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**Report/Article Title** Denial of Applications for Federal Registration of  
Intrastate Pesticide Products Containing 2,4,5 -T, and  
Denial of Applications for Federal Registration of  
Intrastate Pesticide Products Containing Silvex

**Journal/Book Title** Federal Register

**Year** 1980

**Month/Day** January 15

**Color**

**Number of Images** 4

**Description Notes**

Exhibit No. 4.—Ridgewood Area Water Supply Alternatives

Source	Cost per 1,000 gal. (June 1979)	Ratio of cost to R.W.D. <sup>1</sup>
Ridgewood Water Department delivered to user's tap	0.66	1
Adjacent community water system	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Lehigh Valley spring water available at local supermarket	330.00	500
Panier carbonated water available at local supermarket	2,066.96	3,162
Saratoga Water available at local supermarket	1,577.14	2,390
Montclair Water available at local supermarket	1,963.69	3,021
Poland Water available at local supermarket	3,032.38	4,596
Deer Park Uncarbonated available at local supermarket	590.00	894
Deer Park Carbonated available at local supermarket	1,348.57	2,043
Grand Union Bottled Water available at local supermarket	390.00	591

<sup>1</sup>R.W.D.: Ridgewood Water Department.  
<sup>2</sup>Agreements cover emergency supply only and do not provide for continuous supply which R.W.D. would need should area wells become contaminated.

EPA intends to decide whether to make the requested determination at the earliest time consistent with a complete review of the relevant data and information, and a full opportunity for public participation. In this regard, the Agency is developing a full factual record, and solicits comments, data and references to additional sources of information relevant to the determination required by Section 1424(e). In particular, information is sought concerning the hydrogeology of the Deep Shale and Sandstone Aquifer System, the boundaries of the aquifer and its recharge areas. In addition, EPA requests information concerning the area or areas dependent upon the aquifer for drinking water, the significance of current or anticipated projects receiving federal financial assistance that may result in contamination of current activities or events that may be anticipated, and any other relevant information.

Comments, data, and references in response to this notice should be submitted in writing to Richard T. Dewling, Acting Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007, attention Ridgewood

Aquifer; within 60 days of this Notice. Information and maps submitted by the Committee To Keep Our Water Pure concerning the Deep Shale and Sandstone Aquifer System will be available for inspection in the Water Supply Branch office (Rm 24-130) at the above address.

In addition to considering public comments sent to EPA, the Agency will hold a Public Hearing on Thursday, February 28, 1980, 7 p.m., at the Village Municipal Building Auditorium, 131 N. Maple Avenue, Ridgewood, N.J.

Persons who wish to present prepared statements at the public hearing are urged to give notice to Mr. John S. Malleck, Water Supply Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, Region II, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007, (212) 264-1347. Written copies of these statements should be submitted at the hearing for inclusion in the record.

Dated: December 30, 1979.  
 Richard T. Dewling, Ph.D.,  
 Acting Regional Administrator.  
 [FR Doc. 80-1289 Filed 1-14-80; 9:45 am]  
 BILLING CODE 6860-01

[FRL 1392-7; OPP-30000/26F]

**Denial of Applications for Federal Registration of Intrastate Pesticide Products Containing 2,4,5-T**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Denial of applications for Federal registration of certain pesticide products containing 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T) and distributed for sale solely within intrastate commerce.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the denial of all applications for Federal registration of intrastate pesticide products containing 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid submitted to EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 162.17. In accordance with sections 3(c)(6) and 6(b) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the notice also states the reasons for such denial and informs all persons adversely affected by this action of the opportunity to request a hearing.

**DATE:** Effective on January 15, 1980 or 30 days after receipt of notice of denial by the individual applicant, whichever occurs later.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Michael Dellarco, Project Manager, Special Pesticide Review Division (TS-791), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Room 447,

Washington, D.C. 20460, Telephone (202) 557-8244.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On July 3, 1975, the Environmental Protection Agency promulgated a final regulation concerning Federal registration of pesticide products previously registered in accordance with State pesticide laws and shipped and distributed for sale solely within intrastate commerce. See 40 CFR 162.17, 40 FR 28285, July 3, 1975. The regulation provided that all such products must be registered in compliance with Section 3 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), unless otherwise registered by a State pursuant to section 24(c) of FIFRA and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Section 3(a) of FIFRA states that "no person in any State" may sell or distribute "any pesticide which is not registered with the Administrator." However, the 1975 regulation also provided that each intrastate registrant who submitted a notice of application for Federal registration by October 4, 1975 would be permitted to sell and distribute the intrastate pesticide product solely within intrastate commerce, "pending the final registration decision either approving or denying the registration application."

