

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. section 601 *et seq.* EPA is required to prepare a Regulatory Analysis for all rules which may have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The approval of the Kansas NPDES permit program to administer Federal facilities merely transfers responsibility for administration of these facilities from the Federal to the State government. No new substantive requirements are established by this action. Therefore, this notice does not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. It, therefore, does not trigger the requirement of a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis.

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this rule from the requirements of section 3 of Executive Order 12291.

Dated: August 28, 1985.

Morris Kay,  
Regional Administrator, Region VII.  
[FR Doc. 85-24896 Filed 10-18-85; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### 47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 84-706; RM-2959; FCC 85-545]

### Frequency Assignments for the International Broadcast Service

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This action amends the standards applicable to the operation of international broadcast stations located in Region 3 in the 7100-7300 kHz frequency band. This action will better protect the Amateur Radio Service in Region 2 without reducing the potential of this band to help reduce frequency congestion for international broadcast stations.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 21, 1985.

**ADDRESS:** Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Charles H. Breig, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 254-3394.

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

### List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio broadcasting.

### Memorandum Opinion and Order (Proceeding Terminated)

In the matter of Amendment of § 73.702(f) Regarding Frequency Assignments for the International Broadcast Service; MM Docket No. 84-706, RM-2959, FCC-85-545.

Adopted: October 9, 1985.

Released: October 15, 1985.

By the Commission:

### Introduction

1. The Commission has before it a petition for reconsideration of the *Report and Order*, in this proceeding, (50 FR 15146, published April 17, 1985), filed by the American Radio Relay League, Incorporated (the "League") and responsive pleadings filed by Far East Broadcasting Company, Incorporated ("Far East") and Trans World Radio Pacific ("Trans World").

2. The *Report and Order* provided for the use of the 7100-7300 kHz band by FCC licensed international broadcast stations in Region 3 (the Asia/Pacific area).<sup>1</sup> This action was designed to ease frequency congestion in the bands used for international broadcasting. It offers Region 3 stations additional frequency choices and the use of these frequencies by Region 3 stations could ease congestion on the frequencies used by stations in Region 2 (the Western Hemisphere). At the same time, the Commission was concerned about the potential for interference to the Amateur Radio Service in Region 2. This led the Commission to adopt two restrictions in the rule intended to provide protection to amateur radio operations in Region 2.

3. The first precludes Commission licensed international broadcast stations in Region 3 from directing their transmissions to zones or areas of reception in Region 2. The second was intended to minimize interference to Region 2 amateur radio operations during nighttime hours, the period during which the potential for interference is greatest. Thus, during specified hours, radiation must be reduced on pertinent azimuths. High gain antennas need a 12

dB reduction below the maximum radiation in the major lobe of the antenna and lower gain antennas require a 6 dB reduction.

4. The League, in its petition for reconsideration, argues that these restrictions are not sufficient to provide appropriate interference protection. It asserts that even with the 12 dB or 6 dB reduction called for by the rule, substantial radiation still could be produced in the direction of amateur licensees in Region 2. Therefore, it asks the Commission to limit the radiation to the equivalent of that from a half-wave dipole at the same average antenna height, which in no event should exceed the level of 10 dB below the radiation in the maximum lobe. It argues that such a limitation would better accomplish the protection intended by the Commission and would put international stations on notice regarding their obligation to minimize interference to the amateur service without imposing new burdens upon them. In their oppositions to the petition, Far East and Trans World argue that the League has failed to provide engineering support as to how its proposal would better protect amateurs. However they do not dispute the fact that international broadcast operations in this band have the potential for causing interference to the Amateur Radio Service in Region 2.

5. Upon reconsideration, we concur that additional protection can and should be afforded the Amateur Radio Service in Region 2 and that it can be done without placing undue burden on FCC licensed international broadcast stations. The League is correct that in certain circumstances the current rule could lead to high signal levels in Region 2, and thus we find merit in the League's proposal to employ a half-wave dipole as a standard reference. Although radiation from the rear and other side lobes (except for the first side lobes) of typical broadcasting antennas will normally be less than that produced by a half-wave dipole antenna, radiation from the first side lobes can be substantial. Because this is not dealt with sufficiently under the current rule, a further restriction on radiation toward Region 2 is required. Therefore, we are modifying the second sentence in the footnote to § 73.702(f) by substituting language which bases protection to Region 2 upon the maximum antenna

