be within the coordination distance of a receiving earth station in Canada which uses the same frequency band. (The coordination distance is the distance, calculated for any station, according to Appendix 28 of the International Radio Regulations.)

18. 47 CFR 74.402 is amended by revising footnote 4 (ii) to read as follows:

§ 74.402 Frequency assignment.

Footnote 4 * * *

(ii) within 241.4 kilometers (150 miles) of New York City; and

19. 47 CFR 74.433 is amended by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 74.433 Temporary authorizations.

(c) An informal request for special temporary authority shall be addressed to the FCC in Washington, D.C. and must include full particulars including: licensee's name, call letters of associated broadcast station or stations, name and address of individual designated to receive return authorization, call letters of remote pickup station, if assigned, type and manufacturer of equipment, power output, emission, frequency or frequencies proposed to be used, commencement and termination date, location of proposed operation and purpose for which request is made including any particular justification. In the event that the proposed antenna installation will increase the height of any natural formation or existing man-made structure by more than 6.1 meters (20 feet), a vertical plan sketch showing the height above the ground of any existing structure, the elevation of the site above the mean sea level, and the geographical coordinates of the proposed site, shall be submitted with the application.

20. 47 CFR 74.537 is amended by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 74.537 Temporary authorizations.

(c) An informal request for special temporary authorization shall be

addressed to the FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554 and shall set forth full particulars including: licensee's name, call letters of the associated broadcast station(s), name and address of individual designated to receive the return authorization, call letters of the aural broadcast STL or intercity relay station, if assigned, type and manufacturer of equipment, power output, emission, frequency or frequencies proposed for use, commencement and termination date and location of the proposed operation, and purpose for which request is made including any particular justification. In the event that the proposed antenna installation will increase the height of any man-made antenna supporting structure, or increase by more than 6.1 meters (20 feet) the height of any other type of man-made structure or natural formation, a vertical plan sketch showing the height above ground of any existing structure, the elevation of the site above mean sea level, and the geographic coordinates of the proposed site, shall be submitted with the application.

21. 47 CFR 74.631 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 74.631 Permissible service.

(a) The licensee of a television pickup station authorizes the transmission of program material, orders concerning such program material, and related communications necessary to the accomplishment of such transmissions, from the scenes of events occurring in places other than a television studio, to its associated television broadcast station, to such other stations as are broadcasting the same program material, or to the network or networks with which the television broadcast station is affiliated. Television pickup stations may be operated in conjunction with other television broadcast stations not aforementioned in this paragraph: *Provided*, That the transmissions by the television pickup station are under the control of the licensee of the television pickup station and that such operation shall not exceed a total of 10 days in any 30-day period. Television pickup stations may be used to provide temporary studio-transmitter links or intercity relay circuits consistent with § 74.632 without further authority of the Commission: *Provided, however*, That prior Commission authority shall be obtained if the transmitting antenna to be installed will increase the height of any natural formation or man-made structure by more than 6.1 meters (20

feet) and will be in existence for a period of more than 2 consecutive days.

22. 47 CFR 74.633 is amended by revising paragraph (c), and by redesignating paragraph (f) as paragraph (e):

§ 74.633 Temporary authorizations.

(c) An application for special temporary authority shall set forth full particulars of the purpose for which the request is made, and shall show the type of equipment, power output, emission, and frequency or frequencies proposed to be used, as well as the time, date and location of the proposed operation. In the event that the proposed antenna installation will increase the height of any natural formation, or existing man-made structure, by more than 6.1 meters (20 feet), a vertical plan sketch showing the height of the structure proposed to be erected, the height above ground of any existing structure, the elevation of the site above mean sea level, and the geographic coordinates of the proposed site, shall be submitted with the application.

23. 47 CFR 74.751 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(4) to read as follows:

§ 74.751 Modification of transmission systems.

(b) (4) Any horizontal change of the location of the antenna structure which would (i) be in excess of 152.4 meters (500 feet), or (ii) require notice to the Federal Aviation Administration pursuant to § 17.7 of the FCC's Rules.

24. 47 CFR 74.1251 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(5) to read as follows:

§ 74.1251 Modification of transmission systems.

(b) (5) Any horizontal change in the location of the antenna structure which would (i) be in excess of 152.4 meters (500 feet), or (ii) would require notice to the Federal Aviation Administration pursuant to § 17.7 of the FCC's rules.

[FR Doc. 85-13618 Filed 5-4-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

47 CFR Part 78

Oversight of the Radio and TV Broadcast Rules

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This Order adopts an alphabetical index of the rules in Part 78 (47 CFR Part 78). The index provides fast access to the rules, reducing the many letters and phone calls to the FCC staff requesting rule location assistance, thus minimizing administrative burdens on both the FCC and personnel of the Cable TV Relay Service.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 5, 1985.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Crane, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 632-5414.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 78

Cable TV Relay Service.

Order

In the Matter of oversight of the radio and TV broadcast rules.

Adopted: May 21, 1985.