A number of notices of application for Federal registration of intrastate pesticide products containing the herbicide 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T) were subsequently submitted to the Registration Division of the EPA Office of Pesticide Programs. While these applications for registration of intrastate 2,4,5-T products were pending, the Agency was evaluating available evidence concerning the risks and benefits associated with the registered uses of 2,4,5-T products. On the basis of this evaluation, the Agency issued a notice of Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration (RPAR) for all pesticide products containing 2,4,5-T. See 43 FR 17116, April 21, 1978.

Issuance of the RPAR initiated a comprehensive public review of all 2,4,5-T registrations and all pending applications for registration of 2,4,5-T products. On February 28, 1979, relying in large part on information developed and collected during the RPAR review, the Administrator ordered emergency suspension of the use of 2,4,5-T on forests, rights-of-way, and pastures, and issued notices of intent to cancel these uses. See 44 FR 15874, March 15, 1979. Subsequently, on July 9, 1979, EPA announced its determination concerning

the RPAR review of the remaining non-suspended uses of 2,4,5-T, and proposed to hold a hearing to determine whether or not these uses of 2,4,5-T should be cancelled. See 44 FR 41531, July 17, 1979. It is expected that a consolidated formal evidentiary hearing on cancellation of all 2,4,5-T registrations will begin early this year.

#### Reasons for Denial

The Agency has reviewed all pending applications for Federal registration of intrastate pesticide products containing 2,4,5-T in the context of the information collected and generated during the RPAR review of 2,4,5-T and summarized in the 2,4,5-T suspension and cancellation notices. See 44 FR 15874, 44 FR 15897, March 15, 1979. On the basis of this review, the Agency has concluded that none of these products can be expected to "perform its intended function without unreasonable adverse effects on the environment." This conclusion is based in part on numerous studies which have clearly demonstrated that 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD), an inadvertent but unavoidable contaminant of 2,4,5-T, and/or 2,4,5-T contaminated with TCDD produce fetotoxic, teratogenic, and carcinogenic effects in experimental animals. When these toxicological data are considered in combination with information on the potential human exposure associated with use and distribution of 2,4,5-T products, there is reason to conclude that humans may experience comparable effects.

In particular, the Agency's Carcinogen Assessment Group (CAG) has concluded that TCDD induces carcinogenic responses in mice and rats and that these effects, together with data indicating that TCDD is mutagenic, constitute evidence that TCDD is likely to be a human carcinogen. Other studies demonstrate that exposure of experimental animals to 2,4,5-T and/or TCDD during gestation results in reduced neonatal survival and increased incidences of fetal death, skeletal deformities such as cleft palate, and kidney abnormalities in the offspring of the exposed animals.

On the basis of benefits information provided by pesticide registrants, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other interested parties, and summarized in the 2,4,5-T suspension and cancellation notices and the notice of intent to hold a hearing concerning non-suspended uses of 2,4,5-T, the Agency has analyzed the economic benefits of all uses for which intrastate 2,4,5-T products may be sold and distributed and has determined that the

potential risks associated with registration of 2,4,5-T products for any of these uses appear to outweigh the benefits. Accordingly, because none of the applications for Federal registration of intrastate pesticide products containing 2,4,5-T can satisfy the substantive requirements for registration established by sections 3(c)(5) (C) and (D) of FIFRA, all such applications are denied.

#### Procedural Matters

Section 3(c)(6) of FIFRA provides that any applicant for Federal registration of a pesticide whose application is denied, or other interested person with the concurrence of the applicant, may request a hearing as provided in FIFRA section 6(b). This section explains the proper procedures for filing a hearing request and the consequence of failure to request a hearing in accord with these procedures.

No hearing will be available with respect to denial of any particular application for Federal registration of an intrastate pesticide product containing 2,4,5-T unless the affected applicant itself either files or concurs in a timely request for a hearing. This principle will apply regardless of whether or not some other applicant requests a hearing concerning a product with similar composition or identical uses. Denial of any application for which a hearing has not been specifically requested will become *final and effective* 30 days after receipt of notice of such denial by the applicant or publication of this notice in the Federal Register, whichever occurs later.