<sup>1</sup> The Commission is responsible for station licensing in some of the Pacific insular areas of Region 3—see § 2.105 of the Commission's Rules.

gain permitted toward Region 2. The maximum gain toward Region 2 to be permitted is 2.15 dBi which is the equivalent gain of a half-wave dipole antenna in free space over an isotropic antenna. This is appropriate since an isotropic antenna is the reference antenna generally used for depicting the radiation patterns for international broadcast antennas. Also, a special provision is made for transmitter powers less than 100 kW. This provision permits stations using less than 100 kW transmitter power to increase gain toward Region 2 by an equivalent amount. To insure that international broadcast stations meet this standard, an additional provision is being added to the footnote in question to require the submission of sufficient antenna information to show compliance with the restriction.

6. Finally, a question was raised in the pleadings about the adequacy of the current rule in defining what was meant by orientation toward Region 2. The rule referred to any easterly direction toward Region 2, but the League thought it better to refer to radiation in any easterly direction or in any azimuth that would directly intersect any area in Region 2. However, the League's suggestion would have the effect or precluding radiation on azimuths from 0° to 180°. We do not agree that such a restriction is necessary and will maintain the language originally adopted which refers to azimuths in any easterly direction that intersect any area in Region 2.<sup>2</sup>

7. Accordingly, it is ordered, that the Petition for Reconsideration is granted to the extent specified above and is denied in all other respects and that § 73.702(f) of the Commission's Rules is amended, as set forth in the attached appendix, effective November 21, 1985.

8. Authority for this action is contained in section 4(i), 303, and 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

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

<sup>2</sup>Finally, we note that the opponents understood the League to have sought a 24 hour restriction on radiation in place of the 8 hour limitation specified by the Commission. However, reference to the League filings show that concern relates to the amount of radiation to be permitted, not the extension of this provision to cover the entire 24-hour period.

10. For further information concerning this proceeding Contact Charles H. Breig, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 254-3394.

Federal Communications Commission.

William J. Tricarico,

Secretary.

## Appendix

### PART 73—[AMENDED]

1. The Authority for Part 73 continues to read as follows:

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

2. 47 CFR Part 73 is amended by revising footnote 1 to § 73.702(f) to read as follows:

#### § 73.702 Assignment and use of frequencies.

\* \* \* \* \*

(f) \* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> Assignments in this frequency band will be limited to international broadcast stations located in the area designated as Region 3 by No. 395 of the International Radio Regulations and authorized only to transmit to zones and areas of reception situated outside Region 2 as defined in No. 394 of the International Radio Regulations. In addition, during the hours of 0800-1600 UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) antenna gain with reference to an isotropic radiator in any easterly direction that would intersect any area in Region 2 shall not exceed 2.15 dBi, except in the case where a transmitter power of less than 100 kW is used. In this case, antenna gain on restricted azimuths shall not exceed that which is determined in accordance with equation (1) below. Stations desiring to operate in this band must submit sufficient antenna performance information to ensure compliance with these restrictions. Permitted Gain for transmitter powers less than 100 kW:

$$G_i = 2.15 + 10 \log \left( \frac{100}{P_a} \right) \text{ dBi} \quad (1)$$

Where:

$G_i$  = maximum gain permitted with reference to an isotropic radiator,

$P_a$  = transmitter power employed in kW.

[FR Doc. 85-24966 Filed 10-18-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 661

[Docket No. 50458-5048]

### Ocean Salmon Fisheries Off the Coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), NOAA, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule; technical amendment.

**SUMMARY:** In this document, the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) clarifies the limitations which will guide decisions on establishing seasons for the commercial and recreational salmon fisheries off Washington, Oregon, and California. The intended effect of this amendment is to allow limitations on season beginning and ending dates to be lifted once stocks have been rebuilt and long-term escapement goals have been met. The action is taken because this provision of the Framework Amendment to the ocean salmon management plan is not accurately reflected in its implementing regulations.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 18, 1985.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Rolland A. Schmitten, Director, Northwest Region, NMFS, 206-526-6150; or E.C. Fullerton, Director, Southwest Region, NMFS, 213-548-2575.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Regulations to implement the Framework Amendment for Managing the Ocean Salmon Fisheries off the Coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California commencing in 1985 (Framework Amendment), which established provisions for preseason and inseason adjustments to certain annual management measures, were published on October 31, 1984 (49 FR 43679) and codified at 50 CFR Part 661. Limitations and criteria upon which seasons will be based are included in "Appendix II. Annual Changes to Management Specifications." Specific limitations on season beginning and ending dates are listed below:

(3) *Commercial seasons.*

(i) No commercial fishery will open prior to May 1.

