

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

40 CFR Part 264

[SWH-FRL-2024-4]

Standards Applicable to Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities; Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Interim rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This document corrects typographical errors in the revision to Appendix VI to 40 CFR Part 264 that appeared at page 57284 in the Federal Register of Monday, November 23, 1981 (46 FR 57284). Appendix VI lists political jurisdictions within which owners or operators of hazardous waste management facilities must demonstrate compliance with the seismic location standard in § 264.18(a).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alexander Wolfe, Office of Solid Waste (WH-565), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460, (202) 755-9203.

Christopher J. Capper,
Acting Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response

PART 264, APPENDIX VI [Corrected]

Accordingly, the EPA is correcting the first column of page 57286 of the November 23, 1981 Federal Register as follows:

1. Under the state of Utah, "Iran" is corrected to read "Iron".
2. Under the state of Washington, "Gray Harbor" is corrected to read "Grays Harbor".

[FR Doc. 82-483 Filed 1-7-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-30-M

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 2, 21, and 74

[Gen. Docket No. 81-272; RM-2667; FCC 81-591]

Reallocation of Frequency Band to The Broadcast Auxiliary Service for Television Pickup Use on a Secondary Basis

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action reallocates a specific frequency band to the Broadcast Auxiliary Service for Television Pickup use on a Secondary basis. The band will continue to be allocated on a Primary basis to the Common Carrier Local Television Transmission Service to which it has hitherto been exclusively

allocated. This action is being taken in response to a petition, from the National Association of Broadcasters, for spectrum relief for electronic newsgathering. The reallocation will provide the broadcast licensees with four channels which they will be able to use on the basis that they will not cause interference to the primary users of the band, and will not detract in any way from the Common Carrier Primary use.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 16, 1982.

ADDRESS: Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maureen Cesaitis, Office of Science and Technology, Washington, D.C. 20554 (202) 653-8164 Room 7310.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

In the matter of amendment of Part 2 of the Commission's Rules governing Frequency Allocations, Part 21 of the Commission's rules governing Domestic Public Fixed Radio Service, and Part 74 of the Commission's rules governing Experimental, Auxiliary, and Special Broadcast Services to make the 6425-6525 MHz band available for Television Pickup on a secondary basis to the Local Television Transmission Service; Report and order.

Adopted: December 24, 1981.

Released: January 8, 1982.

Summary

1. In this Report and Order we are making the frequency band 6425-6525 MHz available on a secondary¹ basis to the Broadcast Auxiliary Service (BAS) for use by television pickup stations. This band was previously allocated exclusively to the common carrier Local Television Transmission Service (LTTS) to which it will continue to be allocated on a primary basis.

Background

2. On March 3, 1976, the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) filed a petition for rule making to reallocate the 6500 MHz frequency band (6425-6525 MHz) to the BAS for TV pickup use on a coequal basis with LTTS to which the band is presently allocated on an exclusive basis. The petitioner alleged

¹ According to § 2.105(g)(3) of Part 2 of the Rules and Geneva Radio Regulation No. 139, "Stations of a secondary service: (a) Shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary or permitted services to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date; (b) cannot claim protection from harmful interference from stations of a primary or permitted service to which frequencies are already assigned or may be assigned at a later date; (c) can claim protection, however, from harmful interference from stations of the same or other secondary service(s) to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date."

that its need for additional spectrum was threefold: 1) the existing allocations for TV pickup were approaching congestion in the major television markets, 2) the advent and growing interest in electronic newsgathering (ENG) had greatly increased the TV pickup growth rate thereby placing additional pressure on those frequency bands, and 3) the growing cost and inconvenience of hiring a common carrier to provide TV pickup service was causing many broadcast stations to provide their own TV pickup. The petition also noted that owing to the similarity between the existing and proposed uses, sharing of the four channels at 6500 MHz would have minimal impact on existing LTTS users. The NAB also claimed that the band was only lightly loaded, and that LTTS operators have other bands available to them. Among the comments filed in response to the petition was an opposition from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T) in which the latter pointed out that the 6500 MHz band is the only exclusive LTTS band and therefore the only band in which the common carriers can provide interference-free service to nonbroadcast as well as broadcast TV pickup customers. In joint comments, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) and the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) requested that the reallocation be expanded to include fixed BAS uses, such as intercity relay and studio-to-transmitter links, as well as the mobile BAS use, namely television pickup.

3. On May 5, 1981, we released a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM), FCC 81-184 (46 FR 26507) in the above-captioned proceeding. In the intervening time we had conducted our own studies to determine the degree of congestion being experienced in the existing BAS bands, especially in major metropolitan areas, and the level to which the 6500 MHz band was being utilized by the LTTS. Although delayed in obtaining meaningful data, we eventually concluded that there was congestion and continued growth in the existing BAS bands, particularly in the larger cities. We further found that the 6500 MHz band was lightly used, and that most of that light use was in support of broadcast services. Since the proposed BAS use would be largely in lieu of leased LTTS facilities, rather than in addition to, the incremental use of this band would be small. We did however recognize the importance of the LTTS having an interference-free allocation, and therefore proposed admitting the BAS TV pickups on a