The Agency expects all requests for a hearing concerning denial of any application for Federal registration of intrastate pesticide products containing 2,4,5-T to be consolidated in the 2,4,5-T cancellation hearing. Applications with respect to which valid and timely hearing requests have been filed will remain pending unless and until they are denied by order of the Administrator at the conclusion of the hearing.

All applicants and other interested persons who request a hearing must follow the Agency's rules of practice governing hearings, 40 CFR Part 164. Among other things, each hearing request must satisfy the following requirements: (1) It must specifically identify the intrastate application number(s) of the pesticide product(s) for which a hearing is requested; (2) It must be accompanied by objections to the Agency's refusal to register that are specific for each use of the intrastate pesticide product(s) for which a hearing is requested; and (3) It must be received by the Hearing Clerk within the

applicable thirty (30) day period. Failure to comply with these requirements will automatically result in denial of the request for a hearing.

Requests for hearings must be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (A-110), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Dated: January 8, 1980.

Steven D. Jellinek,  
Assistant Administrator for Toxic  
Substances.

[FR Doc. 80-1357 Filed 1-14-80; 9:44 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-01-M

[FRL 1392-6; OPP-30000/31B]

#### Denial of Applications for Federal Registration of Intrastate Pesticide Products Containing Silvex

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Denial of applications for Federal registration of certain pesticide products containing 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid (silvex) and distributed for sale solely within intrastate commerce.

**SUMMARY:** This notice announces the denial of all applications for Federal registration of intrastate pesticide products containing 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid submitted to EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 162.17. In accordance with Sections 3(c)(6) and 6(b) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the notice also states the reasons for such denial and informs all persons adversely affected by this action of the opportunity to request a hearing.

**DATE:** Effective on January 15, 1980, or 30 days after receipt of notice of denial by the individual applicant, whichever occurs later.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Michael Dellarco, Project Manager, Special Pesticide Review Division (TS-791), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Room 447, Washington, D.C. 20460, Telephone (202) 557-8244.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Background**

On July 3, 1975, the Environmental Protection Agency promulgated a final regulation concerning Federal registration of pesticide products previously registered in accordance with State pesticide laws and shipped and distributed for sale solely within intrastate commerce. See 40 CFR 162.17, 40 FR 28285, July 3, 1975. The regulation

provided that all such products must be registered in compliance with Section 3 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), unless otherwise registered by a State pursuant to section 24(c) of FIFRA and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Section 3(a) FIFRA states that "no person in any State" may sell or distribute "any pesticide which is not registered with the Administrator." However, the 1975 regulation also provided that each intrastate registrant who submitted a notice of application for Federal registration by October 4, 1975 would be permitted to sell and distribute the intrastate pesticide product solely within intrastate commerce, "pending the final registration decision either approving or denying the registration application."

A number of notices of application for Federal registration of intrastate pesticide products containing the herbicide 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid (silvex) were subsequently submitted to the Registration Division of the EPA Office of Pesticide Programs. On February 28, 1979, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency ordered emergency suspension of products containing silvex and registered for forestry, right-of-way, pastures, home and garden, ditch bank, aquatic weed control, and commercial/ornamental turf uses, and issued notices of intent to cancel these uses. See 44 FR 15897, March 15, 1979. The emergency suspension of certain silvex uses was based in part on information developed and collected during the Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration (RPAR) review of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T) registrations. See 43 FR 17116, April 21, 1978. 2,4,5-T and silvex both contain the extremely toxic chemical 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) as an inadvertent but unavoidable contaminant, have comparable use patterns and correspondingly comparable exposure potential, and may thus present similar risks.

Acting in part on the basis of concerns regarding silvex identified during the RPAR review of 2,4,5-T, the Agency conducted an expedited RPAR review of all remaining non-suspended uses of silvex and all pending applications for registration of silvex products. Subsequently, on July 9, 1979, EPA announced its determination concerning the RPAR review of the remaining non-suspended uses of silvex, and proposed to hold a hearing to determine whether or not these uses of silvex should be cancelled. See 44 FR 41536, July 17, 1979.