(ii) No commercial coho fishery north

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

**47 CFR Part 73**

[MM Docket No. 84-789; RM-4810]

**TV Broadcast Stations in Anchorage, AK**

**Correction**

In FR Doc. 85-8093, appearing on page 13335 in the issue of Thursday, April 4, 1985, make the following correction:

The docket number in the heading, should have appeared as set forth above.

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

**47 CFR Part 73**

[MM Docket No. 84-708; RM-2959; FCC 85-162]

**Frequency Assignments for the International Broadcast Service**

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This action amends § 73.702(f) of the Commission's Rules by allowing international broadcast stations located in Region 3 to use the 7100-7300 kHz frequency band in addition to the bands already authorized in § 73.702(f). This action is taken to help reduce frequency congestion and increase flexibility in frequency selection for international broadcast stations.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 16, 1985.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Charles H. Breig, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 254-3394.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73**

Radio Broadcasting.

**Report and Order; Proceeding Terminated**

In the matter of amendment of § 73.702(f) Regarding Frequency Assignments for the International Broadcast Service; MM Docket No. 84-708, RM-2959.

Adopted: April 5, 1985.

Released: April 9, 1985.

By the Commission: Commissioner Rivera not participating.

**Background**

1. The Commission has before it the *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* ("Notice") 49 FR 31303 (August 6, 1984) in this proceeding and comments filed by Trans World Radio Pacific ("Trans World"), Far East Broadcasting Company, Inc. ("Far East") and The

American Radio Relay League (the "League"), as well as comments by nine amateur radio operators, and reply comments filed by Trans World and Far East.

2. The *Notice* invited comments on a proposal to amend § 73.702(f) of the Commission's Rules which sets forth the frequencies which can be used by FCC licensed international broadcast stations.<sup>1</sup> The proposed amendment would make it possible for stations with Region 3 locations<sup>2</sup> to use the 7100-7300 kHz band. Unlike Region 3 where such use is possible, international regulations do not permit the use of this band in the United States or elsewhere in Region 2, (the Western Hemisphere). No provision for use of this band in Region 3 was included because until recently, there were no Commission licensed stations outside of Region 2. Now that there are Commission licensed stations in Region 3, use of the 7100-7300 kHz band was proposed as a means of helping to alleviate frequency congestion.<sup>3</sup>

3. However, in making the proposal, the Commission noted that this band was allocated to the Amateur Radio Service in Region 2 and that it was in fact used for this purpose. Because of the potential for increased interference to amateur radio transmissions, the Commission raised that issue and offered an outline of a possible approach in this regard.

**Comments Received**

4. The comments by Trans World and Far East support the proposal and urge the Commission to adopt the rule change as proposed. They assert that the availability of this band could increase the choice of frequencies which could be used by FCC licensed stations in Region 3, while at the same time help to ease congestion in the other frequency bands allocated to international broadcasting. As to its own situation, Trans World also notes the prediction of lower sunspot numbers over the next few years. This will reduce propagation in the higher frequency bands and will require use of the lower frequency bands so that availability of the 7100-

<sup>1</sup> These are short-wave stations, operating under private auspices from locations in the United States or its territories to reception areas in foreign countries.

<sup>2</sup> Region 3 consists of the Asian/Pacific area and includes several U.S. possessions where the Commission is responsible for station licensing.

<sup>3</sup> The stations currently authorized to operate in Region 3 are: Trans World Radio Pacific KTWR, Agana, Guam; Marcom, Inc. KYOI, Agangan Point, Saipan; and Far East Broadcasting Company, Inc., KFBS, Marpi, Saipan. Also Adventist Broadcasting Service, Inc. has been granted a construction permit for a station at Agat, Guam, but it has not yet gone on the air.

7300 kHz band would make an important contribution to satisfying its broadcast requirements and thereby assure continued good reception in Region 3 target areas. Finally, Trans World notes that other international broadcast stations in Region 3 already have been using this band and that the only stations excluded from such use are those licensed by the Commission.