Released: May 31, 1985.

By the Chief, Mass Media Bureau.

1. In this Order, the Commission facilitates the fast location of its regulations in Part 78 of the rules by creating an alphabetical index for this Part.

2. Our experience in alphabetically indexing the rules in Parts 73, 74 and 76 has shown that the process makes possible the location of rules quickly and easily. Such fast access has brought about a better understanding of the rules by broadcasters and their advisors as a result of their ready availability. Providing easy and quick access to the rules has reduced, considerably, the number of letters and phone calls to the FCC requesting help in rule location, thereby minimizing paperwork and administrative workload on the FCC staff and on licensees and their legal and engineering advisors as well.

3. As in the case of the Parts 73, 74 and 76 indexes, revisions and updates will be made in the future to keep this Part 78 index accurate and timely.

4. No substantive changes are made herein which impose additional burdens or remove provisions relied upon by licensees or the public.

5. These amendments are implemented by authority delegated by

the Commission to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau. Inasmuch as these amendments impose no additional burdens and raise no issue upon which comments would serve any useful purpose, prior notice of rulemaking, 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).

6. Since a general notice of proposed rulemaking is not required, the Regulatory Flexibility Act does not apply.

7. Therefore, it is ordered, that pursuant to sections 4(i), 303(r) and 5(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and §§ 0.61 and 0.263 of the Commission's Rules, Part 78 of the FCC Rules and Regulations is amended as set forth in the attached appendix, effective on the date of publication in the Federal Register.

8. For further information on this Order, contact Steve Crane, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 632-5414.

Federal Communications Commission.

James C. McKinney,

Chief, Mass Media Bureau.

Appendix

1. The authority citation for Part 78 continues to read:

Authority: Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1062; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303.

PART 78—[AMENDED]

2. An alphabetical index of rules is added to 47 CFR 78 and will be inserted at the end of the Part.

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47 CFR Part 90

[PR Docket No. 84-370; RM-4672]

Sharing of Two Police Radio Service Frequency Pairs With Eligibles in the Fire and Special Emergency Radio Services; Correction**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.**ACTION:** Final rule; Correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects an error in the Appendix of the Report and Order in Docket No. 84-370 concerning the sharing of two Police Radio Service frequency pairs with eligibles in the Fire and Special Emergency Radio Services.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Herb Zeller, Private Radio Bureau, Rules Branch, Washington, D.C. 20554, (202) 634-2443.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Erratum**

In the matter of amendment of Part 90 of the Commission's rules concerning the sharing of two Police Radio Service frequency pairs with eligibles in the Fire and Special Emergency Radio Services; PR Docket No. 84-370, RM-4672.

Released: May 23, 1985.

A Report and Order in the above captioned matter was released by the Commission on December 13, 1984, and published in the Federal Register (49 FR 49637) on December 21, 1984. This Erratum corrects an error in the Appendix of that item involving the numbering of assignment limitations in the Special Emergency Radio Service. Item 4, of the Appendix should read as follows:

1. Section 90.53 is amended by revising the frequencies 460.525, 460.550, 465.525, and 465.550 in the table, revising paragraph (b)(17), and adding a new paragraph (b)(34):

§ 90.53 Frequencies available.

(a) * * *

**SPECIAL EMERGENCY RADIO SERVICE
FREQUENCY TABLE**

Frequency or band	Class of station(s)	Limitation
460.525	Base or mobile	17, 34
460.550	do	17, 34
465.525	Mobile	17, 34
465.550	do	17, 34

(b) * * *

(17) This frequency is shared with the Police and Fire Radio Services and is

subject to the coordination requirements specified in § 90.175.

(34) This frequency is assignable only to governmental entities eligible under § 90.35(a) for the dispatch of medical care vehicles and personnel for the rendition or delivery of emergency medical services. This frequency may be designated by common consent for intra-system and inter-system mutual assistance purposes.

Federal Communications Commission,
William J. Tricarico,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-13394 Filed 6-4-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

**INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION AGENCY****Agency for International Development****48 CFR Chapter 7**

[AIDAR Notice 85-6]

**Acquisition Regulation; Miscellaneous
Changes****AGENCY:** Agency for International Development, IDCA.**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: The AID Acquisition Regulation (AIDAR) is being amended to correct authority citations, and to incorporate a solicitation provision requiring offerors to provide information concerning past performance.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 5, 1985.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: M/SER/CM/SD/POL, Mr. J. M. Kelly, telephone (703) 235-9107.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In order to ensure that all authority citations in the AIDAR are current and correctly placed as required by 1 CFR 21.43, AID's current authority citation and instructions for placement of authority citations are included in this AIDAR Notice. This is an editorial change.

Since November 23, 1982, AID has had a Contract Information Bulletin (CIB) governing evaluation of contractor performance which required, among other things, inclusion of a provision in solicitations requiring offerors to provide information on past performance.

The CIB was submitted for OMB review as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act; it was approved on June

[FR Doc. 85-13458 Filed 6-4-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M