It is expected that a consolidated formal evidentiary hearing on cancellation of all silvex registrations will begin early this year.

#### Reasons for Denial

The Agency has reviewed all pending applications for Federal registration of intrastate pesticide products containing silvex in the context of the information collected and generated during the RPAR reviews of 2,4,5-T and silvex and summarized in the 2,4,5-T and silvex suspension and cancellation notices. See 44 FR 15874, 44 FR 15897, March 15, 1979. On the basis of this review, the Agency has concluded that none of these products can be expected to "perform its intended function without unreasonably adverse effects on the environment." This conclusion is based in part on numerous studies which have clearly demonstrated that TCDD and/or silvex contaminated with TCDD can produce fetotoxic and teratogenic effects and that TCDD has carcinogenic effects in experimental animals. When these toxicological data are considered in combination with information on the potential human exposure associated with use and distribution of silvex products, there is reason to conclude that humans may experience comparable effects.

In particular, the Agency's Carcinogen Assessment Group (CAG) has concluded that TCDD induces carcinogenic responses in mice and rats and that these effects, together with data indicating that TCDD is mutagenic, constitute evidence that TCDD is likely to be a human carcinogen. Other studies demonstrate that exposure of experimental animals to silvex and/or TCDD during gestation results in reduced neonatal survival and increased incidences of fetal death, skeletal deformities such as cleft palate, and kidney abnormalities in the offspring of the exposed animals.

On the basis of benefits information provided by pesticide registrants, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other interested parties, and summarized in the silvex suspension and cancellation notices and the notice of intent to hold a hearing concerning non-suspended uses of silvex, the Agency has analyzed the economic benefits of all uses for which intrastate silvex products may be sold and distributed and has determined that the potential risks associated with registration of silvex products for any of these uses appear to outweigh the benefits. Accordingly, because none of the applications for Federal registration of intrastate pesticide products containing silvex can satisfy the

substantive requirements for registration established by sections 3(c)(5) (C) and (D) of FIFRA, all such applications are denied.

#### Procedural Matters

Section 3(c)(8) of FIFRA provides that any applicant for Federal registration of a pesticide whose application is denied, or other interested person with the concurrence of the applicant, may request a hearing as provided in FIFRA section 6(b). This section explains the procedures for filing a hearing request and the consequence of failure to request a hearing in accord with these procedures.

No hearing will be available with respect to denial of any particular application for Federal registration of an intrastate pesticide product containing silvex unless the affected applicant itself either files or concurs in a timely request for a hearing. This principle will apply regardless of whether or not some other applicant requests a hearing concerning a product with similar composition or identical uses. Denial of any application for which a hearing has not been specifically requested will become final and effective 30 days after receipt of notice of such denial by the applicant or publication of this notice in the Federal Register, whichever occurs later.

The Agency expects all requests for a hearing concerning denial of any application for Federal registration of intrastate pesticide products containing silvex to be consolidated in the silvex cancellation hearing. Applications with respect to which valid and timely hearing requests have been filed will remain pending unless and until they are denied by order of the Administrator at the conclusion of the hearing.

All applicants and other interested persons who request a hearing must follow the Agency's rules of practice governing hearings, 40 CFR Part 164. Among other things, each hearing request must satisfy the following requirements: (1) It must specifically identify the intrastate application number(s) of the pesticide product(s) for which a hearing is requested; (2) it must be accompanied by objections to the Agency's refusal to register that are specific for each use of the intrastate pesticide product(s) for which a hearing is requested; and (3) it must be received by the Hearing Clerk within the applicable thirty (30) day period. Failure to comply with these requirements will automatically result in denial of the request for a hearing.

Requests for hearings must be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (A-110), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,

401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C.  
20460.

Dated: January 8, 1980.

Steven D. Jellinek,

Assistant Administrator for Toxic  
Substances.

(FR Doc. 80-1351 Filed 1-14-80; 8:45 am)

BILLING CODE 6560-01-M

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### FM and TV Translator Applications Ready and Available for Processing Pursuant to Section 73.3572(c) and 73.3573(d) of the Commission's Rules

Adopted: January 3, 1980.

Released: January 15, 1980.