5. In contrast to this support for the proposal, the concerns of the League regarding possible interference to Region 2 radio amateurs led it to oppose the proposal unless suitable measures were included to minimize the potential for interference. To do this, the League suggests that it would be more appropriate to specify limits on the hours of frequency use rather than limit the radiation toward Region 2 as originally was suggested. This, it says, would better take into account the propagation characteristics of this band which vary with time of day, season of the year and sunspot activity. Because signals propagate better in the evening, the League urges that broadcasting in Region 3 should be prohibited between two hours before sunset at transmitting sites in Region 3 and two hours after sunrise at any location in Region 2. As to the signal levels to be radiated toward Region 2, it urges enforcement of the existing rules regarding directionalization of antennas to target areas in Region 1 or 3 (and thus away from Region 2).

6. In its reply comments, Far East suggests that if the Commission were to limit its licensees to certain hours of operation, as was urged by the League, this would open the way to other international broadcast stations not licensed by the Commission to occupy these frequencies instead. Moreover, because the Commission licenses only a small fraction of the total number of international broadcast operations, Far East doubts that the restriction proposed by the League would bring about any measurable lessening of the interference which otherwise would occur. Trans World takes a similar position and asserts that compliance with any needed restrictions could easily be ensured through the Commission's process of reviewing seasonal broadcast schedules for the stations in Region 3. In addition, Trans World states that FCC licensed international stations in Region 3 almost exclusively target their signals to the west, thereby orienting their directional antennas in a way which would avoid high signal levels toward Region 2.

## Discussion

7. Based on the record in this proceeding and the Commission's own experience in administering this area of its responsibilities, making the 7100-7300 kHz band available for international broadcasting could help ease the increasing congestion in the frequencies now available for such purposes. The benefits would come through two means: the stations in Region 3 would have additional frequencies available to address their needs, and to the degree to which stations in Region 3 use these newly added frequencies, the stations in Region 2 should face less congestion in the use of the other bands set aside for international broadcasting. Before proceeding to make this band available, the Commission must consider the possible impact of such a step on radio amateur operations in this band in Region 2. Amateur radio operations provide a significant service to the citizens of the United States and to people throughout the world. Their availability in times of local disasters often provide the only means of communication when normal circuits are disrupted. Their presence constitutes a valuable national resource.\*

8. Because of the high transmitting powers employed by international broadcast stations as well as their use of highly directional antennas, they have a potential for causing substantial amounts of interference to radio amateur stations located in Region 2. Even though the Commission is not in a position to prevent interference caused by stations by other countries, this does not mean the Commission should ignore the substantial additional impact the FCC licensed operations could have, especially since they often operate with directional radiated power equivalent to a level of one megawatt or more. If such signal levels were directed toward Region 2, serious disruption in the use of this radio amateur band in Region 2 would result. Conversely, excessive restrictions would ignore the fact that radio amateur operations already receive interference from other Region 3 international broadcast stations, and their imposition would prevent the new band from being effectively used to accomplish its intended purpose. The

\* Two recent Commission actions should help minimize any impact upon amateur operations resulting from international broadcasting in Region 3 in the 7100-7300 kHz band. Amateur stations near Region 3, but in Region 2, have been authorized 7075-7100 kHz for telephony. See, *Second Report and Order* in PR Docket No. 82-83. Additional HF frequencies in the 12 and 30 meter bands also have been proposed. See, *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* in PR Docket No. 84-990.

question, then, is how to balance these conflicting considerations.

9. The League would deal with this situation by precluding operation of international broadcast stations in Region 3 during (the essentially nighttime) hours when they would have the greatest potential for causing interference. Thus, for example, if average sunrise and sunset times are used and the transmitter site is assumed to be in Guam, in a worst-case situation, the station would have to be off the air as much as 16 hours per day. While this might avoid interference, such an approach would make it impossible to put the band to effective use. On the other hand, it would be equally inappropriate to permit use of the band without regard to its possible consequences for radio amateur operations. Fortunately, there is an arrangement which effectively responds to both of these concerns.

10. It is important to recognize that it is not necessary to preclude all international broadcast operations by U.S. stations in Region 3 in order to minimize interference. Interference problems arise when the broadcast operations in question would put high signal levels into locations in Region 2. This results from the orientation of the directional antenna the station uses and the hours of its operation. If the antenna is oriented directly toward a location in Region 2 and if the path to the target area is in darkness, the potential for interference is great. Conversely, if the antenna is oriented away from Region 2 and the path is in daylight, interference would not be anticipated.

