

changes would make the operation more efficient and convenient, and save air time for stations engaged in emergency communications and other forms of high volume radio traffic. ARRL also said that sufficient identification requirements were retained to facilitate observation by Commission monitoring personnel and to preserve the effective self-regulating activities of the amateur radio operators. ARRL suggested that there be a single identification at any point during the communications for very brief communications; for example, those lasting less than 30 seconds.

7. We believe that the public interest will be served by adopting the rule amendment substantially as proposed. Relaxation of the requirement to give the other station's call sign will be beneficial to amateur radio station licensees, and, at the same time, will contribute to the most efficient use of those frequencies allocated to the Amateur Radio Service. Since every amateur radio station will still be required to identify its own transmissions, this rule amendment will not adversely affect our monitoring activities or enforcement program. This rule will not preclude giving the other station's call sign on a voluntary basis if the amateur radio operator wishes to do so. Continuing to require U.S. amateur stations engaging in international third party traffic to also give the foreign station's call sign will aid our monitors in determining if the other station is in a country which has an agreement with the United States for third party traffic. This should help discourage the exchange of third party traffic with countries where there is no agreement in effect. Including teleprinter communications within this latter requirement will, as we pointed out in the Notice, further strengthen the Commission's enforcement mechanism, and will not, to any significant degree, impact the licensee. We reject Mr. Gonsett's suggestion to lengthen series-transmission identification to 20 or 30 minute intervals since it would increase the time our monitors would have to listen to get the identification of a violating station.

8. Although we proposed that each amateur radio station be required to give its call sign when it begins or ends each single transmission or exchange of transmissions, and at least every 10 minutes during a transmission, the preponderance of the comments called for simplification of the identification requirement to the extent possible. To this end, the rule amendment we are adopting requires identification only at the end of the transmissions, and every

10 minutes or less during a communication. Stations engaging in communications of brief duration will benefit from end-of-transmission identification only.

9. Since these amendments relieve a restriction, they may become effective before thirty days as required by Section 553(d) of the Administrative Procedure Act. Accordingly, it is ordered, that effective October 23, 1981, Part 97 of the Commission's rules is amended as shown in the attached Appendix, pursuant to the authority contained in Sections 4(i) and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. It is further ordered, that this proceeding is terminated and the docket is closed. Information in this matter may be obtained from Maurice J. DePont, Personal Radio Branch, at (202) 632-4964.

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

William J. Tricarico.

Secretary.

Appendix

PART 97—AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

Part 97 of the Commission's rules is amended as follows:

In § 97.84, paragraph (a) is revised and paragraph (h) is added to read as follows:

§ 97.84 Station identification.

(a) Each amateur radio station shall give its call sign at the end of each communication, and every ten minutes or less during a communication.

* * * * *

(h) At the end of an exchange of third party communications with a station located in a foreign country, each amateur radio station shall also give the call sign of the station with which third party communications were exchanged.

[FR Doc. 81-29894 Filed 10-14-81; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Research and Special Programs
Administration Materials
Transportation Bureau

49 CFR Parts 172

[Docket No. HM-126A; Amdt. Nos. 172-711]

Identification Numbers Requirement; Extension of Compliance Date

AGENCY: Materials Transportation
Bureau (MTB), Research and Special
Programs Administration, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Section 172.336(c)(8) of the Department's Hazardous Materials Regulation specifies that identification numbers are not required on orange panels or placards displayed on portable tanks, cargo tanks and tank cars containing hazardous materials prior to November 1, 1981. A petition has been received from the National Oil Jobbers Council (NOJC) requesting that an additional 60 days be provided for compliance with the rule. Also, MTB recently learned that it is likely that all orders for these materials, which are necessary for compliance, may not be filled by November 1, 1981. The MTB is changing that date to January 1, 1982.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 13, 1981.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lee E. Metcalfe, Regulations
Development Branch, Standards
Division, Materials Transportation
Bureau, Department of Transportation,
Washington, D.C. 20590. (202-426-2075).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Final regulations issued on May 22, 1980 (45 FR 34560), and amended on November 10, 1981 at 45 FR 74640, require the display of identification numbers (with certain exceptions) on orange panels or placards displayed on portable tanks, cargo tanks and tank cars containing hazardous materials beginning November 1, 1981. A petition has been received from the National Oil Jobbers Council (NOJC) requesting that an additional 60 days be provided for compliance with the rule.

The NOJC is a federation of 46 State and regional trade associations representing independent small petroleum marketers. According to data provided by NOJC, its members market approximately 50 percent of the gasoline and 90 percent of the home heating oils consumed in the United States.

In its petition, NOJC states that additional time is needed before compliance becomes mandatory to eliminate confusion that exists regarding rules published in Docket HM-126A and their application to the petroleum marketing industry. NOJC supports its request by documenting an apparently widely accepted misunderstanding of the rules, and by reference to recent requests it has submitted to DOT for clarification.

In addition, while attempting to monitor the availability of placards and panels from various suppliers, MTB recently learned that it is likely that all orders for these materials, which are necessary for compliance, may not be filled by November 1, 1981. This supply problem seems to be associated with the

fact that certain shippers have waited more than fifteen months to place their orders for placards and panels.

In order to assure that there are adequate stocks of placards and panels necessary to comply with the rule, and because MTB believes the NOJC petition has merit, an extension of two months is being provided.

**PART 172—HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
TABLES AND HAZARDOUS
MATERIALS COMMUNICATIONS
REGULATIONS**

§ 172.336 [Amended]

In consideration of the foregoing, in paragraph (c)(8) to § 172.336, "November 1, 1981" is revised to read "January 1, 1982."

(49 U.S.C. 1803, 1804, 1808; 49 CFR 1.53, App. A to Part 1 and paragraph (a)(4) of App. A to Part 106)

Note.—The Materials Transportation Bureau has determined that this document will not result in a "major rule" under terms of Executive Order 12291 and DOT implementing procedures (44 FR 111034), require modification of the regulatory evaluation associated with this docket, nor require an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act (49 U.S.C. 4321 et. seq.)

Issued in Washington, DC, on October 13, 1981.

L. D. Santman,

Director, Materials Transportation Bureau.

[FR Doc. 81-29954 Filed 10-14-81; 8:45 am]

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