By the Chief, Broadcast Facilities Division.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to §§ 73.3572(c) and 73.3573(d) of the Commission's Rules, that on February 19, 1980, the TV and FM translator applications listed in the attached Appendix will be considered ready and available for processing. Pursuant to §§ 1.227(b)(1) and 73.3591(b) of the rules, an application, in order to be considered with any application appearing on the attached list or with any other application on file by the close of business on February 18, 1980, which involves a conflict necessitating a hearing with any application on this list, must be substantially complete and submitted for filing at the offices of the Commission in Washington, D.C., by the close of business on February 18, 1980.

Any party in interest desiring to file pleadings concerning any pending TV or FM translator application, pursuant to section 309(d)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is directed to § 73.3584(a) of the rules, which specifies the time for filing and other requirements relating to such pleadings.

Federal Communications Commission,

William J. Tricarico,  
Secretary.

### UHF TV Translator Applications

- BPTT-790312I (new), Cody, Powell & Rural Area, Wyoming Park County, Req: Channel 49, 680-698 MHz, 100 watts, Primary: KRMA-TV, Denver, Colorado.
- BPTT-790312K (new), Cody, Powell & Rural Area, Wyoming Park County, Req: Channel 51, 692-698 MHz, 100 watts, Primary: KTWO-TV, Casper, Wyoming.
- BPTT-790403IF (new), Meeteetse & Rural Area, Wyoming Park County, Req: Channel 65, 776-782 MHz, 100 watts, Primary: KTWO-TV, Casper, Wyoming.
- BPTT-790403IJ (new), Littlefield & Adjacent Area, Nevada County of Clark, Clark County Board of Commissioners, Req: Channel 36, 602-608 MHz, 20 watts, Primary: KLAS-TV, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- BPTT-790403IK (new), Littlefield & Adjacent

- Area, Nevada County of Clark, Clark County Board of Commissioners, Req: Channel 39, 620-626 MHz, 20 watts, Primary: KSHO-TV, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- BPTT-790405IE (new), Meeteetse & Rural Area, Wyoming Park County, Req: Channel 69, 800-808 MHz, 100 watts, Primary: KTVO-TV, Billings, Montana.
- BPTT-790409IM (new), Meeteetse & Rural Area, Wyoming Park County, Req: Channel 63, 764-770 MHz, 100 watts, Primary: KRMA-TV, Denver, Colorado.
- BPTT-790409IN (new), Meeteetse & Rural Area, Wyoming Park County, Req: Channel 67, 788-794 MHz, 100 watts, Primary: KULR-TV, Billings, Montana.
- BPTT-790515IB (new), Brewster & Pateros, Washington Television District No. 3 of Okanogan County, Req: Channel 58, 722-728 MHz, 10 watts, Primary: KSPS-TV, Spokane, Washington.
- BPTT-790614IK (new), White River Area (East-West) & Piceance Creek Area, Colorado, Rio Blanco County TV Association, Req: Channel 32, 578-584 MHz, 100 watts, Primary: KRMA-TV, Denver, Colorado.
- BPTT-790614IL (new), Rio Blanco Valley NW & Upper Piceance Creek Basin, Colorado, Rio Blanco County TV Association, Req: Channel 38, 614-620 MHz, 100 watts, Primary: KRMA-TV, Denver, Colorado.
- BPTT-790614IM (new), Marvine Creek Rural Area, Colorado, Rio Blanco County TV Association, Req: Channel 61, 752-758 MHz, 20 watts, Primary: KRMA-TV, Denver, Colorado.
- BPTT-790614IN (new), Banty Point Rural Area, Colorado, Rio Blanco County TV Association, Req: Channel 65, 778-782 MHz, 10 watts, Primary: KUED-TV, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- BPTT-790921IC (new), Tucson, Arizona, Tucson Television Society, Req: Channel 27, 548-554 MHz, 1000 watts, Primary: KNXV-TV, Phoenix, Arizona.
- BPTT-790927IB (new), Eureka, Nevada, Las Vegas Valley Broadcasting Company, Req: Channel 57, 728-734 MHz, 100 watts, Primary: Formerly KORK-TV, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- BPTT-790927IC (new), Ely & McGill, Nevada, Las Vegas Valley Broadcasting Company, Req: Channel 58, 734-740 MHz, 100 watts, Primary: Formerly KORK-TV, Las Vegas, Nevada.