11. With these aspects in mind, it is possible to fashion a rule that provides effective protection and at the same time imposes only a minimal restriction on international broadcast operations. This would involve a rule having two parts. The first would preclude having any operation at any time oriented directly toward a location in Region 2. This restriction would have virtually no effect on transmissions to target areas in Region 1 or 3. The only effect would occur in those rare instances in which the Region 3 station was oriented toward a target area to the east and thus toward Region 2. This arrangement, however, is contrary to the experience with Commission licensed Region 3 station which normally are oriented toward the west.

12. The second part of the rule would deal with the increased potential for interference during nighttime hours and the fact that high signal levels could occur in areas not directly in the signal path. Thus, during the hours of 0800 to

1600 UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) a station would be required to operate so that the radiated power would be reduced by a stated amount in azimuths toward locations in Region 2. These hours are those during which interference to radio amateurs in Region 2 would most likely occur. The amount of reduction of radiated power would be related to gain of the antenna in use. Higher gain antennas would need a 12 dB reduction relative to the maximum power radiated in the major lobe and lower gain antennas a 6 dB reduction. This results in substantial radiated power reductions toward Region 2 during such periods operation equivalent to 1/8 and 1/4 the radiated power in the major lobe, respectively. It provides for reasonable protection at the extreme edges of Region 2, but more importantly, because FCC licensed international broadcasters are required to use highly directional antennas which have a rapid reduction (roll-off) in radiation away from the main beam, it will provide substantially greater protection within Region 2. These restrictions would result in little impact on present or future uses while avoiding what otherwise could be substantial interference. On this basis, use of the band for international broadcasting is clearly justified.

13. Accordingly, pursuant to the authority contained in section 4(i), 303, and 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, it is ordered that § 73.702(f) of the Commission's Rules is amended, as set forth in the attached appendix, effective May 16, 1985.

14. It is further ordered That this proceeding it terminated.

## Paperwork Reduction Act

15. The proposal contained herein has been analyzed with respect to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 and found to contain no new or modified form, information collection and/or record keeping, labeling, disclosure, or record retention requirements; and will not increase or decrease burden hours imposed on the public.

## Regulatory Flexibility Final Analysis

### I. Need for and Purpose of the Rule

The proposal was designed to increase flexibility in the choice of frequencies for Commission licensed international broadcast stations in Region 3 thereby easing congestion for continental U.S. international broadcast stations.

## II. Summary of Issues Raised by Public Comment in Response to the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, Commission Assessment, and Changes Made As a Result

A. *Issues raised.* None of the commenting parties disagreed with the Commission's assessment. However, the League did express concern about possible interference which could be caused to the Amateur Service in Region 2 and asked the Commission to impose safeguards to minimize the possibility of interference.

B. *Assessment.* The original assessment about the potential for interference was a correct one, substantiated by the record.

C. *Changes as a result.* No change was required other than those involved in selecting the means of avoiding interference.

## III. Significant Alternatives Considered and Rejected

The League suggestions regarding imposing a limit on the hours of operation and engineering characteristics of these operations were used as a basis for the limitations in the rule adopted by the Commission.

18. For further information concerning this proceeding, contact Charles H. Breig, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 254-3394.

(Secs. 4, 303, 48 stat., as amended, 1086, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303)

Federal Communications Commission  
William J. Tricarico,  
Secretary.

## Appendix

47 CFR Part 73 is amended by revising § 73.702(f) to read as follows:

### § 73.702 Assignment and use of frequencies.

\* \* \* \* \*

(f) Frequencies assigned by the Commission shall be within the following bands which are allocated exclusively to the international broadcast service:

5,950-6,200 kHz  
9,500-9,775 kHz  
11,700-11,975 kHz  
15,100-15,450 kHz  
17,700-17,900 kHz  
21,450-21,750 kHz  
25,600-26,100 kHz

In addition, the following band is allocated exclusively to the international broadcast service in Region 3:

### 7,100-7,300 kHz<sup>1</sup>

The carrier frequencies assignable shall begin 5 kHz above the frequency specified above for the beginning of each band and shall be in successive steps of 5 kHz to and including 5 kHz below the frequency specified as the end of each band.