### VHF TV Translator Applications

- BPTT-791101A (new), Sitka, Alaska, Sheldon Jackson College, Req: Change frequency to Channel 8, 160-166 MHz.
- BPTT-790309IL (new), Clark & Rural Area, Wyoming, Park County, Req: Channel 11, 198-204 MHz, 10 watts, Primary: KTWO-TV, Casper, Wyoming.
- BPTT-790312II (new), Clark & Rural Area, Wyoming, Park County, Req: Channel 7, 174-180 MHz, 10 watts, Primary: KRMA-TV, Denver, Colorado.
- BPTT-790403IG (new), Mesquite & Bunkerville, Nevada, County of Clark, Clark County Board of Commissioners, Req: Channel 7, 174-180 MHz, 10 watts, Primary: KSHO-TV, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- BPTT-790403IH (new), Mesquite & Bunkerville, Nevada, County of Clark, Clark County Board of Commissioners, Req: Channel 9, 186-192 MHz, 10 watts, Primary: KORK-TV, Las Vegas, Nevada.

- BPTT-790403II (new), Mesquite & Bunkerville, Nevada, County of Clark, Clark County Board of Commissioners, Req: Channel 11, 198-204 MHz, 10 watts, Primary: KLAS-TV, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- BPTT-790508IB (K04FZ), Canon City, Colorado, Pikes Peak Broadcasting Company, Req: Change frequency to Channel 12, 204-210 MHz.
- BPTT-790515IC (new), Rawlins/Sinclair, Wyoming, Harriscope Broadcasting Corporation, Req: Channel 11, 198-204 MHz, 100 watts, Primary: KTWO-TV, Casper, Wyoming.
- BPTT-790622IE (new), Haines, Alaska, Lynn Canal Broadcasting, Req: Channel 3, 60-66 MHz, 10 watts, Primary: KUAC-TV, Fairbanks, KYUK-TV, Bethel, KAKM-TV, KENI-TV, KIMO-TV, & KTV-A-TV, Anchorage, Alaska.
- BPTT-790614IH (new), Piceance Creek Rural Area (Central), Colorado, Rio Blanco County TV Association, Req: Channel 7, 174-180 MHz, 10 watts, Primary: KRMA-TV, Denver, Colorado.
- BPTT-790614II (new), Staley/Geoder Rural Area, Colorado, Rio Blanco County TV Association, Req: Channel 7, 174-180 MHz, 1 watt, Primary: KRMA-TV, Denver, Colorado.
- BPTT-790614IJ (new), Buford & Upper White River Rural Area, Colorado, Rio Blanco County TV Association, Req: Channel 13, 210-216 MHz, 10 watts, Primary: KRMA-TV, Denver, Colorado.
- BPTT-790621IA (K11MT), Lake George & Florissant, Colorado, Lake George Volunteer Fire Department, The Flagstaff Mountain TV Association, Req: Add Tarryall, Colorado to present principal community.
- BPTT-790621IB (K13EO), Lake George & Florissant, Colorado, Lake George Volunteer Fire Department, The Flagstaff Mountain TV Association, Req: Add Tarryall Canyon, Colorado to present principal community, change primary TV station to KOAA-TV, Channel 5, Pueblo, Colorado.
- BPTT-790621IC (K08DQ), Lake George & Florissant, Colorado, Lake George Volunteer Fire Department, The Flagstaff Mountain TV Association, Req: Add Tarryall Canyon, Colorado to present principal community.
- BPTT-790627ID (new), Austin, Nevada, Las Vegas Valley Broadcasting Company, Req: Channel 6, 82-88 MHz, 10 watts, Primary: Formerly KORK-TV, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- BMPTT-790909IB (K10LD), Dillingham, Alaska, City of Dillingham, Req: Add KUAC-TV, Channel 9, Fairbanks, KYUK-TV, Channel 4, Bethel, KTOO-TV, Channel 3, Juneau, Alaska, KIMO-TV, Channel 13, Anchorage, Alaska to present primary TV stations, increase output power to 100 watts.

### FM Translator Applications

- BPFT-790709IC (new), China Lake, Ridgcrest & Inyokern, California, Indian Wells Valley TV Booster, Inc., Req: Channel 244, 96.7 MHz, 1 watt, Primary: KKGO-FM, Los Angeles, California.
- BPFT-790723IG (new), Happy Camp, California, Slater Butte Translator, Co.,