\* \* \* \* \*

[FR Doc. 85-9248 Filed 4-16-85; 6:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 4712-01-M

## 47 CFR Part 90

[PR Docket No. 84-414; FCC 85-95]

### Interconnection of Private Land Mobile Radio Stations With the Public Switched Telephone Network in the Radio Spectrum Below 800 MHz

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission has adopted a *Part and Order* amending Part 90 of the Commission's Rules to allow greater flexibility in the interconnection of private land mobile radio stations with the public switched telephone network in the spectrum below 800 MHz.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 2, 1985.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**  
Nia Chirigos Cresham, Private Radio Bureau, Land Mobile and Microwave Division, Rules Branch, (202) 834-2443.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 90

Private land mobile radio service, Radio.

#### Report and Order

In the matter of amendment of Part 90 of the Commission's Rules to Prescribe Policies and Regulations to Govern the Interconnection of Private Land Mobile Radio Stations with the Public Switched Telephone Network in the Radio Spectrum below 800 MHz; PR Docket No. 84-414.

Adopted: March 1, 1985.

<sup>1</sup> Assignments in this frequency band will be limited to international broadcast stations located in the area designated as Region 3 by No. 395 of the International Radio Regulations and authorized only to transmit to zones and areas of reception situated outside Region 2 as defined in No. 394 of the International Radio Regulations. In addition, during the hours of 0800-1600 UTC (Coordinated Universal Time), radiation in any easterly direction that would intersect any area in Region 2 shall be limited to at least 12 dB below the maximum radiation in the major lobe for antennas with gains greater than 15 dB and at least 8 dB below the maximum radiation in the major lobe for antennas with gains of 15 dB or less.

By the Commission.  
Released: March 26, 1985.

## Introduction

1. On June 12, 1984, the Commission released a *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* to amend Part 90 of the Commission's rules governing how private land mobile radio stations licensed in the bands below 800 MHz might be interconnected to enable communications between the vehicles of licensees and positions in the public switched telephone network (PSTN).<sup>1</sup> More specifically the *Notice* proposed: (1) To allow interconnection in those cities and radio services where it is now prohibited;<sup>2</sup> (2) to permit licensees and users to share telephone service and interconnection equipment rather than to have to continue obtaining it separately; (3) to modify the requirements for special channel monitoring equipment for interconnected operations; and (4) to eliminate the rules which placed time limitations on the length of interconnected communications.<sup>3</sup>

2. The deadline for filing comments on the proposal was July 19, 1984 and the deadline for filing reply comments was August 3, 1984. Eleven comments and one reply comment were timely received.<sup>4 5</sup> All of the comments

<sup>1</sup> *Notice of Proposed Rule Making*, Docket No. 84-414, 49 FR 25,255 (June 20, 1984).

<sup>2</sup> Radio transmitters licensed for operation in the Automobile Emergency, Business, Special Emergency, Special Industrial and Taxicab Radio Services may not be interconnected with the public switched telephone network within 75 miles of the nation's 25 largest urban areas. These areas are: New York, NY; Los Angeles, CA; Chicago, IL; Philadelphia, PA; Detroit, MI; San Francisco, CA; Boston, MA; Washington, DC; Cleveland, OH; St. Louis, MO; Pittsburgh, PA; Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN; Houston, TX; Baltimore, MD; Dallas, TX; Milwaukee, WI; Seattle-Everett, WA; Miami, FL; San Diego, CA; Atlanta, GA; Cincinnati, OH-KY; Kansas City, MO-KS; Buffalo, NY; Denver, CO; San Jose, CA.

<sup>3</sup> 47 CFR 90.483 currently requires automatic monitoring equipment to be installed at the base station transmitter to prevent interference to ongoing communications. This section also imposes time limitations on interconnected communications. The rule also limits initial access calls to mobile operators from the PSTN to a three second tone, after which time the transmitter closes down and no additional signals can be transmitted until a response is received from the mobile operator. In single frequency systems, interconnected conversations are limited to thirty seconds, and special equipment is installed to activate the base station receiver to monitor the frequency for a minimum of three seconds before the communication can commence. All other interconnected communications are limited to three minutes, at which time the transmitter closes down, disconnecting all circuits between the base station and the PSTN.

<sup>4</sup> We received comments from the following parties: The Operating Telephone Companies

Continued